

- SNORTING**, *n.* 1. The act of forcing the air through the nose with violence and noise. *Jer.* viii. 2. Act of snoring. **SNOUT**, *n.* [*Sax. snote*; *D. snot*; *Dan. snot.*] Mucus discharged from the nose. *Swift.*
- SNOUT**, *v. t.* [*Sax. snytan.*] To blow the nose. *Sherwood.*
- SNOUTER**, *v. i.* To snivel; to sob. [*Local.*] *Grass.*
- SNOUTY**, *a.* 1. Foul with snot. 2. Mean; dirty.
- SNOUT**, *n.* [*W. ysnid*; *D. snat.*] 1. The long projecting nose of a beast, as that of swine. 2. The nose of a man; in contempt. 3. The nozzle or end of a hollow pipe.
- SNOUT**, *v. t.* To furnish with a nozzle or point. *Camden.*
- SNOUTED**, *a.* Having a snout. *Heylin.*
- SNOUTY**, *a.* Resembling a beast's snout. *Otway.*
- SNOW**, *n.* [*Sax. snaw*; *Goth. snains*; *D. sneeuw*; *G. schnee*; *Dan. snee*; *Sw. sne.*] 1. Frozen vapor; watery particles congealed into white crystals in the air, and falling to the earth. 2. A vessel equipped with two masts, resembling the main and fore-masts of a ship, and a third small mast just abaft the main-mast carrying a try-sail.
- SNOW**, *v. i.* [*Sax. snawan.*] To fall in snow.
- SNOW**, *v. t.* To scatter like snow. *Donne.*
- SNOWBALL**, *n.* [*snaw* and *ball.*] A round mass of snow, pressed or rolled together. *Dryden.*
- SNOWBALL-TREE**, *n.* A flowering shrub; gelder rose.
- SNOW-BIRD**, *n.* A small bird which appears in the time of snow, of the genus *emberiza*.
- SNOWBROTH**, *n.* [*snow* and *broth.*] Snow and water mixed; very cold liquor. *Shak.*
- SNOWCROWNED**, *a.* [*snow* and *crown.*] Crowned or having the top covered with snow. *Drayton.*
- SNOW DEEP**, *n.* [*snow* and *deep.*] A plant.
- SNOW-DRIFT**, *n.* [*snow* and *drift.*] A bank of snow driven together by the wind.
- SNOW-DROP**, *n.* [*snow* and *drop.*] A plant bearing a white flower, cultivated in gardens for its beauty.
- SNOWLESS**, *a.* Destitute of snow. *Tooke.*
- SNOWLIKE**, *a.* Resembling snow.
- SNOW-SHOE**, *n.* [*snow* and *shoe.*] A shoe or racket worn by men traveling on snow, to prevent their feet from sinking into the snow.
- SNOW-SLIP**, *n.* [*snow* and *slip.*] A large mass of snow which slips down the side of a mountain, and sometimes buries houses. *Goldsmit.*
- SNOW-WHITE**, *a.* White as snow; very white.
- SNOWY**, *a.* 1. White like snow. 2. Abounding with snow; covered with snow. 3. White; pure; unblemished.
- † **SNUB**, *n.* [*D. snub.*] A knot or protuberance in wood; a snag. *Spenser.*
- SNUB**, *v. t.* 1. To nip; to clip or break off the end. 2. To check; to reprimand; to check, stop or rebuke with a tart, sarcastic reply or remark.
- † **SNUB**, *v. i.* [*G. schnuden.*] To sob with convulsions.
- SNUB-NOSE**, *n.* A short or flat nose.
- SNUB-NOSED**, *a.* Having a short, flat nose.
- † **SNUDGE**, *v. t.* [*Dan. sniger.*] To lie close; to snug.
- † **SNUDGE**, *n.* A miser, or a sneaking fellow.
- SNUFF**, *n.* [*D. snuff.*] 1. The burning part of a candle wick, or that which has been charred by the flame, whether burning or not. 2. A candle almost burnt out. 3. Pulverized tobacco, taken or prepared to be taken into the nose. 4. Resentment; huff, expressed by a snuffing of the nose.
- SNUFF**, *v. t.* [*D. snuffen*; *G. schnuffen.*] 1. To draw in with the breath; to inhale. 2. To scent; to smell; to perceive by the nose. 3. To crop the snuff, as of a candle; to take off the end of the snuff.
- SNUFF**, *v. i.* 1. To snort; to inhale air with violence or with noise; as dogs and horses. 2. To turn up the nose and inhale air in contempt. *Mal.* ii. 3. To take offense.
- SNUFFBOX**, *n.* A box for carrying snuff about the person.
- SNUFFER**, *n.* One that snuffs.
- SNUFFERS**, *n. plu.* An instrument for cropping the snuff of a candle.
- SNUFFLE**, *v. i.* [*D. snuffelen*; *G. nuffeln.*] To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose, or through the nose when obstructed.
- SNUFFLER**, *n.* One that snuffles or speaks through the nose when obstructed.
- SNUFFLES**, *n.* Obstruction of the nose by mucus.
- SNUFFLING**, *n.* A speaking through the nose. *Swift.*
- SNUFFTAK-ER**, *n.* One that takes snuff, or inhales it into the nose.
- SNUFFY**, *a.* Soiled with snuff.
- SNUG**, *v. i.* [*Dan. sniger*; *Sax. smican.*] To lie close.
- SNUG**, *a.* [*Sw. snygg.*] 1. Lying close; closely pressed. 2. Close; concealed; not exposed to notice. 3. Being in good order; all convenient; neat. 4. Close; neat; convenient. 5. Silly or insidiously close.
- SNUGGLE**, *v. i.* To move one way and the other to get a close place; to lie close for convenience or warmth.
- SNUGLY**, *adv.* Closely; safely.
- SNUGNESS**, *n.* Closeness; the state of being neat or convenient. *Haley's Copper.*
- SO**, *adv.* [*Goth. Sax. swa*; *G. so*; *D. zo*; *Dan. saa*; *Sw. sö.*] 1. In like manner, answering to *as*, and noting comparison or resemblance. 2. In such a degree; to that degree. 3. In such a manner; sometimes repeated. 4. It is followed by *as*. 5. In the same manner. 6. Thus, in this manner. 7. Therefore; thus; for this reason; in consequence of this or that. 8. On these terms, noting a conditional petition. 9. [*Lat. modo.*] Provided that; on condition that. 10. In like manner, noting the concession of one proposition or fact and the assumption of another; answering to *as*. 11. *So* often expresses the sense of a word or sentence going before. 12. Thus; thus it is; this is the state. 13. Well; the fact being such; as, and so the work is done, is it? 14. It is sometimes used to express a certain degree, implying comparison, and yet without the corresponding word *as*, to render the degree definite. 15. It is sometimes equivalent to *be it as, let it be so, let it be as it is, or in that manner.* 16. It expresses a wish, desire or petition. 17. *So much as, however much.* 18. *So so, or so* repeated, used as a kind of exclamation; equivalent to *well, well*; or it is so, the thing is done. 19. *So so*, much as it was; indifferently; not well nor much amiss. 20. *So there*, thus then it is; therefore; the consequence is. *Shak.*
- SOAK**, *v. t.* [*Sax. socian*; *W. swgian.*] 1. To steep; to cause or suffer to lie in a fluid till the substance has imbibed what it can contain; to macerate in water or other fluid. 2. To drench; to wet thoroughly. 3. To draw in by the pores; as the skin. 4. To drain.
- SOAK**, *v. i.* 1. To lie steeped in water or other fluid. 2. To enter into pores or interstices. 3. To drink intemperately or gluttuously; to drench.
- SOAKED**, *pp.* Steeped or macerated in a fluid; drenched.
- SOAKER**, *n.* 1. One that soaks or macerates in a liquid. 2. A hard drinker; [*low.*]
- SOAKING**, *ppr.* 1. Steeping; macerating; drenching; imbibing. 2. *a.* That wets thoroughly.
- SOAL** of a shoe. See **SOLE**.
- SOAP**, *n.* [*Sax. sape*; *D. zeep*; *G. seife.*] A compound of oil and alkali, or oil and earth, and metallic oxids; used in washing and cleansing, in medicine, &c.
- SOAP**, *v. t.* [*Sax. sapan*; *D. zeepen*; *G. seifen.*] To rub or wash over with soap.
- SOAP-BERY-TREE**, *n.* A tree of the genus *sapindus*.
- SOAP-BOILER**, *n.* [*soap* and *boiler.*] One whose occupation is to make soap.
- SOAPSSTONE**, *n.* Steatite; a mineral.
- SOAP-SUDS**, *n.* Suds; water well impregnated with soap.
- SOAPWORT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *saponaria*.
- SOAPY**, *a.* 1. Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; soft and smooth. 2. Smeared with soap.
- SOAR**, *v. i.* [*Fr. sorerer*; *It. sorare.*] 1. To fly aloft; to mount upon the wing; as an eagle. 2. To rise high; to mount; to tower in thought or imagination; to be sublime; as the poet or orator. 3. To rise high in ambition or heroism.—4. *In general*, to rise aloft; to be lofty.
- SOAR**, See **SOBE**.
- SOAR**, *n.* A towering flight. *Milton.*
- SOARING**, *ppr.* Mounting on the wing; rising aloft; towering in thought or mind.
- SOARING**, *n.* The act of mounting on the wing, or of towering in thought or mind; intellectual flight.
- SOB**, *v. i.* [*Sax. sobrend.*] To sigh with a sudden heaving of the breast, or a kind of convulsive motion; to sigh with deep sorrow or with tears.
- SOB**, *n.* A convulsive sigh or catching of the breath in sorrow; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow. *Dryden.*
- † **SOB**, *v. t.* To soak. *Mortimer.*
- SOBBING**, *ppr.* Sighing with a heaving of the breast.
- SÖBER**, *a.* [*Fr. sobre*; *It. sobrio*; *L. sobrius*; *D. sober*.] 1. Temperate in the use of spirituous liquors; habitually temperate. 2. Not intoxicated or overpowered by spirituous liquors; not drunker. 3. Not mad or insane; not wild, visionary or heated with passion; having the regular exercise of cool, dispassionate reason. 4. Regular; calm; not under the influence of passion. 5. Serious; solemn; grave; as, the *sober* livery of autumn.
- SÖBER**, *v. t.* To make sober; to cure of intoxication.
- SÖBERED**, *pp.* Made sober.
- SÖBER-LY**, *adv.* 1. Without intemperance. 2. Without enthusiasm. 3. Without intemperate passion; coolly; calmly; moderately. 4. Gravely; seriously.
- SÖBER-MIND-ED**, *a.* Having a disposition or temper habitually sober, calm and temperate.
- SÖBER-MIND-ED-NESS**, *n.* Calmness; freedom from inordinate passions; habitual sobriety. *Parsons.*
- SÖBER-NESS**, *n.* 1. Freedom from intoxication; temperance. 2. Gravity; seriousness. 3. Freedom from heat and passion; calmness; coolness.
- SO-BRIE-TY**, *n.* [*Fr. sobriété*; *L. sobrietas.*] 1. Habitual soberness or temperance in the use of spirituous liquors. 2. Freedom from intoxication. 3. Habitual freedom from enthusiasm, inordinate passion or overheated imagination;

- calmness; coolness. 4. Seriousness; gravity without sadness or melancholy.
- SOC**, *n.* [Sax. *soc*.] 1. *Properly*, the sequela, secta or suit, or the body of suitors; hence, the power or privilege of holding a court in a district, as in a manor; jurisdiction of causes, and the limits of that jurisdiction. 2. Liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burdens. 3. An exclusive privilege claimed by millers of grinding all the corn used within the manor or township in which the mill stands. *Grose*.
- SOC'AGE**, *n.* [from *soc*, a privilege.] In *English law*, a tenure of lands and tenements by a certain or determinate service; a tenure distinct from chivalry or knight's service, in which the render was uncertain. *Blackstone*.
- SOC'A-GER**, *n.* A tenant by socage; a socman.
- SO-CI-A-BIL-I-TY**, (so-she-a-bil-e-ty) *n.* [Fr. *sociabilité*.] Sociableness; disposition to associate and converse with others; or the practice of familiar converse.
- * **SOC'IA-BLE**, *a.* [Fr. *sociable*; *L. sociabilis*.] 1. That may be conjoined; fit to be united in one body or company. 2. Ready or disposed to unite in a general interest. 3. Ready and inclined to join in company or society; or frequently meeting for conversation. 4. Inclined to converse when in company; disposed to freedom in conversation. 5. Free in conversation; conversing much or familiarly.
- * **SOC'IA-BLE**, *n.* A kind of less exalted phaeton, with two seats facing each other, and a box for the driver. *Mason*.
- * **SOC'IA-BLE-NESS**, *n.* Disposition to associate; inclination to company and converse; or actual frequent union in society or free converse.
- * **SOC'IA-BLY**, *adv.* In a sociable manner; with free intercourse; conversibly; familiarly; as a companion.
- SOC'IAL**, (sò'shal) *a.* [L. *socialis*.] 1. Pertaining to society; relating to men living in society, or to the public as an aggregate body. 2. Ready or disposed to mix in friendly converse; companionable. 3. Consisting in union or mutual converse. 4. Disposed to unite in society.
- SO-CI-AL-I-TY**, *n.* Socialness; the quality of being social.
- SOC'IAL-IZE**, *v. t.* To reduce to a social state.
- SOC'IAL-LY**, *adv.* In a social manner or way.
- SOC'IAL-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being social.
- * **SOC'IMATE**, *v. t.* To associate; to mix with company. *Shelford*.
- SO-CI-E-TY**, *n.* [Fr. *société*; Sp. *sociedad*; It. *società*; L. *societas*.] 1. The union of a number of rational beings; or a number of persons united, either for a temporary or permanent purpose. 2. Any number of persons associated for a particular purpose, whether incorporated by law, or only united by articles of agreement; a fraternity. 3. Company; a temporary association of persons for profit or pleasure. 4. Company; fellowship. 5. Partnership; fellowship; union on equal terms. 6. Persons living in the same neighborhood, who frequently meet in company and have fellowship.—7. In *Connecticut*, a number of families united and incorporated for the purpose of supporting public worship, is called an *ecclesiastical society*.
- SO-CIN-TAN**, *a.* [from *Socinus*.] Pertaining to Socinus or his religious creed.
- SO-CIN-TAN**, *n.* One of the followers of Socinus.
- SO-CIN-TAN-ISM**, *n.* The doctrines of Socinus.
- SOCK**, *n.* [Sax. *soc*; *L. soccus*; Sw. *socka*; G. *socke*.] 1. The shoe of the ancient actors of comedy. 2. A garment for the foot, like the foot of a stocking. 3. A ploughshare.
- SOCKET**, *n.* [Fr. *soicéad*.] 1. The little hollow tube or place in which a candle is fixed in the candlestick. 2. Any hollow thing or place which receives and holds something else.
- SOCKET-CHISEL**, *n.* A chisel made with a socket.
- SOCKLESS**, *a.* Destitute of socks or shoes. *Beaumont*.
- SOCLE**, *n.* In *architecture*, a flat square member under the bases of pedestals of vases and statues, serving as a foot or stand.
- SOC'MAN**, *n.* One who holds lands or tenements by socage.
- † **SOC'MAN-RY**, *n.* Tenure by socage. *Cowel*.
- † **SOC'OME**, *n.* A custom of tenants to grind corn at the lord's mill. *Cowel*.
- SOC'O-TO-RINE**, } *a.* *Socotorine* or *Socotrine aloes*, a fine
SOC'O-TRINE, } kind of aloes from Socotra.
SO-CRATIC, } *a.* Pertaining to Socrates, the Grecian
SO-CRATI-CAL, } sage, or to his manner of teaching.
SO-CRATI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the Socratic method
SO-CRA-TISM, *n.* The philosophy of Socrates.
SO-CRA-TIST, *n.* A disciple of Socrates. *Martin*.
- SOD**, *n.* [D. *soda*; G. *sode*.] Turf; sward; that stratum of earth on the surface which is filled with the roots of grass.
- SOD**, *a.* Made or consisting of sod.
- SOD**, *v. t.* To cover with sod; to turf.
- SOD**, *pret.* of *seethe*; also the passive participle.
- SODA**, *n.* [G. *soda*; D. *souda*; It. *soda*.] Mineral fixed alkali; natron; so called because it forms the basis of marine salt.
- SOD'A-LITE**, *n.* A mineral.
- SO-DAL-I-TY**, *n.* [L. *sodalitas*.] A fellowship or fraternity.
- SOD'A-WA-TER**, *n.* A very weak solution of soda in water supersaturated with carbonic acid.
- SODDEN**, *pp.* of *seethe*. Boiled; seethed.
- SODDY**, *a.* Turfy; consisting of sod; covered with sod.
- SODER**, *v. t.* [W. *saucl*, *sawdrian*; Fr. *souder*; It. *sodare*.] To unite and make solid, as metallic substances to join separate things or parts of the same thing by a metallic substance in a state of fusion.
- SODER**, *n.* Metallic cement; a metal or metallic composition used in uniting other metallic substances.
- SODI-UM**, *n.* The metallic base of soda. *Davy*.
- SOD'OM-ITE**, *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Sodom. 2. One guilty of sodomy.
- SOD'O-MY**, *n.* A crime against nature.
- SOE**, *n.* [Scot. *sae*.] A large wooden vessel for holding water; a cowl. [Local.] *Morc*.
- SO-EV'ER**, *so* and *ever*, found in compounds, as in *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, *wheresoever*. See these words.
- SOFA**, *n.* [probably an oriental word. Qu. Sw. *söfva*.] An elegant long seat, usually with a stuffed bottom.
- SO-FETTEN**, *n.* A small sofa.
- SOP'FIT**, *n.* [It. *soffitta*.] 1. In *architecture*, any timber ceiling formed of cross beams, the compartments of which are enriched with sculpture, painting or gilding. 2. The under side or face of an architrave, enriched with compartments of roses.
- SOFT**, *a.* [Sax. *softe*, *softa*.] 1. Easily yielding to pressure; the contrary of *hard*. 2. Not hard; easily separated by an edged instrument. 3. Easily worked; malleable. 4. Not rough, rugged or harsh; smooth to the touch; delicate. 5. Delicate; feminine. 6. Easily yielding to persuasion or motives; flexible; susceptible of influence or passion. 7. Tender; timorous. 8. Mild; gentle; kind; not severe or unfeeling. 9. Civil; complaisant; courteous. 10. Placid; still; easy. 11. Effeminate; viciously nice. 12. Delicate; elegantly tender. 13. Weak; impressive. 14. Gentle; smooth or melodious to the ear; not loud, rough or harsh. 15. Smooth; flowing; not rough or vehement. 16. Easy; quiet; undisturbed. 17. Mild to the eye; not strong or glaring. 18. Mild; warm; pleasant to the feelings. 19. Not tinged with an acid; not hard; not astringent. 20. Mild; gentle; not rough, rude or irritating.
- SOFT**, *adv.* Softly; gently; quietly.
- SOFT**, *exclam.* for *be soft*, hold; stop; not so fast.
- SOFT'EN**, (sof'n) *v. t.* 1. To make soft or more soft; to make less hard. 2. To mollify; to make less fierce or intractable; to make more susceptible of humane or fine feelings. 3. To make less harsh or severe. 4. To palliate; to represent as less enormous. 5. To make easy; to compose; to mitigate; to alleviate. 6. To make calm and placid. 7. To make less harsh, less rude, less offensive or violent. 8. To make less glaring. 9. To make tender; to make effeminate; to enervate. 10. To make less harsh or grating.
- SOFT'EN**, (sof'n) *v. i.* 1. To become less hard; to become more pliable and yielding to pressure. 2. To become less rude, harsh or cruel. 3. To become less obstinate or obdurate; to become more susceptible of humane feelings and tenderness; to relent. 4. To become more mild. 5. To become less harsh, severe or rigorous.
- SOFTENED**, *pp.* Made less hard or less harsh; made less obdurate or cruel, or less glaring.
- SOFTEN-ING**, *ppr.* Making more soft; making less rough or cruel, &c.
- SOFTEN-ING**, *n.* The act of making less hard, less cruel or obdurate, less violent, less glaring, &c.
- SOFT-HEART-ED**, *a.* Having tenderness of heart; susceptible of pity; gentle; meek.
- SOFT'LING**, *n.* An effeminate person. [Little used.]
- SOFT'LY**, *adv.* 1. Without hardness. 2. Not with force or violence; gently. 3. Not loudly; without noise. 4. Gently; placidly. 5. Mildly; tenderly.
- SOFT'NER**, *n.* 1. He or that which softens. 2. One that palliates. *Swift*.
- SOFT'NESS**, *n.* 1. The quality of bodies which renders them capable of yielding to pressure; opposed to *hardness*. 2. Susceptibility of feeling or passion. 3. Mildness; kindness. 4. Mildness; civility; gentleness. 5. Effeminacy; vicious delicacy. 6. Timorousness; pusillanimity; excessive susceptibility of fear or alarm. 7. Smoothness to the ear. 8. Facility; gentleness; candor; easiness to be affected. 9. Gentleness, as contrary to *vehemence*. 10. Mildness of temper; meekness. 11. Weakness; simplicity. 12. Mild temperature.
- SOG'GY**, *a.* [allied, probably, to *soak*; W. *soeg*.] 1. Wet; filled with water; soft with moisture. 2. Streaming with damp.
- SO-HO**, *exclam.* A word used in calling from a distant place, a sportsman's halloo. *Shak*.
- SOIL**, *v. t.* [Sax. *selan*, *sylian*; Dan. *søler*; Sw. *söla*; Fr. *salir*, *souiller*.] 1. To make dirty on the surface; to foul

- to dirt; to stain; to defile; to tarnish; to sully. *Milton*.
 2. To cover or tinge with any thing extraneous. 3. To dung; to manure.—*To soil a horse*, is to purge him by giving him fresh grass.—*To soil cattle*, in husbandry, is to feed them with grass daily mowed for them, instead of pasturing them.
- SOLL**, *n.* [*G. stile*.] 1. Dirt; any foul matter upon another substance; foulness; spot. 2. Stain; tarnish. 3. The upper stratum of the earth; the mold. 4. Land; country. 5. Dung; compost.—*To take soil*, to run into the water, as a deer when pursued.
- SOLLED**, *pp.* Fouled; stained; tarnished; manured; fed with grass.
- SOLL-I-NESS**, *n.* Stain; foulness. [*Little used*.] *Bacon*.
- SOLL-ING**, *pp.* Defiling; fouling; tarnishing; feeding with fresh grass; manuring.
- SOLL-ING**, *n.* The act or practice of feeding cattle or horses with fresh grass, instead of pasturing them.
- SOL-LESS**, *a.* Destitute of soil. *Bigsby*.
- SOLL-URE**, *n.* [*Fr. soullure*.] Stain; pollution. *Shak*.
- SO-JOURN**, or **SO-JOURN**, (*so-jurn*, or *so-jurn*) *v. t.* [*Fr. sejourner*.] To dwell for a time; to dwell or live in a place as a temporary resident, or as a stranger, not considering the place as his permanent habitation.
- SO-JOURN**, *n.* A temporary residence, as that of a traveler in a foreign land. *Milton*.
- SO-JOURN-ER**, *n.* A temporary resident; a stranger or traveler who dwells in a place for a time.
- SO-JOURN-ING**, *pp.* Dwelling for a time.
- SO-JOURN-ING**, *n.* The act of dwelling in a place for a time; also, the time of abode. *Ex. xii*.
- SO-JOURN-MENT**, *n.* Temporary residence, as that of a stranger or traveler. *Walsl*.
- SOL**, *n.* [*Norm. souleze, soulds, souz*; from *L. solidus*.] 1. In France, a small copper coin; a penny; usually *sou* or *sous*. 2. A copper coin and money of account in Switzerland.
- SOL**, *n.* [*It.*] The name of a note in music.
- SOL-ACE**, *v. t.* [*It. sollazzare*; *L. solatium*.] 1. To cheer in grief or under calamity; to comfort; to relieve in affliction; to console. 2. To allay; to assuage.
- SOL-ACE**, *v. i.* To take comfort; to be cheered or relieved in grief. *Shak*.
- SOL-ACE**, *n.* [*It. sollazzo*; *L. solatium*.] Comfort in grief; alleviation of grief or anxiety; also, that which relieves in distress; recreation.
- SOL-ACED**, *pp.* Comforted; cheered in affliction.
- SOL-A-CING**, *pp.* Relieving grief; cheering in affliction.
- SO-LA-CIOUS**, *a.* Affording comfort or amusement.
- SO-LAND-ER**, *n.* [*Fr. soudandres*.] A disease in horses.
- SOLAN-GOOSE**, *n.* The gannet, an aquatic fowl found on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland.
- SO-LA-NO**, *n.* A hot S. E. wind in Spain.
- SO-LAR**, *a.* [*Fr. solaire*; *L. solaris*.] 1. Pertaining to the sun, as the solar system; or proceeding from it.—2. In astrology, born under the predominant influence of the sun; [*obs.*] *Dryden*. 3. Measured by the progress of the sun, or by its revolution.
- SOLD**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sell*.
- SOLD**, *n.* [*Norm. soude*.] Salary; military pay. *Spenser*.
- SOLDAN**, *pp.* for *sultan*, not in use. *Milton*.
- SOLDAN-ELLA**, *n.* [*L. soldanella*.] A plant.
- SOLD-ER**, *v. t.* [*from L. solido, solidus*.] To unite by a metallic cement. See **SODER**.
- SOLD-ER**, *n.* A metallic cement. See **SODER**.
- SOLD-ER**, (*sol-jur*) *n.* [*Fr. soldat*; *Norm. soudeyer, soudiers*; *It. soldato*; *Sp. soldado*.] 1. A man engaged in military service; one whose occupation is military; a man enlisted for service in an army; a private, or one in the ranks. 2. A man enrolled for service when on duty or inbodied for military discipline; a private.—3. *Emphatically*, a brave warrior; a man of military experience and skill, or a man of distinguished valor.
- SOLD-IER-ESS**, *n.* A female soldier. *Beaumont*.
- SOLD-IER-LIKE**, *a.* Like or becoming a real soldier;
- SOLD-IER-LY**, *a.* brave; martial; heroic; honorable.
- SOLD-IER-SHIP**, *n.* Military qualities; military character or state; martial skill; behavior becoming a soldier.
- SOLD-IER-Y**, *n.* 1. Soldiers collectively; the body of military men. 2. Soldiership; military service; [*obs.*]
- SOLE**, *n.* [*Sax. sol*; *D. zool*; *G. sohle*; *Dan. sole*; *Fr. sole*.] 1. The bottom of the foot; and, by a figure, the foot itself. 2. The bottom of a shoe; or the piece of leather which constitutes the bottom. 3. The part of any thing that forms the bottom, and on which it stands upon the ground. 4. A marine fish.—5. In ship building, a sort of lining, used to prevent the wearing of any thing. 6. A sort of horn under a horse's hoof.
- SOLE**, *v. t.* To furnish with a sole; as, to sole a shoe.
- SOLE**, *a.* [*L. solus*; *Fr. seul*; *It. Sp. solo*.] 1. Single; being or acting without another; individual; only.—2. In law, single; unmarried; as a *femme sole*.
- SOL-E-CISM**, *n.* [*Gr. σοδωικισμος*.] 1. Impropriety in language, or a gross deviation from the rules of syntax; incongruity of words; want of correspondence or consistency. 2. Any unfitness, absurdity or impropriety.
- SOL-E-CIST**, *n.* [*Gr. σοδωικιστος*.] One who is guilty of impropriety in language. *Blackwall*.
- SOL-E-CIST'IC**, *a.* Incorrect; incongruous. *John*.
- SOL-E-CIST'IC-AL**, *a.* *son.*
- SOL-E-CIST'IC-AL-LY**, *adv.* In a solecistic manner.
- SOL-E-CIZE**, *v. t.* [*Gr. σοδωικίζω*.] To commit solecism.
- SOLE-LY**, *adv.* Singly; alone; only; without another.
- SOLE-MN**, (*sol'em*) *a.* [*Fr. solennel*; *It. solenne*; *Sp. solenne*; *L. solennis*.] 1. Anniversary; observed once a year with religious ceremonies. 2. Religiously grave; marked with pomp and sanctity; attended with religious rites. 3. Religiously serious; piously grave; devout; marked by reverence to God. 4. Affecting with seriousness; impressing or adapted to impress seriousness, gravity or reverence; sober; serious. 5. Grave; serious; or affectively grave. 6. Sacred; enjoined by religion; or attended with a serious appeal to God. 7. Marked with solemnities.
- SOLE-M-NESS**, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being solemn, reverential manner; gravity. 2. Solemnity; gravity of manner. *Watton*.
- SO-LEM-NI-TY**, *n.* [*Fr. solemnité*.] 1. A rite or ceremony annually performed with religious reverence. 2. A religious ceremony; a ritual performance attended with religious reverence. 3. A ceremony adapted to impress awe. 4. Manner of acting awfully serious. 5. Gravity, steady seriousness. 6. Affecting gravity.
- SOL-EM-NI-ZA-TION**, *n.* The act of solemnizing.
- SOL-EM-NIZE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. solenniser*; *It. solennizzare*.] 1. To dignify or honor by ceremonies; to celebrate. 2. To perform with ritual ceremonies and respect, or according to legal forms. 3. To perform religiously once a year. 4. To make grave, serious and reverential; as, to solemnize the mind for the duties of the sanctuary; [*this use of the word is well authorized in the United States*].
- SOL-EM-NIZ-ER**, *n.* One who performs a solemn rite or ceremony. *Clarke*.
- SOLEMN-LY**, *adv.* 1. With gravity and religious reverence. 2. With official formalities and by due authority. 3. With formal state. 4. With formal gravity and solemnity, as with affected gravity. 5. With religious seriousness.
- SOLE-NENESS**, *n.* Singleness; a state of being unaccompanied with others. *Dering*.
- SOL-EN-ITE**, *n.* Petrified solen, a genus of shells.
- SOL-FX**, *v. t.* To pronounce the notes of the grammar ascending or descending, *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la, and a note verso*.
- SO-LIC-IT**, *v. t.* [*L. sollicito*; *Fr. solliciter*; *It. sollicitare*.] 1. To ask with some degree of earnestness; to make application to; to apply to for obtaining something. This word implies earnestness in seeking, but I think less earnestness than *beg, implore, entreat* and *importune*, and more than *ask or request*; as when we say, a man *solicits* the minister for an office; he *solicits* his father for a favor. 2. To ask for with some degree of earnestness; to seek by petition. 3. To awake or excite to action; to summon, or invite. 4. To attempt; to try to obtain. 5. To desire; to disquiet; *a Latinism, rarely used*.
- SO-LIC-I-TA-TION**, *n.* 1. Earnest request; a seeking to obtain something from another with some degree of earnestness. 2. Excitement; invitation.
- SO-LIC-IT-ED**, *pp.* Earnestly requested.
- SO-LIC-IT-ING**, *pp.* Requesting with earnestness; soliciting; attempting to obtain.
- SO-LIC-IT-OR**, *n.* [*Fr. solliciteur*.] 1. One who asks with earnestness; one that asks for another. 2. An attorney, advocate or counselor at law who is authorized to practice in the English court of chancery.—In America, an advocate or counselor at law, who, like the attorney general or state's-attorney, prosecutes actions for the state.
- SO-LIC-IT-OR-GEN-ER-AL**, *n.* A lawyer in Great Britain, who is employed as counsel for the queen.
- SO-LIC-IT-OUS**, *a.* [*L. sollicitus*.] 1. Careful; anxious; very desirous, as to obtain something. 2. Careful; anxious; concerned; as respecting an unknown but impending event. 3. Anxious; concerned; followed by, *pp.*, when something is to be obtained.
- SO-LIC-IT-OUS-LY**, *adv.* Anxiously; with care and concern.
- SO-LIC-IT-RESS**, *n.* A female who solicits or petitions.
- SO-LIC-IT-UDE**, *n.* [*L. sollicitudo*.] Carefulness; concern; anxiety; uneasiness of mind.
- SOLID**, *a.* [*L. solidus*; *Fr. solide*; *It., Sp. solido*.] 1. Firm; compact; having its constituent particles so close or dense as to resist the impression or penetration of other bodies. 2. Not hollow; full of matter. 3. Having the geometrical dimensions; cubic. 4. Firm; compact; strong. 5. Sound; not weakly. 6. Real; sound; solid; true; just; not empty or fallacious. 7. Grave; profound; not light, trifling or superficial.—8. In botany, of a fleshy, uniform, undivided substance, as a bulb or root.
- SOLID**, *n.* A firm, compact body.
- SOL-I-DATE**, *v. t.* [*L. solido*.] To make solid or firm. [*L.*]

SO-LID-I-FI-CA-TION, *n.* The act of making solid.
SO-LIDI-FIED, *pp.* Made solid.
SO-LIDI-FY, *v. t.* [*L. solidus* and *facio*.] To make solid or compact.
SO-LIDI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making solid.
SO-LIDI-TY, *n.* [*Fr. solidité*; *L. soliditas*.] 1. Firmness; hardness; density; compactness; that quality of bodies which resists impression and penetration. 2. Ffulness of matter. 3. Moral firmness; soundness; strength; validity; truth; certainty.—4. In *geometry*, the solid contents of a body.
SOLID-LY, *adv.* 1. Firmly; densely; compactly. 2. Firmly; truly; on firm grounds. *Digby*.
SOLID-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being firm, dense or compact; firmness; compactness; solidity. 2. Soundness; strength; truth; validity.
SOL-I-DUN-GU-LOUS, *a.* [*L. solidus* and *ungula*.] Having hoofs that are whole or not cloven. *Barrow*.
SOL-I-FIDI-AN, *n.* [*L. solus* and *fides*.] One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is necessary to justification.
SOL-I-FIDI-AN, *a.* Holding the tenets of Solifidians.
SOL-I-FIDI-AN-ISM, *n.* The tenets of Solifidians.
SO-LILO-QUITZE, *v. i.* To utter a soliloquy.
SO-LILO-QUY, *n.* [*Fr. soliloque*; *It. Sp. soliloquio*.] 1. A talking to one's self; a talking or discourse of a person alone, or not addressed to another person, even when others are present. 2. A written composition, reciting what it is supposed a person speaks to himself.
SOL-I-PED, *n.* [*L. solus* and *pes*.] An animal whose foot is not cloven. *Brown*.
SOL-I-TAIRE, *n.* [*Fr. solitaire*.] 1. A person who lives in solitude; a recluse; a hermit. 2. An ornament for the neck.
SOL-I-TA-RI-AN, *n.* A hermit. *Twissden*.
SOL-I-TA-RI-LY, *adv.* In solitude; alone.
SOL-I-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being alone; forbearance of company; retirement, or habitual retirement. 2. Solitude; loneliness; destitution of company or of animated beings.
SOL-I-TA-RY, *a.* [*Fr. solitaire*; *L. solitarius*.] 1. Living alone; not having company. 2. Retired; remote from society; not having company, or not much frequented. 3. Lonely; destitute of company. 4. Gloomy; still; dismal. 5. Single.—6. In *botany*, separate; one only in a place.
SOL-I-TA-RY, *n.* One that lives alone or in solitude; a hermit; a recluse. *Pope*.
SOL-I-TUDE, *n.* [*Fr. L. solitudo*.] 1. Loneliness; a state of being alone; a lonely life. 2. Loneliness; remoteness from society; destitution of company. 3. A lonely place; a desert. *Pope*.
SO-LI-V-A-GANT, *a.* [*L. solivagus*.] Wandering alone.
† SOL-LAR, *n.* [*Low L. solarium*.] A garret or upper room.
SOL-MI-ZA-TION, *n.* [from *sol*, *mi*.] A solfaing; a repetition or recital of the notes of the gammut.
SOL-O, *n.* [*It.*] A tune, air or strain to be played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice.
SOLO-MON'S LEAF, *n.* A plant.
SOLO-MON'S SEAL, *n.* A plant. *Fam. of Plants*.
SOL-STICE, *n.* [*Fr. L. solstitium*.] In *astronomy*, the point in the ecliptic at which the sun stops or ceases to recede from the equator, either north in summer, or south in winter; a tropic, or tropical point.
SOL-STI-TIAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a solstice. 2. Happening at a solstice; usually, with us, at the summer solstice or midsummer.
SOL-U-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of a body which renders it susceptible of solution; susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid.
SOLU-BLE, *a.* [*L. solubilis*.] Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution.
SOLUND-GOOSE. See **SOLAN-GOOSE**.
SO-LUTE, *a.* [*L. solutus*.] 1. In a general sense, loose; free; [obs.].—2. In *botany*, loose; not adhering.
SO-LUTE, *v. t.* To dissolve. *Bacon*.
SO-LU-TION, *n.* [*Fr. It. soluzione*; *Sp. solución*.] 1. The act of separating the parts of any body; disruption; breach. 2. The operation or process of dissolving or melting in a fluid. 3. Resolution; explanation; the act of explaining or removing difficulty or doubt. 4. Release; deliverance; discharge.—5. In *algebra* and *geometry*, the answering of a question, or the resolving of a problem proposed.
SOLU-TIVE, *a.* Tending to dissolve; loosening; laxative.
SOLV-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Ability to pay all just debts. *Encyc.*
SOLV-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be solved, resolved or explained. 2. That can be paid.
SOLVE, (*solvo*) *v. t.* [*L. solvo*; *Fr. résoudre*; *It. risolvere*.] 1. Properly, to loosen or separate the parts of any thing; hence, to explain; to resolve; to elucidate; to unfold; to clear up. 2. To remove; to dissipate.

SOLVED, *pp.* Explained; removed.
SOLVEN-CY, *n.* [*L. solvens*.] Ability to pay all debts or just claims.
SOLVEND, *n.* A substance to be dissolved. *Kirwan*.
SOLVENT, *a.* 1. Having the power of dissolving. 2. Able to pay all just debts. 3. Sufficient to pay all just debts.
SOLVENT, *n.* A fluid that dissolves any substance is called the *solvent*.
SOLVER, *n.* Whoever or whatever explains or solves.
SOLV-I-BLE, *a.* Solvable, which see.
† SO-MAT-IC, } *a.* [*Gr. σωματικός*.] Corporeal; pertaining to a body.
† SO-MAT-I-CAL, }
SOM-A-TIST, *n.* One who admits the existence of corporeal or material beings only; one who denies the existence of spiritual substances.
SC-MA-TOLO-GY, *n.* [*Gr. σωμα and λογος*] The doctrine of bodies or material substances.
SOM-BRE, } *a.* [*Fr. sombre*.] Dull; dusky; cloudy;
SOM-BER, }
SOM-BROUS, *a.* Gloomy. *Stephens*.
SOME, (*sum*) *a.* [*Sax. sum, same*.] 1. Noting a certain quantity of a thing, but indeterminate; a portion greater or less. 2. Noting a number of persons or things, greater or less, but indeterminate. 3. Noting a person or thing, but not known, or not specific and definite. 4. *Some* is often opposed to *others*. 5. *Some* is often used without a noun, and then, like other adjectives, is a substitute for a noun. 6. *Some* is used as a termination of certain adjectives, as in *handsome*, *lovesome*. In these words, *some* has primarily the sense of little, or a certain degree.
SOME-BOD-Y, *n.* [*some* and *body*.] 1. A person unknown or uncertain; a person indeterminate. 2. A person of consideration.
† SOME-DEAL, *adv.* [*some* and *deal*.] In some degree.
SOM-ER-SAULT, } *n.* [*Sp. sobresaltar*.] A leap by which a
SOM-ER-SET, } person jumps from a height, turns over his head and falls upon his feet.
SOME-HOW, *adv.* [*some* and *how*.] One way or other; in some way not yet known.
SOME-THING, *n.* 1. An indeterminate or unknown event. 2. A substance or material thing, unknown, indeterminate or not specified. 3. A part; a portion more or less. 4. A little; an indefinite quantity or degree. 5. Distance not great.—6. *Something*, used adverbially in *some degree*; as, he was *something* discouraged; but the use is not elegant.
SOME-TIME, *adv.* [*some* and *time*.] 1. Once; formerly. 2. At one time or other hereafter [*Sometime* is really a compound noun.]
SOME-TIMES, *adv.* [*some* and *times*.] 1. At times; at intervals; not always; now and then. 2. At one time.
SOME-WHAT, *n.* 1. Something, though uncertain what. 2. More or less; a certain quantity or degree, indeterminate. 3. A part, greater or less.
SOME-WHAT, *adv.* In some degree or quantity.
SOME-WHERE, *adv.* [*some* and *where*.] In some place, unknown or not specified; in one place or another.
† SOME-WHILE, *adv.* [*some* and *while*.] Once; for a time.
SOME-WHIT-ER, *adv.* To some indeterminate place.
SOM-MITE, *n.* Nepheline, a mineral.
SOM-NAM-BU-LA-TION, *n.* [*L. somnus* and *ambulo*.] The act of walking in sleep. *Beddoes*.
SOM-NAM-BU-LISM, *n.* The act or practice of walking in sleep. *Darwin*.
SOM-NAM-BU-LIST, *n.* A person who walks in his sleep. *Porteus*.
† SOM-NER, for *summoner*.
SOM-NIP-ER-OUS, *a.* [*L. somnifer*.] Causing or inducing sleep; soporiferous; narcotic.
SOM-NIPIC, *a.* [*L. somnus* and *facio*.] Causing sleep; tending to induce sleep.
SOM-NO-LENCE, } *n.* [*Low L. somnolentia*.] Sleepi-
SOM-NO-LEN-CY, } ness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep.
SOM-NO-LENT, *a.* Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep.
SON, *n.* [*Sax. sunu*; *Goth. sunus*; *G. Sohn*; *D. zoon*; *Sw. son*; *Dan. søn*.] 1. A male child; the male issue of a parent, father or mother. 2. A male descendant, however distant. 3. The compellation of an old man to a young one, or of a confessor to his penitent; a term of affection. 4. A native or inhabitant of a country. 5. The produce of any thing. 6. One adopted into a family. 7. One who is converted by another's instrumentality is called his *son*.—8. *Son* of pride, *sons* of light, *son* of Belial. These are Hebraisms.
SO-NATA, *n.* [*It.*] A tune intended for an instrument only, as *cantata* is for the voice.
SON-CY, or **SON-SY**, *a.* Lucky; fortunate; thriving. *Grose*.
SONG, *n.* [*Sax. song*; *D. zang*; *G. sang*.] 1. In general, that which is sung or uttered with musical modulations of the voice, whether of the human voice or that of a bird.

2. A little poem to be sung, or uttered with musical modulations; a ballad. 3. A hymn; a sacred poem or hymn to be sung either in joy or thanksgiving. 4. A lay; a strain; a poem. 5. Poetry; poesy; verse. 6. Notes of birds. 7. A mere trifle.
- + SONG-ISH, *a*. Consisting of songs. *Dryden*.
- SONGOW, or SONGAL, *n*. Gleaned corn. *Brockett*.
- SONGSTER, *n*. [*song*, and *Sax. steora*.] 1. One that sings; one skilled in singing; not often applied to human beings, or only in slight contempt. 2. A bird that sings; as, the little *songster* in his cage.
- SONGSTRESS, *n*. A female singer. *Thomson*.
- SON-IN-LAW, *n*. A man married to one's daughter.
- SONNET, *n*. [*Fr.*; *It. sonetta*; *Sp. soneta*.] 1. A short poem of fourteen lines, two stanzas of four verses each, and two of three each, the rhymes being adjusted by a particular rule. 2. A short poem.
- SONNET, *v. t.* To compose sonnets. *Bp. Hall*.
- SONNET-EEER, *n*. [*Fr. sonnetier*.] A composer of sonnets or small poems; a small poet; usually in contempt.
- SON-OR-TER, *n*. [*L. sonus*, and *Gr. περσο*.] An instrument for measuring sounds or the intervals of sounds.
- SON-OR-RIFER-OUS, *a*. [*L. sonus* and *fero*.] That gives sound; sounding. *Derham*.
- SON-OR-RIFIC, *a*. [*L. sonus* and *facio*.] Producing sound.
- SON-OR-ROUS, *a*. [*L. sonorus*.] 1. Giving sound when struck. 2. Loud-sounding; giving a clear or loud sound. 3. Yielding sound. 4. High-sounding; magnificent of sound.
- SON-OR-ROUS-LY, *adv.* With sound; with a high sound.
- SON-OR-ROUS-NESS, *n*. 1. The quality of yielding sound when struck, or coming in collision with another body. 2. Having or giving a loud or clear sound. 3. Magnificence of sound.
- SONSHIP, *n*. 1. The state of being a son, or of having the relation of a son. 2. Filiation; the character of a son.
- SOON, *adv.* [*Sax. sonda*; *Goth. suns*.] 1. In a short time; shortly after any time specified or supposed. 2. Early; without the usual delay; before any time supposed. 3. Readily; willingly.—*As soon as, so soon as*, immediately at or after another event.
- † SOON, *a*. Speedy; quick.
- † SOONLY, *adv.* Quickly; speedily.
- SOOPBER-RY, *n*. A plant. *Miller*.
- * SOO-SHONG, *n*.
- * SOU-CHONG, *n*. A kind of black tea.
- SOO/SOO, *n*. Among the *Bengalese*, the name of a cetaceous fish, the *delphinus gangeticus*.
- * SOOT, *n*. [*Sax., Sw. sot*; *Dan. sod, sood*.] A black substance formed by combustion, rising in fine particles and adhering to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke.
- * SOOT, *v. t.* To cover or foul with soot.
- † SOOTE, or SOTE, *a*. Sweet. See SWEEZ.
- † SOOTED, *pp*. Covered or soiled with soot. *Mortimer*.
- SOOTER-KIN, *n*. A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves. *Swift*.
- † SOOTH, *n*. [*Sax. soth*; *Ir. seadh*.] 1. Truth; reality. 2. Prognostication. 3. Sweetness; kindness. *Shak*.
- † SOOTH, *a*. 1. Pleasing; delightful. 2. True; faithful.
- SOOTHE, *v. t.* [*Sax. gesothian*.] 1. To flatter; to please with blandishments or soft words. 2. To soften; to assuage; to mollify; to calm. 3. To gratify; to please.
- SOOTHED, *pp*. Flattered; softened; calmed; pleased.
- SOOTHER, *n*. A flatterer; he or that which softens or assuages.
- SOOTHING, *ppr*. Flattering; softening; assuaging.
- SOOTHING-LY, *adv.* With flattery or soft words.
- † SOOTH-LY, *adv.* In truth; really. *Hales*.
- SOOTH-SAY, *v. i.* [*sooth* and *say*.] To foretell; to predict. [*Little used*.]
- SOOTH-SAY-ER, *n*. A foreteller; a prognosticator; one who undertakes to foretell future events without inspiration.
- SOOTH-SAY-ING, *n*. 1. The foretelling of future events by persons without divine aid or authority, and thus distinguished from *prophecy*. 2. A true saying; truth; [*obs.*]
- * SOOTI-NESS, *n*. The quality of being sooty, or foul with soot; fuliginousness.
- * SOOTISH, *a*. Partaking of soot; like soot. *Brown*.
- * SOOTY, *a*. [*Sax. sotig*.] 1. Producing soot. 2. Consisting of soot; fuliginous. *Wilkins*. 3. Foul with soot. 4. Black like soot; dusky; dark.
- * SOOTY, *v. t.* To black or foul with soot. *Chapman*.
- SOP, *n*. [*D., Sax. sop*; *G. suppe*; *Dan. suppe*; *Sw. soppa*; *Sp. sopa*; *F. soupe*.] 1. Any thing steeped or dipped and softened in liquor, but chiefly something thus dipped in broth or liquid food, and intended to be eaten. 2. Any thing given to pacify; so called from the sop given to Cerberus, in *mythology*—*Sop-in-wine*, a kind of pink. *Spenser*.
- SOP, *v. t.* To steep or dip in liquor.
- SOPE. See SOAP.
- SOPH, *n*. [*L. sophista*.] In colleges and universities, a student in his second year; a sophomore.
- SOPHI, *n*. A title of the king of Persia. *Shak*.
- † SOPHICAL, *a*. [*Gr. σοφος*.] Teaching wisdom.
- SOPHISM, *n*. [*Fr. sophisme*; *L. sophisma*; *Gr. σοφισμα*.] A specious but fallacious argument; a subtlety in reasoning.
- SOPHIST, *n*. [*L. sophista*; *Fr. sophiste*; *It. sofista*.] 1. A professor of philosophy. 2. A captious or fallacious reasoner.
- SOPHISTER, *n*. 1. A disputant fallaciously subtle or artful but insidious logician. 2. A professor of philosophy; a sophist; [*obs.*]
- † SOPHISTER, *v. t.* To maintain by a fallacious argument. *Cobbam*.
- SO-PHISTIC, *a*. [*Fr. sophistique*; *It. sofistica*.] 1. Fallaciously subtil; not sound.
- SO-PHISTI-CAL, *adv.* With fallacious subtilty.
- SO-PHISTI-CAL-LY, *adv.* With fallacious subtilty.
- SO-PHISTI-CATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. sophistiquer*; *Sp. sofistar*.] 1. To adulterate; to corrupt by something spurious; foreign; to pervert. 2. To adulterate; to render spurious.
- SO-PHISTI-CATE, *a*. Adulterated; not pure; not genuine.
- SO-PHIS-TI-CATION, *n*. The act of adulterating; counterfeiting or debasing the purity of something by a thing admixture; adulteration.
- SO-PHISTI-CATOR, *n*. One that adulterates; one who injures the purity and genuineness of any thing by an admixture.
- SOPHISTRY, *n*. 1. Fallacious reasoning; reasoning in appearance only. 2. Exercise in logic.
- SOPH-MORE, *n*. A student in a college or university, in his second year.
- † SOP-PITE, *v. t.* To lay asleep. *Cheyne*.
- † SOP-PY-TION, *n*. [*L. sopio*, to lay asleep.] Sleep; dorm.
- † SOP-O-RATE, *v. t.* [*L. soporo*.] To lay asleep.
- SOP-O-RIFER-OUS, *a*. [*L. soporifer*.] Causing sleep; tending to produce it; narcotic; opiate; anodyne; aniferous.
- SOP-O-RIFER-OUS-NESS, *n*. The quality of causing sleep.
- SOP-O-RIFIC, *a*. [*L. soporo* and *facio*.] Causing sleep; tending to cause sleep; narcotic. *Locke*.
- SOP-O-RIFIC, *n*. A medicine, drug, plant or other thing that has the quality of inducing sleep.
- SOP-O-ROUS, *a*. [*L. soporus*.] Causing sleep; sleepy.
- SOPPED, *pp*. [*from sop*.] Dipped in liquid food.
- SOPPER, *n*. One that sops or dips in liquor something to be eaten. *Johnson*.
- SORB, *n*. [*Fr. sorbe*.] The service-tree or its fruit.
- SORBATE, *n*. A compound of sorbic acid with a base.
- SORBENT, *See* ABSORBENT.
- SORBIC, *a*. Pertaining to the sorbus or service-tree.
- † SORBILE, *a*. [*L. sorbeo*.] That may be drunk or sipped.
- † SOR-BITION, *n*. [*L. sorbitio*.] The act of drinking or sipping.
- SOR-BONTI-CAL, *a*. Belonging to a Sorbonist. *Bald*.
- SOR-BON-IST, *n*. A doctor of the Sorbonne in the university of Paris.
- SOR-CER-ER, *n*. [*Fr. sorcier*] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician.
- SOR-CER-ESS, *n*. A female magician or enchanteress.
- SOR-CER-IOUS, *a*. Containing enchantments.
- SOR-CERY, *n*. Magic; enchantment; witchcraft; divination by the assistance of evil spirits.
- SORD, for *sward*, is now vulgar. See SWARD.
- SORD-A-WAL-ITE, *n*. A mineral.
- SOR-DES, *n*. [*L.*] Foul matter; excretions; drugs; filth; useless or rejected matter of any kind.
- SOR-DET, or SOR-DINE, *n*. [*Fr. sordaine*; *It. sordina*.] A little pipe in the mouth of a trumpet to make it sound lower or shriller.
- SOR-DID, *a*. [*Fr. soréide*; *It. sordido*; *L. sordidus*.] Filthy; foul; dirty; gross; [*l. u.*] 2. Vile; base; mean; as, vulgar, *sordid* mortals. 3. Meanly avaricious; covetous; niggardly.
- SOR-DID-LY, *adv.* Meanly; basely; covetously.
- SOR-DID-NESS, *n*. 1. Filthiness; dirtiness. *Asp.* 2. Meanness; baseness. 3. Niggardliness.
- SORE, *n*. [*Dan. saar*; *D. zwer*.] 1. A place in an animal body where the skin and flesh are ruptured or lacerated, so as to be pained with the slightest pressure. 2. An ulcer; a boil.—3. In *Scripture*, grief; affliction. 2 *Clow.* 3 *Clow.*
- SORE, *a*. [*Sax. sar*; *D. zwer*; *G. zehr*.] 1. Tender; susceptible of pain from pressure. 2. Tender; susceptible of mind; easily pained, grieved or vexed; very susceptible of irritation from any thing that crosses the inclination. 3. Affected with inflammation. 4. Violent with pain.

severe; afflictive; distressing. *Shak.* 5. Severe; violent.
6. Criminal; evil; [*obs.*]

SORE, *adv.* 1. With painful violence; intensely; severely; grievously. 2. Greatly; violently; deeply.

†**SORE**, *v. t.* To wound; to make sore. *Spenser.*

SORE, *n.* [*Fr. sor-falcon. Todd.*] 1. A hawk of the first year. *Spenser.* 2. [*Fr. saur.*] A buck of the fourth year. *Shak.*

SOREHON, or **SORN**, *n.* [*Irish and Scottish.*] A kind of servile tenure which subjected the tenant to maintain his chieftain gratuitously, whenever he wished to indulge himself in a debauch. So that when a person obtrudes himself on another for bed and board, he is said to *sorn*, or be a *sorner*. *Spenser.*

SOREL, *n.* [*dim. of sore.*] A buck of the third year.

SORELY, *adv.* 1. With violent pain and distress; grievously; greatly. 2. Greatly; violently; severely.

SORENESS, *n.* 1. The tenderness of any part of an animal body, which renders it extremely susceptible of pain from pressure.—2. *Figuratively*, tenderness of mind, or susceptibility of mental pain.

SORGO, *n.* A plant of the genus *holcus*.

SORITES, *n.* [*It.*] In *logic*, an argument where one proposition is accumulated on another.

SORORICIDE, *n.* [*L. soror and cædo.*] The murder or murderer of a sister. [*L. u.*]

†**SORRAGE**, *n.* The blades of green wheat or barley. *Diet.*

SORRANCE, *n.* In *farriery*, any disease or sore in horses.

SORREL, *a.* [*Fr. saure, yellowish brown; It. sauro.*] Of a reddish color.

SORREL, *n.* A reddish color; a faint red.

SORREL, *n.* [*Sax. sur, sour; Dan. syrd.*] A plant of the genus *rumez*, so named from its acid taste.

SORREL-TREE, *n.* A species of *andromeda*.

SORRELY, *adv.* [*from sorry.*] Meanly; despicably; pitifully; in a wretched manner. *Sidney.*

SORRI-NESS, *n.* Meanness; poorness; despicableness.

SORROW, *n.* [*Sax. sorg; Goth. saurga; Sw., Dan. sorg.*] The uneasiness or pain of mind which is produced by the loss of any good, real or supposed, or by disappointment in the expectation of good; grief; regret.

SORROW, *v. i.* [*Sax. sarian, sargian, sorgian; Goth. saurgan.*] To feel pain of mind; to grieve; to be sad.

†**SORROWED**, *pp.* Accompanied with sorrow. *Shak.*

SORROWFUL, *a.* 1. Sad; grieving for the loss of some good, or on account of some expected evil. 2. Deeply serious; depressed; dejected. 1 *Sam. i.* 3. Producing sorrow; exciting grief; mournful. 4. Expressing grief; accompanied with grief.

SORROWFUL-LY, *adv.* In a sorrowful manner; in a manner to produce grief.

SORROWFUL-NESS, *n.* State of being sorrowful; grief.

SORROWING, *ppr.* Feeling sorrow, grief or regret.

SORROWING, *n.* Expression of sorrow. *Brownie.*

SORROWLESS, *a.* Free from sorrow.

SORRY, *a.* [*Sax. sorg, sari.*] 1. Grieved for the loss of some good; pained for some evil that has happened to one's self or friends or country. 2. Melancholy; dismal. 3. Poor; mean; vile; worthless.

SORT, *n.* [*Fr. sorte; It. sorta; Sp. suertes; Port. sorte; G. sorte; Sw., Dan. sort; L. sort.*] 1. A kind or species; any number or collection of individual persons or things characterized by the same or like qualities. 2. Manner; form of being or acting. 3. Class or order. 4. Rank; condition above the vulgar; [*obs.*] *Shak.* 5. A company or knot of people; [*obs.*] 6. Degree of any quality. 7. Lot; [*obs.*] 8. A pair; a set; a suit.

SORT, *v. t. i.* To separate, as things having like qualities from other things, and place them in distinct classes or divisions. 2. To reduce to order from a state of confusion. 3. To conjoin; to put together in distribution. 4. To cull; to choose from a number; to select.

SORT, *v. i.* 1. To be joined with others of the same species. 2. To consort; to associate. 3. To suit; to fit. 4. [*Fr. sortir.*] To terminate; to issue; to have success; [*obs.*] 5. To fall out; [*obs.*]

SORTABLE, *a.* 1. That may be sorted. 2. Suitable; befitting. *Bacon.*

SORTABLY, *adv.* Suitably; fitly.

†**SORTAL**, *a.* Pertaining to or designating a sort. *Locke.*

†**SORTANCE**, *n.* Suitableness; agreement. *Shak.*

SORTI-LEGE, *n.* [*Fr.; L. sortilegium.*] The act or practice of drawing lots. [*Sortilegy* is not used.]

SORTI-LEGI-LOUS, *a.* Pertaining to sortilege. *Daubuz.*

SORTITION, *n.* [*L. sortitio.*] Selection or appointment by lot. *Bp. Hall.*

SORTMENT, *n.* 1. The act of sorting; distribution into classes or kinds. 2. A parcel sorted.

SORY, *n.* A fossil substance; a sulphate of iron.

†**SOSS**, *v. i.* To fall at once into a chair or seat; to sit lazily. *Swift.*

†**SOSS**, *n.* A lazy fellow.

SOT, *n.* [*Fr. sot; Arm. sodt; Sp. zote, zota; Port. zote.*]

1. A stupid person; a blockhead; a du. fellow; a dolt.
2. A person stupefied by excessive drinking; an habitual drunkard.

SOT, *v. t.* To stupefy; to inebriate; to besot. [*L. u.*]

SOT, *v. i.* To tipple to stupidity. [*Little used.*]

SOTTISH, *a.* 1. Dull; stupid; senseless; doltish; very foolish. *Swift.* 2. Dull with intemperance.

SOTTISHLY, *adv.* Stupidly; senselessly; without reason.

SOTTISHNESS, *n.* 1. Dullness in the exercise of reason; stupidity. 2. Stupidity from intoxication.

SOU, (*soo*) *n.*; *plur. Souvs.* [*Fr. sou, sol.*] A French money of account, and a copper coin, in value the 20th part of a livre or of a franc. The singular is often spelled *sous*.

SOUCE. See **SOUSE**.

SOU/CHONG. See **SOOSHONG**.

†**SOUGH**, *v. i.* [*Teut. soeffen.*] To whistle; applied to the wind. *Hist. of the Royal Society.*

SOUGH, (*suf*) *n.* A subterraneous drain; a sewer. [*L. u.*]

SOUGHT, (*sawt*) *pret.* and *pp.* of *seek*.

SOUL, *n.* [*Sax. sawel, sawl, or saul; G. seele; D. ziel; Dan. siel.*] 1. The spiritual, rational and immortal substance in man, which distinguishes him from brutes; that part of man which enables him to think and reason, and which renders him a subject of moral government. 2. The understanding; the intellectual principle. 3. Vital principle. 4. Spirit; essence; chief part. 5. Life; animating principle or part. 6. Internal power. 7. A human being; a person. 8. Animal life. 9. Active power. 10. Spirit; courage; fire; grandeur of mind. 11. Generosity; nobleness of mind; a colloquial use. 12. An intelligent being. 13. Heart; affection.—14. In *Scripture*, appetite. *Prov. xxvii.* 15. A familiar compellation of a person, but often expressing some qualities of the mind; as, he was a good soul.

†**SOUL**, *v. t.* To endue with a soul. *Chaucer.*

†**SOUL**, or †**SOWL**, *v. i.* [*Sax. suft, suftel.*] To afford suitable sustenance.

SOUL-BELL, *n.* The passing bell. *Hall.*

SOUL-DE-STROYING, *a.* Pernicious to the soul.

†**SOUL-DIS-EAS'ED**, *a.* Diseased in soul or mind. *Spenser.*

SOULED, *a.* Furnished with a soul or mind. [*Little used.*]

Dryden.

SOULLESS, *a.* Without a soul, or without greatness or nobleness of mind; mean; spiritless. *Shak.*

SOUL-SCOT, or **SOUL-SHOT**, *n.* [*soul and scot.*] A funeral duty, or money paid by the Romanists in former times for a requiem for the soul.

SOUL-SELL-ING, *a.* Selling persons; dealing in the purchase and sale of human beings. *J. Barlow.*

SOUL-SICK, *a.* [*soul and sick*] Diseased in mind or soul; morally diseased. *Hall.*

SOUND, *a.* [*Sax. sund; D. gezond; G. gesund; Dan., Sw. sund.*] 1. Entire; unbroken; not shaky, split or defective. 2. Undecayed; whole; perfect; or not defective. 3. Unbroken; not bruised or defective; not lacerated or decayed. 4. Not carious; not decaying. 5. Not broken or decayed; not defective. 6. Whole; entire; unhurt; un mutilated. 7. Healthy; not diseased; not being in a morbid state; having all the organs complete and in perfect action. 8. Founded in truth; firm; strong; valid; solid; that cannot be overthrown or refuted. 9. Right; correct; well founded; free from error; orthodox. 10. Heavy; laid on with force. 11. Founded in right and law; legal; valid; not defective; that cannot be overthrown. 12. Fast; profound; unbroken; undisturbed. 13. Perfect, as intellect; not broken or defective; not enfeebled by age or accident; not wild or wandering; not deranged.

SOUND, *adv.* Soundly; heartily. *Spenser.*

SOUND, *n.* The air bladder of a fish.

SOUND, *n.* [*Sax. sund; Sw., Dan. sund.*] A narrow passage of water, or a strait between the main land and an isle; or a strait connecting two seas, or connecting a sea or lake with the ocean.

SOUND, *n.* [*Fr. sonde; Sp. sonda.*] An instrument which surgeons introduce into the bladder, in order to discover whether there is a stone in that viscus or not.

SOUND, *v. t.* [*Sp. sondar, or sondear; Fr. sonder.*] 1. To try, as the depth of water and the quality of the ground, by sinking a plummet or lead. 2. To introduce a sound into the bladder of a patient, in order to ascertain whether a stone is there or not. 3. To try; to examine; to discover or endeavor to discover that which lies concealed in another's breast.

SOUND, *v. i.* To use the line and lead in searching the depth of water.

SOUND, *n.* The cuttle fish. *Ainsworth.*

SOUND, *n.* [*Sax. son; W. sun; Ir. soin; Fr. son; It. suono; Sp. son; L. sonus.*] 1. Noise; report; the object of hearing; that which strikes the ear. 2. A vibration of air caused by a collision of bodies or other means, sufficient to affect the auditory nerves when perfect. 3. Noise without signification; empty noise; noise and nothing else.

SOUND, *v. i.* 1. To make a noise; to utter a voice; to make an impulse of the air that shall strike the organs of hearing with a particular effect. 2. To exhibit by sound or likeness of sound. 3. To be conveyed in sound; to be spread or published.

SOUND, *v. t.* 1. To cause to make a noise. 2. To utter audibly; as, to sound a note with the voice. 3. To play on. 4. To order or direct by a sound; to give a signal for, by a certain sound. 5. To celebrate or honor by sounds; to cause to be reported. 6. To spread by sound or report; to publish or proclaim.

SOUND-BOARD, or **SOUNDING-BOARD**, *n.* A board which propagates the sound in an organ.

SOUNDED, *pp.* 1. Caused to make a noise; uttered audibly. 2. Explored; examined.

SOUNDING, *ppr.* 1. Causing to sound; uttering audibly. 2. Trying the depth of water by the plummet; examining the intention or will. 3. *a* Sonorous; making a noise. 4. Having a magnificent sound.

SOUNDING, *n.* 1. The act of uttering noise; the act of endeavoring to discover the opinion or desires; the act of throwing the lead.—2. In *surgery*, the operation of introducing the sound into the bladder.

SOUNDING-BOARD, *n.* A board or structure with a flat surface, suspended over a pulpit to prevent the sound of the preacher's voice from ascending, and thus propagating it farther in a horizontal direction.

SOUNDING-ROD, *n.* A rod or piece of iron used to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's hold.

SOUNDINGS, *n.* Any place or part of the ocean, where a deep sounding line will reach the bottom.

SOUNDLESS, *a.* That cannot be fathomed; having no sound.

SOUNDLY, *adv.* 1. Healthily; heartily. 2. Severely; lustily; with heavy blows; smartly. 3. Truly; without fallacy or error. 4. Firmly. *Bacon.* 5. Fast; closely; so as not to be easily awakened.

SOUNDNESS, *n.* 1. Wholeness; entireness; an unbroken, unimpaired or undecayed state. 2. An unimpaired state of an animal or vegetable body; a state in which the organs are entire and regularly perform their functions. 3. Firmness; strength; solidity; truth. 4. Truth; rectitude; firmness; freedom from error or fallacy; orthodoxy.

SOUP, *n.* [*Fr. soupe*; *Sp. sopa*; *G. suppe*; *D. soep.*] Broth; a decoction of flesh for food.

† **SOUP**, *v. t.* To sup; to breathe out. *Wicliffe.*

† **SOUP**, *v. t.* To sweep. *See SWEEP and SWOOP.*

SOUR, *a.* [*Sax. sur, surig*; *G. sauer*; *D. zuur*; *Sw. sur*; *Dan. suur*; *Fr. sur, sure.*] 1. Acid; having a pungent taste; sharp to the taste; tart. 2. Acid and austere or astringent. 3. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; austere; morose. 4. Afflictive; [*obs.*] 5. Expressing discontent or peevishness. 6. Harsh to the feelings; cold and damp. 7. Rancid; musty. 8. Turned, as milk; coagulated.

SOUR, *n.* An acid substance.

SOUR, *v. t.* 1. To make acid; to cause to have a sharp taste. 2. To make harsh, cold or unkindly. 3. To make harsh in temper; to make cross, crabbed, peevish or discontented. 4. To make uneasy or less agreeable.—5. In *rural economy*, to macerate, as lime, and render fit for plaster or mortar.

SOUR, *v. i.* 1. To become acid; to acquire the quality of tartness or pungency to the taste. 2. To become peevish or crabbed.

* **SOURCE**, *n.* [*Fr. source.*] 1. Properly, the spring or fountain from which a stream of water proceeds, or any collection of water within the earth or upon its surface, in which a stream originates. 2. First cause; original; that which gives rise to any thing. 3. The first producer; he or that which originates.

SOURDET, *n.* [*Fr. sourdine*, from *sourd*, deaf.] The little pipe of a trumpet.

SOUR-DOCK, *n.* Sorrel, so called.

SOURD, *pp.* Made sour; made peevish.

SOUR-GOURD, *n.* A plant of the genus *adansoma*.

SOURING, *ppr.* Making acid; becoming sour; making peevish.

SOURING, *n.* That which makes acid.

SOURISH, *a.* Somewhat sour; moderately acid.

SOURLY, *adv.* 1. With acidity. 2. With peevishness; with acrimony. 3. Discontentedly.

SOURNESS, *n.* 1. Acidity; sharpness to the taste; tartness. 2. Asperity; harshness to the taste; tartness.

SOUR-SOP, *n.* A plant. The custard apple.

* **SOUS**, *n.*; *plu.* of *Sou*, or *Sou.* *See Sou.*

SOUSE, *n.* [*Ir. sousgeach.*] 1. Pickle made with salt. 2. Something kept or steeped in pickle. 3. The ears, feet, &c. of swine; [*America.*]

SOUSE, *v. t.* 1. To steep in pickle. 2. To plunge into water.

SOUSE, *v. i.* To fall suddenly on; to rush with speed; as a hawk on its prey. *Dryden.*

SOUSE, *v. t.* To strike with sudden violence. *See SOUSE.*

SOUSE, *adv.* With sudden violence. [*Fr.*]

† **SOUTER**, *n.* [*Sax. suter*; *L. sutor*.] A cobbler. *Chaucer.*

† **SOUTER-LY**, *adv.* Like a cobbler.

SOUTER-KAIN, *n.* [*Fr.*; that is, *sub-terran.*] A cavern under ground. [*Not English.*]

SOUTH, *n.* [*Sax. suth*; *G. sud*; *Dan. sud*; *Fr. sud.*] The north and south are opposite points in the circle each ninety degrees or the quarter of a great circle from the east and west.—2. In a less exact sense, point or place on the earth or in the heavens, which near the meridian towards the right hand or towards the east. 3. A southern region, country or place, where wind that blows from the south; [*obs.*] *Shakspeare.*

SOUTH, *a.* 1. In any place north of the tropic of the pertaining to or lying in the meridian towards the south. 2. Being in a southern direction.

SOUTH, *adv.* Towards the south; as, a ship sailed south.

* **SOUTH-EAST**, *n.* The point of the compass equidistant from the south and east. *Bacon.*

SOUTH-EAST, *a.* In the direction of southeast, or from the southeast; as, a southeast wind.

SOUTH-EASTERN, *a.* Towards the southeast.

* **SOUTH-ER-LY**, (*suther-ly*) *a.* 1. Lying in the direction nearly south. 2. Coming from the point nearly south.

* **SOUTHERN**, (*suth-ern*) *a.* [*Sax. suth and sud*.] long to the south; meridional. 2. Lying near south. 3. Coming from the south.

* **SOUTH-ERN-LY**, (*suth-ern-ly*) *adv.* Towards the south.

* **SOUTH-ERN-MOST**, (*suth-ern-most*) *a.* Furthest to the south.

* **SOUTHERN-WOOD**, (*suth-ern-wood*) *n.* A tree which in most parts with the wormwood. *Milton.*

SOUTHING, *a.* Going towards the south. *Joyce.*

SOUTHING, *n.* 1. Tendency or motion to the south. *The southing of the moon*, the time at which it passes the meridian. 3. Course or distance south.

SOUTH-MOST, *a.* Furthest towards the south.

SOUTH-SAY, *n.* [*See SOUTHSAY.*]

SOUTH-SAY-ER, *n.* [*See SOUTHSAY.*]

* **SOUTHWARD**, (*suth-ward*) *adv.* Towards the south.

* **SOUTHWARD**, (*suth-ward*) *n.* The southern part of countries. *Raleigh.*

SOUTH-WEST, *n.* The point of the compass equidistant from the south and west. *Bacon.*

SOUTH-WEST, *a.* 1. Lying in the direction of the west. 2. Coming from the southwest.

SOUTH-WEST-ER-LY, *a.* 1. In the direction of the west, or nearly so. 2. Coming from the southwest point near it.

SOUTH-WESTERN, *a.* In the direction of southwest.

† **SOUE-NANCE**, *n.* [*Fr.*] Remembrance. *Agnes.*

SOUE-NIR, *n.* [*Fr.*] A remembrance.

SOVER-EIGN, (*suver-an*) *a.* [*Fr. souverain*; *It. sovrano*; *Sp. Rey, soberano.*] 1. Supreme in power; possessing supreme authority. 2. Supreme; superior to all others; chief. 3. Most efficacious; superior to all others; predominant. 4. Supreme; pertaining to the first magnitude of a nation.

SOVER-EIGN, (*suver-an*) *n.* 1. A supreme magistrate, one who possesses the highest authority within a nation. 2. A supreme magistrate; a king. 3. A gold coin of England, value 20s. or \$4.44.

† **SOVER-EIGN-IZE**, (*suver-an-ize*) *v. t.* To confer supreme authority. *Herbert.*

SOVER-EIGN-LY, (*suver-an-ly*) *adv.* Supremely; to the highest degree. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

SOVER-EIGN-TY, (*suver-an-ty*) *n.* Supreme power; supremacy; the possession of the highest power; uncontrollable power.

SOW, *n.* [*Sax. swiga*; *G. sau.*] 1. The female of the kind or of swine. 2. An oblong piece of land, which is sowed; a milleded.

SOW-BREAD, *n.* A plant of the genus *cyclops*.

SOW-BUG, *n.* An insect; a milleded.

SOW-THIS-TLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *sovereign*.

SOW, *v. t.*; *pret. sowed*; *pp. sowed, or sown.* [*See SOU.*] 1. To scatter on ground, as *G. sden*; *Dan. soer.*] 1. To scatter on ground for the purpose of growth and the production of a crop. 2. To scatter seed over for growth. 3. To spread or scatter seed over for growth. 4. To supply or stock with seed; to propagate. 5. To scatter over; to besprinkle.

SOW, *v. i.* To scatter seed for growth and the production of a crop.

SOW, for *sew*, is not in use. *See SEW.*

SOWCE, for *souse*. *See SOUSE.*

SOWED, *pp.* Scattered on ground, as seed.

SOWER, *n.* 1. He that scatters seed for propagation. 2. A breeder. 3. A breeder. 4. A scatterer. One who scatters or spreads. 3. A breeder. 4. A scatterer.

SOWING, *ppr.* Scattering, as seed; spreading seed.

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

SOWING *n.* The act of scattering seed for propagation.
SOWINS, *n.* Flummery made of oatmeal somewhat soured. *Scit.*
SOWL, *v. t.* To pull by the ears. *Shak.*
SOWN, *pp.* Scattered, as seed; sprinkled with seed
 † **SGOWNE**, *v. i.* To swoon. *Minshew.*
SOY, *n.* A kind of sauce, used in Japan.
SOZZLE, *n.* A sluttish woman, or one that spills water and other liquids carelessly. [*New England.*]
SPAAD, (*spade*) *n.* [*Sp. espato.*] A kind of mineral; spar.
SPACE, *n.* [*Fr. espace; Sp. espacio; It. spazio; L. spatium.*] 1. Room; extension. 2. Any quantity of extension. 3. The distance or interval between lines, as in books. 4. Quantity of time; also, the interval between two points of time. 5. A short time; a while.
 † **SPACE**, *v. t.* To rove. *Spenser.*
 † **SPACE**, *v. t.* Among printers, to make spaces or wider intervals between words or lines.
 † **SPACEFUL**, *a.* Wide; extensive. *Sandys.*
 † **SPACIOUS**, *a.* [*Fr. spacieux; Sp. spatioso; It. spazioso; L. spatiosus.*] 1. Wide; roomy; having large or ample room; not narrow. 2. Extensive; vast in extent.
SPACIOUS-LY, *adv.* Widely; extensively.
SPACIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Wideness; largeness of extent; roominess. 2. Extensiveness; vastness of extent.
SPAD'DLE, *n.* [*dim. of spade.*] A little spade.
SPADE, *n.* [*Sax. spad, spada; G. spaten; D. spaade; Dan., Sw. spade.*] 1. An instrument for digging, consisting of a broad palm with a handle. 2. A suit of cards. 3. A deer three years old; written, also, *spaid*. 4. [*L. spado.*] A gelded beast.
SPADE, *v. t.* To dig with a spade; or to pare off the sward of land with a spade.
SPADE-BONE, *n.* [*spade and bone.*] The shoulder blade.
SPADEFUL, *n.* As much as a spade will hold.
SPADICIOUS, *a.* [*L. spadicus.*] 1. Of a light-red color, usually denominated *bay*.—2. In botany, a *spadicous flower* is a sort of aggregate flower.
SPA-DILLE, (*spa-dill*) *n.* [*Fr.*] The ace of spades at ombre.
SPADIX, *n.* [*L.*] In botany, the receptacle in palms and some other plants, proceeding from a spathe.
SPADO, *n.* [*L.*] A gelding. *Brown.*
SPA-GYRIE, *a.* [*L. spagyricus.*] Chemical.
 † **SPA-GYRIC**, *n.* A chemist. *Hall.*
 † **SPA-GYR-IST**, *n.* A chemist. *Boyle.*
SPAHIE, *n.* [*Turk. sipahi; Pers. sipahec.*] One of the **SPAHIS**, Turkish cavalry.
SPAKE, *pret. of speak; nearly obsolete; now spoke.*
SPALL, *n.* [*Fr. epaule; It. spalla.*] 1. The shoulder. [*Not English.*] *Fairfax.* 2. A chip; [*obs.*]
SPALT, *n.* A whitish, scaly mineral, used to promote the **SPELT**, fusion of metals. *Bailey.*
SPALT, *a.* [*Dan. spalt, a split; G. spalten, to split.*] Cracked, as timber. [*New England.*]
SPAN, *n.* [*Sax., D. span; G. spanne.*] 1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches; the eighth of a fathom. 2. A short space of time.—3. A *span of horses* consists of two of nearly the same color, and otherwise nearly alike, which are usually harnessed side by side. The word signifies properly the same as *yoke*, when applied to horned cattle, from buckling or fastening together.—4. In *seamen's language*, a small line or cord, the middle of which is attached to a stay.
SPAN, *v. t.* 1. To measure by the hand with the fingers extended, or with the fingers encompassing the object. 2. To measure.
SPAN, *v. i.* To agree in color, or in color and size; as, the horses *span* well. [*New England.*]
 † **SPAN**, *pret. of spin.* We now use *spun*.
SPAN'CEL, *n.* A rope to tie a cow's hind legs. [*Local.*] *Grose.*
SPAN'CEL, *v. t.* To tie the legs of a horse or cow with a rope. [*Local.*] *Malone.*
SPAN'CON-TER, or **SPAN'FAR-FHING**, *n.* A play at which money is thrown within a span or circuit marked.
SPAN'DREL, *n.* The space between the curve of an arch and the right lines inclosing it.
 † **SPAN**, *v. t.* [*D. spenen.*] To wean.
 † **SPAN**, *n.* [*D. spang.*] A sangle or shining ornament; a thin piece of metal or other shining material.
SPANGLE, *n.* 1. A small plate or boss of shining metal; something brilliant used as an ornament. 2. Any little thing sparkling and brilliant like pieces of metal; as crystals of ice.
SPANGLE, *v. t.* To set or sprinkle with spangles; to adorn with small, distinct, brilliant bodies.
SPANGLED, *pp.* Set with spangles.
SPANGLING, *pp.* Adorning with spangles.
 * **SPAN'EL**, (*span'el*) *n.* [*Fr. epagneul.*] 1. A dog used in sports of the field, remarkable for his sagacity and obedience. 2. A mean, cringing, fawning person.
 * **SPAN'IEL**, (*span'iel*) *a.* Like a spaniel; mean; fawning. *Shak.*

* **SPANIEL**, (*span'iel*) *v. i.* To fawn; to cringe; to be obsequious.
 * **SPANIEL**, (*span'iel*) *v. t.* To follow like a spaniel.
SPANISH, *a.* Pertaining to Spain.
SPANISH, *n.* The language of Spain.
SPANISH-BROOM, *n.* A plant of the genus *spartium*.
SPANISH-BROWN, *n.* A species of earth used in paints.
SPANISH-FLY, *n.* A fly or insect, the *cantharis*, used in vesicatories, or compositions for raising blisters.
SPANISH-NUT, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*
SPANISH-WHITE, *n.* A white earth used in paints.
SPANK, *v. t.* [*W. pange.*] To strike with the open hand, or to slap.
SPANK'ER, *n.* 1. A small coin.—2. In *seamen's language*, a ship's driver; a large sail occasionally set upon the mizzen-yard or gaff, the foot being extended by a boom. 3. One that takes long strides in walking; also, a stout person.
SPANK'ING, *pp.* 1. Striking with the open hand. 2. *a.* Large; stout; [*vulgar.*]
SPAN-LONG, *a.* Of the length of a span. *B. Jonson.*
SPANNED, *pp.* Measured with the hand.
SPANNER, *n.* 1. One that spans. 2. The lock of a fusee or carbine, or the fusee itself. 3. A wrench or nut screw-driver.
SPAN-NEW, *a.* [*G. spannen.*] Quite new.
SPAN'ING, *pp.* Measuring with the hand; encompassing with the fingers.
SPAR, *n.* [*D. spar; G. sparren; Dan. spar.*] 1. A stone that breaks into a regular shape; marcasite. 2. A round piece of timber. 3. The bar of a gate; [*obs.*]
 † **SPAR**, *v. t.* [*Sax. sparran; G. sperren.*] To bar; to shut close or fasten with a bar. *Chaucer.*
SPAR, *v. i.* [*Sax. spirian; Ir. sparnam.*] 1. To dispute; to quarrel in words; to wrangle; [*thus used in America.*]
 2. To fight with prelusive strokes. *Johnson.*
 † **SPAR/A-BLE**, *n.* [*Ir. sparra.*] Small nails.
SPAR/A-DRAP, *n.* In pharmacy, a cerecloth.
SPAR'AGE, [*Vulgar.*] See **ASPARAGUS**.
SPAR/A-GÜS, [*Vulgar.*] See **ASPARAGUS**.
SPARE, *v. t.* [*Sax. sparjan; D. spaeren; G. sparen; Dan. sparere.*] 1. To use frugally; not to be profuse; not to waste. 2. To save or withhold from any particular use or occupation. 3. To part with without much inconvenience; to do without. 4. To omit; to forbear. 5. To use tenderly; to treat with pity and forbearance; to forbear to afflict, punish or destroy. 6. Not to take when in one's power; to forbear to destroy. 7. To grant; to allow; to indulge. 8. To forbear to inflict or impose.
SPARE, *v. i.* 1. To live frugally; to be parsimonious. 2. To forbear; to be scrupulous. 3. To be frugal; not to be profuse. 4. To use mercy or forbearance; to forgive; to be tender.
SPARE, *a.* [*Sax. spær.*] 1. Scanty; parsimonious; not abundant. 2. That can be dispensed with; not wanted; superfluous. 3. Lean; wanting flesh; meager; thin. 4. Slow.
 † **SPARE**, *n.* Parsimony; frugal use. *Bacon.*
SPARED, *pp.* Dispensed with; saved; forborne.
SPARE-LY, *adv.* Sparingly. *Milton.*
SPARE/NESS, *n.* State of being lean or thin; leanness
SPAR'ER, *n.* One that avoids unnecessary expense. *Wotton.*
SPARE/RIB, *n.* The piece of a hog taken from the side, consisting of the ribs with little flesh on them.
 † **SPAR-GE-FAC-TION**, *n.* [*L. spargo.*] The act of sprinkling.
SPAR'HAWK. See **SPARROWHAWK**.
SPAR'ING, *pp.* 1. Using frugally; forbearing; omitting to punish or destroy. 2. *a.* Scarce; little. 3. Scanty; not plentiful; not abundant. 4. Saving; parsimonious.
SPAR'ING-LY, *adv.* 1. Not abundantly. *Shak.* 2. Frugally; parsimoniously; not lavishly. 3. Abstintently; moderately. 4. Seldom; not frequently. 5. Cautiously; tenderly.
SPAR'ING-NESS, *n.* 1. Parsimony; want of liberality. 2. Caution. *Barrow.*
SPARK, *n.* [*Sax. sparc; D. spartelen.*] 1. A small particle of fire or ignited substance, which is emitted from bodies in combustion. 2. A small shining body or transient light. 3. A small portion of any thing active. 4. A very small portion. 5. A brisk, showy, gay man. 6. A lover.
 † **SPARK**, *v. i.* To emit particles of fire; to sparkle.
SPARK'FUL, *a.* Lively; brisk; gay. *Camden.*
SPARK'ISH, *a.* 1. Airy; gay. 2. Showy; well dressed, fine.
SPARK'LE, *n.* 1. A spark. 2. A luminous particle.
SPARK'LE, *v. i.* [*D. spartelen.*] 1. To emit sparks; to send off small ignited particles; as burning fuel, &c. 2. To glitter; to glisten. 3. To twinkle; to glitter. 4. To glisten; to exhibit an appearance of animation. 5. To emit little bubbles, as spiritous liquors.
 † **SPARK'LE**, *v. t.* To throw about; to scatter. *Sackville.*

- SPARKLER**, *n.* He or that which sparkles; one whose eyes sparkle. *Addison.*
- SPARKLET**, *n.* A small spark. *Cotton.*
- SPARKLINESS**, *n.* Vivacity. *Aubrey.*
- SPARKLING**, *ppr.* or *a.* Emitting sparks; glittering; lively.
- SPARKLING-LY**, *adv.* With twinkling or vivid brilliancy.
- SPARKLING-NESS**, *n.* Vivid and twinkling lustre.
- SPARKLING**, *n.* A smelt. *Cotgrave.*
- SPARKROW**, *n.* [Sax. *spæara*.] A small bird.
- SPARKROW-GRASS**, a corruption of *asparagus*.
- SPARKROW-HAWK**, or **SPARHAWK**, *n.* [Sax. *spæar-hafoc*.] A small species of short-winged hawk.
- SPARRY**, *a.* [from *spar*.] Resembling spar, or consisting of spar; having a confused crystalline structure; spathose.
- SPARSE**, (*spars*) *a.* [L. *sparsus*, from *spargo*.] 1. Thinly scattered; set or planted here and there.—2. In *botany*, not opposite, nor alternate, nor in any apparent regular order. *Martyn.*
- SPARSE**, (*spars*) *v. t.* To disperse. *Spenser.*
- SPARSE**, *a.* Scattered. *Lee.*
- SPARSE-LY**, *adv.* In a scattered manner. *Evelyn.*
- SPARTAN**, *a.* Pertaining to ancient Sparta; hence, hardy; undaunted.
- SPASM**, *n.* [L. *spasmus*.] An involuntary contraction of muscles or muscular fibres in animal bodies; irregular motion of the muscles or muscular fibres; convulsion; cramp.
- SPAS-MODIC**, *a.* [Fr. *spasmodic*.] Consisting in spasm.
- SPAS-MODIC**, *n.* A medicine good for removing spasm.
- SPAT**, *pret.* of *spit*, but nearly obsolete.
- SPAT**, *n. i.* The young of shell-fish. 2. A petty combat; a little quarrel or dissension; [a vulgar use of the word in *New England*.]
- SPATHACEOUS**, *a.* Having a calyx like a sheath.
- SPATHIC**, *n.* [L. *spatha*.] In *botany*, the calyx of a spadix opening or bursting longitudinally, in form of a sheath.
- SPATHIC**, *a.* [G. *spath*.] Foliated or lamellar.
- SPATHIFORM**, *a.* Resembling spar in form.
- SPATHOUS**, *a.* Having a calyx like a sheath.
- SPATHULATE**. See **SPATULATE**.
- SPATIATE**, *n. i.* [L. *spatior*.] To rove; to ramble.
- SPATTER**, *v. t. i.* 1. To scatter a liquid substance on; to sprinkle with water or any fluid, or with any moist and dirty matter.—2. *Figuratively*, to asperse; to defame. 3. To throw out anything offensive; [obs.] *Shak.* 4. To scatter about.
- SPATTER**, *v. i.* To throw out of the mouth in a scattered manner; to sputter. See **SPUTTER**. *Milton.*
- SPATTER-DASH-ES**, *n. plu.* [*splatter* and *dash*.] Coverings for the legs to keep them clean from water and mud.
- SPATTERED**, *pp.* 1. Sprinkled or fouled by some liquid or dirty substance. 2. Aspersed.
- SPATTER-ING**, *ppr.* 1. Sprinkling with moist or foul matter. 2. Aspersing.
- SPATTLER**, *n.* Spittle. *Bale.*
- SPATTLING-POP-PY**, *n.* [L. *papaver spumeum*.] A plant; white behen; a species of campion.
- SPATULA**, *n.* [L. *spatula*, *spatha*.] A slice; an apothecaries' instrument for spreading plasters, &c.
- SPATULATE**, *a.* [L. *spatula*.] In *botany*, a spatulate leaf is one shaped like a spatula or battle-dore.
- SPAVIN**, *n.* [It. *spavento*, *spavano*.] A tumor or excrescence that forms on the inside of a horse's hough, not far from the elbow; at first like gristle, but afterwards hard and bony.
- SPAVINED**, *a.* Affected with spavin. *Goldsmith.*
- SPA**, *n. i.* 1. A mineral water from a place of this name in Germany. 2. A spring of mineral water.
- SPAWL**, *v. i.* [G. *speichel*.] To throw saliva from the mouth in a scattering form; to disperse spittle in a careless, dirty manner.
- SPAWL**, *n.* Saliva or spittle thrown out carelessly.
- SPAWLING**, *ppr.* Throwing spittle carelessly from the mouth.
- SPAWLING**, *n.* Saliva thrown out carelessly.
- SPAWN**, *n. i.* The eggs of fish or frogs, when ejected. 2. Any product or offspring; an expression of contempt. 3. Offsets; shoots; suckers of plants.
- SPAWN**, *v. t. i.* To produce or deposit, as fishes do their eggs. 2. To bring forth; to generate; in *contempt*.
- SPAWN**, *v. i.* 1. To deposit eggs, as fish or frogs. 2. To issue, as offspring; in *contempt*. *Locke.*
- SPAWNED**, *pp.* Produced or deposited, as the eggs of fish or frogs.
- SPAWNER**, *n.* The female fish. *Walton.*
- SPAY**, *v. t. i.* [W. *yspazu*; L. *spado*.] To castrate the female of a beast by cutting and by taking out the ovaries.
- SPAYED**, *pp.* Castrated, as a female beast.
- SPAYING**, *ppr.* Castrating, as a female beast.
- SPEAK**, *v. i.* pret. *spoke*, [spake, nearly obs.]; *pp.* *spoke*, *spoken*. [Sax. *spæcan*, *spæcan*.] 1. To utter words or articulate sounds, as human beings; to express thoughts by words. 2. To utter a speech, discourse or harangue; to utter thoughts in a public assembly. 3. To talk; to express opinions; to dispute. 4. To discourse; to mention of. 5. To give sound.
- SPEAK**, *v. t. i.* 1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce to utter articulately; as human beings. 2. To declare; to proclaim; to celebrate. 3. To talk or converse; to utter or pronounce, as in conversation. 4. To address or accost. 5. To exhibit; to make known. 6. To express silently or by signs. 7. To communicate.—*To speak a ship*, to hail and speak to her captain or commander.
- SPEAK-ABLE**, *a. i.* That can be spoken. 2. Having the power of speech. *Milton.*
- SPEAKER**, *n. i.* One that speaks, in whatever manner. 2. One that proclaims or celebrates. 3. One that utters or pronounces a discourse; usually, one that utters a speech in public. 4. The person who presides in a deliberative assembly, preserving order and regulating the debates.
- SPEAKING**, (*spars*) *ppr.* Uttering words; discoursing; talking.
- SPEAKING**, *n. i.* The act of uttering words; discourse. 2. In *colleges*, public declamation.
- SPEAKING-TRUMPET**, *n.* A trumpet by which the sound of the human voice may be propagated to a great distance.
- SPEAR**, *n.* [Sax. *spæare*, *spere*; D. G. *spær*.] 1. A long pointed weapon, used in war and hunting by thrusting or throwing; a lance. 2. A sharp-pointed instrument with bars; used for stabbing fish and other animals. 3. A shoot, as of grass; usually *spire*.
- SPEAR**, *v. t. i.* To pierce with a spear; to kill with a spear.
- SPEAR**, *v. i.* To shoot into a long stem. See **SHOOT**.
- SPEARED**, *pp.* Pierced or killed with a spear.
- SPEAR-FOOT**, *n.* The far foot behind; used of a horse.
- SPEAR-GRASS**, *n. i.* A long, stiff grass. *Shak.*—*In New England*, this name is given to a species of spear.
- SPEARING**, *ppr.* 1. Piercing or killing with a spear. 2. Shooting into a long stem.
- SPEARMAN**, *n.* One who is armed with a spear.
- SPEAR-MINT**, *n.* A plant; a species of mint.
- SPEAR-THIS-TLE**, *n.* A plant, a troublesome weed.
- SPEAR-WORT**, *n.* A plant.
- SPECHT**, *n.* A woodpecker. [Not in use, or local.] See **SPEIGHT**, *n.* wood.
- SPE'CIAL**, (*spesh'ial*) *a.* [Fr., It. *speciale*; Sp. *especial*; L. *specialis*.] 1. Designating a species or sort. 2. Particular; peculiar; noting something more than ordinary. 3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose. 4. Extraordinary; uncommon. 5. Chief in excellence.
- SPE'CIAL**, *n.* A particular. *Hammond.*
- SPE'CIAL-IZE**, *v. t.* To mention specially. *Stoddard.*
- SPE'CIAL-LY**, *adv.* 1. Particularly; in a manner beyond what is common, or out of the ordinary course. 2. For a particular purpose. 3. Chiefly; specially.
- SPE'CIAL-TY**, (*spesh'ial-ty*) *n. i.* Particularity; [little used.] 2. A particular or peculiar case; [little used.] 3. A special contract; an obligation or bond; the evidence of a debt by deed or instrument under seal. *Blackstone.*
- SPE'CIÉ**, (*spesh'y*) *n.* Coin; copper, silver or gold coined and used as a circulating medium of commerce.
- SPE'CIÉS**, (*spesh'iz*) *n.* [L.] 1. In *zoology*, a collection of organized beings derived from one common parentage by natural generation, characterized by one peculiar form. 2. In *botany*, all the plants which spring from the same seed, or which resemble each other in certain characters or invariable forms.—3. In *logic*, a special idea, corresponding to the specific distinctions of things in nature. 4. Sort; kind. 5. Appearance to the senses; visible or sensible representation; [little used.] 6. Representative to the mind; [little used.] 7. Show; visible exhibition. [obs.] 8. Coin, or coined silver and gold, used as a circulating medium. *Arbutnot*.—9. In *pharmacy*, a simple, a component part of a compound medicine. 10. The pharmaceutical term for powders.
- SPE-CIFIC**, *a.* [Fr. *spécifique*; It. *specifico*.] 1. That makes a thing of the species of which it is; designating the peculiar property or properties of a thing, which constitute its species, and distinguish it from other things.—2. In *medicine*, appropriate for the cure of a particular disease.
- SPE-CIFIC**, *n.* In *medicine*, a remedy that certainly cures a particular disease. *Coxe.*
- SPE-CIFI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* In such a manner as to constitute a species; according to the nature of the species.
- SPE-CIFI-CATE**, *v. t.* [L. *species* and *facio*.] To show, mark or designate the species, or the distinguishing particulars of a thing; to specify.
- SPEC-I-FI-CATION**, *n. i.* 1. The act of determining by a mark or limit; notation of limits. 2. The act of specifying; designation of particulars; particular mention. Article or thing specified.
- SPE-CIFI-CNESS**, *n.* Particular mark of distinction. *Arbutnot*. on *Glauciville*.
- SPEC-I-FIED**, *pp.* Particularized; specially named.
- SPEC-I-FY**, *v. t.* [Fr. *spécifier*; It. *specificare*.] To mention

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

or name, as a particular thing; to designate in words, so as to distinguish a thing from every other.

SPECI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Naming or designating particularly.

SPECI-MEN, *n.* [L.] A sample; a part or small portion of any thing, intended to exhibit the kind and quality of the whole, or of something not exhibited.

SPECIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *specieux*; It. *specioso*; Sp. *especioso*; L. *speciosus*.] 1. Showy; pleasing to the view. 2. Apparently right; superficially fair, just or correct; plausible; appearing well at first view.

SPECIOUS-LY, *adv.* With a fair appearance; with show of right.

SPECIOUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being specious. *Shak.*

SPECK, *n.* [Sax. *specca*.] 1. A spot; a stain; a small place in any thing that is discolored. 2. A very small thing.

SPECK, *v. t.* To spot; to stain in spots or drops.

SPECKLE, *n.* A little spot in any thing, of a different substance or color from that of the thing itself.

SPECKLE, *v. t.* To mark with small spots of a different color; used chiefly in the participle passive.

SPECKLED, *pp.* or *a.* Marked with specks; variegated with spots of a different color from the ground or surface of the object.—*Speckled bird*, a denomination given to a person of doubtful character or principles.

SPECKLED-NESS, *n.* The state of being speckled.

SPECKLING, *ppr.* Marking with small spots.

SPECKT, or **SPEIGHT**, *n.* A woodpecker. *See* **SPECHT**.

SPECTACLE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *spectaculum*.] 1. A show; something exhibited to view; usually, something presented to view as extraordinary. 2. Any thing seen; a sight.—3. *Spectacles*, in the plural, glasses to assist the sight.—4. *Figuratively*, something that aids the intellectual sight.

SPECTACLED, *a.* Furnished with spectacles. *Shak.*

SPECTACULAR, *a.* Pertaining to shows. *Hicks.*

SPECTATION, *n.* [L. *spectatio*.] Regard; respect. [*Little used.*]

SPECTATOR, *n.* [L.; Fr. *spectateur*; It. *spettatore*.] 1. One that looks on; one that sees or beholds; a beholder. 2. One personally present.

SPECTATORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the Spectator.

SPECTATORSHIP, *n.* The act of beholding. *Shak.* 2. The office or quality of a spectator. *Addison.*

SPECTRESS, *n.* [L. *spectatrix*.] A female beholder.

SPECTRIX, *n.* } or looker on.

SPECTRE, *n.* [Fr. *spectre*; L. *spectrum*.] 1. An apparition; the appearance of a person who is dead; a ghost. 2. Something made preternaturally visible.—3. In *conchology*, a species of voluta, marked with reddish broad bands. *Cyc.*

SPECTRUM, *n.* [L.] A visible form; an image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed.

SPECULAR, *a.* [L. *specularis*.] 1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass; having a smooth, reflecting surface. 2. Assisting sight; [obs.] 3. Affording view.

SPECULAR, *v. i.* [L. *speculari*; Fr. *speculer*; It. *speculare*.] 1. To meditate; to contemplate; to consider a subject by turning it in the mind and viewing it in its different aspects and relations.—2. In *commerce*, to purchase land, goods, stock or other things, with the expectation of selling the articles at a profit.

† **SPECULAR**, *v. t.* To consider attentively.

† **SPECULATION**, *n.* 1. Examination by the eye; view; [*little used.*] 2. Mental view of any thing in its various aspects and relations; contemplation; intellectual examination. 3. Train of thoughts formed by meditation. 4. Mental scheme; theory; views of a subject not verified by fact or practice. 5. Power of sight; [obs.]—6. In *commerce*, the act or practice of buying land or goods, &c. in expectation of a rise of price and of selling them at an advance.

SPECULATOR, *n.* One who speculates or forms theories; a speculator. *Milner.*

SPECULATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *speculatif*; It. *speculativo*.] 1. Given to speculation; contemplative. 2. Formed by speculation; theoretical; ideal; not verified by fact, experiment or practice. 3. Pertaining to view.

SPECULATIVE-LY, *adv.* 1. In contemplation; with meditation. 2. Ideally; theoretically; in theory only, not in practice.

SPECULATIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being speculative, or of consisting in speculation only.

SPECULATOR, *n.* 1. One who speculates or forms theories. 2. An observer; a contemplator. 3. A spy; a watcher.—4. In *commerce*, one who buys goods, land or other thing, with the expectation of a rise of price, and of deriving profit from such advance.

SPECULATORY, *a.* 1. Exercising speculation. *Johnson.* 2. Intended or adapted for viewing or spying. *Warton.*

SPECULUM, *n.* [L.] 1. A mirror or looking-glass. 2. A glass that reflects the images of objects. 3. A metallic reflector used in catadioptric telescopes.—4. In *surgery*,

an instrument for dilating and keeping open certain parts of the body.

SPEE, *pret.* and *pp.* of *speed*.

SPEECH, *n.* [Sax. *specc*.] 1. The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words, as in human beings; the faculty of expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds. 2. Language; words as expressing ideas. 3. A particular language, as distinct from others. 4. That which is spoken; words uttered in connection and expressing thoughts. 5. Talk; mention; common saying. 6. Formal discourse in public; oration; harangue. 7. Any declaration of thoughts.

SPEECH, *v. i.* To make a speech; to harangue. [L. *u.*]

SPEECHLESS, *a.* 1. Destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech. 2. Mute; silent; not speaking for a time.

SPEECHLESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being speechless; muteness. *Bacon.*

SPEECH-MAKER, *n.* One who makes speeches; one who speaks much in a public assembly.

SPEED, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *speed*, *speeded*. [Sax. *spedian*, *spedan*; D. *spooden*.] 1. To make haste; to move with celerity. 2. To have success; to prosper; to succeed; that is, to advance in one's enterprise. 3. To have any condition, good or ill; to fare.

SPEED, *v. t.* 1. To dispatch; to send away in haste. 2. To hasten; to hurry; to put in quick motion. 3. To hasten to a conclusion; to execute; to dispatch. 4. To assist; to help forward; to hasten. 5. To prosper; to cause to succeed. 6. To furnish in haste. 7. To dispatch; to kill; to ruin; to destroy.

SPEED, *n.* 1. Swiftness; quickness; celerity; applied to animals. 2. Haste; dispatch. 3. Rapid pace. 4. Success; prosperity in an undertaking; favorable issue; that is, advance to the desired end.

† **SPEEDFUL**, *a.* Serviceable; useful. *Wicliffe.*

SPEEDILY, *adv.* Quickly; with haste; in a short time.

SPEEDI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being speedy; quickness; celerity; haste; dispatch.

SPEEDWELL, *n.* A plant of the genus *veronica*.

SPEEDY, *a.* 1. Quick; swift; nimble; hasty; rapid in motion. 2. Quick in performance; not dilatory or slow.

† **SPEET**, *v. t.* [D. *speten*.] To stab.

SPEIGHT, *n.* A woodpecker. [*Not in use, or local.*]

SPELK, *n.* [Sax. *spelic*.] A splinter; a small stick or rod used in thatching. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SPELL, *n.* [Sax. *speli*, or *speli*, a story.] 1. A story; a tale; [obs.] *Chaucer.* 2. A charm consisting of some words of occult power. 3. A turn of work; relief; turn of duty, as, take a spell at the pump. *Seamen.*—4. In *New England*, a short time; a little time; [*not elegant.*] 5. A turn of gratuitous labor, sometimes accompanied with presents. *New England.*

SPELL, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *spelled*, or *spelt*. [Sax. *spellian*, *spelligan*.] 1. To tell or name the letters of a word, with a proper division of syllables. 2. To write or print with the proper letters; to form words by correct orthography. 3. To take another's place or turn temporarily in any labor or service. *New England.* 4. To charm. 5. To read; to discover by characters or marks; with *out*. 6. To tell; to relate; to teach; [obs.]

SPELL, *v. i.* To form words with the proper letters, either in reading or writing. 2. To read. *Milton.*

SPELLED, or **SPELT**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *spell*.

SPELLER, *n.* One that spells; one skilled in spelling.

SPELLING, *ppr.* 1. Naming the letters of a word. 2. Taking another's turn.

SPELLING, *n.* 1. The act of naming the letters of a word. 2. Orthography; the manner of forming words with letters.

SPELLING-BOOK, *n.* A book for teaching children to spell and read.

SPELT, *n.* [Sax., D. *spelte*; G. *speltz*.] A species of grain of the genus *tritium*; called, also, *German wheat*.

† **SPELT**, *v. t.* [G. *spalten*; Dan. *spilder*.] To split.

SPELTER, *n.* [G., D. *spalter*.] Common zink.

† **SPENCE**, (*spens*) *n.* [Old Fr. *dispense*.] A buttery, a larder; a place where provisions are kept. *Chaucer.*

SPENCER, *n.* 1. One who has the care of the spence or buttery; [obs.] 2. A kind of short coat.

SPEND, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *spent*. [Sax. *spendan*; Sw. *spendera*; It. *spendere*.] 1. To lay out; to dispose of; to part with. 2. To consume; to waste; to squander. 3. To consume; to exhaust. 4. To bestow for any purpose. 5. To effuse; [L. *u.*] 6. To pass, as time; to suffer to pass away. 7. To lay out; to exert or to waste. 8. To exhaust of force; to waste; to wear away. 9. To exhaust of strength; to harass; to fatigue.

SPEND, *v. i.* 1. To make expense; to make disposition of money. 2. To be lost or wasted; to vanish; to be dissipated. 3. To prove in the use. 4. To be consumed. 5. To be employed to any use; [*unusual.*]

SPENDER, *n.* One that spends; also, a prodigal.

SPENDING, *ppr.* Laying out; consuming; wasting; exhausting.

SPENDING, *n.* The act of laying out or expending.
 SPEND-THRIFT, *n.* One who spends money improvidently; a prodigal; one who lavishes his estate.
 †SPÉRA-BLE, *a.* [*L. sperabilis.*] That may be hoped.
 †SPÉRATE, *a.* [*L. speratus.*] Hoped not to be irrecoverable.
 SPERE, *v. t.* To ask; to inquire.
 SPERM, *n.* [*Fr. sperme; L. sperma.*] 1. Animal seed; that by which the species is propagated. 2. The head matter of a certain species of whale, called *cachalot*. 3. Spawn of fishes or frogs.
 SPER-MA-CÉTI, *n.* [*L. sperma and cetus.*] The same as *sperm*.
 SPER-MATIC, *a.* 1. Consisting of seed; seminal. 2. Pertaining to the semen, or conveying it. *Ray*.
 †SPERMA-TIZE, *v. t.* To yield seed. *Brown*.
 SPER-MAT'O-CELE, *n.* [*Gr. σπέρμα and κηλη.*] A swelling of the spermatic vesicles, or vessels of the testicles.
 SPER-MOLO-GIST, *n.* [*Gr. σπερμολογος.*] One who gathers or treats of seeds. *Dict*.
 †SPERSE, *v. t.* To disperse. *Spenser*.
 †SPET, *v. t.* To spit; to throw out.
 †SPET, *n.* Spittle, or a flow.
 SPEW, *v. t.* [*Sax. spican; D. spuwen; L. spuo.*] 1. To vomit; to puke; to eject from the stomach. 2. To eject; to cast forth. 3. To cast out with abhorrence.
 SPEW, *v. i.* To vomit; to discharge the contents of the stomach. *B. Jonson*.
 SPEWED, *pp.* Vomited; ejected.
 SPEWER, *n.* One who spews.
 †SPEW-I-NESS, *n.* Moistness; dampness. *Gauden*.
 SPEWING, *pp.* Vomiting; ejecting from the stomach.
 SPEWING, *n.* The act of vomiting.
 SPEWY, *a.* Wet; foggy. [*Local.*] *Mortimer*.
 SPHAC'É-LATE, *v. i.* 1. To mortify; to become gangrenous; as flesh. 2. To decay or become carious, as a bone.
 SPHAC'É-LATE, *v. t.* To affect with gangrene.
 SPHAC'É-LATION, *n.* The process of becoming or making gangrenous; mortification. *Med. Repos.*
 SPHAC'É-LUS, *n.* [*Gr. σφάκελος.*] 1. In medicine and surgery, gangrene; mortification of the flesh of a living animal. 2. Caries or decay of a bone.
 SPHAG'NOUS, *a.* [*sphagnum, bog-moss. Linne.*] Pertaining to bog-moss; mossy. *Bigelow*.
 SPHENE, *n.* [*Gr. σφην, a wedge.*] A mineral.
 SPHE-NOID, } *a.* [*Gr. σφην and εἶδος.*] Resembling a
 SPHE-NOIDAL, } wedge.—The sphenoid bone is the pterygoid bone of the basis of the skull.
 SPHERE, (*sfeer*) *n.* [*Fr.; L. sphaera; It. sfera.*] 1. In geometry, a solid body contained under a single surface, which in every part is equally distant from a point called its centre. 2. An orb or globe of the mundane system. 3. An orbicular body, or a circular figure representing the earth or apparent heavens. 4. Circuit of motion; revolution; orbit. 5. The concave or vast orbicular expanse in which the heavenly orbs appear. 6. Circuit of action, knowledge or influence; compass; province; employment. 7. Rank; order of society.
 SPHERE, *v. t.* 1. To place in a sphere; [*unusual.*] 2. To form into roundness. *Milton*.
 SPHERIC, } *a.* [*It. sferico; Fr. spherique; L. sphaer-*
 SPHERI-CAL, } *cus.*] 1. Globular; orbicular; having a surface in every part equally distant from the centre. 2. Planetary; relating to the orbs of the planets.
 SPHERI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the form of a sphere.
 SPHERI-CAL-NESS, } *n.* The state or quality of being or-
 SPHE-RIC-I-TY, } bicular or spherical; roundness.
 SPHERICS, *n.* The doctrine of the sphere.
 SPHE-ROID, } *n.* [*sphere, and Gr. εἶδος.*] A body or figure
 approaching to a sphere, but not perfectly spherical.
 SPHE-ROIDAL, } *a.* 1. Having the form of a spheroid.
 SPHE-ROIDIC, } 2. In crystallography, bounded
 SPHE-ROID'I-CAL, } by several convex faces.
 SPHE-ROID'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being spheroidal.
 SPHER-O-SIDER-ITE, *n.* A substance found in the basaltic compact lava of Stainheim; called, also, *hyatite*.
 SPHER-ULE, *n.* [*L. sphaerula.*] A little sphere.
 SPHER-U-LITE, *n.* A variety of obsidian or pearl-stone.
 SPHERY, *a. l.* Belonging to the sphere. *Milton*. 2. Round; spherical. *Shak*.
 SPHINCTER, *n.* [*from Gr. σφιγγω.*] In anatomy, a muscle that contracts or shuts. *Coxe*.
 SPHINX, *n.* [*Gr. σφίγξ; L. sphinx.*] 1. A famous monster in Egypt, having the body of a lion and the face of a young woman.—2. In entomology, the hawk-moth, a genus of insects.
 SP'IRAG'ID, *n.* A species of ochrous clay.
 †SP'IAL, *n.* A spy; a scout. *Bacon*.
 SPICATE, *a.* [*L. spicatus.*] Having a spike or ear.
 SPICE, *n.* [*Fr. epice; It. specie; Sp. especia.*] 1. A vegetable production, fragrant or aromatic to the smell, and pungent to the taste. 2. A small quantity; something that

enriches or alters the quality of a thing in a small degree. 3. [*Fr. especia.*] A sample.
 SPICE, *v. t.* 1. To season with spice; to mix aromatic substances with. 2. To tincture. 3. To render nice; to season with scruples.
 SPICED, *pp.* Seasoned with spice.
 SPICER, *n.* 1. One that seasons with spice. 2. One that deals in spice. *Camden*.
 SPICE-RY, *n.* [*Fr. epiceries.*] 1. Spices in general; fragrant and aromatic vegetable substances used in seasoning. 2. A repository of spices.
 SPIK AND SPAN. Bright; shining.
 SPIK'N'EL, or SPIG'N'EL, *n.* The herb *malwort* or bear-wort. *Dict*.
 †SPI-COS'I-TY, *n.* [*L. spica.*] The state of having or being full of ears, like corn. *Dict*.
 SPIC'U-LAR, *a.* [*L. spiculum.*] Resembling a dart; having sharp points.
 SPIC'U-LATE, *v. t.* [*L. spiculo.*] To sharpen to a point.
 SPIC'Y, *a.* 1. Producing spice; abounding with spices. 2. Having the qualities of spice; fragrant; aromatic.
 SPIDER, *n.* The common name of the insects of the genus *aranea*, remarkable for spinning webs for taking their prey.
 SPIDER-CATCHER, *n.* A bird so called.
 SPIDER-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a spider. *Shak*.
 SPIDER-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *antennaria*.
 SPIG'N'EL. See SPIC'N'EL.
 SPIG'OT, *n.* [*W. yspigard.*] A pin or peg used to stop a faucet, or to stop a small hole in a cask of liquor. *Seal*.
 SPIKE, *n.* [*W. yspig; D. spyk, spiker; G. spike; Ita. spiger; Sw. spik; L. spica.*] 1. A large nail; always, in America, applied to a nail or pin of metal. 2. An ear of corn or grain. 3. A shoot. 4. [*L. spica.*] In botany, a species of inflorescence.
 SPIKE, *n.* A smaller species of lavender. *Hill*.
 SPIKE, *v. t.* 1. To fasten with spikes or long and large nails. 2. To set with spikes. 3. To stop the vent with spikes.
 SPIKED, *pp.* Furnished with spikes, as corn; fastened with spikes; stopped with spikes.
 SPIKE-LAV-EN-DER, *n.* The *lavandula spica*. *Ed. Eng.*
 SPIKE/LET, *n.* In botany, a small spike of a large one.
 *SPIK'N'ARD, (*spik'nard, or spike'nard*) *n.* [*L. spica nardi.*] 1. A plant of the genus *nardus*. 2. The oil or balsam procured from the spikenard.
 SPIK'ING, *pp.* Fastening with spikes.
 SPIK'Y, *a.* Having a sharp point. *Dyer*.
 SPILE, *n.* [*D. spil; G. spile; Ir. spile.*] 1. A small peg or wooden pin, used to stop a hole. 2. A stake driven into the ground to protect a bank, &c.
 SPILL, *n.* [*a different orthography of spile.*] 1. A small peg or pin for stopping a cask. 2. A little bar or pin of iron. 3. A little sum of money; [*obs.*]
 SPILL, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* spilled, or spilt. [*Sax. spillen; D., G. spiltten.*] 1. To suffer to fall or run out of a vessel; to lose or suffer to be scattered. 2. To suffer to be shed. 3. To cause to flow out or lose; to shed. 4. To march; to destroy; [*obs.*] 5. To throw away.—6. In nautical language, to discharge the wind out of the cavity or bell of a sail.
 SPILL, *v. i.* 1. To waste; to be prodigal; [*obs.*] 2. To be shed; to be suffered to fall, be lost or wasted. *Watts*.
 SPILLED, *pp.* Suffered to fall, as liquids; shed.
 SPILLER, *n.* 1. One that spills or sheds. 2. A kind of fishing line. *Carew*.
 SPILLING, *pp.* Suffering to fall or run out, as liquids; shedding.
 SPILLING-LINES, in a ship, are ropes for furling and conveniently the square-sails. *Mar. Dict*.
 SPILT, *pret.* and *pp.* of spill.
 †SPILT, *n.* [*from spill.*] Anything spilt. *Shak*.
 SPIN, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* spun. *Spin* is not used. [*Sax. Goth. spinnan; D., G. spinnen.*] 1. To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or machinery. 2. To draw out tediously; to form by a slow process or by degrees; with out. 3. To extend to a great length. 4. To draw out; to protract; to spend by delays. 5. To work with a thread; to turn or cause to whirl. 6. To draw out from the stomach in a filament.
 SPIN, *v. i.* 1. To practice spinning; to work at drawing and twisting threads. 2. To perform the act of drawing and twisting threads. 3. To move round rapidly; to whirl. 4. To stream or issue in a thread or small current.
 SPINACH, } (*spin'aje*) } *n.* [*L. spinacia; It. spinacia.*] A
 SPINAGE, } plant of the genus *spinacia*.
 SPIN'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the spine or back bone.
 SPIN'DLE, *n.* [*Sax., Dan. spindel.*] 1. The pin used in spinning-wheels for twisting the thread, and on which the thread, when twisted, is wound. 2. A slender, pointed rod or pin on which any thing turns. 3. The face of a watch. 4. A long, slender stalk. 5. The lower end of a capstan, shod with iron; the pivot.
 SPIN'DLE, *v. i.* To shoot or grow in a long, slender stalk.

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

SPIN/DLE-LEGS, *n.* A tall, slender person; in con-
SPIN/DLE-SHANKS, *n.* *tempt.*
SPIN/DLE-SHANKED, *a.* Having long, slender legs.
SPIN/DLE-SHAPED, *a.* Having the shape of a spindle;
fusi-form. *Martyn.*
SPIN DLE-TREE, *n.* A plant, prick-wood.
SPINE, *n.* [*L.*, *spina*; *Fr.* *epine*.] 1. The back-bone
of an animal. 2. The shin of the leg. 3. A thorn; a
sharp process from the woody part of a plant.
SPINEL, or **SPINELLE,** *n.* [*It.* *spinella*.] The *spinelle*
ruby, says *Haily*, is the true ruby, a gem of a red color.
SPINELLANE, *n.* A mineral occurring in small crystal-
line masses and in minute crystals. *Philips.*
SPIN-ESCENT, *a.* Becoming hard and thorny.
SPINET, *n.* [*It.* *spinetta*.] An instrument of music resem-
bling a harpsichord, but smaller; a virginal; a clavichord.
SPINET, *n.* [*L.* *spinetum*.] A small wood or place where
hairs and thorns grow. *B. Jonson.*
SPINIFEROUS, *a.* [*L.* *spina* and *fero*.] Producing spines;
bearing thorns.
SPINK, *n.* A bird; a finch. *Harte.*
SPIN/NEE, *n.* 1. One that spins. 2. A spider.
SPINNING, *ppr.* Drawing out and twisting into threads;
drawing out; delaying.
SPINNING, *n.* 1. The act of drawing out and twisting
into threads. 2. The act of forming webs.
SPINNING-JEN-NY, *n.* An engine for spinning wool or
cotton, in the manufacture of cloth.
SPINNING-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel for spinning.
SPIN/O-LET, *n.* A small bird of the lark kind.
SPINOSITY, *n.* The state of being spiny or thorny;
crabbedness. *Glanville.*
SPINOUS, *a.* [*L.* *spinosus*.] Full of spines; thorny.
SPINO-ZISM, *n.* The doctrines of Spinoza.
SPINSTER, *n.* [*spin* and *ster*.] 1. A woman who spins,
or whose occupation is to spin.—2. In law, the common
title by which a woman without rank or distinction is
designated.
SPINSTRY, *n.* The business of spinning. *Milton.*
SPIN/THERE, *n.* A mineral of a greenish-gray color.
SPINY, *a.* [*from spin*.] 1. Full of spines; thorny. 2. Per-
plexed; difficult; troublesome. *Digby.*
***SPIR/A-CLE,** *n.* [*L.* *spiraculum*.] 1. A small aperture
in animal and vegetable bodies, by which air or other fluid
is exhaled or inhaled; a small hole, orifice or vent; a
pore; a minute passage. 2. Any small aperture, hole or
vent.
SPIRAL, *a.* [*It.* *spirale*; *Fr.* *spirale*.] Winding round a
cylinder or other round body, or in a circular form, and at
the same time rising or advancing forward; winding like
a screw.
SPIRAL-LY, *adv.* In a spiral form or direction; in the
manner of a screw. *Ray.*
†SPI-RATION, *n.* [*L.* *spiratio*.] A breathing. *Barrow.*
SPIRE, *n.* [*L.* *spira*; *Gr.* *σπείρα*; *Sp.* *spira*.] 1. A wind-
ing line like the threads of a screw; any thing wreathed
or contorted; a curl; a twist; a wreath. 2. A body that
shoots up to a point; a tapering body; a round pyramid
or pyramidal body; a steeple. 3. A stalk or blade of
grass or other plant. 4. The top or uppermost point of a
thing.
SPIRE, *v. i.* 1. To shoot; to shoot up pyramidally. 2.
To breathe; [*obs.*] 3. To sprout, as grain in malting.
SPURED, *a.* Having a spire. *Mason.*
SPIRIT, *n.* [*Fr.* *esprit*; *It.* *spirito*; *Sp.* *spiritus*; *L.* *spiritus*.] 1. Primarily, wind; air in motion; hence, breath;
[*L. v.*] 2. Animal excitement, or the effect of it; life;
ardor; fire; courage; elevation or vehemence of mind;
as, the troops attacked the enemy with great spirit; the
young man has the spirit of youth; he speaks or acts
with spirit.—*Spirits*, in the plural, is used in nearly a like
sense; as, the troops began to recover their spirits. *Swift.*
3. Vigor of intellect; genius; as, "His wit, his beauty
and his spirit." *Butler.* "The noblest spirit or genius
cannot deserve enough of mankind to pretend to the
esteem of heroic virtue." *Temple.* 4. Temper; disposi-
tion of mind, habitual or temporary; as, a man of a gen-
erous spirit, or of a revengeful spirit; the ornament of a
meek and quiet spirit. 5. The soul of man; the intelli-
gent, immaterial and immortal part of human beings. 6.
An immaterial, intelligent substance. 7. An immaterial,
intelligent being. 8. Turn of mind; temper; occasional
state of the mind. 9. Powers of mind distinct from the
body. 10. Sentiment; perception. 11. Eager desire;
disposition of mind excited and directed to a particular
object. 12. A person of activity; a man of life, vigor or
enterprise. 13. Persons distinguished by qualities of the
mind. 14. Excitement of mind; animation; cheerfulness;
usually in the plural. 15. Life or strength of re-
semblance; essential qualities. 16. Something eminently
pure and refined. 17. That which hath power or energy;
the quality of any substance which manifests life, activity
or the power of strongly affecting other bodies. 18. A
strong, pungent or stimulating liquor, usually obtained

by distillation, as rum, brandy, gin, whiskey. 19. An
apparition; a ghost. 20. The renewed nature of man.
Gal. v. 21. The influences of the Holy Spirit. *Matt*
xxii.—*Holy Spirit*, the third person in the Trinity.
SPIRIT, *v. t.* 1. To animate; to actuate, as a spirit; [*L. a.*]
2. To animate with vigor; to excite; to encourage. 3
To kidnap.—*To spirit away*, to entice or seduce.
†SPIRIT-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of the breath.
SPIRIT-ED, *pp.* 1. Animated; encouraged; incited. 2. *a.*
Animated; full of life; lively; full of spirit or fire.
SPIRIT-ED-LY, *adv.* In a lively manner; with spirit.
SPIRIT-ED-NESS, *n.* 1. Life; animation. 2. Disposition
or make of mind; used in compounds.
†SPIRIT-FUL, *a.* Lively; full of spirit. *Ash.*
†SPIRIT-FUL-LY, *adv.* In a lively manner.
†SPIRIT-FUL-NESS, *n.* Liveliness; sprightliness.
SPIRIT-LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of spirits; wanting anima-
tion; wanting cheerfulness; dejected; depressed. 2.
Destitute of vigor; wanting life, courage or fire. 3. Hav-
ing no breath; extinct; dead. *Greenhill.*
SPIRIT-LESS-LY, *adv.* Without spirit; without exertion.
SPIRIT-LESS-NESS, *n.* Dullness; want of life or vigor.
SPIRIT-OUS, *a.* 1. Like spirit; refined; defecated; pure.
Milton. 2. Fine; ardent; active. *Smith.*
SPIRIT-OUS-NESS, *n.* A refined state; fineness and ac-
tivity of parts. *Boyle.*
SPIRIT-U-AL, *a.* [*Fr.* *spirituel*; *It.* *spirituale*; *L.* *spiritu-
alis*.] 1. Consisting of spirit; not material; incorporeal.
2. Mental; intellectual. 3. Not gross; refined from ex-
ternal things; not sensual; relative to mind only. 4. Not
lay or temporal; relating to sacred things; ecclesiastical.
5. Pertaining to spirit or to the affections; pure; holy.
6. Pertaining to the renewed nature of man. 7. Not
fleshy; not material. 8. Pertaining to divine things.—
Spiritual court, an ecclesiastical court.
SPIRIT-U-AL-IST, *n.* One who professes a regard for spiri-
tual things only; one whose employment is spiritual.
Hallywell.
SPIRIT-U-AL-I-TY, *n.* 1. Essence distinct from matter;
immateriality. 2. Intellectual nature. 3. Spiritual na-
ture; the quality which respects the spirit or affections of
the heart only, and the essence of true religion. 4. Spirit-
ual exercises and holy affections. 5. That which belong
to the church, or to a person as an ecclesiastic, or to reli-
gion. 6. An ecclesiastical body; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
SPIRIT-U-AL-I-ZATION, *n.* The act of spiritualizing.—
In chemistry, the operation of extracting spirit from natu-
ral bodies. *Encyc.*
SPIRIT-U-AL-IZE, *v. i.* [*Fr.* *spiritualiser*.] 1. To refine
the intellect; to purify from the feculences of the world.
—2. *In chemistry*, to extract spirit from natural bodies.
3. To convert to a spiritual meaning.
SPIRIT-U-AL-LY, *adv.* Without corporeal grossness or
sensuality; in a manner conformed to the spirit of true
religion; with purity of spirit or heart.
SPIRIT-U-OUS, *a.* [*Fr.* *spiritueux*.] 1. Containing spirit;
consisting of refined spirit; ardent. 2. Having the qual-
ity of spirit; fine; pure; active. 3. Lively; gay; vivid;
airy; [*obs.*]
SPIRIT-U-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being spiritu-
ous; ardent; heat; stimulating quality. 2. Life; tenu-
ity; activity.
SPIRT. See *SPURST*, the more correct orthography.
SPIR/TLE, *v. t.* To shoot scatteringly. *Drayton.*
SPIR/Y, *a.* 1. Of a spiral form; wreathed; curved. 2. 1.
Having the form of a pyramid; pyramidal.
†SPISS, *a.* [*L.* *spissus*.] Thick; close; dense.
SPISS-LTUDE, *n.* Thickness of soft substances; the dense-
ness or compactness which belongs to substances not per-
fectly liquid nor perfectly solid.
SPIT, *n.* [*Sax.* *spitu*; *D.* *spit*; *Sw.* *spett*.] 1. An iron
prong or bar pointed, on which meat is roasted. 2. [*D.*
spit, a spade.] Such a depth of earth as is pierced by the
spade at once. 3. A small point of land running into the
sea, or a long narrow shoal extending from the shore into
the sea.
SPIT, *v. t.* 1. To thrust a spit through; to put upon a spit.
2. To thrust through; to pierce.
SPIT, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *spit*. *Spit* is obsolete. [*Sax.* *spit-
tan*; *Sw.* *spotta*; *Dan.* *spytter*.] 1. To eject from the
mouth; to thrust out, as saliva. 2. To eject or throw out
with violence.
SPIT, *v. i.* To throw out saliva from the mouth.
SPIT, *n.* [*Dan.* *spyt*.] What is ejected from the mouth,
saliva.
†SPITAL, or **†SPIT/TEL,** *n.* Corrupted from *hospital*,
as, "rob not the spital," or charitable foundation.
SPITCH/COCK, *v. t.* To split as a cel lengthwise and broil it
SPITCH/COCK, *n.* An cel split and broiled. *Decker.*
SPITE, *n.* [*D.* *spyt*; *Ir.* *spid*; *It.* *dispetto*.] Hatred; rancor;
malice; malignity; malevolence. *Spite*, however, is not
always synonymous with these words. It often denotes
a less deliberate and fixed hatred than *malice* and *malignity*,
and is often a sudden fit of ill will excited by tempo-

rary vexation. It is the effect of extreme irritation, and is accompanied with a desire of revenge, or at least a desire to vex the object of ill will.—*In spite of*, in opposition to all efforts; in defiance or contempt of.

SPLITE, *v. t.* 1. To be angry or vexed at. 2. To mischief; to vex; to treat maliciously; to thwart. 3. To fill with spite or vexation; to offend; to vex; [*obs.*]

SPITTED, *pp.* Hated; vexed.

SPITEFUL, *a.* Filled with spite; having a desire to vex, annoy or injure; malignant; malicious. *Shak.*

SPITEFULLY, *adv.* With a desire to vex, annoy or injure; malignantly; maliciously. *Swift.*

SPITTEFULNESS, *n.* The desire to vex, annoy or mischief, proceeding from irritation; malice; malignity.

SPITTED, *pp.* 1. Put upon a spit. 2. Shot out into length.

SPITTER, *n.* 1. One that puts meat on a spit. 2. One who ejects saliva from his mouth. 3. A young deer whose horns begin to shoot or become sharp; a brocket or pricket.

SPITTING, *ppr.* 1. Putting on a spit. 2. Ejecting saliva.

SPITTLE, *n.* [from *spit.*] 1. Saliva; the thick, moist matter which is secreted by the salivary glands, and ejected from the mouth. 2. A small sort of spade, [*spad- dle.*]

SPITTLE. See **SPITAL**.

SPITTLE, *v. t.* To dig or stir with a small spade. [*Local.*]

SPITVEN-OM, *n.* Poison ejected from the mouth.

SPLANCH-NOL-O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *σπλᾶγχνα* and *λογος.*] 1. The doctrine of the viscera; or a treatise or description of the viscera. 2. The doctrine of diseases of the internal parts of the body.

SPLASH, *v. t.* To spatter with water, or with water and mud.

SPLASH, *v. i.* To strike and dash about water.

SPLASH, *n.* Water, or water and dirt, thrown upon any thing, or thrown from a puddle and the like.

SPLASHY, *a.* Full of dirty water; wet; wet and muddy.

SPLAY, *v. t.* [See **DISPLAY.**] 1. To dislocate or break a horse's shoulder-bone. *Johnson.* 2. To spread; [*l. u.*]

† SPLAY, for **display.**

SPLAY, *a.* Displayed; spread; turned outward.

SPLAYFOOT, *a.* Having the foot turned outward;

SPLAYFOOT-ED, *a.* Having a wide foot.

SPLAYMOUTH, *n.* A wide mouth; a mouth stretched by design.

SPLEEN, *n.* [*L. splen;* Gr. *σπλήν.*] 1. The milt; a soft part of the viscera of animals, supposed, by the ancients, to be the seat of melancholy, anger or vexation. 2. Anger; latent spite; ill humor. 3. A fit of anger. 4. A fit; a sudden motion; [*obs.*] 5. Melancholy; hypochondriacal affections. 6. Immoderate merriment; [*obs.*]

SPLEENED, *a.* Deprived of the spleen. *Arbutnot.*

SPLEENFUL, *a.* 1. Angry; peevish; fretful. *Shak.* 2. Melancholy; hypochondriacal. *Pope.*

† SPLEENLESS, *a.* Kind; gentle; mild. *Chapman.*

SPLEENWORT, *n.* [*L. splenium.*] A plant; miltweed.

SPLEENY, *a.* 1. Angry; peevish; fretful. *Shak.* 2. Melancholy; affected with nervous complaints.

SPLENDENT, *a.* [*L. splendidus.*] 1. Shining; glossy; beaming with light. 2. Very conspicuous; illustrious.

SPLENDID, *a.* [*L. splendidus;* Fr. *splendide;* It. *splendido.*] 1. Properly, shining; very bright. 2. Showy; magnificent; sumptuous; pompous. 3. Illustrious; heroic; brilliant. 4. Illustrious; famous; celebrated.

SPLENDIDLY, *adv.* 1. With great brightness or brilliant light. 2. Magnificently; sumptuously; richly. 3. With great pomp or show.

SPLENDOR, *n.* [*L.*] 1. Great brightness; brilliant lustre. 2. Great show of richness and elegance; magnificence. 3. Pomp; parade. 4. Brilliance; eminence.

† SPLENDROUS, *a.* Having splendor. *Drayton.*

SPLENETIC, *a.* [*L. splenicus.*] Affected with spleen; peevish; fretful. *Pope.*

SPLENETIC, *n.* A person affected with spleen. *Tatler.*

SPLENIC, *a.* [Fr. *splenique.*] Belonging to the spleen; as, the splenic vein. *Ray.*

SPLENISH, *a.* Affected with spleen; peevish; fretful.

+ SPLENTIVE, *a.* Hot; fiery; passionate; irritable.

SPLINT, *n.* A callous substance or insensible swelling on the shank-bone of a horse. *Far. Dict.* 2. A splint.

SPLICE, *v. t.* [Sw. *splissa;* D. *splissen;* G. *splissen.*]

SPLISE, *v. t.* To separate the strands of the two ends of a rope, and unite them by a particular manner of interweaving them; or to unite the end of a rope to any part of another by a like interweaving of the strands.

SPLICE, *n.* The union of ropes by interweaving the strands. *Mar. Dict.*

SPLINT, or **SPLINTER**, *n.* [D. *splinter;* G. *splint.*] 1. A piece of wood split off; a thin piece of wood, or other solid substance, rent from the main body.—2. In surgery,

a thin piece of wood, or other substance, used to hold or confine a broken bone when set. 3. A piece of bone rent off in a fracture.

SPLINT, *v. t.* 1. To split or rend into long, thin

SPLINTER, *v. t.* To split or rend into long pieces.

SPLINTER, *v. i.* To be split or rent into long pieces.

SPLINTER-BAR, *n.* A cross-bar in a coach which supports the springs.

SPLINTERED, *pp.* Split into splinters; secured by splinters.

SPLINTER-Y, *a.* Consisting of splinters, or resembling splinters. *Kirwan.*

SPLIT, *v. t.*; pret. and *pp.* split. [D. *splitten;* Dan. *splitter.*] 1. To divide longitudinally or lengthwise; to separate a thing from end to end by force; to rive; to cleave. 2. To rend; to tear asunder by violence; to burst. 3. To divide; to part. 4. To dash and break on a rock. 5. To divide; to break into discord. 6. To strain and part with laughter.

SPLIT, *v. i.* 1. To burst; to part asunder; to suffer disruption. 2. To burst with laughter. 3. To be broken; to be dashed to pieces.—*To split on a rock*, to fall; to be fatally. *Spectator.*

SPLITTER, *n.* One who splits. *Swift.*

SPLUTTER, *ppr.* Bursting; riving; rending.

SPLUTTER, *n.* A bustle; a stir. [*A low word.*]

SPODUTTER, *v. t.* To speak hastily and confusedly. [*Low.*]

SPODU-MENE, *n.* A mineral, called by Hæuy *triphane.*

SPOIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *spolier;* It. *spogliare;* L. *spolio.*] 1. To plunder; to strip by violence; to rob. 2. To seize by violence; to take by force. 3. [Sax. *spillan.*] To corrupt; to cause to decay and perish. 4. To corrupt; to vitiate; to mar. 5. To ruin; to destroy. 6. To render useless by injury. 7. To injure fatally.

SPOIL, *v. i.* 1. To practice plunder or robbery. 2. To decay; to lose the valuable qualities; to be corrupted.

SPOIL, *n.* [*L. spoliium.*] 1. That which is taken from others by violence; particularly, in war, the plunder taken from an enemy; pillage; booty. 2. That which is gained by strength or effort. 3. That which is taken from another without license. 4. The act or practice of plundering; robbery; waste. 5. Corruption; cause of corruption. 6. The slough or cast skin of a serpent or other animal.

SPOILED, *pp.* Plundered; pillaged; corrupted.

SPOILER, *n.* 1. A plunderer; a pillager; a robber. 2. One that corrupts, mars or renders useless.

SPOILFUL, *a.* Wasteful; rapacious. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

SPOILING, *ppr.* 1. Plundering; pillaging; corrupting; rendering useless. 2. Wasting; decaying.

SPOILING, *n.* Plunder; waste.

SPOKE, *pret.* of *speak.*

SPOKE, *n.* [Sax. *spaca;* D. *spook.*] 1. The radius or ray of a wheel; one of the small bars which are inserted in the hub or nave, and which serve to support the rim or felly. 2. The spar or round of a ladder.

SPOKEN, (*spokn*) *pp.* of *speak.*

SPOKE-SHAVE, *n.* A kind of plane to smooth the shells of blocks.

SPOKESMAN, *n.* One who speaks for another.

SPOIL-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. spolio.*] To plunder; to pillage.

SPOIL-ATE, *v. i.* To practice plunder; to commit robbery.

SPOIL-ATION, *n.* 1. The act of plundering, particularly of plundering an enemy in time of war. 2. The act or practice of plundering neutrals at sea under authority.—*In ecclesiastical affairs*, the act of an incumbent in taking the fruits of his benefice without right, but under a pretended title.

SPON-DAGE, *a.* [See **SPONDER.**] Pertaining to a spon-

SPON-DAGEAL, *a.* denoting two long feet in poetry.

SPON-DEE, *n.* [Fr. *spondée;* It. *spondeo;* L. *spondeus.*] A poetic foot of two long syllables. *Broom.*

SPON-DYLE, *n.* [*L. spondylus.*] A joint of the back-bone.

SPONDYL, *a.* a vertebra or vertebra. *Cox.*

SPONGE. See **SPUNGE.**

SPONK, *n.* [a word probably formed on *punk.*] Touch wood.—*In Scotland*, a match. See **FRISK.**

SPONSIAL, *a.* [*L. sponsalis.*] Relating to marriage or to a sponse.

SPON-SIBLE, *a.* Worthy of credit. *Craven dialect.*

SPONSION, *n.* [*L. sponsio.*] The act of becoming surety for another.

SPONSOR, *n.* [*L.*] A surety; one who binds himself to answer for another, and is responsible for his default.—*In the church*, the sponsors in baptism are sureties for the education of the child baptized.

SPON-TANE-ITY, *n.* [Fr. *spontanéité;* It. *spontanéità.*] Voluntariness; the quality of being of free will or accord.

SPON-TANE-OUS, *a.* [*L. spontaneus.*] 1. Voluntary; acting by its own impulse or will without the incitement of any thing external; acting of its own accord. 2. Produced without being planted, or without human labor.—*Spontaneous combustion*, a taking fire of itself.

SPON-TANE-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Voluntarily; of his own

will or accord. 2. By its own force or energy; without the impulse of a foreign cause.

SPON-TANE-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Voluntariness; freedom of will; accord unconstrained. 2. Freedom of acting without a foreign cause.

SPON-TOON, *n.* [Fr., Sp. *esponent*.] A kind of half pike; a military weapon borne by officers of infantry.

SPOOL, *n.* [G. *spule*; D. *spool*.] A piece of cane or reed, or a hollow cylinder of wood with a ridge at each end; used by weavers to wind their yarn upon.

SPOOL, *v. t.* To wind on spools.

SPOOL, *v. i.* To be driven swiftly.

SPOON, *n.* [Fr. *sponog*.] 1. A small domestic utensil, with a bowl or concave part and a handle, for dipping liquids. 2. An instrument consisting of a bowl or hollow iron and a long handle, used for taking earth out of holes dug for setting posts.

† **SPOON**, *v. t.* To put before the wind in a gale.

SPOON-BILL, *n.* A fowl of the gull order.

SPOON-DRIFT, *n.* In seamen's language, a showery sprinkling of sea-water, swept from the surface in a tempest. *Mar. Dict.*

SPOON-FUL, *n.* 1. As much as a spoon contains or is able to contain. 2. A small quantity of a liquid.

SPOON-MEAT, *n.* [Spoon and meat.] Food that is or must be taken with a spoon; liquid food.

SPOON-WORT, *n.* A plant; scurvy-grass.

SPO-RAD-IC, } *a.* [Fr. *sporadique*; Gr. *σποραδικος*.]
SPO-RADI-CAL, } Separate; single; scattered; used only in reference to diseases.—*Sporadic diseases* are opposed to epidemics, as accidental.

SPORT, *n.* [D. *boert*.] 1. That which diverts and makes merry; play; game; diversion; also, mirth. 2. Mock; mockery; contemptuous mirth. 3. That with which one plays, or which is driven about. 4. Play; idle jingle. 5. Diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, fishing.—*In sport*. To do a thing in sport, is to do it in jest.

SPORT, *v. t.* 1. To divert; to make merry. 2. To represent by any kind of play. *Dryden*.

SPORT, *v. i.* 1. To play; to frolic; to wanton. 2. To trifle.

SPORTER, *n.* One who sports.

SPORTFUL, *a.* 1. Merry; frolicsome; full of jesting; indulging in mirth or play. 2. Ludicrous; done in jest or for mere play.

SPORTFULLY, *adv.* In mirth; in jest; for the sake of diversion; playfully.

SPORTFULNESS, *n.* Play; merriment; frolic; a playful disposition; playfulness.

SPORTIVE, *a.* 1. Gay; merry; wanton; frolicsome. *Shak.* 2. Inclined to mirth; playful.

SPORTIVENESS, *n.* 1. Playfulness; mirth; merriment. *Walton.* 2. Disposition to mirth.

SPORTLESS, *a.* Without sport or mirth; joyless.

SPORTSMAN, *n.* 1. One who pursues the sports of the field; one who hunts, fishes and fowls. 2. One skilled in the sports of the field.

SPORTSMANSHIP, *n.* The practice of sportsmen.

SPORTULARY, *a.* [from L. *sportula*.] Subsisting on alms or charitable contributions. [*Little used.*] *Hall*.

† **SPORTULE**, *n.* [L. *sportula*.] An alms; a dole; a charitable gift or contribution. *Aylife*.

SPOT, *n.* [D. *spat*; Dan. *spette*.] 1. A mark on a substance made by foreign matter; a speck; a blot; a place discolored. 2. A stain on character or reputation; something that soils purity; disgrace; reproach; fault; blemish. 3. A small extent of space; a place; any particular place. 4. A place of a different color from the ground. 5. A variety of the common domestic pigeon, so called from a spot on its head, just above its beak. 6. A dark place on the disk or face of the sun or of a planet. 7. A lucid place in the heavens.—*Upon the spot*, immediately; without changing place.

SPOT, *v. t.* 1. To make a visible mark with some foreign matter; to discolor; to stain. 2. To patch by way of ornament. 3. To stain; to blemish; to taint; to disgrace; to tarnish; as reputation.—*To spot timber*, is to cut or chip it, in preparation for hewing.

SPOTLESS, *a.* 1. Free from spots, foul matter or discoloration. 2. Free from reproach or impurity; pure; untainted; innocent.

SPOTLESSNESS, *n.* Freedom from spot or stain; freedom from reproach. *Donne*.

SPOTTED, *pp.* Marked with spots or places of a different color from the ground.

SPOTTEDNESS, *n.* The quality of being spotted.

SPOTTER, *n.* One that makes spots.

SPOTTINESS, *n.* The state or quality of being spotty.

SPOTTING, *pp.* Marking with spots; staining.

SPOTTY, *a.* Full of spots; marked with discolored places.

† **SPOUSAGE**, *n.* [See **SPOUSE**.] The act of espousing.

SPOUSAL, *a.* [from *spouse*.] Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal.

SPOUSAL, *n.* [Fr. *epousailles*; L. *sponsalia*.] Marriage nuptials. *It is now generally used in the plural.*

SPOUSE, (*spouz*) *n.* [Fr. *epouse*; Sp. *esposa*, *esposa*.] One engaged or joined in wedlock; a married person, husband or wife.

SPOUSE, (*spouz*) *v. t.* To wed; to espouse. [L. *u.*] *Chaucer*.

SPOUSED, *pp.* Wedded; joined in marriage; married; but seldom used. *Milton*.

SPOUSELESS, *a.* Destitute of a husband or of a wife.

SPOUT, *n.* [D. *spuit*.] 1. A pipe, or a projecting mouth of a vessel, useful in directing the stream of a liquid poured out. 2. A pipe conducting water from another pipe, or from a trough on a house. 3. A violent discharge of water raised in a column at sea, like a whirlwind, or by a whirlwind.

SPOUT, *v. t.* 1. To throw out, as liquids through a narrow orifice or pipe. 2. To throw out words with affected gravity; to mouth.

SPOUT, *v. i.* To issue with violence, as a liquid through a narrow orifice or from a spout.

SPOUTED, *pp.* Thrown in a stream from a pipe.

SPOUTER, *n.* A haranguer; an orator; in contempt.

SPOUTING, *pp.* Throwing in a stream from a pipe or narrow opening; pouring out words violently.

SPOUTING, *n.* The act of throwing out; a violent or affected speech; a baraque.

SPRACK. See **SPRAG**.

SPRAG, *a.* Vigorous; sprightly. [*Local*.] *Note*. In America, this word is, in popular language, pronounced *spry*, which is a contraction of *spring*, in *springly*.

SPRAG, *n.* A young salmon. [*Local*.] *Grose*.

SPRAIN, *v. t.* [probably Sw. *springa*, to break or loosen.] To overstrain the ligaments of a joint; to stretch the ligaments so as to injure them, but without luxation or dislocation.

SPRAIN, *n.* An excessive strain of the ligaments of a joint without dislocation. *Temple*.

SPRAINED, *pp.* Injured by excessive straining.

SPRAINING, *pp.* Injuring by excessive extension.

SPRAINTS, *n.* The dung of an otter. *Dict.*

SPRANG, *pret.* of *spring*; but *sprung* is more generally used.

SPRAT, *n.* [D. *sprot*; G. *sprotte*.] A small fish.

SPRAWL, *v. t.* 1. To spread and stretch the body carelessly in a horizontal position; to lie with the limbs stretched out or struggling. 2. To move, when lying down, with awkward extension and motions of the limbs; to scramble or scramble in creeping. 3. To widen or open irregularly, as a body of horse.

SPRAWLING, *pp.* 1. Lying with the limbs awkwardly stretched; creeping with awkward motions. 2. Widening or opening irregularly, as cavalry.

SPRAY, *n.* [probably allied to *spring*.] 1. A small shoot or branch; or the extremity of a branch.—2. Among seamen, the water that is driven from the top of a wave in a storm, which spreads and flies in small particles.

SPREAD, (*spread*) *v. t.* pret. and *pp.* *spread*, or *spread*. [Sax. *spredan*, *spredan*; Dan. *spreda*.] 1. To extend in length and breadth, or in breadth only; to stretch or expand to a broader surface. 2. To extend; to form into a plate. 3. To set; to place; to pitch. 4. To cover by extending something; to reach every part. 5. To extend; to shoot to a greater length in every direction, so as to fill or cover a wider space. 6. To divulge; to propagate; to publish; as news or fame; to cause to be more extensively known. 7. To propagate; to cause to affect greater numbers. 8. To emit; to diffuse; as emanations or effluvia. 9. To disperse; to scatter over a larger surface. 10. To prepare; to set and furnish with provisions. 11. To open; to unfold; to unfurl; to stretch.

SPREAD, (*spread*) *v. i.* 1. To extend itself in length and breadth, in all directions, or in breadth only; to be extended or stretched. 2. To be extended by drawing or heating. 3. To be propagated or made known more extensively. 4. To be propagated from one to another.

SPREAD, *n.* 1. Extent; compass. 2. Expansion of parts.

SPREADER, (*spreader*) *n.* 1. One that spreads, extends, expands or propagates. 2. One that divulges; one that spreads to be more generally known; a publisher.

SPREADING, *pp.* 1. Extending; expanding; propagating; divulging; dispersing; diffusing. 2. *a.* Extending or extended over a large space; wide.

SPREADING, *n.* The act of extending, dispersing or propagating.

† **SPRENT**, *pp.* Sprinkled. [See **SPRINKLE**.] *Spenser*.

SPREY, *a.* Spruce. See **SPRUCE**.

SPRIG, *n.* [W. *ysbrig*.] 1. A small shoot or twig of a tree or other plant; a spray. 2. A brad, or nail without a head; [*local*.] 3. The representation of a small branch in embroidery. 4. A small eye-bolt ragged at the point.

SPRIG, *v. t.* To mark or adorn with the representation of small branches; to work with sprigs.

SPRIG-CRYSTAL, *n.* Crystal found in the form of a hexangular column, adhering to the stone.

SPRIGGED, *pp* Wrought with representations of small twigs.

SPRIGGING, *ppr*. Working with sprigs.

SPRIGGY, *a*. Full of sprigs or small branches.

SPRIGITE, *n*. [*G. spriget.*] 1. A spirit; a shade; a soul; 2. An incorporeal agent. 2. A walking spirit; an apparition. 3. Power which gives cheerfulness or courage; [*obs.*] 4. An arrow; [*obs.*]

SPRIGIT, *v. t.* To haunt, as a spright. *Shak.*

SPRIGITFUL, *a*. Lively; brisk; nimble; vigorous; gay.

SPRIGITFULLY, *adv*. Briskly; vigorously. *Shak.*

SPRIGITFULNESS, *n*. Briskness; liveliness; vivacity.

SPRIGITLESS, *a*. Destitute of life; dull; sluggish.

SPRIGITLI-NESS, *n*. Liveliness; life; briskness; vigor; activity; gaiety; vivacity.

SPRIGITLY, *a*. Lively; brisk; animated; vigorous; airy; *ga. Dryden.*

SPRING, *v. i.*; *pret. sprung*, [*sprung* not wholly obsolete.] *pp. sprung.* [*Sax. springan*; *D., G. springen.*] 1. To vegetate and rise out of the ground; to begin to appear; as vegetables. 2. To begin to grow. 3. To proceed, as from the seed or cause. 4. To arise; to appear; to begin to appear or exist. 5. To break forth; to issue into sight or notice. 6. To issue or proceed, as from ancestors or from a country. 7. To proceed, as from a cause, reason, principle or other original. 8. To grow; to thrive. 9. To proceed or issue, as from a fountain or source. 10. To leap; to bound; to jump. 11. To fly back; to start. 12. To start or rise suddenly from a covert. 13. To shoot; to issue with speed and violence. 14. To bend or wind from a straight direction or plane surface.—*To spring at*, to leap towards; to attempt to reach by a leap.—*To spring in*, to rush in; to enter with a leap or in haste.—*To spring forth*, to leap out; to rush out.—*To spring on or upon*, to leap on; to assault.

SPRING, *v. t.* 1. To start or rouse, as game; to cause to rise from the earth or from a covert. 2. To produce quickly or unexpectedly. 3. To start; to contrive or to produce or propose on a sudden; to produce unexpectedly. 4. To cause to explode. 5. To burst; to cause to open. 6. To crack. 7. To cause to close suddenly, as the parts of a trap.

SPRING, *n.* 1. A leap; a bound; a jump; as of an animal. 2. A flying back; the resilience of a body recovering its former state by its elasticity. 3. Elastic power or force. 4. An elastic body; a body which, when bent or forced from its natural state, has the power of recovering it. 5. Any active power; that by which action or motion is produced or propagated. 6. A fountain of water; an issue of water from the earth, or the basin of water at the place of its issue. 7. The place where water usually issues from the earth, though no water is there. 8. A source; that from which supplies are drawn. 9. Rise; original. 10. Cause; original. 11. The season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and rise; the vernal season.—12. *In seamen's language*, a crack in a mast or yard, running obliquely or transversely. 13. A rope passed out of a ship's stern and attached to a cable proceeding from her bow, when she is at anchor. 14. A plant; a shoot; a young tree; [*obs.*] 15. A youth; [*obs.*] 16. A hand; a shoulder of pork; [*obs.*]

SPRINGAL, *n.* A youth. *Spenser.*

SPRING-BOK, *n.* [*D. spring and bok.*] An African animal of the antelope kind. *Barrow.*

SPRINGE, (*spring*) *n.* A gin; a noose; which, being fastened to an elastic body, is drawn close with a sudden spring, by which means it catches a bird.

SPRINGE, *v. t.* To catch in a springe; to insnare.

SPRING'ER, *n.* 1. One who springs; one that rouses game. 2. A name given to the grampus.—3. *In architecture*, the rib of a groin or concentrated vault.

SPRING-HALT, *n.* [*spring and halt.*] A kind of lameness in which a horse twitches up his legs. *Shak. See STRING-HALT.*

SPRING-HEAD, *n.* A fountain or source. *Herbert.*

SPRINGI-NESS, *n.* 1. Elasticity; also, the power of springing. 2. The state of abounding with springs; wetness; sponginess, as of land.

SPRINGING, *ppr*. Arising; shooting up; leaping; proceeding; rousing.

SPRINGING, *n.* 1. The act or process of leaping, arising, issuing or proceeding. 2. Growth; increase. *Pz.* lxx.—3. *In building*, the side of an arch contiguous to the part on which it rests.

SPRINGLE, *n.* A springe; a noose. *Carew.*

SPRING-TIDE, *n.* The tide which happens at or soon after the new and full moon, which rises higher than common tides.

SPRING-WHEAT, *n.* A species of wheat to be sown in the spring; so called in distinction from winter wheat.

SPRINGY, *a*. [*from spring.*] 1. Elastic; possessing the power of recovering itself when bent or twisted. 2. Having great elastic power. 3. Having the power to leap;

able to leap far. 4. Abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spongy.

SPRINKLE, *v. t.* [*Sax. sprengan*; *D. sprengelen, sprengen*; *G. sprengen*; *Dan. sprinkler.*] 1. To scatter; to disperse; as a liquid or a dry substance composed of distinct separable particles. 2. To scatter on; to disperse on in small drops or particles; to besprinkle. 3. To wash; to cleanse; to purify.

SPRINKLE, *v. i.* 1. To perform the act of scattering a liquid or any fine substance, so that it may fall in small particles. 2. To rain moderately.

SPRINKLE, *n.* A small quantity scattered; also, a vessel for sprinkling. *Spenser.*

SPRINKLED, *pp.* 1. Dispersed in small particles. 2. Having a liquid or a fine substance scattered over.

SPRINKLER, *n.* One that sprinkles.

SPRINKLING, *ppr.* 1. Dispersing, as a liquid or as dust. 2. Scattering on, in fine drops or particles.

SPRINKLING, *n.* 1. The act of scattering in small drops or parcels. *Hall.* 2. A small quantity falling in distinct drops or parts, or coming moderately.

SPRIT, *v. t.* [*Sax. sprytan*; *D. spruiten.*] To throw out with force from a narrow orifice; to eject; to spit.

SPRIT, *v. i.* To sprout; to bud; to germinate; as barley steeped for malt.

SPRIT, *n.* 1. A shoot; a sprout. 2. [*D. sprit.*] A small boom, pole or spar which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally from the mast to the upper utmost corner, which it is used to extend and elevate.

SPRITE, *n.* A spirit.

SPRITEFUL. *See* **SPRIGITFUL.**

SPRITEFULLY. *See* **SPRIGITFULLY.**

SPRITELI-NESS. *See* **SPRIGITLI-NESS.**

SPRITELY. *See* **SPRIGITLY.**

SPRITE-SAIL, *n.* 1. The sail extended by a sprit. 2. A sail attached to a yard which hangs under the bowsprit.

SPROD, *n.* A salmon in its second year. *Chambers.*

SPRONG, old *pret.* of *spring*. [*Dutch.*]

SPROUT, *v. i.* [*D. spruiten*; *Sax. spryttan.*] 1. To shoot, as the seed of a plant; to germinate; to push out new shoots. 2. To shoot into ramifications. 3. To grow, like shoots of plants.

SPROUT, *n.* 1. The shoot of a plant; a shoot from the seed, or from the stump, or from the root of a plant or tree. 2. A shoot from the end of a branch.

SPROUTS, *n. plu.* Young coleworts. *Johnson.*

SPRUCE, *a.* Nice; trim; neat without elegance.

SPRUCE, *v. t.* To trim; to dress with great neatness.

SPRUCE, *v. i.* To dress one's self with affected neatness.

SPRUCE, *n.* The fir tree; a name given to a species of evergreen, the *pinus nigra*.

SPRUCE-BEER, *n.* A kind of beer which is tinctured with spruce.

SPRUCELY, *adv.* With extreme or affected neatness.

SPRUCENESS, *n.* Neatness without taste or elegant trimness; fineness; quaintness.

SPROE, *n.* 1. A matter formed in the mouth in certain diseases.—2. *In Scotland*, that which is thrown off in casting metals; scoria.

SPRUG, *v. t.* To make smart.

SPRUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *spring*.

SPRUNT, *v. i.* To spring up; to germinate; to spring forward.

SPRUNT, *n.* 1. Anything short and not easily bent; [*obs.*] 2. A leap; a spring; [*obs.*] 3. A steep ascent in a road; [*local.*]

SPRUNT, *a.* Active; vigorous; strong; becoming stout

SPRUNTLY, *adv.* Vigorously; youthfully. *B. Jonson.*

SPRY, *a.* Having great power of leaping or running; nimble; active; vigorous. [*This word is in common use in New England, and is doubtless a contraction of spruce.*]

SPUD, *n.* [*Dan. spyd.*] 1. A short knife; [*l. a.*] 2. A short thing; *in contempt.* *Swift.* 3. A tool of the fish kind, used by farmers.

SPUD, *v. t.* To dig or loosen the earth with a spud. [*local.*]

SPUL'ERS of yarn, *n.* [perhaps properly *spoolers.*] Persons employed to see that it be well spun and fit for the loom. *Dict.*

SPUME, *n.* [*L., It. spuma.*] Froth; foam; scum; frothy matter raised on liquors or fluid substances by boiling, effervescence or agitation.

SPUME, *v. i.* To froth; to foam.

SPU-MES-CENCE, *n.* Frothiness; the state of foaming. *Kircean.*

SPUMOUS, *a.* [*L. spumous.*] Consisting of froth or scum.

SPUMY, *a.* foamy. *Dryden.*

SPUN, *pret.* and *pp.* of *spin*.

SPUNGE, *n.* [*L. spongia*; *Gr. enoyyia*; *Fr. sponge*; *It. spugna*; *Sp. esponja*; *Sax. sponga.*] 1. A porous marine substance, found adhering to rocks, shells, &c. under water, and on rocks about the shore at low water.—2. *In gunnery*, an instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge.—3. *In the manege*, the extremity or point of a horse-shoe, answering to the heel.

SPUNGE, *v. t.* 1. To wipe with a wet sponge. 2. To wipe out with a sponge, as letters or writing. 3. To cleanse with a sponge. 4. To wipe out completely; to extinguish or destroy.

SPUNGE, *v. i.* 1. To suck in or imbibe, as a sponge. 2. To gain by mean arts, by intrusion or hanging on.

SPUNGED, *pp.* Wiped with a sponge; wiped out.

SPUNGER, *n.* One who uses a sponge; a hanger on.

SPUNGI-FORM, *a.* [*sponge* and *form*.] Resembling a sponge; soft and porous; porous.

SPUNGI-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being spongy, or porous like sponge. *Harvey.*

SPUNGING-HOUSE, *n.* A bailiff's house to put debtors in.

SPUNGI-OUS, *a.* Full of small cavities, like a sponge.

SPUNGY, *a.* 1. Soft and full of cavities; of an open, loose, pliable texture. 2. Full of small cavities. 3. Wet; drenched; soaked and soft, like sponge. 4. Having the quality of imbibing fluids.

SPUN-HAY, *n.* Hay twisted into ropes for convenient carriage on a military expedition.

SPUNK, *n.* [probably from *punk*.] 1. Touchwood; wood that readily takes fire.—2. *Vulgarily*, an inflammable temper; spirit; as, a man of *spunk*; [*low*.]

SPUNKY, *a.* Spirited; a low colloquial word derived from *spunk*.

SPUN-YARN, *n.* Among *seamen*, a line or cord formed of two or three rope-yarns twisted.

SPUR, *n.* [*Sax. spur*; *D. spor*.] 1. An instrument having a rowel or little wheel with sharp points, worn on horse-men's heels, to prick the horses for hastening their pace. 2. Incitement; instigation. 3. The largest or principal root of a tree; hence, perhaps, the short wooden buttress of a post. 4. The hard, pointed projection on a cock's leg, which serves as an instrument of defense and annoyance. 5. Something that projects; a snag.—6. In *America*, a mountain that shoots from any other mountain or range of mountains. 7. That which excites. 8. A sea swallow. 9. The hinder part of the nectary in certain flowers, shaped like a cock's spur. *Martyn.* 10. [*Fr. ergot*.] A morbid shoot or excrescence in grain, particularly in rye.—11. In *old fortifications*, a wall that crosses a part of the rampart and joins upon the town wall.

SPUR, *v. t.* [*fr. sporam*.] 1. To prick with spurs; to incite to a more hasty pace. 2. To incite; to instigate; to urge or encourage to action, or to a more vigorous pursuit of an object. 3. To impel; to drive. 4. To put spurs on.

SPUR, *v. i.* 1. To travel with great expedition; [*unusual*.] 2. To press forward. *Greiv.*

SPURGALL, *v. t.* To gall or wound with a spur. *Shak.*

SPURGALLY, *n.* A place galled or excoriated by much using of the spur.

SPURGALLED, *pp.* Galled or hurt by a spur. *Pope.*

SPURGE, *n.* [*Fr. epurge*; *It. spurgo*.] A plant.

SPURGE-FLAX, *n.* A plant. [*L. thymelæa*.]

SPURGE-LAUREL, *n.* The *daphne lauræola*, a shrub.

SPURGE-OLIVE, *n.* Mezereon, a shrub of the genus *daphne*.

SPURGE-WÖRT, *n.* A plant. [*L. ziphion*.]

†SPURGING, *pp.* for *purging*. *B. Jonson.*

SPURIOUS, *a.* [*L. spuriosus*.] 1. Not genuine; not proceeding from the true source, or from the source pretended; counterfeit; false; adulterate. 2. Not legitimate; bastard.

SPURIOUS-LY, *adv.* Counterfeitly; falsely.

SPURIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being counterfeit, false or not genuine. 2. Illegitimacy; the state of being bastard, or not of legitimate birth.

SPURLING, *n.* A small sea-fish.

SPURLING-LINE, *n.* Among *seamen*, the line which forms the communication between the wheel and the tell-tale.

SPURN, *v. t.* [*Sax. spurnan*; *L. sperno*.] 1. To kick; to drive back or away, as with the foot. *Shak.* 2. To reject with disdain; to scorn to receive or accept. 3. To treat with contempt.

SPURN, *v. i.* 1. To manifest disdain in rejecting any thing. 2. To make contemptuous opposition; to manifest disdain in resistance. 3. To kick or toss up the heels.

SPURNY, *n.* Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.

SPURNED, *pp.* Rejected with disdain.

SPURNER, *n.* One who spurns.

SPURNEY, *a.* A plant. *Dict.*

SPURNING, *pp.* Rejecting with contempt.

SPURN-WATER, *n.* In *ships*, a channel at the end of a deck to restrain the water.

SPURRE, *n.* A name of the sea-swallow.

SPURRED, *pp.* 1. Furnished with spurs. 2. *a.* Wearing spurs, or having shoots like spurs.

SPURRER, *n.* One who uses spurs.

SPURRIER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make spurs.

SPUR-ROYAL, *n.* A gold coin first made in the reign of Edward IV. Sometimes written *spur-rial* or *ryal*. *Beaumont.*

SPURRY, *n.* A plant of the genus *spergula*.

SPURT, *v. t.* [*Sw. spruta*.] To throw out, as a liquid in a stream; to drive or force out with violence, as a liquid from a pipe or small orifice.

SPURT, *v. t.* To gush or issue out in a stream, as liquor from a cask; to rush from a confined place in a small stream.

SPURT, *n.* 1. A sudden or violent ejection or gushing of a liquid substance from a tube, orifice or other confined place; a jet. 2. A sudden or short occasion or exigency; sudden effort; [*vulgar*.]

SPURTLE, *v. t.* To shoot in a scattering manner. [*L. u*]

SPURWAY, *n.* A horse-path; a narrow way; a bridle-road; a way for a single beast. [*Little used*.]

†SPUTATION, *n.* [*L. sputo*.] The act of spitting.

†SPUTATIVE, *a.* Spitting much; inclined to spit.

SPUTTER, *v. i.* [*D. spuiten*; *Sw. spotta*; *L. sputo*.] 1. To spit, or to emit saliva from the mouth in small or scattered portions, as in rapid speaking. 2. To throw out moisture in small detached parts. 3. To fly off in small particles with some crackling or noise. 4. To utter words hastily and indistinctly.

SPUTTER, *v. t.* To throw out with haste and noise; to utter with indistinctness. *Swift.*

SPUTTER, *n.* Moist matter thrown out in small particles.

SPUTTERED, *pp.* Thrown out in small portions, as liquids; uttered with haste and indistinctness.

SPUTTERER, *n.* One that sputters.

SPUTTERING, *pp.* Emitting in small particles; uttering rapidly and indistinctly; speaking hastily.

SPY, *n.* [*It. spia*; *Fr. espion*; *Sp. espia*.] 1. A person sent into an enemy's camp to gain intelligence to be communicated secretly to the proper officer. 2. A person deputed to watch the conduct of others. 3. One who watches the conduct of others.

SPY, *v. t.* 1. To see; to gain sight of, to discover at a distance, or in a state of concealment. 2. To discover by close search or examination. 3. To explore; to view, in spect and examine secretly.

SPY, *v. i.* To search narrowly; to scrutinize.

SPY-BOAT, *n.* [*spy* and *boat*.] A boat sent to make discoveries and bring intelligence. *Arbutnot.*

SPY-GLASS, *n.* The popular name of a small telescope, useful in viewing distant objects.

SQUAB, *a.* 1. Fat; thick; plump; bulky. *Betterton.* 2. Unfeathered; unfeathered; as, a *squab* pigeon. *King.*

SQUAB, *n.* 1. A young pigeon or dove. [*This word is in common use in America*.] 2. A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion.

†SQUAB, *adv.* Striking at once; with a heavy fall; plump.

†SQUAB, *v. i.* To fall plump; to strike at one dash, or with a heavy stroke.

SQUABBISH, or **SQUABBY**, *a.* Thick; fat; heavy. *Harvey.*

SQUABBLE, *v. i.* 1. To contend for superiority; to scuffle; to struggle. 2. To contend; to wrangle; to quarrel. 3. To debate peevishly; to dispute.

SQUABBLE, *n.* A scuffle; a wrangle; a brawl; a petty quarrel. *Arbutnot.*

SQUABBLER, *n.* A contentious person; a brawler.

SQUABBLING, *pp.* Scuffling; contending; wrangling.

SQUAB-PIE, *n.* A pie made of squabs or young pigeons.

SQUAD, *n.* [*Fr. escouade*.] A company of armed men; a party learning military exercise; any small party.

SQUADRON, *n.* [*Fr. escadron*; *It. squadra*.] 1. In its primary sense, a square or square form; and hence, a square body of troops; a body drawn up in a square. 2. A body of troops, infantry or cavalry, indefinite in number. 3. A division of a fleet; a detachment of ships of war, employed on a particular expedition; or one third part of a naval armament.

SQUADRONED, *a.* Formed into squadrons. *Milton.*

SQUALID, *a.* [*L. squalidus*.] Foul; filthy; extremely dirty.

SQUALID-NESS, *n.* Foulness; filthiness.

SQUALL, *v. i.* [*Sw. sqälla*.] To cry out; to scream or cry violently; as a woman frightened, or a child in anger or distress.

SQUALL, *n.* 1. A loud scream; a harsh cry. *Pope.* 2. [*Sw. sqall*.] A sudden gust of violent wind. *Ma. Dict.*

SQUALLER, *n.* A screamer; one that cries loud.

SQUALLING, *pp.* Crying out harshly; screaming.

SQUALLY, *a.* 1. Abounding with squalls; disturbed often with sudden and violent gusts of wind.—2. In *agriculture*, broken into detached pieces; interrupted by unproductive spots; [*local*.]

SQUAJOR, *n.* [*L.*] Foulness; filthiness; coarseness.

SQUAMIFORM, *a.* [*L. squama*, and *form*.] Having the form or shape of scales.

SQUAMIGER-IOUS, *a.* [*L. squamiger*.] Bearing scales.

SQUAMOUS, *a.* [*L. squamosus*.] Scaly; covered with scales. *Woodward.*

SQUANDER, *v. t.* [*G. verschwenden*.] 1. To spend lavishly or profusely; to spend prodigally; to dissipate; to waste

- without economy or judgment. 2. To scatter; to disperse; [*obs.*]
- SQUANDERED**, *pp.* Spent lavishly and without necessity or use; wasted; dissipated, as property.
- SQUANDER-ER**, *n.* One who spends his money prodigally, without necessity or use; a spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavish.
- SQUANDER-ING**, *ppr.* Spending lavishly; wasting.
- SQUARE**, *a.* [*W. cwar*; *Fr. carré, quarré.*] 1. Having four equal sides and four right angles. 2. Forming a right angle. 3. Parallel; exactly suitable; true. 4. Having a straight front, or a frame formed with straight lines; not curving. 5. That does equal justice; exact; fair; honest. 6. Even; leaving no balance.—*Square root*, in *geometry and arithmetic.* The square root of a quantity or number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the square.
- SQUARE**, *n.* 1. A figure having four equal sides and four right angles. 2. An area of four sides, with houses on each side. 3. The content of the side of a figure squared. 4. An instrument among *mechanics*, by which they form right angles, or otherwise measure angles.—5. In *geometry and arithmetic*, a square, or square number, is the product of a number multiplied by itself. 6. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; justness of workmanship and conduct; [*obs.*] 7. A square body of troops; a squadron; [*obs.*] 8. A quaternion; four; [*obs.*] 9. Level; equality.—10. In *astrology*, quartile; the position of planets distant ninety degrees from each other; [*obs.*] 11. Rule; conformity; accord.
- SQUARE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. equarrir.*] 1. To form with four equal sides and four right angles. 2. To reduce to a square; to form to right angles. 3. To reduce to any given measure or standard. 4. To adjust; to regulate; to mold; to shape. 5. To accommodate, to fit. 6. To respect in quartile. 7. To make even, so as to leave no difference or balance.—8. In *arithmetic*, to multiply a number by itself.—9. In *seamen's language*, to square the yards, is to place them at right angles with the mast or keel.
- SQUARE**, *v. i.* 1. To suit; to fit; to quadrate; to accord or agree. 2. To quarrel; to go to opposite sides; [*obs.*]
- † **SQUARELY**, *adv.* Suitably; in conformity.
- SQUARE/NESS**, *n.* The state of being square.
- SQUARE-RIGGED**, *a.* In *seamen's language*, a vessel is square-rigged when her principal sails are extended by yards suspended by the middle, and not by stays, gaffs, booms and lateen yards.
- SQUARE-SAIL**, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a sail extended to a yard suspended by the middle. *Mar. Dict.*
- SQUARISH**, *a.* Nearly square. *Pennant.*
- SQUARROUS**, *a.* In *botany*, scurfy or ragged, or full of scales; rough; jagged.
- SQUASH**, *v. t.* [from the root of *quash*; *L. quasso*; *Fr. casser.*] To crush; to beat or press into pulp or a flat mass.
- SQUASH**, *n.* 1. Something soft and easily crushed. *Shak.* 2. [*qu. Gr. kukvos.*] A plant of the genus *cucurbita*, and its fruit; a culinary vegetable. 3. Something unripe or soft; in *concept.* 4. A sudden fall of a heavy, soft body. 5. A shock of soft bodies.
- SQUAT**, *v. i.* [*W. yswatiau*; *It. quatto.*] 1. To sit down upon the hams or heels; as a human being. 2. To sit close to the ground; to cower; as an animal.—3. In the *United States*, to settle on another's land without pretense of title.
- † **SQUAT**, *v. t.* To bruise or make flat by a fall. *Barret.*
- SQUAT**, *a.* 1. Sitting on the hams or heels; sitting close to the ground; covering. 2. Short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting.
- SQUAT**, *n.* 1. The posture of one that sits on his hams, or close to the ground. 2. A sudden or crushing fall; [*obs.*] 3. A sort of mineral.
- SQUATT**, *n.* Among *miners*, a bed of ore extending but a little distance.
- SQUATTER**, *n.* 1. One that squats or sits close.—2. In the *United States*, one that settles on new land without a title.
- SQUEAK**, *v. i.* [*Sw. squeåka*; *G. quieken.*] 1. To utter a sharp, shrill cry, usually of short duration; to cry with an acute tone, as an animal; or to make a sharp noise, as a pipe or quill, a wheel, a door and the like. 2. To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain; to speak.
- SQUEAK**, *n.* A sharp, shrill sound suddenly uttered.
- SQUEAKER**, *n.* One that utters a sharp, shrill sound.
- SQUEAKING**, *ppr.* Crying with a sharp voice; making a sharp sound; as, a *squeaking wheel.*
- SQUEAL**, *v. i.* [This is only a different orthography of *squall.*] To cry with a sharp, shrill voice. It is used of animals only, and chiefly of swine.
- SQUEALING**, *ppr.* Uttering a sharp, shrill sound or voice.
- SQUEAMISH**, *a.* Nice to excess in taste; fastidious; easily disgusted; apt to be offended at trifling improprieties; scrupulous.
- SQUEAMISH-LY**, *adv.* In a fastidious manner; with too much niceness.
- SQUEAMISH-NESS**, *n.* Excessive niceness; vicious delicacy of taste; fastidiousness; excessive scrupulousness.
- † **SQUEASINESS**, *n.* Nausea. See **QUEASINESS**.
- † **SQUEASY**, *a.* Queasy; nice; squeamish; scrupulous.
- SQUEEZE**, *v. t.* [*Arm. quasqu, goasca.*] 1. To press between two bodies; to press closely. 2. To oppress with hardships, burdens and taxes; to harass; to crush. 3. To hug; to embrace closely. 4. To force between close bodies; to compel or cause to pass.
- SQUEEZE**, *v. i.* 1. To press; to urge one's way; to pass by pressing. 2. To crowd.
- SQUEEZE**, *n.* 1. Pressure; compression between bodies. *Phillips.* 2. A close hug or embrace.
- SQUEEZED**, *pp.* Pressed between bodies; compressed, oppressed.
- SQUEEZING**, *ppr.* Pressing; compressing; crowding; oppressing.
- SQUEEZING**, *n.* 1. The act of pressing; compression; oppression. 2. That which is forced out by pressure; dregs.
- † **SQUELCH**, or † **SQUELSH**, *v. t.* To crush. [*A low word.*]
- † **SQUELCH**, *n.* A heavy fall. [*Low.*] *Hudibras.*
- SQUIB**, *n.* 1. A little pipe or hollow cylinder of paper, filled with powder or combustible matter and sealed at the air, burning and bursting with a crack; a cracker. 2. A sarcastic speech or little censorious writing published in a petty lampoon. 3. A pretty fellow; [*obs.*]
- SQUIB**, *v. i.* To throw squibs; to utter sarcastic or severe reflections; to contend in petty dispute.
- SQUIBBING**, *ppr.* Throwing squibs or severe reflections.
- SQUIBBING**, *n.* The act of throwing squibs or severe reflections.
- SQUIGGLE**, or **SQUIRM**, *v. i.* To move about like an eel. These synonymous words are used in New England in an old or familiar conversation. The latter is a provincial word in England. *Pick. Vocab.*
- SQUILL**, *n.* [*Fr. squille*; *L. squilla.*] 1. A plant of the genus *scilla*. 2. A fish, or rather a crustaceous animal. 3. An insect.
- † **SQUINAN-CY**, *n.* [*Fr. squinancie.*] The quinsy.
- SQUINT**, *a.* [*D. schuin, schuinte.*] 1. Looking obliquely; having the optic axes directed to different objects. 2. Looking with suspicion.
- SQUINT**, *v. i.* 1. To see obliquely. 2. To have the axes of the eyes directed to different objects. 3. To slope; to deviate from a true line; to run obliquely.
- SQUINT**, *v. t.* 1. To turn the eye to an oblique position to look indirectly. 2. To form the eye to oblique vision.
- SQUINT-EYED**, *a.* 1. Having eyes that squint; having oblique vision. 2. Oblique; indirect; malignant. 3. Looking obliquely or by side glances.
- SQUIN-TI-FÈGO**, *a.* Squinting. [*A cant word.*] *Dryden.*
- SQUINTING**, *ppr.* Seeing or looking obliquely.
- SQUINTING**, *n.* The act or habit of looking obliquely.
- SQUINTING-LY**, *adv.* With an oblique look; by side glances.
- SQUINCY**, *v. i.* To look squint. [*A cant word.*] *Shak.*
- † **SQUIR**, *v. t.* To throw; to thrust; to drive. *Tatler.*
- SQUIRE**, *n.* [a popular contraction of *esquire.* See **ESQUIRE.**] 1. In *Great Britain*, the title of a gentleman next in rank to a knight.—2. In *Great Britain*, an attendant on a noble warrior. *Pepe.* 3. An attendant at court. *Shak.*—4. In the *United States*, the title of magistrates and lawyers.—In *New England*, it is particularly given to justices of the peace and judges. 5. The title customarily given to gentlemen.
- SQUIRE**, *v. t.* 1. To attend as a squire.—2. In *colloquial language*, to attend as a beau or gallant for aid and protection.
- SQUIRE/HOOD**, or **SQUIRE/SHIP**, *n.* The rank and state of a squire. *Shelton.*
- SQUIRE/LY**, *a.* Becoming a squire. *Shelton.*
- SQUIREL**, (*squerrel*) *n.* [*Fr. esquireuil.*] A small quadruped of the genus *sciurus*, order of *glivres*, and class *mammalia*.
- SQUIREL HUNT**, *n.* In *America*, the hunting and shooting of squirrels by a company of men.
- SQUIRT**, *v. t.* To eject or drive out of a narrow pipe or orifice, in a stream.
- † **SQUIRT**, *v. i.* To throw out words; to let fly.
- SQUIRT**, *n.* 1. An instrument with which a liquid is ejected in a stream with force. 2. A small, quick stream.
- SQUIRTER**, *n.* One that squirts. [*Vulgar.*]
- STAB**, *v. t.* 1. To pierce with a pointed weapon. 2. To wound mischievously or mortally; to kill by the thrust of a pointed instrument. 3. To injure secretly or by malicious falsehood or slander.
- STAB**, *v. i.* 1. To give a wound with a pointed weapon. 2. To give a mortal wound.
- STAB**, *n.* 1. The thrust of a pointed weapon. 2. A wound

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

- with a sharp-pointed weapon. 3. An injury given in the dark; a sly mischief.
- STABBED**, *pp.* Pierced with a pointed weapon; killed with a spear or other pointed instrument.
- STABBER**, *n.* One that stabs; a privy murderer.
- STABBING**, *pp.* Piercing with a pointed weapon.
- STABBING**, *n.* The act of piercing with a pointed weapon; the act of wounding or killing with a pointed instrument.
- † **STABBING-LY**, *adv.* With intent to do a dark injury; maliciously. *Bp. Parker.*
- STA-BIL-I-MENT**, *n.* [*L. stabilimentum.*] Act of making firm; firm support. *Derham.*
- † **STA-BIL-I-TATE**, *v. t.* To make stable; to establish.
- STA-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* [*L. stabilitas.*] 1. Steadiness; stability; firmness; strength to stand without being moved or overthrown. 2. Steadiness or firmness of character; firmness of resolution or purpose. 3. Fixedness.
- STABLE**, *a.* [*L. stabilis; Fr. stable; It. stabile.*] 1. Fixed; firmly established; not to be easily moved, shaken or overthrown. 2. Steady in purpose; constant; firm in resolution; not easily diverted from a purpose; not fickle or wavering. 3. Fixed; steady; firm; not easily surrendered or abandoned. 4. Durable; not subject to be overthrown or changed.
- † **STABLE**, *v. t.* To fix; to establish.
- STABLE**, *n.* [*L. stabulum.*] A house or shed for beasts to lodge and feed in.
- STABLE**, *v. t.* To put or keep in a stable.
- STABLE**, *v. i.* To dwell or lodge in a stable; to dwell in an inclosed place; to kennel. *Milton.*
- STABLE-BOY**, or **STABLE-MAN**, *n.* A boy or a man who attends at a stable. *Swift.*
- STABLED**, *pp.* Put or kept in a stable.
- STABLE-NESS**, *n.* 1. Fixedness; firmness of position or establishment; strength to stand; stability. 2. Steadiness; constancy; firmness of purpose; stability.
- STABLE-STAND**, *n.* In *English law*, when a man is found at his standing in the forest with a cross bow bent, ready to shoot at a deer, or with a long bow; or standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip. This is one of the four presumptions that a man intends stealing the king's deer.
- STABLING**, *pp.* Putting or keeping in a stable.
- STABLING**, *n.* 1. The act of keeping cattle in a stable. 2. A house, shed or room for keeping horses and cattle.
- † **STABLISH**, *v. t.* [*L. stabilio; Fr. stabilis.*] To fix; to settle in a state for permanence; to make firm.
- STABLY**, *adv.* Firmly; fixedly; steadily.
- † **STABU-LA-TION**, *n.* Act of housing beasts. *Cockeram.*
- STACK**, *n.* [*W. ystac, ystaca; Dan. stak; Sw. stack.*] 1. A large conical pile of hay, grain or straw, sometimes covered with thatch. 2. A number of funnels or chimneys standing together.
- STACK**, *v. t.* 1. To lay in a conical or other pile; to make into a large pile.—2. In *England*, to pile wood, poles, &c.
- STACKED**, *pp.* Piled in a large conical heap.
- STACKING**, *pp.* Laying in a large conical heap.
- STACKING-BAND**, *n.* A band or rope used in binding
- STACKING-BELT**, *n.* thatch or straw upon a stack.
- STACKING-STAGE**, *n.* A stage used in building stacks.
- STACKYARD**, *n.* A yard for stacks of hay.
- STACTE**, *n.* [*L. stactis; Gr. στακτιν.*] A fatty, resinous, liquid matter, of the nature of liquid myrrh, very odoriferous, and highly valued.
- STAD/DLE**, *n.* [*D. stutzel.*] 1. Any thing which serves for support; a staff; a crutch; the frame or support of a stack of hay or grain. *England.*—2. In *New England*, a small tree of any kind, particularly a forest tree.
- STAD/DLE**, *v. t.* To leave saddles when a wood is cut.
- STAD/DLE-ROOF**, *n.* The roof or covering of a stack.
- STADE**, *n.* [*L. stadium.*] A furlong. *Donne.*
- STADIUM**, *n.* [*L.*] 1. A Greek measure of 125 geometrical paces; a furlong. 2. The course or career of a race.
- STADTHOLDER**, (*stat'hold-er*) *n.* [*D. Stadt and houlder.*] Formerly, the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland; or the governor or lieutenant governor of a province.
- STADTHOLDER-ATE**, *n.* The office of a stadtholder.
- STAFF**, *n.* [*Sax. staf; D. staf.*] 1. A stick carried in the hand for support or defense by a person walking; hence, a support; that which props or upholds. 2. A stick or club used as a weapon. 3. A long piece of wood; a stick; the long handle of an instrument; a pole or stick, used for many purposes. 4. The five lines and the spaces on which music is written. 5. An ensign of authority; a badge of office. 6. The round of a ladder. 7. A pole erected in a ship to hoist and display a flag; called a *flag-staff*.—8. [*Fr. estafette.*] In *military affairs*, an establishment of officers in various departments, attached to an army, or to the commander of an army. 9.
- [*Ice. staf.*] A stanza.—10 *Stave and staves*, plu. of *staff*. See **STAVE**.
- † **STAFFISH**, *a.* Stiff; harsh. *Ascham.*
- STAFF-TREE**, *n.* A sort of evergreen privet.
- STAG**, *n.* 1. The male red deer; the male of the hind. 2. A colt or filly; also, a romping girl; [*local.*] *Gross*—3. In *New England*, the male of the common ox castrated.
- STAG-BEE-TLE**, *n.* A species of insect.
- STAGE**, *n.* [*Fr. etage.*] 1. Properly, one step or degree of elevation. 2. A floor or platform of any kind elevated above the ground or common surface, as for an exhibition of something to public view. 3. The floor on which theatrical performances are exhibited. 4. The theatre; the place of scenic entertainments. *Pope.* 5. Theatrical representations. 6. A place where any thing is publicly exhibited. 7. Place of action or performance. 8. A place of rest on a journey, or where a relay of horses is taken. 9. The distance between two places of rest on a road. 10. A single step; degree of advance; degree of progression. 11. [Instead of *stage-coach*, or *stage-wagon.*] A coach or other carriage running regularly from one place to another for the conveyance of passengers. *Swift.*
- † **STAGE**, *v. t.* To exhibit publicly. *Shan.*
- STAGE-COACH**, *n.* A coach that runs by stages; or a coach that runs regularly every day or on stated days, for the conveyance of passengers. *Addison.*
- STAGELY**, *a.* Pertaining to a stage; becoming the theatre. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*
- STAGE-PLAY**, *n.* Theatrical entertainment.
- STAGE-PLAY-ER**, *n.* An actor on the stage; one whose occupation is to represent characters on the stage.
- STAGER**, *n.* 1. A player; [*L. u.*] 2. One that has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner; a person of cunning. *Dryden.*
- † **STAGER-Y**, *n.* Exhibition on the stage. *Milton.*
- STAG-E-VIL**, *n.* A disease in horses. *Dict.*
- STAG-GARD**, *n.* A stag of four years of age.
- STAGGER**, *v. i.* [*D. staggeren.*] 1. To reel; to vacillate; to move to one side and the other in standing or walking; not to stand or walk with steadiness. 2. To fail; to cease to stand firm; to begin to give way. 3. To hesitate; to begin to doubt and waver in purpose; to become less confident or determined.
- STAGGER**, *v. t.* 1. To cause to reel. 2. To cause to doubt and waver; to make to hesitate; to make less steady or confident; to shock.
- STAGGERED**, *pp.* Made to reel; made to doubt.
- STAGGER-ING**, *pp.* Causing to reel or to waver.
- STAGGER-ING**, *n.* 1. The act of reeling. *Arbutnot.* 2. The cause of staggering.
- STAGGELING-LY**, *adv.* 1. In a reeling manner. 2. With hesitation or doubt.
- STAGGERS**, *n. plu.* 1. A disease of horses and cattle, attended with giddiness; also, a disease of sheep. 2. Madness; wild, irregular conduct; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
- STAGGER-WORT**, *n.* A plant, ragwort.
- STAGING**, *n.* Used in the *United States* for scaffolding. *Pick. Vocab.*
- STAGNAN-CY**, *n.* The state of being without motion, flow or circulation, as in a fluid.
- STAGNANT**, *a.* [*L. stagnans.*] 1. Not flowing; not running in a current or stream. 2. Motionless; still; not agitated. 3. Not active; dull; not brisk.
- STAGNATE**, *v. i.* [*L. stagno; It. stagnare.*] 1. To cease to flow; to be motionless. 2. To cease to move; not to be agitated. 3. To cease to be brisk or active; to become dull.
- STAG-NATION**, *n.* 1. The cessation of flowing or circulation of a fluid; or the state of being without flow or circulation; the state of being motionless. 2. The cessation of action or of brisk action; the state of being dull.
- STAG-WORM**, *n.* An insect that is troublesome to deer.
- STAG-YR-ITE**, *n.* An appellation given to Aristotle from the place of his birth.
- STAD**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *stay*; so written for *stayce*. 2. *a* [from *stay*.] Sober; grave; steady; composed; regular not wild, volatile, flighty or fanciful.
- STAD/NESS**, *n.* Sobriety; gravity; steadiness; regularity.
- STAIN**, *v. t.* [*W. ystaenaw, ystaen.*] 1. To discolor by the application of foreign matter; to make foul; to spot. 2. To dye; to tinge with a different color. 3. To impress with figures, in colors different from the ground. 4. To blot; to soil; to spot with guilt or infamy; to tarnish; to bring reproach on.
- STAIN**, *n.* 1. A spot; discoloration from foreign matter. 2. A natural spot of a color different from the ground. 3. Taint of guilt; tarnish; disgrace; reproach. 4. Cause of reproach; shame.
- STAINED**, *pp.* Discolored; spotted; dyed; tarnished.
- STAINER**, *n.* 1. One who stains, blots or tarnishes. 2. A dyer.
- STAINING**, *pp.* Discoloring; spotting; tarnishing.

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

STAINLESS, *a.* 1. Free from stains or spots. *Sidney*. 2. Free from the reproach of guilt; free from sin. *Shak*

STAIR, *n.* [*D. steiger*; *Sax. stæger*; *Fr. staighre*.] 1. A step; a stone or a frame of boards or planks by which a person rises one step.—2. *Stairs*, in the plural, a series of steps by which persons ascend to a higher room in a building.

STAIR-CASE, *n.* [*stair* and *case*.] The part of a building which contains the stairs.

STAKE, *n.* [*Sax. stac*; *D. staak*; *Sw. stake*.] 1. A small piece of wood or timber, sharpened at one end and set in the ground, or prepared for setting, as a support to something. 2. A piece of long, rough wood. 3. A palisade, or something resembling it. 4. The piece of timber to which a martyr is fastened when he is to be burnt.—5. *Figuratively*, martyrdom. 6. That which is pledged or wagered. 7. The state of being laid or pledged as a wager. 8. A small anvil to straighten cold work, or to cut and punch upon.

STAKE, *v. t.* 1. To fasten, support or defend with stakes. 2. To mark the limits by stakes. 3. To wager; to pledge; to put at hazard upon the issue of competition, or upon a future contingency. 4. To point or sharpen stakes. 5. To pierce with a stake.

STAKED, *pp.* Fastened or supported by stakes; set or marked with stakes; wagered; put at hazard.

STAKE-HEAD, *n.* In *rope-making*, a stake with wooden pins in the upper side to keep the strands apart.

STAKING, *ppr.* 1. Supporting with stakes; marking with stakes; putting at hazard. 2. Sharpening.

STA-LACTIC, *a.* [*from stalactite*.] Pertaining to STA-LACTICAL, } stalactite; resembling an icicle. *Kirwan*.

STA-LACTIFORM, or **STA-LACTITIFORM**, *a.* Like stalactite; resembling an icicle. *Phillips*.

STA-LACTITE, *n.* [*Gr. σταλακτος*.] A subvariety of carbonate of lime, usually in a conical or cylindrical form, pendent from the roofs and sides of caverns like an icicle; produced by the filtration of water containing calcareous particles, through fissures and pores of rocks.

STA-LACTIPIC, *a.* In the form of stalactite, or pendent substances like icicles. *Kirwan*.

STA-LAGMITE, *n.* [*L. stalagmium*.] A deposit of earthy or calcareous matter, formed by drops on the floors of caverns.

STA-LAGMITIC, *a.* Having the form of stalagmite.

STA-LAGMITICAL-LY, *adv.* In the form or manner of stalagmite. *Buckland*.

STALDER, *n.* A wooden frame to set casks on.

STALE, *a.* 1. Vapid or tasteless from age; having lost its life, spirit and flavor from being long kept. 2. Having lost the life or graces of youth; worn out; decayed. 3. Worn out by use; trite; common; having lost its novelty and power of pleasing.

STALE, *n.* 1. Something set or offered to view as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose; a decoy; a stool-fowl; [*obs.*] 2. A prostitute; [*obs.*] 3. Old, vapid beer; [*obs.*] 4. [*Sax. stal, stele*.] A long handle. 5. A word applied to the king in chess when staled or set.

STALE, *v. t.* To make vapid or useless; to destroy the life, beauty or use of; to wear out. *Shak*.

STALE, *v. i.* [*G. stallen*; *Dan. staller*.] To make water; to discharge urine; as horses and cattle.

STALE, *n.* Urine; use of horses and cattle.

† **STALELY**, *adv.* Of old; of a long time. *B. Jonson*.

STALENESS, *n.* 1. The state of being stale; vapidness; the state of having lost the life or flavor; oldness. 2. The state of being worn out; triteness; commonness.

STALK, (*stawk*) *n.* [*Sw. stielk*; *D. steel*.] 1. The stem, culm or main body of an herbaceous plant. The stalk of herbaceous plants answers to the stem of shrubs and trees, and denotes that which is set, the fixed part of a plant, its support; or it is a shoot. 2. The pedicle of a flower, or the peduncle that supports the fructification of a plant. 3. The stem of a quill.

STALK, (*stawk*) *v. t.* [*Sax. stelcan*.] 1. To walk with high and proud steps; usually implying the affectation of dignity. 2. It is used with some insinuation of contempt or abhorrence. 3. To walk behind a stalking horse or behind a cover.

STALK, *n.* A high, proud, stately step or walk. *Spenser*.

STALKED, *a.* Having a stalk.

STALKER, (*stawk'er*) *n.* One who walks with a proud step; also, a kind of fishing-net.

STALKING, *ppr.* Walking with proud or lofty steps.

STALKING-HORSE, *n.* A horse, real or fictitious, behind which a fowler conceals himself from the sight of the game which he is aiming to kill; hence, a mask; a pretense.

STALKY, *a.* Hard as a stalk; resembling a stalk.

STALL, *n.* [*Sax. stal, stal, stall*; *D. stal*; *G. stall*; *Sw. stall*; *Fr. stable*.] 1. A stand or place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed; the division of a stable, or the

apartment for one horse or ox. 2. A stable; a place for cattle.—3. In *1 Kings* iv. 26, *stall* is used for *horse*; as, "Solomon had forty thousand stalls of horses for his chariots." 4. A bench, form or frame of shelves in the open air, where any thing is exposed to sale. 5. A small house or shed in which an occupation is carried on. 6. The seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

STALL, *v. t.* 1. To put into a stable; or to keep in a stable. 2. To install. 3. To set; to fix; to plunge into mire so as not to be able to proceed; as, to stall horses or a carriage. *Virginia*.

STALL, *v. i.* 1. To dwell; to inhabit; [*obs.*] 2. To keep in. 3. To be set, as in mire. 4. To be tired of eating, as cattle.

STALLAGE, *n.* 1. The right of erecting stalls in farms or rent paid for a stall.—2. In old books, haystall; dung; compost.

† **STALLATION**, *n.* Installation. *Cavalish*.

STALL-FED, *pp.* Fed on dry fodder, or fattened in a stall or stable.

STALL-FEED, *v. t.* [*stall* and *feed*.] To feed and fatten in a stable or on dry fodder.

STALLFEEDING, *ppr.* Feeding and fattening in the stable.

STALLION, (*stal'yun*) *n.* [*Fr. etalon*; *It. stallone*.] A stone horse; a seed horse; a male horse not castrated.

† **STALL-WÖRN**, in *Shakespeare*, *Johnson* thinks a mistake for *stall-coorth*, stout. *Shak*.

STAMEN, *n.*; *plu.* STAMENS, or STAMINA. [*L.*] 1. In a general sense, usually in the plural, the fixed, firm part of a body, which supports it or gives it its strength and solidity. 2. Whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of any thing.—3. In *botany*, an organ of flowers for the preparation of the pollen or fecundating dust.

STAMENED, *a.* Furnished with stamens.

STAMEN, *n.* A slight woolen stuff. *Chaucer*.

STAMENAL, *a.* Pertaining to stamens or stamina; consisting in stamens or stamina. *Med. Repos*.

STAMENATE, *a.* Consisting of stamens.

STAMENATE, *v. t.* To endue with stamina.

STAMINEOUS, *a.* [*L. stamineus*.] 1. Consisting of stamens or filaments. 2. Pertaining to the stamen, or attached to it.

STAMENIFEROUS, *a.* [*L. stamen* and *fero*.] A stameniferous flower is one which has stamens without a pistil.

STAMMEL, *n.* 1. A species of red color. *B. Jonson*. 2. A kind of woolen cloth. *Com. on Chaucer*.

STAMMER, *v. i.* [*Sax. stamer*; *G. stammeln*; *D. stammern*; *Dan. stammer*.] Literally, to stop in uttering syllables or words; to stutter; to hesitate or falter in speaking; and hence, to speak with stops and difficulty.

STAMMER, *v. t.* To utter or pronounce with hesitation or imperfectly. *Beaumont*.

STAMMER-ER, *n.* One that stutters or hesitates in speaking.

STAMMER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Stopping or hesitating in the uttering of words; stuttering. 2. *a.* Apt to stammer.

STAMMER-ING, *n.* The act of stopping or hesitating in speaking; impediment in speech.

STAMMER-ING-LY, *adv.* With stops or hesitation in speaking.

STAMP, *v. t.* [*D. stampen*; *G. stampfen*; *Dan. stampen*; *Fr. estamper*; *It. stampare*.] 1. To strike or beat forcibly with the bottom of the foot, or by thrusting the foot downwards. [*In this sense, the popular pronunciation is stamp, with a broad.*] 2. To impress with some mark or figure. 3. To impress; to imprint; to fix deeply. 4. To fix a mark by impressing it. 5. To make by impressing a mark. 6. To coin; to mint; to form.

STAMP, *v. i.* To strike the foot forcibly downwards.

STAMP, *n.* 1. Any instrument for making impressions on other bodies. 2. A mark imprinted; an impression. 3. That which is marked; a thing stamped. 4. A piece cut in wood or metal, or made by impressing; a cut-plate. 5. A mark set upon things chargeable with duty to government, as evidence that the duty is paid. 6. A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed on any thing. 7. Authority; current value derived from suffrage or re-estimation. 8. Make; cast; form; character.—9. In *mineralogy*, a kind of pestle raised by a water-wheel, for beating ores to powder; any thing like a pestle used for pounding or beating.

STAMP-DUTY, *n.* [*stamp* and *duty*.] A duty or tax imposed on paper and parchment, the evidence of the payment of which is a stamp.

STAMPED, *pp.* Impressed with a mark or figure; coined; imprinted; deeply fixed.

STAMPER, *n.* An instrument for pounding or stamping.

STAMPING, *ppr.* Impressing with a mark or figure; coining; imprinting.

STAMPING-MILL, *n.* An engine used in the works for breaking or bruising ore.

STAN, as a termination, is said to have expressed the

- superlative degree; as in *Athelstan*, most noble; *Dunstan*, the highest. But *qu. Stan*, in Saxon, is *stone*.
- STANCH**, *v. t.* [Fr. *etchancer*; Sp., Port. *estancar*.] In a general sense, to stop; to set or fix; but applied only to the blood; to stop the flowing of blood.
- STANCH**, *v. i.* To stop, as blood; to cease to flow.
- STANCH**, *a.* 1. Sound; firm; strong and tight. 2. Firm in principle; steady; constant and zealous; hearty. 3. Strong; not to be broken. 4. Firm; close.
- STANCHER**, *pp.* Stopped or restrained from flowing.
- STANCHER**, *n.* He or that which stops the flowing of blood.
- STANCHING**, *ppr.* Stopping the flowing of blood.
- STANCHION**, (*stanchun*) *n.* [Fr. *etangon*.] A prop or support; a piece of timber in the form of a stake or post, used for a support.
- STANCHLESS**, *a.* That cannot be stancher or stopped.
- STANCHNESS**, *n.* Soundness; firmness in principle; closeness of adherence.
- STAND**, *v. t.*; pret. and *pp. stood*. [Sax., Goth. *standan*; G. *stehen*; D. *staen*; Dan. *staer*; Sw. *stå*; Sans. *sta*; L. *sto*.] 1. To be upon the feet, as an animal; not to sit, kneel or lie. 2. To be erect, supported by the roots, as a tree or other plant. 3. To be on its foundation; not to be overthrown or demolished. 4. To be placed or situated; to have a certain position or location. 5. To remain upright, in a moral sense; not to fall. 6. To become erect. 7. To stop; to halt; not to proceed. 8. To stop; to be at a stationary point. 9. To be in a state of fixedness; hence, to continue; to endure. 10. To be fixed or steady; not to vacillate. 11. To be in or to maintain a posture of resistance or defense. 12. To be placed with regard to order or rank. 13. To be in any particular state; to be, emphatically expressed, that is, to be fixed or set. 14. To continue unchanged or valid; not to fail or become void. 15. To consist; to have its being and essence. 16. To have a place. 17. To be in any state. 18. To be in a particular respect or relation. 19. To be with regard to state of mind. 20. To succeed; to maintain one's ground; not to fail; to be acquitted; to be safe. 21. To hold a course at sea. 22. To have a direction. 23. To offer one's self as a candidate. 24. To place one's self; to be placed. 25. To stagnate; not to flow. 26. To be satisfied or convinced. 27. To make delay. 28. To persist; to persevere. 29. To adhere; to abide. 30. To be permanent; to endure; not to vanish or fade.
- To stand by**. 1. To be near; to be a spectator; to be present. 2. To be aside; to be placed aside with disregard. 3. To maintain; to defend; to support; not to desert. 4. To rest on for support; to be supported.—**To stand for**. 1. To offer one's self as a candidate. 2. To side with; to support; to maintain, or to profess or attempt to maintain. 3. To be in the place of; to be the substitute or representative of. *Locke*.—4. In seamen's language, to direct the course towards.—**To stand from**, to direct the course from.—**To stand one in**, to cost.—**To stand in**, or *stand in for*, in seamen's language, is to direct a course towards land or a harbor.—**To stand off**. 1. To keep at a distance. 2. Not to comply. 3. To forbear intimacy. *Atterbury*. 4. To appear prominent; to have relief.—**To stand off**, or *off from*, in seamen's language, is to direct the course from land.—**To stand off and on**, is to sail towards land and then from it.—**To stand out**. 1. To project; to be prominent. 2. To appear in opposition or resistance; not to yield or comply; not to give way or recede. 3. With seamen, to direct the course from land or a harbor.—**To stand to**. 1. To ply; to urge efforts; to persevere. 2. To remain fixed in a purpose or opinion. 3. To abide by; to adhere. 4. Not to yield; not to fly; to maintain the ground.—**To stand to sea**, to direct the course from land.—**To stand under**, to undergo; to sustain. *Shak.*—**To stand up**. 1. To rise from sitting; to be on the feet. 2. To arise in order to gain notice. 3. To make a party.—**To stand up for**, to defend; to justify; to support, or attempt to support.—**To stand upon**. 1. To concern; to interest. 2. To value; to pride. 3. To insist. *Shak.*—**To stand with**, to be consistent.—**To stand against**, to oppose; to resist.—**To stand fast**, to be fixed; to be unshaken or immovable. **To stand in hand**, to be important to one's interest.
- STAND**, *v. t.* 1. To endure; to sustain; to bear. 2. To endure; to resist without yielding or receding. 3. To wait; to suffer; to abide by.—**To stand one's ground**, to keep the ground or station one has taken; to maintain one's position.—**To stand it**, to bear.—**To stand trial**, is to sustain the trial or examination of a cause.
- STAND**, *n.* [Sans. *stana*.] 1. A stop; a halt. 2. A station; a place or post where one stands; or a place convenient for persons to remain in for any purpose. 3. Rank; post; station. 4. The act of opposing. 5. The highest point; or the ultimate point of progression, where a stop is made, and regressive motion commences. 6. A young tree, usually reserved when the other trees are cut. 7. A small table; as a candle-stand.—8. In commerce, a weight off from two hundred and a half to three hundred of pitch.
9. Something on which a thing rests or is laid.—*Stood by arms*, in military affairs, a musket with its usual appendages.—*To be at a stand*, to stop on account of some doubt or difficulty; hence, to be perplexed; to be embarrassed.
- STANDARD**, *n.* [It. *standardo*; Fr. *standard*; Sp. *estandarte*; D. *standaard*.] 1. An ensign of war; a staff with a flag or colors. 2. That which is established by sovereign power as a rule or measure by which others are to be adjusted. 3. That which is established as a rule or model, by the authority of public opinion, or by custom.—4. In coinage, the proportion of weight of the metal and alloy established by authority. 5. A standing tree or stem; a tree not supported or attached to a wall.—6. In ship-building, an inverted knee placed upon the deck instead of beneath it, with its vertical branch turned upward from that which lies horizontally.—7. In botany, the upper petal or banner of a papilionaceous corol.
- STANDARD-BEARER**, *n.* [*Standard and bear*.] An officer of an army, company or troop, that bears a standard; an ensign of infantry or a cornet of horse.
- STAND-CROP**, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth*.
- †**STANDEL**, *n.* A tree of long standing. *Hovell*.
- STANDER**, *n.* 1. One who stands. 2. A tree that has stood long; [*obs.*] *Ascham*.
- STANDER-BY**, *n.* One that stands near; one that is present; a mere spectator. *Addison*.
- STANDER-GRASS**, *n.* A plant. [L. *statyrium*.]
- STANDING**, *ppr.* 1. Being on the feet; being erect. 2. Moving in a certain direction to or from an object. 3. *a.* Settled; established, either by law or by custom, &c.; continually existing; permanent; not temporary. 4. Lasting; not transitory; not liable to fade or vanish. 5. Stagnant; not flowing. 6. Fixed; not movable. 7. Remaining erect; not cut down.
- STANDING**, *n.* 1. Continuance; duration or existence. 2. Possession of an office, character or place. 3. Station—place to stand in. 4. Power to stand. 5. Rank; condition in society.
- STANDISH**, *n.* [*stand and dish*.] A case for pen and ink.
- STANE**, *n.* [Sax. *stan*.] A stone. [*Local*.]
- STANG**, *n.* [Sax. *stang*, *steng*; Dan. *stang*; G. *stange*.] 1. A pole, rod or perch; a measure of land; [*obs.*] *Swift*. 2. A long bar; a pole; a shaft.—*To ride the stang*, is to be carried on a pole on men's shoulders, in derision [*Local*.] *Todd*.
- STANG**, *v. i.* To shoot with pain. [*Local*.] *Grose*.
- †**STANK**, *a.* Weak; worn out. *Spenser*.
- †**STANK**, *v. i.* To sigh.
- †**STANK**, *old pret.* of *stink*. *Stank* is now used.
- STANK**, *n.* [W. *ystanc*.] A dam or mound to stop water [*Local*.]
- STANNA-RY**, *a.* [from L. *stannum*, tin; Ir. *stan*.] Relating to the tin works; as *stannary courts*. *Blackstone*.
- STANNA-RY**, *n.* A tin mine. *Hall*.
- STANNEL**, or **STANVEL**, *n.* The kestrel, a species of hawk; called, also, *stone-gall* and *wind-blower*.
- STANNIC**, *a.* Pertaining to tin; procured from tin.
- STANZA**, *n.* [It. *stanza*; Sp., Port. *estancia*.] In poetry, a number of lines or verses connected with each other and ending in a full point or pause; a part of a poem containing every variation of measure in that poem.
- STAPA-ZIN**, *n.* A bird, a species of warbler.
- STAPLE**, *n.* [Sax. *stapel*, *stapul*; D., G., Sw. *stapel*; Dan. *stabel*.] 1. A settled mart or market; an emporium. 2. A city or town where merchants agree to carry certain commodities. 3. The thread or pile of wool, cotton or flax. 4. A principal commodity or production. 5. [W. *ystwyfel*.] A loop of iron, or a bar or wire bent and formed with two points to be driven into wood, to hold a hook, pin, &c. *Pope*.—*Staple of land*, the particular nature and quality of land.
- STAPLE**, *a.* 1. Settled; established in commerce. 2. According to the laws of commerce; marketable; fit to be sold; [*l. u.*] *Swift*. 3. Chief; principal; regularly produced or made for market; as, *staple commodities*.
- STAPLER**, *n.* A dealer; as, a *wool stapler*.
- STAR**, *n.* [Sax. *steorra*; Dan., Sw. *stjärna*; G. *stern*; D. *star*.] 1. An apparently small, luminous body in the heavens, that appears in the night, or when its light is not obscured by clouds, or lost in the brighter effulgence of the sun. 2. The pole-star; [*obs.*] *Shak.*—3. In astrology, a configuration of the planets, supposed to influence fortune. 4. The figure of a star; a radiated mark in printing or writing; an asterisk; thus, [*:] used as a reference to a note in the margin, or to fill a blank in writing or printing where letters are omitted. 5. The figure of a star; a badge of rank.
- STAR OF BETH-LE-HEM**. A flower and plant. *Lee*.
- STAR**, *v. t.* To set or adorn with stars, or bright, radiating bodies; to bespangle.
- STAR-AP-PLE**, *n.* A globular or olive-shaped, fleshy fruit, inclosing a stone of the same shape.
- STAR-FISH**, *n.* The sea-star or *asterias*.
- STAR-FLOWER**, *n.* A plant. *Lee*.

- STAR-GAZ-ER**, *n.* One who gazes at the stars; a term of contempt for an astrologer.
- STAR-GAZ-ING**, *n.* The act or practice of observing the stars with attention; astrology. *Swift.*
- STAR-GRASS**, *n.* Starry duck-meat, a plant.
- STAR-HAWK**, *n.* A species of hawk so called.
- STAR-HY-A-CINTH**, *n.* A plant of the genus *scilla*.
- STAR-JEL-LY**, *n.* A plant, the *tremella*, one of the *fungi*; also, star-shoot, a gelatinous substance.
- STAR-LESS**, *a.* Having no stars visible or no starlight.
- STAR-LIGHT**, *n.* The light proceeding from the stars.
- STAR-LIGHT**, *a.* Lighted by the stars. *Dryden.*
- STAR-LIKE**, *a.* [*star* and *like*.] 1. Resembling a star; star-lated; radiated like a star. 2. Bright; illustrious.
- STAR-LING**, *n.* [*Sax. star*; *Sw. stære*.] 1. A bird, the star. 2. A defense to the piers of bridges.
- STAR-ROST**, *n.* In *Poland*, a feudatory; one who holds a fief.
- STAROS-TY**, *n.* A fief; an estate held by feudal service.
- STAR-PAVED**, *a.* Studded with stars. *Milton.*
- STAR-PROOF**, *a.* [*star* and *proof*.] Impervious to the light of the stars. *Milton.*
- † **STAR-READ**, *n.* Doctrine of the stars; astronomy.
- STARRED**, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Adorned or studded with stars. 2. Influenced in fortune by the stars.
- † **STAR-RING**, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Adorning with stars. 2. Shining; bright; sparkling; as, *starring* comets.
- STAR-RY**, *a.* [*from star*.] 1. Abounding with stars; adorned with stars. 2. Consisting of stars; stellar; stellary; proceeding from the stars. 3. Shining like stars; resembling stars.
- STAR-SHOOT**, *n.* That which is emitted from a star.
- STAR-STONE**, *n.* Asteria, a kind of extraneous fossil, consisting of regular joints, each of which is of a radiated figure.
- STAR-THIS-TLE**, *n.* A plant of the genus *centaurea*.
- STAR-WÖRT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *aster*.
- STARBOARD**, *n.* [*Sax. steor-board*; *G. steuerbord*; *D. steuerbord*.] The right hand side of a ship or boat, when a spectator stands with his face towards the head, stem or prow.
- STARBOARD**, *a.* Pertaining to the right hand side of a ship; being or lying on the right side.
- STARCH**, *n.* [*Sax. stearc*.] A substance used to stiffen linen and other cloth.
- STARCH**, *a.* Stiff; precise; rigid. *Killingbeck.*
- STARCH**, *v. t.* To stiffen with starch. *Gay.*
- STAR-CHAM-BER**, *n.* Formerly, a court of criminal jurisdiction in England.
- STARCHED**, *pp.* 1. Stiffened with starch. 2. *a.* Stiff; precise; formal. *Swift.*
- STARCHED-NESS**, *n.* Stiffness in manners; formality.
- STAR-CHER**, *n.* One who starches, or whose occupation is to starch. *Johnson.*
- STAR-CHING**, *ppr.* Stiffening with starch.
- STAR-CH-LY**, *adv.* With stiffness of manner; formally.
- STAR-CH-NESS**, *n.* Stiffness of manner; preciseness.
- STAR-CH-Y**, *a.* Stiff; precise.
- STARE**, *n.* [*Sax. star*; *Sw. stare*.] A bird, the starling.
- STARE**, *v. i.* [*Sax. starian*; *G. starren*.] 1. To gaze; to look with fixed eyes wide open; to fasten an earnest look on some object. 2. To stand out; to be prominent; [*obs.*] —*To stare in the face*, to be before the eyes or undeniably evident.
- STARE**, *n.* A fixed look with eyes wide open. *Dryden.*
- STARER**, *n.* One who stares or gazes.
- STARING**, *ppr.* Gazing; looking with fixed eyes.
- STAR-K**, *a.* [*Sax. sterc, stearc*; *D. stürk*; *G. stark*.] 1. Stiff; strong; rugged; [*obs.*] 2. Deep; full; profound; absolute; [*obs.*] 3. Mere; gross; absolute.
- STAR-K**, *adv.* Wholly; entirely; absolutely.
- † **STAR-K-LY**, *adv.* Stiffly; strongly. *Shak.*
- START**, *v. i.* [*D. storten*; *Sw. storta*.] 1. To move suddenly, as if by a twitch. 2. To move suddenly, as by an involuntary shrinking from sudden fear or alarm. 3. To move with sudden quickness, as with a spring or leap. 4. To shrink; to wince. 5. To move suddenly aside; to deviate. 6. To set out; to commence a race, as from a barrier or goal. 7. To set out; to commence a journey or enterprise.—*To start up*, to rise suddenly, as from a seat or couch.
- START**, *v. t.* 1. To alarm; to disturb suddenly; to startle; to rouse. 2. To rouse suddenly from concealment; to cause to flee or fly. *Pope.* 3. To bring into motion; to produce suddenly to view or notice. 4. To invent or discover; to bring within pursuit. 5. To move suddenly from its place; to dislocate. 6. To empty, as liquor from a cask; to pour out. *Mar. Dict.*
- START**, *n.* 1. A sudden motion of the body, produced by spasm; a sudden twitch or spasmodic affection. 2. A sudden motion from alarm. 3. A sudden rousing to action; a spring; excitement. 4. Sally; sudden motion or effusion; a bursting forth. 5. Sudden fit; sudden motion followed by intermission. 6. A quick spring; a darting; a shoot; a push. 7. First motion from a place; as, *starting out*.—*To get the start*, to begin before another; to gain the advantage in a similar undertaking.
- START**, *n.* A projection; a push; a horn; a tail.
- STARTED**, *pp.* Suddenly roused or alarmed; poured out as a liquid; discovered; proposed.
- STARTER**, *n.* 1. One that starts; one that shrinks from his purpose. 2. One that suddenly moves or suggests question or an objection. 3. A dog that rouses game.
- START-FUL**, *a.* Apt to start; skittish.
- START-FUL-NESS**, *n.* Aptness to start.
- STARTING**, *ppr.* Moving suddenly; shrinking; rousing; commencing, as a journey, &c.
- STARTING**, *n.* The act of moving suddenly.
- STARTING-HÖLE**, *n.* A loophole; evasion. *Martin.*
- STARTING-LY**, *adv.* By sudden fits or starts.
- STARTING-POST**, *n.* A post, state, barrier or place from which competitors in a race start or begin the race.
- STARTISH**, *a.* Apt to start; skittish; shy.
- STARTLE**, *v. i.* [*dim. of start*.] To shrink; to move suddenly or be excited on feeling a sudden alarm.
- STARTLE**, *v. t.* 1. To impress with fear; to excite by sudden alarm, surprise or apprehension; to shock; to alarm; to fright. 2. To deter; to cause to deviate; [*obs.*] **STARTLE**, *n.* A sudden motion or shock occasioned by an unexpected alarm, surprise or apprehension of danger, sudden impression of terror.
- STARTLED**, *pp.* Suddenly moved or shocked by an impression of fear or surprise.
- STARTLING**, *ppr.* Suddenly impressing with fear.
- STARTUP**, *n.* 1. One that comes suddenly into notice. [*obs.*] 2. A kind of high shoe.
- † **STARTUP**, *a.* Suddenly coming into notice.
- STARVE**, *v. i.* [*Sax. stearhan*; *G. sterben*.] 1. To perish; to be destroyed; [*obs.*] 2. To perish or die with cold. *England.* 3. To perish with hunger. 4. To suffer extreme hunger or want; to be very indigent.
- STARVE**, *v. t.* 1. To kill with hunger. 2. To exhaust or subdue by famine. 3. To destroy by want. 4. To kill with cold. 5. To deprive of force or vigor; [*obsolete*].
- STARVED**, *pp.* 1. Killed with hunger; subdued by hunger; rendered poor by want. 2. Killed by cold.
- STARVELING**, (*starv'ling*) *a.* Hungry; lean; pining with want. *Phillips.*
- STARVELING**, (*starv'ling*) *n.* An animal or plant that is made thin, lean and weak through want of nutriment.
- STARVING**, *ppr.* 1. Perishing with hunger; killing with hunger; rendering lean and poor by want of nutriment. 2. Perishing with cold; killing with cold. [*obsolete*].
- STAR-VARY**, *a.* [*from state*.] Fixed; settled. *Brown.*
- STATE**, *n.* [*L. status*; *It. stato*; *Sp. estado*; *Fr. état*.] 1. Condition; the circumstances of a being or thing at any given time. 2. Modification of any thing. 3. One stationary point; height; point from which the next movement is regression; [*obs.*] 4. Estate; possession; [*obs.*] 5. A political body, or body politic; the whole body of people united under one government. 6. A body of men united by profession, or constituting a community of a particular character. 7. Rank; condition; quality. 8. Pomp; appearance of greatness. 9. Dignity; grandeur. 10. A seat of dignity. 11. A canopy; a covering of dignity; [*unusual*]. 12. A person of high rank; [*obs.*] 13. The principal persons in a government. 14. The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country; as, the *state general*. 15. Joined with another word, it denotes public, or what belongs to the community or body politic; as, *state affairs*.
- STATE**, *v. t.* 1. To set; to settle. 2. To express the particulars of any thing in writing; to set down in detail or in gross. 3. To express the particulars of any thing verbally; to represent fully in words; to narrate; [*obsolete*].
- STATED**, *pp.* 1. Expressed or represented; told; recited. 2. *a.* Settled; established; regular; occurring at regular times; not occasional. 3. Fixed; established.
- STATED-LY**, *adv.* Regularly; at certain times; not occasionally.
- STATELESS**, *a.* Without pomp. *J. Barlow.*
- STATELI-NESS**, *n.* 1. Grandeur; loftiness of mind or manner; majestic appearance; dignity. 2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity.
- STATELY**, *a.* 1. Lofty; dignified; majestic. 2. Significant; grand. 3. Elevated in sentiment.
- STATELY**, *adv.* Majestically; loftily. *Milton.*
- STATE-MENT**, *n.* 1. The act of stating, reciting or presenting verbally or on paper. 2. A series of facts or particulars expressed on paper. 3. A series of facts recited; recital of the circumstances of a transaction.
- STATE-MON-GER**, *n.* [*state* and *monger*.] One versed in politics, or one that dabbles in state affairs.
- STATE-R**, *n.* Another name of the *taric*, an ancient coin.
- STATE-ROOM**, *n.* 1. A magnificent room in a palace or great house. 2. An apartment for lodging in a ship's cabin.
- STATES**, *n. plu.* Nobility. *Shak.*

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

STATSMAN, *n.* 1. A man versed in the arts of government; usually, one eminent for political abilities; a politician. 2. A small landholder. 3. One employed in public affairs.

STATSMAN-SHIP, *n.* The qualifications or employments of a statesman. *Churchill.*

STATSWOMAN, *n.* A woman who meddles in public affairs; in contempt. *Addison.*

STATISTIC, } *a.* Relating to the science of weighing }
STATISTICAL, } bodies.

STATISTICS, *n.* [*Fr. statistique; It. statistica; L. statistica.*] 1. That branch of mechanics which treats of bodies at rest.— 2. In medicine, a kind of epileptics, or persons seized with epilepsies.

STATION, *n.* [*Fr.; L. statio; It. stazione; Sp. estacion.*] 1. The act of standing; [*obs.*] 2. A state of rest; [*rare.*] 3. The spot or place where one stands, particularly where a person habitually stands, or is appointed to remain for a time. 4. Post assigned; office; the part or department of public duty which a person is appointed to perform. 5. Situation; position. 6. Employment; occupation; business. 7. Character; state. 8. Rank; condition of life.—9. In church history, the fast of the fourth and sixth days of the week, Wednesday and Friday, in memory of the council which condemned Christ, and of his passion.—10. In the church of Rome, a church where indulgences are to be had on certain days.

STATION, *v. t.* To place; to set; or to appoint to the occupation of a post, place, or office.

STATION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a station. *Encyc.*

STATION-ARY, *a.* 1. Fixed; not moving; not progressive or regressive; not appearing to move. 2. Not advancing, in a moral sense; not improving; not growing wiser, greater or better. 3. Respecting place.

STATION-BILL, *n.* In seamen's language, a list containing the appointed posts of the ship's company, when navigating the ship.

STATION-ER, *n.* A bookseller; one who sells books, paper, quills, inkstands, pencils and other furniture for writing.

STATION-ER-Y, *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers, as paper, ink, quills, &c.

STATION-ER-Y, *a.* Belonging to a stationer.

† **STATIST**, *n.* [*from state.*] A statesman; a politician; one skilled in government. *Milton.*

STATISTIC, } *a.* [*from state, or statist.*] 1. Pertain- }
STATISTICAL, } ing to the state of society, the condition }
of the people, their economy, their property and }
resources.

STATISTICS, *n.* A collection of facts respecting the state of society, the condition of the people in a nation or country, their health, longevity, domestic economy, arts, property and political strength, the state of the country, &c. *Sisclair.*

STATU-ARY, *n.* [*It. statuario; Sp. estatuario; L. statuario.*] 1. The art of carving images as representatives of real persons or things; a branch of sculpture. 2. [*It. statuario; Sp. estatuario.*] One that professes or practices the art of carving images or making statues.

STATUE, *n.* [*L. statua.*] An image; a solid substance formed by carving into the likeness of a whole living being.

STATUE, *v. t.* To place, as a statue; to form a statue of.

† **STATU-MINUTE**, *v. t.* [*L. statumino.*] To prop or support.

STATURE, *n.* [*L., It. statura; Fr. stature.*] The natural height of an animal body; generally used of the human body. *Dryden.*

STATURED, *a.* Arrived at full stature. [*L. u. Hall.*]

STATU-TABLE, *a.* 1. Made or introduced by statute; proceeding from an act of the legislature. 2. Made or being in conformity to statute. *Addison.*

STATU-TABLY, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to statute.

STATUTE, *n.* [*Fr. statut; It. statuto; Sp. estatuto; L. statutum.*] 1. An act of the legislature of a state commanding or prohibiting something; a positive law. Statutes are distinguished from common law. The latter owes its binding force to the principles of justice, to long use and the consent of a nation. The former owes their binding force to a positive command or declaration of the supreme power.—Statute is commonly applied to the acts of a legislative body consisting of representatives. In monarchies, the laws of the sovereign are called edicts, decrees, ordinances, rescripts, &c. 2. A special act of the supreme power, of a private nature, or intended to operate only on an individual or company. 3. The act of a corporation or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law.

STATUTE-MERCHANT, *n.* In English law, a bond of record.

STATUTE-STAPLE, *n.* A bond of record acknowledged before the mayor of the staple, by virtue of which the creditor may forthwith have execution against the body, lands and goods of the debtor, on non-payment. *Blackstone.*

STATU-TO-RY, *a.* Enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority.

STXUNCH. See **STANCH**.

STAURO-LITE, } *n.* [*Gr. σταυρος and λιθος.*] A mineral }
STAURO-TIDE, } crystallized in prisms.

STAVE, *n.* [*from staff; Fr. douve, douvain.*] 1. A thin, narrow piece of timber, of which casks are made. 2. A staff; a metrical portion; a part of a psalm appointed to be sung in churches.—3. In music, the five horizontal and parallel lines on which the notes of tunes are written or printed.—To stave and tail, to part dogs by interposing a staff and by pulling the tail.

STAVE, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stove, or staved.* 1. To break a hole in; to break; to burst; primarily, to thrust through with a staff. 2. To push as with a staff; with *off.* 3. To delay. 4. To pour out; to suffer to be lost by breaking the cask. 5. To furnish with staves or rundles, [*obs.*]

† **STAVE**, *v. t.* To fight with staves. *Hudibras*

STAW, *v. i.* To be fixed or set. [*Not in use, or local.*]

STAY, *v. i.*; pret. *staid, for stayed.* [*Ir. stadam; Sp. estay, estiar; Port. estear; Fr. etai, etayer; D. stut, stutten.*]

1. To remain; to continue in a place; to abide for any indefinite time. 2. To continue in a state. 3. To wait; to attend; to forbear to act. 4. To stop; to stand still. 5. To dwell. 6. To rest; to rely; to confide in; to trust.

STAY, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staid, for stayed.* 1. To stop; to hold from proceeding; to withhold; to restrain. 2. To delay; to obstruct; to hinder from proceeding. 3. To keep from departure. 4. To stop from motion or falling; to prop; to hold up; to support. 5. To support from sinking; to sustain with strength.

STAY, *n.* 1. Continuance in a place; abode for a time in definite. 2. Stand; stop; cessation of motion or progression. 3. Stop; obstruction; hindrance from progress. 4. Restraint of passion; moderation; caution; steadiness; sobriety; [*obs.*] 5. A fixed s. t. 6. Prop; support. 7. Steadiness of conduct.—8. In the rigging of a ship, a large, strong rope, employed to support the mast, by being extended from its upper end to the stem of the ship.—Stays, in seamanship, implies the operation of going about or changing the course of a ship, with a shifting of the sail.

STAYED, *pp.* [*now written staid.*] Staid; fixed.

STAYED-LY, (*stade-ly*) *adv.* Composedly; gravely; moderately; prudently; soberly. [*Little used.*]

STAYED-NESS, (*stade-ness*) *n.* 1. Moderation; gravity; sobriety; [*see STADNESS.*] 2. Solidity; weight; [*l. u.*]

STAYER, *n.* One that stops or restrains; one who upholds or supports; that which props.

STAYLACE, *n.* A lace for fastening the bodice in female dress. *Swift.*

STAYLESS, *a.* Without stop or delay. [*Little used.*]

STAYMAKER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make staves.

STAYS, *n. plu.* 1. A bodice; a kind of waistcoat stiffened with whalebone or other thing; worn by females. 2. Stays of a ship; [*see STAY.*] 3. Station; fixed anchorage. 4. Any support; that which keeps another extended.

STAY-SAIL, *n.* Any sail extended on a stay. *Mar. Dict.*

STAY-TACKLE, *n.* A large tackle attached to the mainstay by means of a pendant, and used to hoist heavy bodies, as boats, butts of water, and the like.

STEAD, } (*sted*) } *n.* [*Goth. stads; Sax., Dan. sted; D. stede.*]

1. Place in general; [*obs.*] Spenser. 2. Place or room which another had or might have, noting substitution, replacing or filling the place of another. 3. The frame on which a bed is laid.—To stand in stead, to be of use or great advantage.

STEAD, **STED**, in names of places distant from a river or the sea, signifies place, as above; but in names of places situated on a river or harbor, it is from Sax. *stath*, border, bank, shore.

† **STEAD**, (*sted*) *v. t.* 1. To help; to support, to assist. *Shak.* 2. To fill the place of another. *Shak.*

STEADFAST, } (*sted-fast*) } *a.* [*stead and fast.*] 1. Fast }
STEDFAST, } fixed; firm; firmly fixed or }
established. 2. Constant; firm; resolute; not fickle or }
wavering. 3. Steady.

STEADFAST-LY, (*sted-fast-ly*) *adv.* Firmly; with constancy or steadiness of mind.

STEADFAST-NESS, (*sted-fast-ness*) *n.* 1. Firmness of standing; fixedness in place. 2. Firmness of mind or purpose; fixedness in principle; constancy; resolution.

STEAD-I-LY, (*sted-de-ly*) *adv.* 1. With firmness of standing or position; without tottering, shaking or leaning. 2. Without wavering, inconstancy or irregularly; without deviating.

STEAD-I-NESS, (*sted-de-ness*) *n.* 1. Firmness of standing or position; a state of being not tottering or easily moved or shaken. 2. Firmness of mind or purpose; constancy resolution. 3. Consistent, uniform conduct.

- STEADY** { (sted'dy) } a. [*Sax. stedig.*] 1. Firm in standing or position; fixed; not tottering or shaking. 2. Constant in mind, purpose or pursuit; not fickle, changeable or wavering; not easily moved or persuaded to alter a purpose. 3. Regular; constant; undeviating; uniform. 4. Regular; not fluctuating; as, a steady breeze of wind.
- STEADY**, (sted'dy) v. t. To hold or keep from shaking, reeling or falling; to support; to make or keep firm.
- STEAK**, n. [*Dan. steeg, steg*; *Sw. stek.*] A slice of beef or pork broiled, or cut for broiling.
- STEAL**, v. t.; pret. *stole*; pp. *stolen, stole*. [*Sax. stelan, stelan*; *G. stehlen*; *D. steelen*; *Dan. sticler.*] 1. To take and carry away feloniously, as the personal goods of another. 2. To withdraw or convey without notice, or clandestinely. 3. To gain or win by address or gradual and imperceptible means.
- STEAL**, v. i. 1. To withdraw or pass privily; to slip along or away unperceived. 2. To practice theft; to take feloniously.
- STEAL**, n. A handle. See **STELE**.
- STEALER**, n. One that steals; a thief.
- STEALING**, ppr. Taking the goods of another feloniously; withdrawing imperceptibly; gaining gradually.
- STEALING-LY**, adv. Silly; privately, or by an invisible motion. [*Little used.*] *Sidney*.
- STEALTH**, (stelth) n. 1. The act of stealing; theft. 2. The thing stolen; [*obs.*] 3. Secret act; clandestine practice; means unperceived employed to gain an object; way or manner not perceived.
- STEALTHY**, (stelth'y) a. Done by stealth; clandestine; unperceived. *Shak.*
- STEAM**, n. [*Sax. steam, stem*; *D. stoom.*] 1. The vapor of water; or the elastic, aeriform fluid generated by heating water to the boiling point.—2. In popular use, the mist formed by condensed vapor.
- STEAM**, v. t. 1. To rise or pass off in vapor by means of heat; to fume. 2. To send off visible vapor. 3. To pass off in visible vapor.
- STEAM**, v. i. 1. To exhale; to evaporate; [*l. u.*] 2. To expose to steam; to apply steam to for softening, dressing or preparing.
- STEAM-BOAT**, or **STEAM-VESSEL**, n. A vessel propelled through the water by steam.
- STEAM-BOILER**, n. A boiler for steaming food for cattle.
- STEAMED**, pp. Exposed to steam; cooked or dressed by steam.
- STEAM-ENGINE**, n. An engine worked by steam.
- STEAMING**, ppr. Exposing to steam; cooking or dressing by steam; preparing for cattle by steam.
- † **STEAN**, for *stone*.
- STEARIN**, n. One of the proximate elements of animal fat, as lard, tallow, &c. *D. Olmsted.*
- STEATITE**, n. [*Gr. στεατ, steatos.*] Soapstone; so called from its smooth or unctuous feel.
- STEATITIC**, a. Pertaining to soapstone; of the nature of steatite, or resembling it.
- STEAT-O-CELE**, n. [*Gr. στεατ and κηλη.*] A swelling of the serotum, containing fat. *Cyc.*
- STEATOMA**, n. [*Gr.*] A species of tumor containing matter like suet. *Coze.*
- STED**, **STEDFAST**. See **STEAD**.
- STEE**, or **STEY**, n. A ladder.
- STEED**, n. [*Sax. stede.*] A horse, or a horse for state or war. *Waller.*
- STEEL**, n. [*Sax. stæle*; *D. staal*; *G. stahl*; *Dan. staal.*] 1. Iron combined with a small portion of carbon; iron refined and hardened, used in making instruments, and particularly useful as the material of edged tools.—2. Figuratively, weapons; particularly, offensive weapons, swords, spears and the like. 3. Medicines composed of steel, as steel filings. 4. Extreme hardness; as, heads or hearts of steel.
- STEEL**, a. Made of steel.
- STEEL**, v. t. 1. To overlay, point or edge with steel. 2. To make hard or extremely hard. 3. To make hard; to make insensible or obdurate.
- STEELLED**, pp. Pointed or edged with steel; hardened; made insensible.
- STEELINESS**, n. [*from steely.*] Great hardness.
- STEELING**, ppr. Pointing or edging with steel; hardening; making insensible or unfeeling.
- STEELY**, a. 1. Made of steel; consisting of steel. 2. Hard; firm.
- STEELYARD**, n. [*steel and yard.*] The Roman balance; an instrument for weighing bodies.
- † **STEEN**, or † **STEAN**, n. A vessel of clay or stone.
- † **STEENKIRK**, n. A cant term for a neckcloth.
- STEEP**, a. [*Sax. steap.*] Making a large angle with the plane of the horizon; ascending or descending with great inclination; precipitous.
- STEEP**, n. A precipitous place, hill, mountain, rock or ascen.; a precipice.
- STEEP**, v. t. To soak in a liquid; to macerate; to imbue; to keep any thing in a liquid till it has thoroughly imbibed it.
- STEEP**, n. A liquid for steeping grain or seeds; also, a rummet-bag. [*Local.*]
- STEEPED**, pp. Soaked; macerated; imbued.
- STEEPER**, n. A vessel, vat or cistern in which things are steeped. *Edwards, W. Indies.*
- † **STEEPI-NESS**, n. State or quality of being steep. *Howell.*
- STEEPING**, ppr. Soaking; macerating.
- STEEPLE**, n. [*Sax. stæpel, stæpel.*] A turret of a church, ending in a point; a spire. *Dryden.*
- STEEPLED**, a. Furnished with a steeple; adorned with steeples or towers. *Fairfax.*
- † **STEEPLE-HOUSE**, n. A church.
- STEEPLY**, adv. With steepness; with precipitous declivity.
- STEEPNESS**, n. The state of being steep; precipitous declivity. *Bacon.*
- STEEPLY**, a. Having a steep or precipitous declivity.
- STEER**, n. [*Sax. steor, styre*; *D. stier.*] A young male of the ox kind or common ox. *Dryden.*
- STEER**, v. t. [*Sax. steoran*; *G. steuern.*] 1. To direct; to govern; particularly, to direct and govern the course of a ship by the movements of the helm. 2. To direct; to guide; to show the way or course to.
- STEER**, v. i. 1. To direct and govern a ship or other vessel in its course. 2. To be directed and governed. 3. To conduct one's self; to take or pursue a course or way.
- † **STEER**, n. A rudder or helm.
- STEERAGE**, n. 1. The act or practice of directing and governing in a course. *Addison*.—2. In *seamen's language*, the effort of a helm, or its effect on the ship.—3. In a ship, an apartment in the fore part of a ship for passengers. 4. The part of a ship where the tiller traverses. 5. Direction; regulation; [*l. u.*] 6. Regulation or management. 7. That by which a course is directed.
- STEERAGE-WAY**, n. In *seamen's language*, that degree of progressive movement of a ship, which renders her governable by the helm.
- STEERED**, pp. Directed and governed in a course; guided; conducted.
- STEERER**, n. One that steers; a pilot. [*Little used.*]
- STEERING**, ppr. Directing and governing in a course, in a ship; guiding; conducting.
- STEERING**, n. The act or art of directing and governing a ship or other vessel in her course.
- STEERING-WHEEL**, n. The wheel by which the rudder of a ship is turned and the ship steered.
- † **STEERLESS**, a. Having no steer or rudder. *Grove.*
- STEERSMAN**, n. [*steer and man.*] One that steers; the helmsman of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*
- † **STEERSMATE**, n. One who steers; a pilot.
- STEEVING**, n. In *seamen's language*, the angle of deviation which a ship's bowsprit makes with the horizon. *Mar. Dict.*
- STEG**, n. [*Ice. stegge.*] A gander. [*Local.*]
- STEG-A-NOG'RA-PHIST**, n. [*Gr. στεγας and γραφω.*] One who practices the art of writing in cipher. *Bailey.*
- STEG-A-NOG'RA-PHY**, n. The art of writing in ciphers or characters. *Bailey.*
- STEG-NOTIC**, a. [*Gr. στεγνωτικος.*] Tending to bind or render costive. *Bailey.*
- STEG-NOTIC**, n. A medicine proper to stop the urines of the vesicles or emunctories of the body.
- STEIN/HEIL-ITE**, n. A mineral, a variety of kohlite.
- † **STELE**, n. A stèle or handle; a stalk.
- STELÉ-CHITE**, n. A fine kind of stonax. *Cyc.*
- STELLAR**, } a. [*It. stellare*; *L. stellaris.*] 1. Pertaining to stars; }
STELLARY, } ing to stars; astral. 2. Starry; full of stars; set with stars.
- STELLATE**, } a. [*L. stellatus.*] 1. Resembling a star; }
STELLATE-D, } radiated.—2. In botany, stellate or }
 stellate leaves are when more leaves than two surround the stem in a whorl.
- † **STELLATION**, n. [*L. stella.*] Radiation of light.
- † **STELLED**, a. Starry. *Shak.*
- STELLIFEROUS**, a. [*L. stella and fero.*] Having or abounding with stars.
- STELLI-FORM**, a. [*L. stella, and form.*] Like a star radiated.
- † **STELLI-FY**, v. t. To turn into a star. *Chaucer.*
- STELLION**, n. [*L. stellio.*] A newt. *Answorth.*
- † **STELLION-ATE**, n. [*Fr. stellionat*; *Low L. stellionatus.*] In law, the crime of selling a thing deceitfully for what it is not, as to sell that for one's own which belongs to another.
- STELLITE**, n. [*L. stella.*] A name given by some writers to a white stone found on Mount Libanus.
- STEL-O-CHITE**, n. A name given to the osteocolla.
- STEL-LOGRA-PHY**, n. [*Gr. στελλογραφια.*] The art of writing or inscribing characters on pillars. *Strickland.*
- STEM**, n. [*Sax. stemn*; *G. stamm*; *D., Sw. stem.*] 1. The

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

- Principal body of a tree, shrub or plant of any kind; the main stock; the firm part which supports the branches. 2. The peduncle of the fructification, or the pedicle of a flower; that which supports the flower or the fruit of a plant. 3. The stock of a family; a race or generation of progenitors. 4. Progeny; branch of a family.—5. In a ship, a circular piece of timber, to which the two sides of a ship are united at the fore-end.
- STEM**, *v. t.* 1. To oppose or resist, as a current; or to make progress against a current. 2. To stop; to check; as a stream or moving force.
- STEM-ELASP-ING**, *a.* Embracing the stem with its base; amplexical; as a leaf or petiole. *Martyn.*
- STEM-LEAF**, *n.* A leaf inserted into the stem. *Martyn.*
- STEMLESS**, *a.* Having no stem.
- STEMMED**, *pp.* Opposed, as a current; stopped.
- STEMMING**, *ppr.* Opposing, as a stream stopping.
- STEMPLE**, *n.* In mining, a cross-bar of wood in a shaft. *Encyc.*
- STENCH**, *n.* [Sax. *stenc.*] An ill smell; offensive odor.
- † **STENCH**, *v. t.* 1. To cause to emit a hateful smell. *Mortimer.* 2. To stanch; to stop. *Harvey.*
- † **STENCHY**, *a.* Having an offensive smell. *Dyer.*
- STENCHIL**, *n.* A piece of thin leather or oil-cloth, used in painting paper-hangings.
- STENCHIL**, *v. t.* To paint or color in figures with stencils.
- STE-NOG'RA-PHER**, *n.* [Gr. *στενος* and *γραφω*.] One who is skilled in the art of short-hand writing.
- STE-N-O-GRAPHIC**, *a.* Pertaining to the art of writing short-hand.
- STE-N-O-GRAPHI-CAL**, *a.* ting in short-hand; expressing in characters or short-hand.
- STE-NOGRA-PHY**, *n.* The art of writing in short-hand by using abbreviations or characters.
- STENT**, *for stint.* See **STINT**.
- STENTORIAN**, *a.* [from *Stentor*.] 1. Extremely loud. 2. Able to utter a very loud sound.
- STEN-TO-RO-PHONIC**, *a.* [from *Stentor*, a herald in Homer, whose voice was as loud as that of fifty other men.] Speaking or sounding very loud.
- STEP**, *v. i.* [Sax. *steppan*, *steppan*; D. *stappen*.] 1. To move the foot; to advance or recede by a movement of the foot or feet. 2. To go; to walk a little distance. 3. To walk gravely, slowly or resolutely.
- STEP**, *v. t.* 1. To set, as the foot. 2. To fix the foot of a mast in the keel; to erect.
- STEP**, *n.* [Sax. *step*; D. *step*.] 1. A pace; an advance or movement made by one removal of the foot. 2. One removal in ascending or descending; a stair. 3. The space passed by the foot in walking or running. 4. A small space or distance. 5. The distance between the feet in walking or running. 6. Gradation; degree. 7. Progression; act of advancing. 8. Footstep; print or impression of the foot; track. 9. Gait; manner of walking. 10. Proceeding; measure; action. 11. The round of a ladder.—12. *Steps*, in the plural, walk; passage. 13. Pieces of timber in which the foot of a mast is fixed.
- STEP**, *n.* In *Russ*, an uncultivated desert of large extent. *Tooke.*
- STEP**, *Sax.* *steop*, from *stepan*, to deprive, is prefixed to certain words to express a relation by marriage.
- STEP-BROTHER**, *n.* A brother-in-law, or by marriage.
- STEP-CHILD**, *n.* [step and *child*.] A son-in-law or daughter-in-law; [a child deprived of its parent.]
- STEP-DAME**, *n.* A mother by marriage.
- STEP-DAUGHTER**, *n.* A daughter by marriage.
- STEP-FATHER**, *n.* A father-in-law; a father by marriage only; [the father of an orphan.]
- STEP-MOTHER**, *n.* A mother by marriage only; a mother-in-law; [the mother of an orphan.]
- STEP-SISTER**, *n.* A sister-in-law, or by marriage.
- STEP-SON**, *n.* A son-in-law; [an orphan son.]
- STEPPED**, *pp.* Set; placed; erected; fixed in the keel, as a mast.
- STEPPING**, *ppr.* Moving, or advancing by a movement of the foot or feet; placing; fixing or erecting.
- STEPPING**, *n.* The act of walking or running by steps.
- STEPPING-STONE**, *n.* A stone to raise the feet above the dirt and mud in walking. *Swift.*
- STEP-STONE**, *n.* A stone laid before a door as a stair to rise on in entering the house.
- STER**, in composition, is from the Sax. *steora*, a director. It seems primarily to have signified chief, principal or director.
- STEREO-RACEOUS**, *a.* [L. *stercorius*, *stercorosus*.] Pertaining to dung, or partaking of its nature.
- STEREO-RARIAN**, *n.* [L. *stercus*.] One in the Romish church who held that the host is liable to digestion.
- STEREO-RARY**, *n.* A place properly secured from the weather for containing dung.
- STEREO-RATION**, *n.* [L. *stercoratio*.] The act of manuring with dung. *Bacon.*
- STERE**, *n.* In the *new French system of measures*, the unit for solid measure, equal to a cubic metre.
- STER-E-O-GRAPHIC**, *a.* Made or done according to the rules of stereography, delineated on a plane.
- STER-E-O-GRAPHI-CAL**, *a.* Made or done according to the rules of stereography, delineated on a plane.
- STER-E-O-GRAPHI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* By delineation on a plane.
- STER-E-OG'RA-PHY**, *n.* [Gr. *στερος* and *γραφω*.] The act or art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane. *Encyc.*
- STER-E-O-MET'RI-CAL**, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by stereometry.
- STER-E-OM'E-TRY**, *n.* [Gr. *στερος* and *μετροω*.] The art of measuring solid bodies, and finding their solid content.
- STER-E-O-TOM'I-CAL**, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by stereotomy.
- STER-E-OTO-MY**, *n.* [Gr. *στερος* and *τομω*.] The science or art of cutting solids into certain figures or sections, as arches, &c.
- STER-E-O-TYPE**, *n.* [Gr. *στερος* and *τυπος*.] 1. Literally, a fixed metal type; hence, a plate of fixed or solid metallic types for printing books. 2. The art of making plates of fixed metallic types, or of executing work on such plates.
- STER-E-O-TYPE**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to fixed metallic types. 2. Done on fixed metallic types, or plates of fixed types.
- STER'E-O-TYPE**, *v. t.* To make fixed metallic types or plates of type metal, corresponding with the words and letters of a book; to compose a book in fixed types.
- STER-E-O-TYP-ER**, *n.* One who makes stereotype.
- STER-E-O-TYP-ING**, *ppr.* Making stereotype plates for any work; or impressing copies on stereotype plates.
- STER-E-O-TY-POG'RA-PHER**, *n.* A stereotype printer.
- STER-E-O-TY-POG'RA-PHY**, *n.* The art or practice of printing on stereotype. *Entick.*
- STERILE**, *a.* [L. *sterilis*; It. *Fy. sterile*; Sp. *esteril*.] 1. Barren; unfruitful; not fertile; producing little or no crop. 2. Barren; producing no young. 3. Barren of ideas; destitute of sentiment.
- STER-IL-I-TY**, *n.* [L. *sterilitas*; Fr. *sterilité*; It. *sterilità*.] 1. Barrenness; unproductiveness; unfruitfulness; the quality or state of producing little or nothing. 2. Barrenness; unfruitfulness; the state of not producing young, as of animals. 3. Barrenness of ideas or sentiments, as in writings. 4. Want of fertility or the power of producing sentiment.
- STERILIZE**, *v. t.* 1. To make barren; to impoverish, as land; to exhaust of fertility; [little used.] 2. To deprive of fecundity, or the power of producing young; [little used.]
- STER'LET**, *n.* A fish of the Caspian sea. *Tooke.*
- STERLING**, *a.* [probably from *Easterling*.] 1. An epithet by which English money of account is distinguished; as, a pound sterling. 2. Genuine; pure; of excellent quality.
- STERLING**, *n.* 1. English money. 2. Standard; rate; [little used.]
- STERN**, *a.* [Sax. *styrn*.] 1. Severe; austere; fixed with an aspect of severity and authority. 2. Severe of manner; rigid; harsh; cruel. 3. Hard; afflictive. 4. Rigidly steadfast; immovable.
- STERN**, *n.* [Sax. *steor* and *ern*.] 1. The hind part of a ship or other vessel, or of a boat; the part opposite to the stem or prow. *Mar. Dict.* 2. Post of management; direction; [obs.] 3. The hinder part of any thing; [not elegant.] *Spenser.*—By the stern is a phrase which denotes that a ship is more deeply laden abaft than forward.
- † **STERNAGE**, *n.* Steerage or stern. *Shak.*
- STERN-BOARD**, *n.* [stern and board.] In seaman's language, a loss of way in making a tack.
- STERN-CHASE**, *n.* A cannon placed in a ship's stern, pointing backward, and intended to annoy a ship that is in pursuit of her. *Mar. Dict.*
- STERNED**, *a.* In compounds, having a stern of a particular shape; as, square-sterned.
- † **STERNER**, *n.* [Sax. *steoran*.] A director. *Clarke.*
- STERN-FAST**, *n.* [stern and fast.] A rope used to confine the stern of a ship or other vessel.
- STERN-FRAME**, *n.* [stern and frame.] The several pieces of timber which form the stern of a ship.
- STERNLY**, *adv.* In a stern manner; with an austere or stern countenance; with an air of authority.
- STERNNESS**, *n.* 1. Severity of look; a look of austerity, rigor or severe authority. *Shak.* 2. Severity or harshness of manner; rigor. *Dryden.*
- STERNMOST**, *a.* [stern and most.] Farthest in the rear, furthest stern. *Mar. Dict.*
- STERNON**, *n.* [Gr.] The breast-bone.
- STERN-PORT**, *n.* A port in the stern of a ship.
- STERN-POST**, *n.* A straight piece of timber, erected on the extremity of the keel to support the rudder and terminate the ship behind.
- STERN-SHEETS**, *n.* That part of a boat which is between the stern and the aftmost seat of the rowers; usually furnished with seats for passengers.
- STERNUM**, *n.* [Gr. *στερνον*.] The breast-bone.

STER-NU-TA-TION, n. [L. *sternutatio*.] The act of sneezing. Quincy.

STER-NU-TA-TIVE, a. [L. *sternuo*.] Having the quality of provoking to sneeze.

STER-NU-TA-TO-RY, a. [Fr. *sternutatoire*.] Having the quality of exciting to sneeze.

STER-NU-TA-TO-RY, n. A substance that provokes sneezing.

STERN-WAY, n. [*stern* and *way*.] The movement of a ship backwards, or with her stern foremost.

STER-QUILL-NOUS, a. [L. *sterquilinum*.] Pertaining to a dunghill; mean; dirty; paltry. Howell.

† **STER-VEN**, to *starve*. Spenser.

STETHE-SCOPE, n. [Gr. *σθηθος* and *σκοπεω*.] A tubular instrument for distinguishing diseases of the stomach by sounds.

STEVE, v. t. [from the root of *stow*.] To stow, as cotton or wool in a ship's hold. [Local.]

STÈVE-DORÉ, n. One whose occupation is to stow goods, packages, &c. in a ship's hold. *N. York*.

† **STEVEN**, n. [Sax. *stefuan*.] An outcry; a loud call; a clamor. Spenser.

STEW, v. t. [Fr. *stuver*; It. *stufare*.] 1. To seethe or gently boil; to boil slowly in a moderate manner, or with a simmering heat. 2. To boil in heat.

STEW, v. i. To be seethed in a slow, gentle manner, or in heat and moisture.

STEW, n. 1. A hot-house; a bagnio. 2. A brothel; a house of prostitution. *South*. 3. A prostitute; [obs.] 4. [See *Stow*.] A store-pond; a small pond where fish are kept for the table; [obs.] 5. Meat stewed; as, a *stew* of pigeons. 6. Confusion, as when the air is full of dust. *Gross*.

STEWARD, n. [Sax. *steward*.] 1. A man employed in great families to manage the domestic concerns. 2. An officer of state; as, lord high *steward*.—3. In colleges, an officer who provides food for the students, and superintends the concerns of the kitchen.—4. In a *ship of war*, an officer who is appointed by the purser to distribute provisions to the officers and crew.—5. In *Scripture*, a minister of Christ. 1 *Cor.* iv.

† **STEWARD**, v. t. To manage as a steward. *Fuller*.

STEWARD-LY, adv. With the care of a steward. [*Little used*.]

STEWARD-SHIP, n. The office of a steward.

STEWART-RY, n. An overseer or superintendent.

STEWED, pp. Gently boiled; boiled in heat.

STEWING, ppr. Boiling in a moderate heat.

STEWING, n. The act of seething slowly.

STEWISH, a. Suiting a brothel. *Hall*.

STEW-PAN, n. A pan in which things are stewed.

STIBI-AL, a. [L. *stibium*.] Like or having the qualities of antimony; antimonial.

† **STIBI-XRI-AN**, n. [L. *stibium*.] A violent man.

STIBI-A-TED, a. Impregnated with antimony.

STIBI-UM, n. [L.] Antimony.

STIC'A-DOS, n. A plant. *Ainsworth*.

STICH, n. [Gr. *στικός*.] 1. In *poetry*, a verse, of whatever measure or number of feet.—2. In *rural affairs*, an order or rank of trees. [In *New England*, as much land as lies between double furrows, is called a *stich*, or a land.]

STI-CHOME-TRY, n. [Gr. *στικός* and *μετρον*.] A catalogue of the books of *Scripture*, with the number of verses which each book contains.

STICH-WÖRT, n. A plant of the genus *stellaria*.

STITCH-WÖRT, n. A plant of the genus *stellaria*.

STICK, n. [Sax. *sticca*; G. *stecken*; D. *stok*; Dan. *stikke*; Sw. *stake*, *sticka*.] 1. The small shoot or branch of a tree or shrub, cut off; a rod; also, a staff. 2. Any stem of a tree, of any size, cut for fuel or timber. 3. Many instruments, long and slender, are called *sticks*. 4. A thrust with a pointed instrument that penetrates a body; a stab.—*Stick of eels*, the number of twenty-five eels. *Encyc.*

STICK, v. t.; pret. and pp. *stuck*. [Sax. *stican*, *stician*; G. *stechen*; Dan. *stikker*.] 1. To pierce; to stab; to cause to enter, as a pointed instrument; hence, to kill by piercing. 2. To thrust in; to fasten or cause to remain by piercing. 3. To fasten; to attach by causing to adhere here to the surface. 4. To set; to fix in. 5. To set with something pointed. 6. To fix on a pointed instrument.

STICK, v. i. 1. To adhere; to hold by cleaving to the surface, as by tenacity or attraction. 2. To be united; to be inseparable; to cling fast to, as something reproachful. 3. To rest with the memory; to abide. 4. To stop; to be impeded by adhesion or obstruction. 5. To stop; to be arrested in a course. 6. To stop; to hesitate. 7. To be here; to remain; to resist efforts to remove. 8. To cause difficulties or scruples; to cause to hesitate. 9. To be stopped or hindered from proceeding. 10. To be embarrassed or puzzled. 11. To adhere closely in friendship and affection.—To *stick to*, to adhere closely; to be constant; to be firm.—1. To *stick by*, to adhere closely; to be constant. 2. To be troublesome by adhering.—To *stick*

upon, to dwell upon; not to forsake.—To *stick out*, to project; to be prominent.

STICKY-NESS, n. The quality of a thing which makes it adhere to a plane surface; adhesiveness; viscosum glutinosus; tenacity.

STICKLE, v. i. 1. To take part with one side or other. 2. To contend; to contest; to alternate. 3. To play fast and loose; to pass from one side to the other.

† **STICKLE**, v. t. To arbitrate. *Drayton*.

STICKLE-BACK, n. A small fish. *Encyc.*

STICKLER, n. 1. A sidesman to fencers; a second in a duel; one who stands to judge a combat. 2. An alternate contender about any thing.—3. Formerly, an officer who cut wood for the priory of Ederose, within the large parks of Clarendon. *Cowel*.

STICKLING, ppr. Trimming; contending obstinately.

STICKY, a. Having the quality of adhering to a surface; adhesive; gluey; viscous; viscid; glutinous; tenacious.

STIDDY, n. [Icc. *stedia*.] An anvil; also, a mill-shop. [Not in use, or local.]

STIFF, a. [Sax. *stif*; G. *stief*; D. Sw. *stif*; Dan. *stift*.] 1. Not easily bent; not flexible or pliant; not easily rigid. 2. Not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious; spissated; not soft nor hard. 3. Strong; violent; obstinate in motion. 4. Hardy; stubborn; not easily yielded. 5. Obstinate; pertinacious; firm in perseverance; resistance. 6. Harsh; formal; constrained; not warm and easy. 7. Formal in manner; constrained; stiffly starched; not easy or natural. 8. Strongly maintained, or asserted with good evidence.—9. In *seamanship*, a *stiff vessel* is one that will bear sufficient and without danger of oversetting.

STIFFEN, (stif'n) v. t. [Sax. *stifian*; Sw. *stifan*; D. *stiften*; G. *stiefen*.] 1. To make stiff; to make less pliant or flexible. 2. To make torpid. 3. To inactivate; to make more thick or viscous.

STIFFEN, (stif'n) v. i. 1. To become stiff; to become more rigid or less flexible. 2. To become more thick, or less soft; to be inspissated; to approach to hardness. 3. To become less susceptible of impression; to become less tender or yielding; to grow more obstinate.

STIFFEN-ING, ppr. Making or becoming less pliant, or more thick, or more obstinate.

STIFFEN-ING, n. Something that is used to make a substance more stiff or less soft.

STIFF-HEART-ED, a. [stiff and heart.] Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious. *Ezek.* ii.

STIFFLY, adv. 1. Firmly; strongly. *Bacon*. 2. Rightly; obstinately; with stubbornness.

STIFF-NECKED, a. [stiff and neck.] Stubborn; obstinately obstinate; contumacious. *Denham*.

STIFFNESS, n. 1. Rigidity; want of pliancy or flexibility; the firm texture or state of a substance which renders it difficult to bend it. 2. Thickness; spissatedness; a state between softness and hardness. 3. Torpidity; inaptitude to motion. 4. Tension. 5. Obstinate stubbornness; contumaciousness. 6. Formality of manner; constraint; affected precision. 7. Rigorousness; harshness. 8. Affected or constrained manner of expression or writing; want of natural simplicity and ease.

STIFLE, v. t. [Fr. *etouffer*, to stifle; L. *stipo*.] 1. To suffocate; to stop the breath or action of the lungs by crowding something into the windpipe, or by infusing a substance into the lungs, or by other means; to choke. 2. To stop. 3. To oppress; to stop the breath temporarily. 4. To extinguish; to deaden; to quench. 5. To suppress; to hinder from transpiring or spreading. 6. To extinguish; to check or restrain and destroy; to suppress. 7. To suppress or repress; to conceal; to withhold from escaping or manifestation. 8. To suppress; to destroy.

STIFLE, n. 1. The joint of a horse next to the hock, and corresponding to the knee in man. 2. A disease in the knee-pan of a horse or other animal.

† **STIFLE-MENT**, n. Something that might be suppressed or concealed. *Brewer*.

STIGH. See *STY*.

STIGMA, n. [L.] 1. A brand; a mark made with a branding iron. 2. Any mark of infamy; any reproachful conduct which stains the purity or darkens the lustre of reputation.—3. In *botany*, the top of the pistil.

STIGMA-TA, n. *plu.* The apertures in the bodies of insects, communicating with the tracheae or air-vessels.

STIG-MAT-IC, a. 1. Marked with a stigma, or with **STIG-MAT-I-CAL**, } something reproachful to characterize. 2. Impressing with infamy or reproach.

STIG-MAT-IC, n. 1. A notorious profligate, or criminal who has been branded; [*little used*.] 2. One who bears about him the marks of infamy or punishment; [*little used*.] 3. One on whom nature has set a mark of deformity; [*little used*.]

STIG-MAT-I-CAL-LY, adv. With a mark of infamy or deformity.

STIG-MAT-I-ZE, v. t. [Fr. *stigmatiser*.] 1. To mark with

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

- a brand. 2. To set a mark of disgrace on; to disgrace with some note of reproach or infamy.
- STIGMA-TIZED, *pp.* Marked with disgrace.
- STIGMA-TIZ-ING, *pp.* Branding with infamy.
- STILAR, *a.* Pertaining to the stile of a dial. *Mozon.*
- STIL-BITE, *n.* [*Gr. στίλβω.*] A mineral.
- STILE, *n.* [This is another spelling of *style*. See *STYLE* and *STILL*.] A pin set on the face of a dial to form a shadow.
- STILE, *n.* [*Sax. stigel.*] A step or set of steps for ascending and descending, in passing a fence or wall. *Saef.*
- STI-LET-TO, *n.* [*It. dim. from stilo.*] A small dagger with a round, pointed blade.
- STILL, *v. t.* [*Sax. stillan; G., D. stillen; Dan. stiller.*] 1. To stop, as motion or agitation; to check or restrain; to make quiet. 2. To stop, as noise; to silence. 3. To appease; to calm; to quiet; as tumult, agitation or excitement.
- STILL, *a.* 1. Silent; uttering no sound. 2. Quiet; calm; not disturbed by noise. 3. Motionless. 4. Quiet; calm; not agitated.
- STILL, *n.* Calm; silence; freedom from noise. [*A poetic word.*]
- STILL, *adv.* 1. To this time; till now. 2. Nevertheless; notwithstanding. 3. It precedes or accompanies words denoting increase of degree. 4. Always; ever; continually. *Pope.* 5. After that; after what is stated. 6. In continuation.
- STILL, *n.* [*L. stillo.*] A vessel, boiler or copper used in the distillation of liquors. *Newton.*
- STILL, *v. t.* [*L. stillo.*] To expel spirit from liquor by heat, and condense it in a refrigeratory; to distill.
- †STILL, *v. i.* To drop. See *DIPTER.*
- STILL-A-TY-TIOUS, *a.* [*L. stillatius.*] Falling in drops; drawn by a still.
- STILL-A-TORY, *n.* 1. An alembic; a vessel for distillation; [*little used.*] 2. A laboratory; a room in which distillation is performed; [*little used.*]
- STILL-BORN, *a.* 1. Dead at the birth. 2. Abortive.
- STILL-BURN, *v. t.* To burn in the process of distillation.
- STILLED, *pp.* Calmed; appeased; quieted; silenced.
- STILLER, *n.* One who stills or quiets.
- STILL-CIDE, *n.* [*L. stiliidium.*] A continual falling or succession of drops. [*Not much used.*] *Bacon.*
- STILL-CIDIOUS, *a.* Falling in drops. *Brown.*
- STILLING, *pp.* Calming; silencing; quieting.
- STILLING, *n.* 1. The act of calming, silencing or quieting. 2. A stand for casks.
- STILL-LIFE, *n.* 1. Things that have only vegetable life. *Mason.* 2. Dead animals, or paintings representing the dead.
- STILLNESS, *n.* 1. Freedom from noise or motion; calmness; quiet; silence. 2. Freedom from agitation or excitement. 3. Habitual silence; taciturnity.
- STILL-STAND, *n.* Absence of motion. [*Little used.*]
- STILTY, *adv.* 1. Silently; without noise. 2. Calmly; quietly; without tumult.
- STILP-NO-SID-E-RITE, *n.* [*Gr. στίλπιος, and siderite.*] A mineral of a brownish-black color.
- STILT, *n.* [*G. stelze; D. stelt.*] A stilt is a piece of wood with a shoulder, to support the foot in walking.
- STILT, *v. t.* 1. To raise on stilts; to elevate. *Young.* 2. To raise by unnatural means.
- STIME, *n.* A glimpse. *North of England.*
- STIMU-LANT, *a.* [*L. stimulus.*] Increasing or exciting action, particularly the action of the organs of an animal body; stimulating.
- STIMU-LANT, *n.* A medicine that excites and increases the action of the moving fibres or organs of an animal body.
- STIMU-LATE, *v. t.* [*L. stimulo.*] 1. To excite, rouse or animate to action or more vigorous exertion by some pungent motive or by persuasion.—2. In medicine, to excite or increase the action of the moving fibres or organs of an animal body.
- STIMU-LA-TED, *pp.* Goaded; roused or excited to action or more vigorous exertion.
- STIMU-LA-TING, *pp.* Goading; exciting to action or more vigorous exertion.
- STIMU-LA-TION, *n.* 1. The act of goading or exciting. 2. Excitement; the increased action of the moving fibres or organs in animal bodies.
- STIMU-LA-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of exciting action in the animal system.
- STIMU-LA-TIVE, *n.* That which stimulates; that which rouses into more vigorous action.
- STIMU-LA-TOR, *n.* One that stimulates.
- STIMU-LUS, *n.* [*L.*] Literally, a goad; hence, something that rouses from languor; that which excites or increases action in the animal system; or that which rouses the mind or spirits.
- STING, *v. t.*; pret. and *pp.* *stung.* *Stang* is obsolete. [*Goth. sticwan; Sax. stingan, styngan.*] 1. To pierce with the sharp-pointed instrument with which certain animals are furnished, such as bees, wasps, scorpions and the like. 2. To pain acutely.
- STING, *n.* [*Sax. sting, stinç.*] 1. A sharp-pointed weapon by which certain animals are armed by nature for their defense. 2. The thrust of a sting into the flesh. 3. Any thing that gives acute pain. 4. The point in the last verse. 5. That which gives the principal pain, or constitutes the principal terror.
- STINGER, *n.* That which stings, vexes or gives acute pain.
- STINGE-LY, *adv.* [*from stingy.*] With mean covetousness; in a niggardly manner.
- STINGI-NESS, *n.* [*from stingy.*] Extreme avarice; mean covetousness; niggardliness.
- STING-LESS, *a.* [*from sting.*] Having no sting.
- STINGO, *n.* [*from the sharpness of the taste.*] Old beer [*A cant word.*] *Addison.*
- STINGY, *a.* [*W. ystang.*] Extremely close and covetous; meanly avaricious; niggardly; narrow-hearted [*A low word.*]
- STINK, *v. i.*; pret. *stank*, or *stunk.* [*Sax. stincan; G., D. stinken.*] To emit a strong, offensive smell.
- STINK, *n.* A strong, offensive smell. *Dryden.*
- STINKARD, *n.* A mean, paltry fellow.
- STINKER, *n.* Something intended to offend by the smell. *Harvey.*
- STINKING, *pp.* Emitting a strong, offensive smell.
- STINKING-LY, *adv.* With an offensive smell. *Shak.*
- STINK-POT, *n.* An artificial composition offensive to the smell. *Harvey.*
- STINKSTONE, *n.* Swinestone, a mineral. *Ure.*
- STINT, *v. t.* [*Sax. stintan, to stint or stunt; Ice. stunta.*] 1. To restrain within certain limits; to bound; to confine; to limit. 2. To assign a certain task in labor, which being performed, the person is excused from further labor for the day, or for a certain time; a common use of the word in America.
- STINT, *n.* A small bird, the *tringa cinctus*.
- STINT, *n.* 1. Limit; bound; restraint. *Dryden.* 2. Quantity assigned; proportion allotted. *Shak.*
- STINTANCE, *n.* Restraint; stoppage. [*Not used, or local.*]
- STINTED, *pp.* Restrained to a certain limit or quantity.
- STINTER, *n.* He or that which stints.
- STINTING, *pp.* Restraining within certain limits; assigning a certain quantity to; limiting.
- STIPE, *n.* [*L. stipes.*] In botany, the base of a frond; or a species of stem passing into leaves.
- STIPEL, *n.* [*See STIPULA.*] In botany, a little appendix situated at the base of the folioles. *Decandolle.*
- STIPEND, *n.* [*L. stipendium.*] Settled pay or compensation for services, whether daily or monthly wages, or an annual salary.
- STIPEND, *v. t.* To pay by settled wages. *Shelton.*
- *STI-PEND-I-ARY, *a.* [*L. stipendiarius.*] Receiving wages or salary; performing services for a stated price or compensation. *Knolles.*
- *STI-PEND-I-ARY, *n.* One who performs services for a settled compensation, either by the day, month or year.
- STIPI-TATE, *a.* In botany, supported by a stipe; elevated on a stipe; as pappus or down. *Martyn.*
- STI-PLE, *v. t.* To engrave by means of dots, in distinction from engraving in lines. *Todd.*
- STI-PLED, *pp.* Engraved with dots.
- STI-PLING, *pp.* Engraving with dots.
- STI-PLING, *n.* A mode of engraving on copper by means of dots. *Cyc.*
- STI-P-TIC. See *STYPTIC*.
- STI-PULA, or STI-PULE, *n.* [*L. stipula.*] In botany, a scale at the base of nascent petioles or peduncles. A leafy appendage to the proper leaves or to their footstalks.
- STI-PU-LA-CEOUS, *a.* [*from L. stipula, stipularis.*] 1. Formed of stipules or scales. 2. Growing on stipules, or close to them.
- STI-PU-LATE, *v. i.* [*L. stipulor.*] 1. To make an agreement or covenant with any person or company to do or forbear any thing; to contract; to settle terms. 2. To bargain.
- STI-PU-LATE, *a.* Having stipules on it.
- STI-PU-LA-TED, *pp.* Agreed; contracted; covenanted
- STI-PU-LA-TING, *pp.* Agreeing; contracting.
- STI-PU-LA-TION, *n.* [*Fr.; L. stipulatio.*] 1-The act of agreeing and covenanting; a contracting or bargaining. 2. An agreement or covenant made by one person with another for the performance or forbearance of some act; a contract or bargain.—3. In botany, the situation and structure of the stipules.
- STI-PU-LA-TOR, *n.* One who stipulates or covenants.
- STI-PULE. See *STIPULA*.
- STIR, *v. t.* [*Sax. stirian, styrian; D. stooren; G. stören.*] 1. To move; to change place in any manner. 2. To agitate; to bring into debate. 3. To incite to action; to instigate; to prompt. 4. To excite; to raise; to put into motion.—To stir up. 1. To incite; to animate. 2. To excite; to put into action; to begin. 3. To quicken; to enliven. 4. To disturb.

- STIR**, *v. t.* 1. To move one's self. 2. To go or be carried in any manner. 3. To be in motion; not to be still. 4. To become the object of notice or conversation. 5. To rise in the morning; [*colloquial.*] *Shak.*
- STIR**, *n.* [*W. ystwr.*] 1. Agitation; tumult; bustle; noise or various movements. 2. Public disturbance or commotion; tumultuous disorder; seditious uproar. 3. Agitation of thoughts; conflicting passions.
- STIRA-BOUT**, *n.* A Yorkshire dish formed of oat-meal, boiled in water to a certain consistency. *Malona.*
- STIRI-A-TED**, *a.* [*L. stiria, an icicle.*] Adorned with pendants like icicles.
- STIRI-OUS**, *a.* Resembling icicles. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*
- STIRK**, *n.* A young ox or heifer. [*Local.*]
- † **STIRP**, *n.* [*L. stirps.*] Stock; race; family. *Bacon.*
- STIRRED**, *pp.* Moved; agitated; put in action.
- STIR-REK**, *n.* 1. One who is in motion. 2. One who puts in motion. 3. A riser in the morn'g. 4. An inciter or exciter, an instigator. 5. A stirrer up, an exciter; an instigator.
- STIR-RING** *pp.* Moving; agitating; putting in motion.
- STIR-RING**, *n.* The act of moving or putting in motion.
- * **STIRRUP**, (*sterup*) *n.* [*Sax. stige-rapa.*] A kind of ring or bent piece of metal, horizontal on one side for receiving the foot of the rider, and attached to a strap which is fastened to the saddle, used to assist persons in mounting a horse, and to enable them to sit steadily in riding, as well as to relieve them by supporting a part of the weight of the body.
- STIRRUP-LEATHER**, *n.* A strap that supports a stirrup.
- STITCH**, *v. t.* [*G. sticken; D. stikken; Dan. stikker; Sw. sticka.*] 1. To sew in a particular manner; to sew slightly or loosely. 2. To form land into ridges; [*N. England.*]
- STITCH**, *v. t.* To practice stitching.
- STITCH**, *n.* 1. A single pass of a needle in sewing. 2. A single turn of the thread round a needle in knitting; a link of yarn. 3. A land; the space between two double furrows in ploughed ground. 4. A local, spasmodic pain; an acute, lancinating pain, like the piercing of a needle.
- STITCHED**, *pp.* Sewed slightly.
- STITCH-EL**, *n.* A kind of hairy wool. [*Local.*]
- STITCH-ER**, *n.* One that stitches.
- STITCH-ERY**, *n.* Needlework; in contempt. *Shak.*
- † **STITCH-FALL-EN**, *a.* Fallen, as a stitch in knitting.
- STITCH-ING**, *pp.* Sewing in a particular manner.
- STITCH-ING**, *n.* 1. The act of stitching. 2. Work done by sewing in a particular manner. 3. The forming of land into ridges or divisions.
- STITCH-WÖRT**, *n.* A plant, camomile. [*L. anthemis.*]
- † **STITH**, *a.* [*Sax.*] Strong; rigid.
- STIFFY**, *n.* [*Ice. stedia.*] 1. An anvil; [*local.*] *Shak.* 2. A disease in oxen.
- STIVE**, *v. t.* [*See STUFF and STEW.*] 1. To stuff up close; [*little used.*] *Sandys.* 2. To make hot sultry and close; [*obs.*] *Wotton.*
- STIVER**, *n.* [*Sw. stifever; D. stuiver.*] A Dutch coin of about the value of the cent of the United States.
- STÖAK**, *v. t.* To stop; to choke; in *seamen's language.*
- STÖAT**, *n.* An animal of the weasel kind; the ermine.
- † **STÖGAH**, *n.* [*Ir. and Erse.*] An attendant; a wallet-boy.
- STÖG-GADE**, *n.* [*It. stocato; Sp. estocada; Fr. estocade.*]
- STÖG-GADO**, *n.* 1. A stab; a thrust with a rapier. 2. A fence or barrier made with stakes or posts planted in the earth; a slight fortification; see **STÖCKADE**.
- † **STÖ-CHAS-TIC**, *a.* [*Gr. στοιχαστικός.*] Conjectural; able to conjecture. *Brown.*
- STÖCK**, *n.* [*Sax. stoc; G. stock; D., Dan. stok; Sw. stock; Fr. estoc; It. stocco.*] 1. The stem or main body of a tree or other plant; the fixed, strong, firm part; the origin and support of the branches. *Job xiv.* 2. The stem in which a graft is inserted, and which is its support. 3. A post; something fixed, solid and senseless. 4. A person very stupid, dull and senseless. 5. The handle of anything. 6. The wood in which the barrel of a musket or other fire-arm is fixed. 7. A thrust with a rapier; [*obs.*] 8. A cravat or band for the neck. 9. A cover for the leg; [*obs.* now *stocking.*] 10. The original progenitor; also, the race or line of a family; the progenitors of a family and their direct descendants; lineage; family. 11. A fund; capital; the money or goods employed in trade, manufactures, insurance, banking, &c. 12. Money lent to government, or property in a public debt. 13. Supply provided; store. —14. In agriculture, the domestic animals or beasts belonging to the owner of a farm; as, a stock of cattle or sheep. 15. Living beasts shipped to a foreign country. *America.* —16. In the *West Indies*, the slaves of a plantation. 17. *Stocks*, plu., a machine consisting of two pieces of timber, in which the legs of criminals are confined by way of punishment. 18. The frame or timbers on which a ship rests while building. 19. The stock of an anchor is the piece of timber into which the shank is inserted. *Mar. Dict.* —20. In book-keeping, the owner or owners of the books.
- STÖCK**, *v. t.* 1. To store; to supply; to fill. 2. To lay in store. 3. To put in the stocks; [*little used.*] 4. To pack; to put into a pack. 5. To supply with domestic animals. 6. To supply with seed. *American Farmer.* 7. To suffer cows to retain their milk for 24 hours or more, previous to sale.—To stock up, to extirpate; to dig up. *Edwards, W. Indies.*
- STÖCK-ADE**, *n.* [*See STÖCKADE.*] 1. In fortification, a sharpened post or stake set in the earth. 2. A line of posts or stakes set in the earth as a fence or barrier.
- STÖCK-ADE**, *v. t.* To surround or fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground.
- STÖCK-AD-ED**, *pp.* Fortified with stockades.
- STÖCK-AD-ING**, *pp.* Fortifying with sharpened posts or stakes.
- STÖCK-BRÖK-ER**, *n.* A broker who deals in the purchase and sale of stocks or shares in the public funds.
- STÖCK-DÖVE**, *n.* [*stock and dove.*] The ring-dove. *Dyden.*
- STÖCK-FISH**, *n.* Cod dried hard and without salt.
- STÖCK-GILLV-FLOW-ER**, *n.* A plant, a species of *chiranthus*; sometimes written *stock July flower.*
- STÖCK-HÖL-D-ER**, *n.* A shareholder or proprietor of stock in the public funds, or in the funds of a bank or other company. *United States.*
- STÖCK-ING**, *n.* [*from stock; Ir. stoca.*] A garment made to cover the leg.
- STÖCK-ING**, *v. t.* To dress in stockings. *Dryden.*
- STÖCK-ISH**, *a.* Hard; stupid; blockish. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
- STÖCK-JOB-B-ER**, *n.* [*stock and job.*] One who speculates in the public funds for gain; one whose occupation it is to buy and sell stocks.
- STÖCK-JOB-B-ING**, *n.* The act or art of dealing in the public funds. *Encyc.*
- STÖCK-LOEK**, *n.* [*stock and lock.*] A lock fired in wood. *Maxon.*
- STÖCKS**. See under **STÖCK**.
- STÖCK-STILL**, *a.* Still as a fixed post; perfectly still.
- STÖCKY**, *a.* Thick and firm; stout. A stocky person is one rather thick than tall or corpulent.
- STÖIC**, *n.* [*Gr. στωικός.*] A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who founded a sect. He taught that men should be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief.
- STÖIC**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Stoics or to their doctrine. 2. Not affected by passion; unfeeling; manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain.
- STÖIC-CAL-LY**, *adv.* In the manner of the Stoics; without apparent feeling or sensibility; with indifference to pleasure or pain.
- STÖIC-CAL-NESS**, *n.* The state of being Stoical; indifference to pleasure or pain.
- STÖIC-ISM**, *n.* 1. The opinions and maxims of the Stoics. 2. A real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain; insensibility.
- STÖKE**, *Sax. stocce, stoc*, place, is the same word as *stock*, differently applied. It is found in many English names of towns.
- STÖKE**, *n.* One who looks after the fire in a brew-house.
- STÖK-ER**, *n.* [*Local or technical.*]
- STÖLE**, *pret. of steal.*
- STÖLE**, *n.* [*L., It. stola; Sp. estola.*] 1. A long vest or robe; a garment worn by the priests of some denominations when they officiate. 2. [*L. stola.*] A sucker; a shoot from the root of a plant, by which some plants may be propagated; written, also, *stool*.
- STÖLEN**, (*stöln*) *pp.* The passive participle of *steal*.
- † **STÖL-IG**, *a.* [*L. stolidus.*] Dull; foolish; stupid.
- STÖL-ID-ITY**, *n.* Dullness of intellect; stupidity. [*L., It.*]
- STÖL-O-NIF-ER-OUS**, *a.* [*L. stolo and fero.*] Producing suckers; putting forth suckers. *Martyn.*
- STÖM-ACH**, *n.* [*L. stomachus; It. stomacho; Fr. estomac.*]
1. In animal bodies, a membranous receptacle, the organ of digestion, in which food is prepared for entering into the several parts of the body for its nourishment. 2. Appetite; the desire of food caused by hunger. 3. Indigestion; liking. 4. Anger; violence of temper. 5. Stubleness; resentment; willful obstinacy; stubbornness. 6. Pride; haughtiness.
- STÖM-ACH**, *v. t.* [*L. stomachor.*] 1. To resent; to re-ment with anger. 2. To brook; to bear without open resentment or without opposition; [*not elegant.*]
- † **STÖM-ACH**, *v. i.* To be angry. *Hooker.*
- † **STÖM-A-CHAL**, *a.* [*Fr. stomacal.*] Cordial; helping the stomach. *Cotgrave.*
- STÖM-ACH-ED**, *a.* Filled with resentment. *Shak.*
- STÖM-A-CHE-R**, *n.* An ornament or support to the breast, worn by females. *Is. iii. Shak.*
- STÖM-ACH-FÜL**, *a.* Willfully obstinate; stubborn; perverse. *L'Estrange.*
- STÖM-ACH-FÜL-NESS**, *n.* Stubbornness; silliness; perverse obstinacy.
- STÖ-MACH-IC**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the stomach. 2. **STÖ-MACH-I-CAL**, *a.* Strengthening to the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach.

STO-MACHIC, *n.* A medicine that excites the action and strengthens the tone of the stomach.

†**STOMACH-ING**, *n.* Resentment.

STOMACH-LESS, *a.* Being without appetite. *Hall.*

†**STOMACH-OUS**, *a.* Stout; sullen; obstinate. *Spenser.*

†**STOMACH-Y**, *a.* Obstinate; sullen. *Jennings.*

STOMP, *for stamp*, which see.

†**STOND** *n.* [*for stand.*] A stop; a post; a station.

STONE, *n.* [*Sax. stan; Goth. staina; G. stein; D., Dan. steen.*] 1. A concretion of some species of earth, as lime, siliceous, clay and the like, usually in combination with some species of air or gas, with sulphur or with a metallic substance; a hard, compact body, of any form and size. 2. A gem; a precious stone. 3. Any thing made of stone; a mirror. 4. A calculus concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus. 5. A testicle. 6. The nut of a drupe or stone-fruit; or the hard covering inclosing the kernel, and itself inclosed by the pulpy pericarp.—7. In *Great Britain*, the weight of fourteen pounds. [8, 12, 14 or 16.] 8. A monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead. 9. It is used to express torpidness and insensibility. 10. *Stone* is prefixed to some words to qualify their signification.

STONE, *a.* Made of stone, or like stone; as, a stone jug.

STONE, *v. t.* [*Sax. stænan.*] 1. To pelt, beat or kill with stones. 2. To harden; [*little used.*] 3. To free from stones. 4. To wall or face with stones; to line or fortify with stones.

STONE-BLIND, *a.* Blind as a stone; perfectly blind.

STONE-BOW, *n.* A cross bow for shooting stones.

STONE-BREAK, *n.* [*L. saxifraga.*] A plant.

STONE-CHAT, [*n.* *stone and chatter.*] A bird,

STONE-CHAT-TER, [*n.* *the motacilla rubicola.*]

STONE-CRAY, *n.* A distemper in hawks.

STONE-CROP, *n.* [*Sax. stan-crop.*] A sort of tree; a plant.

STONE-CUT-TER, *n.* [*stone and cut.*] One whose occupation is to hew stones. *Sleight.*

STONE-CUT-TING, *n.* The business of hewing stones for walls, steps, cornices, monuments, &c.

STONED, *pp.* Felted or killed with stones; freed from stones; walled with stones.

STONE-DEAD, *a.* As lifeless as a stone.

STONE-FERN, *n.* [*stone and fern.*] A plant.

STONE-FLY, *n.* [*stone and fly.*] An insect. *Ainsworth.*

STONE-FRUIT, *n.* [*stone and fruit.*] Fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp, as peaches, cherries, plums, &c.; a drupe.

STONE-HAWK, *n.* [*stone and hawk.*] A kind of hawk.

STONE-HEART-ED, or **STONY-HEART-ED**, *a.* Hard-hearted; cruel; pitiless; unfeeling.

STONE-HORSE, *n.* A horse not castrated.

STONE-HOUSE, *n.* A house built of stone.

STONE-PARS-LEY, *n.* A plant of the genus *bubon.*

STONE-PIT, *n.* A pit or quarry where stones are dug.

STONE-PITCH, *n.* Hard, insipid pitch.

STONE-PLÖV-ER, *n.* [*stone and plover.*] A bird.

STONER, *n.* One who beats or kills with stones; one who walls with stones.

STONES-CAST, or **STONES-THROW**, *n.* The distance which a stone may be thrown by the hand.

STONE'S-MIC-KLE, *n.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

STONE-SQUAR-ER, *n.* [*stone and square.*] One who forms stones into squares. 1 *Kings v.*

STONE-STILL, *a.* [*stone and still.*] Still as a stone; perfectly still or motionless.

STONE-WALL, *n.* A wall built of stones.

STONE-WARE, *n.* [*stone and ware.*] A species of potter's-ware of a coarse kind, glazed and baked.

STONE-WÖRK, *n.* [*stone and work.*] Work or wall consisting of stone; mason's work of stone. *Mortimer.*

STÖNI-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of abounding with stones. 2. Hardness of heart. *Hammond.*

STÖNY, *a.* [*D. steinig; G. steinig.*] 1. Made of stone. 2. Consisting of stone. 3. Full of stones; abounding with stones. 4. Petrifying. 5. Hard; cruel; unrelenting; pitiless. 6. Insensible; obdurate; perverse; morally hard.

STOOD, *pret. of stand.*

STÖÖK, *n.* [*W. ystec.*] A small collection of sheaves set up in the field. [*Local.*]

STÖÖK, *v. t.* To set up sheaves of grain in stooks. [*Local.*]

STÖÖL, *n.* [*Sax. stol; Goth. stols; G. stuhl; D., Dan. stol; Sw. stol.*] 1. A seat without a back; a little form consisting of a board with three or four legs, intended as a seat for one person. 2. The seat used in evacuating the contents of the bowels; hence, an evacuation; a discharge from the bowels. 3. [*L. stolo.*] A sucker; a shoot from the bottom of the stem or the root of a plant.—*Stool of repentance*, in *Scotland*, an elevated seat in the church, on which persons sit as a punishment for fornication and adultery.

STÖÖL, *v. i.* In *agriculture*, to ramify; to tiller, as grain; to shoot out suckers.

STÖÖL-BALL, *n.* [*stool and ball.*] A play in which balls are driven from stool to stool. *Prior.*

STÖÖM, *v. t.* To put bags of herbs or other ingredients into wine, to prevent fermentation. [*Local.*]

STÖÖP, *v. i.* [*Sax. stüpan; D. stüpen.*] 1. To bend the body downward and forward. 2. To bend or lean forward; to incline forward in standing or walking. 3. To yield; to submit; to bend by compulsion. 4. To descend from rank or dignity; to condescend. 5. To yield; to be inferior. 6. To come down on prey, as a hawk. 7. To alight from the wing. 8. To sink to a lower place.

STÖÖP, *v. t.* 1. To cause to incline downward; to sink. 2. To cause to submit; [*little used.*]

STÖÖP, *n.* 1. The act of bending the body forward; inclination forward. 2. Descent from dignity or superiority condescension. 3. Fall of a bird on his prey.—4. In *America*, a kind of shed, generally open, but attached to a house; also, an open place for seats at a door.

STÖÖP, *n.* [*Sax. stoppa; D. stoop.*] 1. A vessel of liquor. 2. A post fixed in the earth; [*local.*]

STÖÖPED, *pp.* Caused to lean.

STÖÖPER, *n.* One that bends the body forward.

STÖÖPING, *ppr.* Bending the body forward; yielding; submitting; condescending; inclining.

STÖÖPING-LY, *adv.* With a bending of the body forward.

STÖÖR, *v. i.* To rise in clouds, as dust or smoke; from the Welsh *ystwr*, a stir. [*Local.*]

STÖÖTER, *n.* A small silver coin in Holland, value 2½ stivers. *Encyc.*

STÖP, *v. t.* [*D. stoppen; G. stopfen; Dan. stopper; Sw. stoppa; It. stoppare.*] 1. To close; as an aperture, by filling or by obstructing. 2. To obstruct; to render impassable. 3. To hinder; to impede; to arrest progress. 4. To restrain; to hinder; to suspend. 5. To repress; to suppress; to restrain. 6. To hinder; to check. 7. To hinder from action or practice. 8. To put an end to any motion or action; to intercept. 9. To regulate the sounds of musical strings.—10. In *seamanship*, to make fast. 11. To point, as a written composition; [*obs.*]

STÖP, *v. i.* 1. To cease to go forward. 2. To cease from any motion or course of action.

STÖP, *n.* 1. Cessation of progressive motion. 2. Hindrance of progress; obstruction; act of stopping. 3. Interruption; hindrance of operation or action. 4. Interruption. 5. Prohibition of sale. 6. That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment. 7. The instrument by which the sounds of wind-music are regulated. 8. Regulation of musical chords by the fingers. 9. The act of applying the stops in music. 10. A point or mark in writing, intended to distinguish the sentences, parts of a sentence or clauses, and to show the proper pauses in reading.

STÖP-CÖCK, *n.* [*stop and cock.*] A pipe for letting out a fluid, stopped by a turning-cock. *Green.*

†**STÖP-GAP**, *n.* A temporary expedient.

†**STÖP-LESS**, *a.* Not to be stopped. *Davenport.*

STÖPPAGE, *n.* The act of stopping or arresting progress or motion; or the state of being stopped.

STÖPPED, *pp.* Closed; obstructed; hindered from proceeding; impeded; intercepted.

STÖPPER, *n.* 1. One who stops, closes, shuts or hinders, that which stops or obstructs; that which closes or fills a vent or hole in a vessel.—2. In *seamen's language*, a short piece of rope used for making something fast, as the anchor or cables.

STÖPPER, *v. t.* To close with a stopper.

STÖPPERED, *pp.* Closed with a stopper. *Henry.*

STÖPPING, *ppr.* Closing; shutting; obstructing; hindered from proceeding; ceasing to go or move.

STÖPPLE, *n.* [*Sw. stopp.*] That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel.

STÖRAGE, *n.* 1. The act of depositing in a store or warehouse for safe keeping; or the safe keeping of goods in a warehouse. 2. The price charged or paid for keeping goods in a store.

STÖRAX, *n.* [*L. styrax.*] A plant or tree.

STÖRE, *n.* [*W. ystor; Sax., Dan. stor; It. stor, storas.*] 1. A large number; [*obs.*] 2. A large quantity; great plenty; abundance. 3. A stock provided; a large quantity for supply; ample abundance. 4. Quantity accumulated; fund; abundance. 5. A storehouse; a magazine; a warehouse.—6. In the *United States*, shops for the sale of goods of any kind, by wholesale or retail, are often called *stores*.—*In store*, in a state of accumulation, in a *literal sense*; hence, in a state of preparation for supply.

†**STÖRE**, *a.* Hoarded; laid up; as, *store* for treasure.

STÖRE, *v. t.* 1. To furnish; to supply; to replenish. 2. To stock against a future time. 3. To deposit in a store or warehouse for preservation; to warehouse.

STÖRED, *pp.* 1. Furnished; supplied. 2. Laid up in store; warehoused.

STÖRE-HÖUSE, *n.* 1. A building for keeping grain or goods of any kind; a magazine; a repository; a warehouse. 2. A repository. 3. A great mass reposed; [*obs.*]

- STORE-KEEPER, n.** [*store* and *keeper*.] A man who has the care of a store.
- STORER, n.** One who lays up, or forms a store.
- †STORIAL, a.** [*from story*.] Historical. *Chaucer*.
- STORIED, a.** [*from story*.] 1. Furnished with stories; adorned with historical paintings. 2. Related in story; told or recited in history.
- †STORIER, n.** A relater of stories; a historian.
- †STORIFY, v. t.** To form or tell stories. *Ch. R. Appeal*.
- STORK, n.** [*Sax. storc*; *Dan., Sw. stork*.] A large fowl of the genus *ardea* or *heron*.
- STORK'S-BILL, n.** A plant of the genus *geranium*.
- STORM, n.** [*Sax., D., Dan., Sw. storm*; *G. Sturm*.] 1. A violent wind; a tempest. 2. A violent assault on a fortified place; a furious attempt of troops to enter and take a fortified place by scaling the walls, forcing the gates, and the like. 3. Violent civil or political commotion; sedition; insurrection; also, clamor; tumult; disturbance of the public peace. 4. Affliction; calamity; distress; adversity. 5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force.
- STORM, v. t.** To assault; to attack and attempt to take by scaling the walls, forcing gates or breaches, and the like.
- STORM, v. i.** 1. To raise a tempest. 2. To blow with violence; *impersonally*. 3. To rage; to be in a violent agitation of passion; to fume.
- STORM-BEAT, a.** Beaten or impaired by storms.
- STORMED, pp.** Assaulted by violence.
- STORMI-NESS, n.** Tempestuousness; the state of being agitated by violent winds.
- STORMING, ppr.** Attacking with violent force; raging.
- STORMY, a.** 1. Tempestuous; agitated with furious winds; boisterous. 2. Proceeding from violent agitation or fury. 3. Violent; passionate; [*unusual*.]
- STORY, n.** [*Sax. star, ster*; *It. storia*; *L. historia*.] 1. A verbal narration or recital of a series of facts or incidents. 2. A written narrative of a series of facts or events. 3. History; a written narrative or account of past transactions, whether relating to nations or individuals. 4. Petty tale; relation of a single incident or of trifling incidents. 5. A trifling tale; a fiction; a fable; as, the story of a fairy. 6. A loft; a floor; or a set of rooms on the same floor or level.
- STORY, v. t.** 1. To tell in historical relation; to narrate. 2. To range one under another; [*l. u.*] *Bentley*.
- STORY-TELL-ER, n.** [*story* and *tell*.] 1. One who tells stories; a narrator of a series of incidents. 2. A historian; in contempt. 3. One who tells fictitious stories.
- †STOT, n.** [*Sax. stotte*.] 1. A horse. 2. A young bullock or steer.
- STOTE.** See **STOAT**.
- †STOUND, v. i.** [*Ice. stunde*.] 1. To be in pain or sorrow. 2. Stunned; see **ASTOUND**.
- †STOUND, n.** 1. Sorrow; grief. 2. A shooting pain. 3. Noise. 4. Astonishment; amazement. 5. [*Dan. stand*.] Hour; time; season. 6. A vessel to put small beer in; [*local*.]
- †STOUR, n.** [*Sax. styrian*.] A battle or tumult.
- STOUT, a.** [*D. stout*; *Dan. stöder*.] 1. Strong; lusty. 2. Bold; intrepid; valiant; brave. 3. Large; bulky. 4. Proud; resolute; obstinate. 5. Strong; firm.
- STOUT, n.** A cant name for strong beer. *Swift*.
- STOUTLY, adv.** Lustily; boldly; obstinately.
- STOUTNESS, n.** 1. Strength; bulk. 2. Boldness; fortitude. 3. Obstinacy; stubbornness. *Shak.*
- STOVE, n.** [*Sax. stofa*; *Sw. stufva*; *D. stoof*; *It. stufa*.] 1. A hot-house; a house or room artificially warmed. 2. A small box with an iron pan, used for holding coals to warm the feet. 3. An iron box, cylinder or fire-place, in which fire is made to warm an apartment. 4. An iron box, with various apartments in it for cooking; a culinary utensil of various forms.
- STOVE, v. t.** To keep warm in a house or room by artificial heat.
- STOVE, pret. of stave.**
- STOVER, n.** [*a contraction of estover*.] Fodder for cattle; primarily, fodder from threshed grain.
- STOW, v. t.** [*Sax. stow*; *G. stauen*; *D. stauen*; *Dan. stuver*; *Sp., Port. estivar*.] 1. To place; to put in a suitable place or position. 2. To lay up; to deposit.
- STOWAGE, n.** 1. The act or operation of placing in a suitable position; or the suitable disposition of several things together. 2. Room for the reception of things to be repositioned. 3. The state of being laid up. 4. Money paid for stowing goods; [*little used*.]
- STOWED, pp.** Placed in due position or order.
- STOWING, ppr.** Placing in due position; disposing in good order.
- STRABISM, n.** [*L. strabismus*.] A squinting; the act or habit of looking askint.
- STRADDLE, v. i.** To part the legs wide; to stand or walk with the legs far apart.
- STRADDLE, v. t.** To place one leg on one side and the other on the other of any thing.
- STRADDLING, ppr.** Standing or walking with the legs far apart; placing one leg on one side and the other on the other.
- STRAGGLE, (strag'l) v. i.** 1. To wander from the direct course or way; to rove. 2. To wander at large without any certain direction or object; to ramble. 3. To exuberate; to shoot too far in growth. 4. To be dispersed; to be apart from any main body.
- STRAGGLER, n.** 1. A wanderer; a rover; one that departs from the direct or proper course. *Swift*. 2. A vagabond; a wandering, shiftless fellow. 3. Something that shoots beyond the rest, or too far. 4. Something that stands by itself.
- STRAGGLING, ppr.** Wandering; roving; rambling; being in a separate position.
- STRAHLSTEIN, n.** [*G. strahl* and *stein*.] Another name of actinolite. *Ure*.
- STRAIGHT, (strá'te) a.** [*L. strictus*; *Sax. strac*; *Fr. strait*; *It. stretto*; *Sp. estrecho*; *Port. estreito*.] 1. Right, in a mathematical sense; direct; passing from one point to another by the nearest course; not deviating or crooked. 2. Narrow; close; tight. 3. Upright; according with justice and rectitude; not deviating from truth or fairness.
- STRAIGHT, (strá'te) adv.** Immediately; directly; in the shortest time.
- STRAIGHTEN, (strá'tn) v. t.** 1. To make straight; to reduce from a crooked to a straight form. 2. To make narrow, tense or close; to tighten. 3. To reduce to difficulties or distress.
- STRAIGHTENED, pp.** Made straight; made narrow.
- STRAIGHT-EN-ER, n.** He or that which straightens.
- STRAIGHTEN-ING, ppr.** Making straight or narrow.
- STRAIGHT-FORTH, adv.** Directly; thenceforth.
- STRAIGHTLY, adv.** 1. In a right line; not crookedly. 2. Tightly; closely.
- STRAIGHTNESS, (strá'te'nes) n.** 1. The quality or state of being straight; rectitude. *Bacon*. 2. Narrowness; tension; tightness.
- STRAIGHTWAY, (strá'te'wa) adv.** [*straight* and *way*.] Immediately; without loss of time; without delay.—*Straightways* is obsolete.
- STRAIKS, n.** Strong plates of iron on the circumference of a cannon wheel over the joints of the fellics.
- STRAIN, v. t.** [*Fr. etreindre*; *It. stringere*; *Sp. estreir*; *L. stringo*.] 1. To stretch; to draw with force; to extend with great effort. 2. To cause to draw with force, or with excess of exertion; to injure by pressing with too much effort. 3. To stretch violently or by violent exertion. 4. To put to the utmost strength. 5. To press or cause to pass through some porous substance; to purify or separate from extraneous matter by filtration; to strain. 6. To sprain; to injure by drawing or stretching. 7. To make tighter; to cause to bind closer. 8. To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural.
- STRAIN, v. i.** 1. To make violent efforts. 2. To be distressed.
- STRAIN, n.** A violent effort; a stretching or exertion of the limbs or muscles, or of any thing else. 2. An injury by excessive exertion, drawing or stretching. 3. Style; continued manner of speaking or writing. 4. Note; note and sound; or a particular part of a tune. 5. Tense tendency; inborn disposition. 6. Manner of speech or action. 7. Race; generation; descent; [*obs.*] 8. Hereditary disposition; [*obs.*] 9. Rank; character; [*obs.*]
- †STRAIN-ABLE, a.** Capable of being strained. *Bacon*.
- STRAINED, pp.** Stretched; violently exerted; filtered.
- STRAINER, n.** That through which any liquid passes for purification; an instrument for filtration.
- STRAINING, ppr.** Stretching; exerting with violence; making great efforts; filtering.
- STRAINING, n.** The act of stretching; the act of filtering; filtration.
- †STRAINT, n.** A violent stretching or tension. *Spenner*.
- STRAIT, a.** [*See STRAIGHT*.] 1. Narrow; close; not broad. 2. Close; intimate; as, a *strait* degree of friendship. *Sidney*. 3. Strict; rigorous. 4. Difficult; distressful. 5. Straight; not crooked.
- STRAIT, n.** [*See STRAIGHT*.] 1. A narrow pass or passage, either in a mountain or in the ocean, between continents or other portions of land. 2. Distress; difficulty; distressing necessity; formerly written *straight*.
- †STRAIT, v. t.** To put to difficulties. *Shak.*
- STRAITEN, (strá'tn) v. t.** 1. To make narrow. 2. To contract; to confine. 3. To make tense or tight. 4. To distress; to perplex; to press with poverty or other necessity. 5. To press by want of sufficient room.
- STRAIT-HANDED, a.** [*strait* and *hand*.] Parsimonious; sparing; niggardly. [*Not much used*.]
- STRAIT-HANDEDNESS, n.** Niggardliness; parsimony. *Hall*.
- STRAIT-LACED, a.** [*strait* and *lace*.] 1. Gripped with stays. *Locke*. 2. Stiff; constrained. 3. Rigid in opinion; strict.

- STRAITLY**, *adv.* 1. Narrowly; closely. 2. Strictly; rigorously. 3. Closely; intimately.
- STRAITNESS**, *n.* 1. Narrowness. 2. Strictness; rigor. 3. Distress; difficulty; pressure from a necessity of any kind, particularly, from poverty. 4. Want; scarcity; or rather narrowness.
- STRAIT-WAIST-COAT**, or **STRAIT-JACK-ET**, *n.* An apparatus to confine the limbs of a distracted person.
- † **STRAKE**, *pret. of strike.* See **STRIKE**.
- STRAKE**, *n.* [Sp. *traca*.] 1. A streak; [not used, unless in reference to the range of planks in a ship's side; see **STREAK**.] 2. A narrow board; [obs.] 3. The iron band of a wheel; [in the United States, this is called a band, or the tire of a wheel.]
- STRAM**, *v. i.* [Dan. *strammer*.] To spread out the limbs; to sprawl. [Local and vulgar.]
- STRAMASH**, *v. t.* [It. *stramazare*.] To strike, beat or bang; to break; to destroy. [Local and vulgar.] **GROSE**.
- STRAMINEOUS**, *a.* [L. *stramineus*.] 1. Strawy; consisting of straw. 2. Chaffy; like straw; light.
- STRAND**, *n.* [Sax. *G.*, *D.*, Dan., Sw. *strand*.] 1. The shore or beach of the sea or ocean, or of a large lake, and perhaps, of a navigable river. 2. [Russ. *struna*.] One of the twists or parts of which a rope is composed.
- STRAND**, *v. t.* 1. To drive or run aground on the sea-shore, as a ship. 2. To break one of the strands of a rope.
- STRAND**, *v. i.* To drift or be driven on shore; to run aground.
- STRANDED**, *pp.* 1. Run ashore. 2. Having a strand broken.
- STRANDING**, *ppr.* Running ashore; breaking a strand.
- STRANG**, *a.* Strong. Used in the North of England.
- STRANGE**, *a.* [Fr. *étrange*; It. *strano*; Sp. *extraño*.] 1. Foreign; belonging to another country; [L. *u.*] 2. Not domestic; belonging to others; [nearly obs.] 3. New; not before known, heard or seen. 4. Wonderful; causing surprise; exciting curiosity. 5. Odd; unusual; irregular; not according to the common way. 6. Remote; [L. *u.*] 7. Uncommon; unusual. 8. Unacquainted. 9. Strange is sometimes uttered by way of exclamation.
- † **STRANGE**, *v. t.* To alienate; to estrange.
- † **STRANGE**, *v. i.* 1. To wonder; to be astonished. 2. To be estranged or alienated.
- STRANGELY**, *adv.* 1. With some relation to foreigners; [obs.] 2. Wonderfully; in a manner or degree to excite surprise or wonder.
- STRANGENESS**, *n.* 1. Foreignness; the state of belonging to another country. 2. Distance in behavior; reserve; coldness; forbidding manner. 3. Remoteness from common manners or notions; uncouthness. 4. Alienation of mind; estrangement; mutual dislike; [obs., or L. *u.*] 5. Wonderfulness; the power of exciting surprise and wonder; uncommonness that raises wonder by novelty.
- STRANGER**, *n.* [Fr. *étranger*.] 1. A foreigner; one who belongs to another country. 2. One of another town, city, state or province in the same country. 3. One unknown. 4. One unacquainted. 5. A guest; a visitor. 6. One not admitted to any communication or fellowship.—7. In law, one not privy or party to an act.
- † **STRANGER**, *v. t.* To estrange; to alienate. *Shak.*
- STRANGLE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *étrangler*; It. *strangolare*; L. *strangulo*.] 1. To choke; to suffocate; to destroy life by stopping respiration. 2. To suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance.
- STRANGLER**, *pp.* Choked; suffocated; suppressed.
- STRANGLER**, *n.* One who strangles.
- STRANGLES**, *n.* Swellings in a horse's throat.
- STRANGLING**, *ppr.* Choking; suffocating.
- STRANGLING**, *n.* The act of destroying life by stopping respiration.
- STRANGU-LA-TED**, *a.* Compressed.
- STRANGU-LA-TION**, *n.* [Fr.; L. *strangulatio*.] 1. The act of strangling; the act of destroying life by stopping respiration; suffocation. 2. That kind of suffocation which is common to women in hysterics; also, the straitening or compression of the intestines in hernia. *Cyc.*
- STRANGUROUS**, *a.* Denoting the pain of stranguary. *Cheyne*.
- STRANGURY**, *n.* [L. *stranguria*; Gr. *εραγγυρῖα*.] Literally, a discharge of urine by drops; a difficulty of discharging urine, attended with pain.
- STRAP**, *n.* [D. *strap*; Dan., Sw. *strap*; Sax. *strapp*.] 1. A long, narrow slip of cloth or leather, of various forms, for various uses.—2. In botany, the flat part of the corolla in ligulate flowers; also, an appendage to the leaf in some grasses.
- STRAP**, *v. t.* 1. To beat or chastise with a strap. 2. To fasten or bind with a strap. 3. To rub on a strap for sharpening, as a razor.
- STRAP-PADO**, *n.* [It. *strappata*.] A military punishment formerly practiced. *Shak.*
- STRAP-PADO**, *v. t.* To torture. *Milton*.
- STRAPPING**, *ppr.* 1. Drawing on a strap, as a razor. 2. Binding with a strap. 3. *a.* Tall; lusty.
- STRAP-SHAPED**, *a.* In botany, ligulate.
- STRATA**, *n. plu.* [See **STRATUM**.] Beds; layers; as, strata of sand, clay or coal.
- STRATA-GEM**, *n.* [L. *stratagemā*; Fr. *stratagème*; It. *stratagemma*.] 1. An artifice, particularly in war; a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy. 2. Any artifice a trick by which some advantage is intended to be obtained.
- † **STRATA-GEMICAL**, *a.* Full of stratagems. *Swift*.
- STRATEGE**, *n.* [Gr. *στρατηγός*.] An Athenian general.
- STRATEGUS**, *n.* officer. *Mitford*.
- † **STRATH**, *n.* [W. *gstrad*.] A vale, bottom or low ground between hills.
- STRATI-FICATION**, *n.* 1. The process by which substances in the earth have been formed into strata or layers. 2. The state of being formed into layers in the earth. 3. The act of laying in strata.
- STRATI-FIED**, *pp.* Formed into a layer.
- STRATI-FY**, *v. t.* [Fr. *stratifier*, from L. *stratum*.] 1. To form into a layer, as substances in the earth. 2. To lay in strata.
- STRATI-FY-ING**, *ppr.* Arranging in a layer.
- STRATOERACY**, *n.* [Gr. *στρατος* and *κράτος*.] A military government; government by military chiefs and an army. *Guthrie*.
- † **STRATOGRAPHY**, *n.* [Gr. *στρατος* and *γραφία*.] Description of armies, or what belongs to an army.
- STRATUM**, *n.; plu.* STRATUMS, or STRATA. The latter is most common. [L.] 1. In geology and mineralogy, a layer; any species of earth, sand, coal and the like, arranged in a flat form, distinct from the adjacent matter. 2. A bed or layer artificially made.
- † **STRAUGHT**, *pp.* for stretched. *Chaucer*
- STRAW**, *n.* [Sax. *strow*; G. *stroh*; D. *stroo*; Dan. *straae*; Sw. *strå*.] 1. The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, &c. chiefly of wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat and peas. 2. A mass of the stalks of certain species of grain when cut, and after being thrashed. 3. Any thing proverbially worthless.
- STRAW**, *v. t.* To spread or scatter. See **STREW** and **STROW**.
- STRAW-BERRY**, *n.* [Straw and berry; Sax. *straw-berie*.] A plant and its fruit, of the genus *fragaria*.
- STRAW-BERY-TREE**, *n.* An evergreen tree.
- STRAW-BUILT**, *a.* Constructed of straw.
- STRAW-COLOR**, *n.* The color of dry straw; a beautiful yellowish color.
- STRAW-COLORED**, *a.* Of a light yellow, the color of dry straw.
- STRAW-CUT-TER**, *n.* An instrument to cut straw for fodder.
- STRAW-DRAIN**, *n.* A drain filled with straw.
- STRAW-STUFFED**, *a.* Stuffed with straw. *Hall*.
- STRAW-WORM**, *n.* [Straw and worm.] A worm bred in straw.
- STRAWY**, *a.* 1. Made of straw; consisting of straw. *Boyle*. 2. Like straw; light.
- STRAY**, *v. i.* [Sax. *stragan*, *stragan*; G. *streichen*.] 1. To wander, as from a direct course; to deviate or go out of the way. 2. To wander from company, or from the proper limits. 3. To rove; to wander from the path of duty or rectitude; to err; to deviate. 4. To wander; to rove at large; to play free and unconfined. 5. To wander; to run a serpentine course.
- † **STRAY**, *v. t.* To mislead. *Shak.*
- STRAY**, *n.* 1. Any domestic animal that has left an enclosure and wanders at large, or is lost. 2. The act of wandering; [little used.]
- STRAYER**, *n.* A wanderer. [Little used.]
- STRAYING**, *ppr.* Wandering; roving; departing.
- STREAK**, *n.* [Sax. *strica*, *strie*; G. *streich* and *streich*; D. *streck*.] 1. A line or long mark of a different color from the ground; a stripe.—2. In a ship, a uniform range of planks on the side or bottom; sometimes pronounced *strake*. *Mar. Dict.*
- STREAK**, *v. t.* 1. To form streaks or stripes in; to stripe; to variegate with lines of a different color or of different colors. 2. To stretch; [not elegant.] *Chapman*.
- STREAK**, *v. i.* To run swiftly. [Vulgar in N. England.]
- STREAKED**, *pp.* Marked or variegated with stripes of a different color.
- STREAKING**, *ppr.* Making streaks in.
- STREAKY**, *a.* Having stripes; striped; variegated with lines of a different color.
- STREAM**, *n.* [Sax. *stream*; G. *strom*; D. *stroom*; Dan. *ström*; Sw. *ström*.] 1. A current of water or other fluid; a liquid substance flowing in a line or course either on the earth, as a river or brook, or from a vessel or other reservoir or fountain. 2. A river, brook or rivulet. 3. A current of water in the ocean. 4. A current of melted metal or other substance. 5. Any thing issuing from a source and moving with a continued succession

- of parts. 6. A continued current or course; [*obs.*] 7. A current of air or gas, or of light. 8. Current; drift; or of opinions or manners. 9. Water.
- STREAM**, *v. i.* 1. To flow; to move or run in a continuous current. 2. To emit; to pour out in abundance. 3. To issue with continuance, not by fits. 4. To issue or shoot in streaks. 5. To extend; to stretch in a long line.
- STREAM**, *v. t.* To mark with colors or embroidery in long tracts.
- STREAMER**, *n.* An ensign or flag; a pennon extended or flowing in the wind; a poetic use of the word.
- STREAMING**, *ppr.* 1. Flowing; running in a current. 2. Emitting; pouring out in abundance. 3. Flowing; floating loosely, as a flag.
- STREAMLET**, *n.* A small stream; a rivulet; a rill.
- STREAM-TIN**, *n.* Particles or masses of tin found beneath the surface of alluvial ground. *Encyc.*
- STREAMY**, *a.* 1. Abounding with running water. 2. Flowing with a current or streak. *Pope.*
- † **STREEK**, *v. t.* [*Sax. streccan.*] To lay out, as a dead body.
- STREET**, *n.* [*Sax. strate, strete*; *G. strasse*; *D. straat*; *Sw. stråt*; *Dan. stræde*; *It. strada*; *Sp. estrada.*] 1. Properly, a paved way or road; but in usage, any way or road in a city, chiefly a main way, in distinction from a lane or alley.—2. Among the people of *New England*, any public highway.—3. *Streets*, plural, any public way, road or place.
- STREET-WALK-ER**, *n.* [*street* and *walk.*] A common prostitute that offers herself to sale in the streets.
- STREET-WARD**, *n.* [*street* and *ward.*] Formerly, an officer who had the care of the streets. *Covel.*
- † **STREIGHT**, *n.* A narrow. See **STRAIT**.
- † **STREIGHT**, *adv.* Strictly. See **STRAIT**.
- † **STRENE**, *n.* Race; offspring. *Chaucer.*
- † **STRENGTH**, *n.* [*Sax. strength, from streng, strong.*] 1. That property or quality of an animal body by which it is enabled to move itself or other bodies. We say, a man has strength to lift a weight, or to draw it. This quality is called also *power* and *force*. But *force* is also used to denote the effect of strength exerted, or the quantity of motion. *Strength*, in this sense, is positive, or the power of producing positive motion or action, and is opposed to *weakness*. 2. Firmness; solidity or toughness; the quality of bodies by which they sustain the application of force without breaking or yielding. 3. Power or vigor of any kind. 4. Power of resisting attacks; fastness. 5. Support; that which supports; that which supplies strength; security. 6. Power of mind; intellectual force; the power of any faculty. 7. Spirit; animation. 8. Force of writing; vigor; nervous diction. 9. Vividness. 10. Spirit; the quality of any liquor which has the power of affecting the taste, or of producing sensible effects on other bodies. 11. The virtue or spirit of any vegetable, or of its juices or qualities. 12. Legal or moral force; validity; the quality of binding, uniting or securing. 13. Vigor; natural force. 14. That which supports; confidence. 15. Amount of force, military or naval; an army or navy; number of troops or ships well appointed. 16. Soundness; force; the quality that convinces, persuades or commands assent. 17. Vehemence; force proceeding from motion and proportioned to it. 18. Degree of brightness or vividness. 19. Fortification; fortress; [*obs.*] 20. Support; maintenance of power; [*obs.*]
- † **STRENGTH**, *v. t.* To strengthen.
- † **STRENGTHEN**, (*strength'n*) *v. t.* 1. To make strong or stronger; to add strength to, either physical, legal or moral. 2. To confirm; to establish. 3. To animate; to encourage; to fix in resolution. 4. To cause to increase in power or security.
- STRENGTHEN**, *v. i.* To grow strong or stronger.
- STRENGTH-EN-ER**, *n.* 1. That which increases strength.—2. In medicine, something which, taken into the system, increases the action and energy of the vital powers.
- STRENGTHEN-ING**, *ppr.* Increasing strength, physical or moral; confirming; animating.
- STRENGTHLESS**, *a.* 1. Wanting strength; destitute of power. 2. Wanting spirit; [*L. u.*] *Boyle.*
- STRENUOUS**, *a.* [*L. strenuus*; *It. strenuo.*] 1. Eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous; ardent. 2. Bold and active; valiant, intrepid and ardent.
- STRENUOUS-LY**, *adv.* 1. With eager and pressing zeal; ardently. 2. Boldly; vigorously; actively.
- STRENUOUS-NESS**, *n.* Eagerness; earnestness; active zeal; ardor in pursuit of an object.
- STREPENT**, *a.* [*L. strepens.*] Noisy; loud. [*Little used.*] *Shenstone.*
- STREPEROUS**, *a.* [*L. strepo.*] Loud; boisterous. [*L. u.*]
- STRESS**, *n.* [*W. trais, treisau*; *fr. traise.*] 1. Force; urgency; pressure; importance; that which bears with most weight. 2. Force or violence. 3. Force; violence; strain.
- STRESS**, *v. t.* To press; to urge; to distress; to put to difficulties. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*
- STRETCH**, *v. t.* [*Sax. streccan*; *D. str-ekken*; *G. strecken*; *Dan. strækker.*] 1. To draw out to greater length; to extend in a line. 2. To extend in breadth. 3. To spread; to expand. 4. To reach; to extend. 5. To spread; to display. 6. To draw or pull out in length; to strain. 7. To make tense; to strain. 8. To extend mentally. 9. To exaggerate; to extend too far.
- STRETCH**, *v. i.* 1. To be extended; to be drawn out in length or in breadth, or both. 2. To be extended; to spread. 3. To stretch to, is to reach. 4. To be extended or to bear extension without breaking, as elastic substances. 5. To sally beyond the truth; to exaggerate.—6. In navigation, to sail; to direct a course. 7. To make violent efforts in running.
- STRETCH**, *n.* 1. Extension in length or in breadth; reach. 2. Effort; struggle; strain. 3. Force of body; straining. 4. Utmost extent of meaning. 5. Utmost reach of power.—6. In sailing, a tack; the reach or extent of progress one tack. 7. Course; direction.
- STRETCHED**, *ppr.* Drawn out in length; extended; extended to the utmost.
- STRETCHER**, *n.* 1. He or that which stretches. 2. A term in bricklaying. 3. A piece of timber in building. 4. A narrow piece of plank placed across a boat for the rowers to set their feet against.
- STRETCHING**, *ppr.* Drawing out in length; extending; spreading; exerting force.
- * **STREW**, *v. t.* [*Goth. strawan*; *Sax. streowan, streowan*; *G. streuen*; *D. strooien*; *Dan. strøve*; *Sw. strö.*] To scatter; to spread by scattering; always applied to dry substances separable into parts or particles. 1. To spread by being scattered over. 3. To scatter loosely.
- * **STREWED**, *ppr.* 1. Scattered; spread by scattering. 2. Covered or sprinkled with something scattered.
- * **STREWING**, *ppr.* Scattering; spreading over.
- * **STREWING**, *n.* 1. The act of scattering or spreading over. 2. Any thing fit to be strewed. *Shak.*
- * † **STREWMENT**, *n.* Any thing scattered in desecration.
- STRIFE**, *n. plu.* [*L.*] In natural history, small channels in the shells of cockles and in other substances.
- STRUATE**, *a.* 1. Formed with small channels; striated. 2. In botany, streaked; striated or scored with superficial or very slender lines; marked with fine parallel lines.
- STRUATURE**, *n.* Disposition of strim. *Woodward.*
- † **STRICK**, *n.* [*Gr. στριξ*; *L. strix.*] A bird of ill omen.
- STRICKEN**, *ppr.* of *strike*. 1. Struck; smitten. *Spenser.* 2. Advanced; worn; far gone; [*obs.*]
- STRICKLE**, *n.* 1. A strike; an instrument to strike with to a level with the measure. [In the United States, the word *strike* is used.] 2. An instrument for washing sythes.
- STRICT**, *a.* [*L. strictus.*] 1. Strained; drawn close tight; as, a strict embrace. 2. Tense; not relaxed. 3. Exact; accurate; rigorously nice. 4. Severe; rigorously governed or governing by exact rules; observing exact rules. 5. Rigorous; not mild or indulgent. 6. Confined; limited; not with latitude.
- STRICTLY**, *adv.* 1. Closely; tightly. 2. Exactly; with nice accuracy. 3. Positively. 4. Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence.
- STRICTNESS**, *n.* 1. Closeness; tightness; opposed to laxity. 2. Exactness in the observance of rules, rites and the like; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity or precision. 3. Rigor; severity.
- STRICTURE**, *n.* [*L. strictura.*] 1. A stroke; a glance; a touch. 2. A touch of criticism; critical remark; censure. 3. A drawing; a spasmodic or other muscular contraction of any passage of the body.
- STRIDE**, *n.* [*Sax. stræde.*] A long step. *Swift.*
- STRIDE**, *v. i.*; pret. *strid, stride*; pp. *strid, stridden.* To walk with long steps. 2. To straddle.
- STRIDE**, *v. t.* To pass over at a step. *Arbutnot.*
- STRIDING**, *ppr.* Walking with long steps; passing over at a step.
- STRIDOR**, *n.* [*L.*] A harsh, creaking noise, or a creak.
- STRIDULOUS**, *a.* [*L. stridulus.*] Making a small, loud sound, or a creaking. *Bronn.*
- STRIPE**, *n.* [*Norm. estreif.*] 1. Exertion or contention for superiority; contest of emulation, either by intellectual or physical efforts. 2. Contention in anger or enmity; contest; struggle for victory; quarrel or war. 3. Opposition; contrariety; contrast. 4. The agitation produced by different qualities; [*little used.*]
- STRIFEFUL**, *a.* Contentious; discordant. *Spenser.*
- † **STRIGMENT**, *n.* [*L. strigmentum.*] Scraping; that which is scraped off. *Bronn.*
- STRIGOUS**, *a.* [*L. strigosus.*] In botany, a strigose leaf is one set with stiff, lanceolate bristles.
- STRIKE**, *v. t.*; pret. *struck*; pp. *struck and stricken*; but *struck* is in the most common use. *Struck* is wholly obsolete. [*Sax. astrican*; *D. stryken*; *G. stricken.*] 1. To

touch or hit with some force, either with the hand or an instrument; to give a blow to. 2. To dash; to throw with a quick motion. 3. To stamp; to impress; to coin. 4. To thrust into; to cause to enter or penetrate. 5. To punish; to afflict. 6. To cause to sound; to notify by sound.—7. In seamanship, to lower; to let down; as, to strike sail. 8. To impress strongly; to affect sensibly with strong emotion. 9. To make and ratify. 10. To produce by a sudden action. 11. To affect in some particular manner by a sudden impression or impulse. 12. To level a measure of grain, salt or the like, by scraping off with a straight instrument what is above the level of the top. 13. To lade into a cooler. 14. To be advanced or worn with age; used in the participle. 15. To run on; to ground, as a ship.—To strike up, 1. To cause to sound; to begin to beat. 2. To begin to sing or play.—To strike off, 1. To erase from an account; to deduct. 2. To impress; to print. 3. To separate by a blow or any sudden action.—To strike out, 1. To produce by collision; to force out. 2. To blot out; to efface; to erase. 3. To form something new by a quick effort; to devise; to invent; to contrive.

STRIKE, *v. i.* 1. To make a quick blow or thrust. 2. To hit; to collide; to dash against; to clash. 3. To sound by percussion; to be struck. 4. To make an attack. 5. To hit; to touch; to act on by appulse. 6. To sound with blows. 7. To run upon; to be stranded. 8. To pass with a quick or strong effect; to dart; to penetrate. 9. To lower a flag or colors in token of respect, or to signify a surrender of the ship to an enemy. 10. To break forth; [obs.]—To strike in, to enter suddenly; also, to recede from the surface, as an eruption; to disappear.—To strike in with, to conform to; to suit itself to; to join with at once.—To strike out, to wander; to make a sudden excursion.—To strike, among workmen in manufactories, in England, is to quit work in a body or by combination, in order to compel their employers to raise their wages.

STRIKE, *n.* 1. An instrument with a straight edge for leveling a measure of grain, salt and the like, for scraping off what is above the level of the top. *America.* 2. A bushel; four pecks; [*local.*] *Texas.* 3. A measure of four bushels or half a quarter; [*local.*]—Strike of flax, a handful that may be hauled at once; [*local.*]

STRIKE-BLOCK, *n.* [*strike and block.*] A plane shorter than a jointer, used for shooting a short joint. *Mozen.*

STRICKER, *n.* 1. One that strikes, or that which strikes.—2. In Scripture, a quarrelsome man. *Tit. i.*

STRIKING, *ppr.* 1. Hitting with a blow; impressing; imprinting; punishing; lowering, as sails or a mast, &c. 2. *a.* Affecting with strong emotions; surprising; forcible; impressive. 3. Strong; exact; adapted to make impression.

STRIKING-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to affect or surprise; forcibly; strongly; impressively.

STRIKING-NESS, *n.* The quality of affecting or surprising.

STRING, *n.* [*Sax. string; D., Dan. streng; G. strang.*] 1. A small rope, line or cord, or a slender strip of leather or other like substance, used for fastening or tying things. 2. A ribbon. 3. A thread on which any thing is filed; and hence, a line of things. 4. The chord of a musical instrument, as of a harpsichord, harp or violin. 5. A fibre, as of a plant. 6. A nerve or tendon of an animal body. 7. The line or cord of a bow. 8. A series of things connected or following in succession; any concatenation of things.—9. In ship-building, the highest range of planks in a ship's ceiling, or that between the gunwale and the upper edge of the upper deck ports. *Mar. Dict.* 10. The tough substance that unites the two parts of the pericarp of leguminous plants.—To have two strings to the bow, to have two expedients; to have a double advantage, or to have two views.

STRING, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *strung*. 1. To furnish with strings. 2. To put in tune a stringed instrument. 3. To file; to put on a line. 4. To make tense; to strengthen. 5. To deprive of strings.

STRINGED, *a.* 1. Having strings. 2. Produced by strings.

† **STRINGENT**, for *astrigent*, binding. *Thomson.*

STRING-HALT, *n.* [*string and halt.*] A sudden twitching of the hinder leg of a horse, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hough.

STRINGING, *ppr.* Furnishing with strings; putting in tune; filing; making tense; depriving of strings.

STRINGLESS, *a.* Having no strings. *Shak.*

STRINGY, *a.* 1. Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous; filamentous. 2. Ropy; viscid; gluey; that may be drawn into a thread.

STRIP, *v. t.* [*G. streifen; D. streepen; Dan. striber and stripper; Sax. bestrypan.*] 1. To pull or tear off, as a covering. 2. To deprive of a covering; to skin; to peel. 3. To deprive; to bereave; to make destitute. 4. To divest. 5. To rob; to plunder. 6. To bereave; to de-

prive; to impoverish. 7. To deprive; to make bare by cutting, grazing or other means. 8. To pull off husks; to husk. *America.* 9. To press out the last milk at a milking. 10. To unrig. 11. To pare off the surface of land in strips, and turn over the strips upon the adjoining surface.

STRIP, *n.* [*G. streif; D. streep; Dan. stribe.*] 1. A narrow piece, comparatively long. 2. [*Norm. estrappe.*] Waste, in a legal sense; destruction of fences, buildings, timber, &c. *Massachusetts.*

STRIPE, *n.* 1. A line or long narrow division of any thing, of a different color from the ground. 2. A strip or long narrow piece attached to something of a different color. 3. The weal or long narrow mark discolored by a lash or rod. 4. A stroke made with a lash, whipl, rod, strap or scourge. 5. Affliction; punishment; sufferings.

STRIPE, *v. t.* 1. To make stripes; to form with lines of different colors; to variegate with stripes. 2. To strike; to lash; [*little used.*]

STRIPED, *pp.* 1. Formed with lines of different colors. 2. *a.* Having stripes of different colors.

STRIPPING, *ppr.* Forming with stripes.

STRIPPLING, *n.* [*from strip, stripe.*] A youth in the state of adolescence, or just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad.

STRIPPED, *pp.* Pulled or torn off; peeled; skinned; deprived; divested; made naked; impoverished; husked.

STRIPPER, *n.* One that strips.

STRIPPING, *ppr.* Pulling off; peeling; skinning; flaying; depriving; divesting; husking.

STRIPPINGS, *n.* The last milk drawn from a cow at a milking. *Grosc. New England.*

STRIVE, *v. i.*; pret. *strive*; pp. *striven*. [*G. streben; D. streoven; Sw. sträfa; Dan. stræber.*] 1. To make efforts; to use exertions; to endeavor with earnestness; to labor hard. 2. To contend; to contest; to struggle in opposition to another; to be in contention or dispute. 3. To oppose by contrariety of qualities. 4. To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate; to contend in excellence.

STRIVER, *n.* One that strives or contends; one who makes efforts of body or mind.

STRIVING, *ppr.* Making efforts; exerting the powers of body or mind with earnestness; contending.

STRIVING, *n.* The act of making efforts; contest; contention.

STRIVING-LY, *adv.* With earnest efforts; with struggles.

STROBIL, *n.* [*L. strobilus.*] In botany, a pericarp formed from an ament by the hardening of the scales.

STROBILIFORM, *a.* [*L. strobilus and form.*] Shaped like a strobil, as a spike.

STRÖCAL, *n.* An instrument used by glass-makers to STRÖKAL, } empty the metal from one pot to another.

† **STROKE**, or † **STRÖOK**, for *struck*.

STROKE, *n.* [*from strike.*] 1. A blow; the striking of one body against another. 2. A hostile blow or attack. 3. A sudden attack of disease or affliction; calamity. 4. A fatal attack. 5. The sound of the clock. 6. The touch of a pencil. 7. A touch; a masterly effort. 8. An effort suddenly or unexpectedly produced. 9. Power; efficacy. 10. Series of operations; as, to carry on a great stroke in business; [*a common use of the word.*] 11. A dash in writing or printing; a line; a touch of the pen.—12. In seamen's language, the sweep of an oar.

STROKE, *v. t.* [*Sax. stracan; Sw. stryka.*] 1. To rub gently with the hand by way of expressing kindness or tenderness; to soothe. 2. To rub gently in one direction. 3. To make smooth.

STRÖKED, *pp.* Rubbed gently with the hand.

STRÖKER, *n.* One who strokes; one who pretends to cure by stroking.

STRÖKESMAN, *n.* In rowing, the man who rows the aft-most oar, and whose stroke is to be followed by the rest.

STRÖKING, *ppr.* Rubbing gently with the hand.

STRÖLL, *v. i.* [*formed, probably, on troll, roll.*] To rove; to wander on foot; to ramble idly or leisurely.

STRÖLL, *n.* A wandering on foot; a walking idly and leisurely.

STRÖLLER, *n.* One who strolls; a vagabond; a vagrant.

Swift.

STRÖLLING, *ppr.* Roving idly; rambling on foot.

STRÖMBITE, *n.* A petrified shell.

STRÖND, *n.* The beach. [*Little used.*] See **STRAND**.

STRONG, *a.* [*Sax. strong, strang, or streng; from the latter is formed strength; G. strenge; D., Dan. streng; Sw. sträng.*] 1. Having physical, active power, or great physical power; having the power of exerting great bodily force; vigorous. 2. Having physical, passive power; force; having ability to bear or endure; firm; solid. 3. Well fortified; able to sustain attacks; not easily subdued or taken. 4. Having great military or naval force; powerful. 5. Having great wealth, means or resources. 6. Moving with rapidity; violent; forcible; impetuous. 7. Hale; sound; robust. 8. Powerful; forcible; cogent, adapted to make a deep or effectual impression on the

- mind or imagination. 9. Ardent; eager; zealous; earnestly engaged. 10. Having virtues of great efficacy; or having a particular quality in a great degree. 11. Full of spirit; intoxicating. 12. Affecting the sight forcibly. 13. Affecting the taste forcibly. 14. Affecting the smell powerfully. 15. Not of easy digestion; solid. 16. Well established; firm; not easily overthrown or altered. 17. Violent; vehement; earnest. 18. Able; furnished with abilities. 19. Having great force of mind, of intellect or of any faculty. 20. Having great force; comprising much in few words. 21. Bright; glaring; vivid. 22. Powerful to the extent of force named.
- STRONGER**, *a. comp. of strong.* Having more strength.
- STRONGEST**, *a. superl. of strong.* Having most strength.
- STRONG-FIST-ED**, *a. [strong and fist.]* Having a strong hand; muscular. *Arbutnot.*
- STRONG-HAND**, *n. [strong and hand.]* Violence; force; power. *Raleigh.*
- STRONG-HÖLD**, *n. [strong and hold.]* A fastness; a fort; a fortified place; a place of security.
- STRONGLY**, *adv. 1.* With strength; with great force or power; forcibly. 2. Firmly; in a manner to resist attack. 3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly.
- STRONG-SET**, *a.* Firmly set or compacted.
- † **STRONG-WATER**, *n.* Distilled or ardent spirit.
- STRONTIAN**, *n. [from Strontian, in Argyleshire.]* An earth which, when pure and dry, is perfectly white, and resembles barytes.
- STRONTIAN**, or **STRONTITIC**, *a.* Pertaining to strontian.
- STRONTIAN-ITE**, *n.* Carbonate of strontian, a mineral.
- STRONTIUM**, *n.* The base of strontian. *Davy*
- † **STROOK**, for *struck*.
- STROP**, *n. 1.* A strap. This orthography is particularly used for a strip of leather used for sharpening razors and giving them a fine, smooth edge; a razor-strop. 2. [Sp. *estropo.*] A piece of rope spliced into a circular wreath, and put round a block for hanging it.
- STRÖPHE**, { *n. [Fr. strophe; It. strofa, strofe.]* In Greek
STRÖPHY, } *poetry, a stanza; the first member of a poem.*
- † **STROUT**, *v. i. [for strut.]* To swell; to puff out. *Bacon.*
- STROVE**, *pret. of strive.*
- STRÖW** is only a different orthography of *strew*. See *STREW*.
- † **STRÖWL**, for *stroll*. See *STROLL*.
- † **STROY**, for *destroy*. See *DESTROY*.
- STRUCK**, *pret. and pp. of strike.* See *STRIKE*.
- † **STRUCKEN**, the old *pp. of strike*.
- STRUCTURE**, *n. [Fr.; L. structura.] 1.* Act of building; practice of erecting buildings; [rarely used.] 2. Manner of building; form; make; construction. 3. Manner of organization of animals and vegetables, &c. 4. A building of any kind, but chiefly a building of some size or of magnificence; an edifice.—5. In *mineralogy*, the particular arrangement of the integral particles or molecules of a mineral.
- STRUDE**, or **STRODE**, *n.* A stock of breeding mares. *Bailey.*
- STRUGGLE**, *v. i. [This word may be formed on the root of stretch, right, &c. In W. ystreiglaw is to turn.] 1.* Properly, to strive, or to make efforts with a twisting or with contortions of the body. 2. To use great efforts; to labor hard; to strive; to contend. 3. To labor in pain or anguish; to be in agony; to labor in any kind of difficulty or distress.
- STRUGGLE**, *n. 1.* Great labor; forcible effort to obtain an object, or to avoid an evil; properly, a violent effort with contortions of the body. 2. Contest; contention; strife. 3. Agony; contortions of extreme distress.
- STRUGGLER**, *n.* One who struggles, strives or contends.
- STRUGGLING**, *ppr.* Making great efforts; using violent exertions; affected with contortions.
- STRUGGLING**, *n.* The act of striving; vehement or earnest effort.
- STKÖMA**, *n. [L.]* A glandular swelling; scrofula; the king's evil; a wen. *Wiseman. Coze.*
- STRÖMOUS**, *a.* Having swellings in the glands; scrofulous. *Wiseman.*
- STRUMPET**, *n. [Ir. stribrid, stripach.]* A prostitute.
- STRUMPET**, *a.* Like a strumpet; false; inconstant.
- STRUMPET**, *v. t.* To debauch. *Shak.*
- STRUNG**, *pret. of string.*
- STRUT**, *v. i. [G. strotzen; Dan. strutter.] 1.* To walk with a lofty, proud gait and erect head; to walk with affected dignity. 2. To swell; to proterberate; [obs.]
- † **STRUT**, *v. t.* To swell out; to make tumid.
- STRUT**, *n.* A lofty, proud step or walk, with the head erect; affectation of dignity in walking.
- STRÖTHIOUS**, *a. [L. struthio.]* Pertaining to or like the ostrich.
- STRUTTER**, *n.* One who struts. *Swift.*
- STRUTTING**, *ppr.* Walking with a lofty gait.
- STRUTTING**, *n.* The act of walking with a proud gait.
- STRUTTING-LY**, *adv.* With a proud, lofty step.
- STRUCINI-A**, *n.* An alkaline substance.
- STUB**, *n. [Sax. steb; Dan. stub; Sw. stubbe.] 1.* The stump of a tree; that part of the stem of a tree which remains fixed in the earth when the tree is cut down. 2. A log; a block; [obs.]
- STUB**, *v. t. 1.* To grub up by the roots; to extirpate. 2. To strike the toes against a stump, stone or other fixed object. *New England.*
- STUBBED**, *a. [Sw. stubbig.] 1.* Short and thick, like something truncated; blunt; obtuse. 2. Hardy; not nice or delicate. *Berkley.*
- STUBBED-NESS**, *n.* Bluntness; obtuseness.
- STUBBLE**, *n. [D., G. stoppel; Sw. stubb; L. stipula.]* The stumps of wheat, rye, barley, oats or buckwheat, left in the ground; the part of the stalk left by the scythe or sickle.
- STUBBLE-GOOSE**, *n.* A goose fed among stubble.
- STUBBLE-RAKE**, *n.* A rake with long teeth for mowing together stubble.
- STUBBORN**, *a. [from stub.] 1.* Unreasonably obstinate; inflexibly fixed in opinion; not to be moved or persuaded by reasons; inflexible. 2. Persevering; persisting; steady; constant. 3. Stiff; not flexible. 4. Hardy; firm; enduring without complaint. 5. Harsh; rugged; [l. u.] 6. Refractory; not easily melted or worked. 7. Refractory; obstinately resisting command, the goad or the whip.
- STUBBORN-LY**, *adv.* Obstinate; inflexibly.
- STUBBORN-NESS**, *n. 1.* Perverse and unreasonable obstinacy; inflexibility; contumacy. 2. Stiffness; want of pliancy. 3. Refractoriness, as of ores.
- STUBBY**, *a. [from stub.] 1.* Abounding with stubs. 2. Short and thick; short and strong. *Green.*
- STUB-NAIL**, *n.* A nail broken off; a short, thick nail.
- STUCO**, *n. [It.; Fr. stuc; Sp. estuco.] 1.* A fine plaster composed of lime, sand, whitening and pounded marble, used for covering walls, &c. 2. Work made of stucco.
- STUCO**, *v. t.* To plaster; to overlay with fine plaster.
- STUCOED**, *pp.* Overlaid with stucco.
- STUCO-ING**, *ppr.* Plastering with stucco.
- STUCK**, *pret. and pp. of stick.* *Pope.*
- † **STUCK**, *n.* A thrust. *Shak.*
- STUCKLE**, *n. [from stook.]* A number of sheaves set together in the field. [Scottish.]
- STUD**, *n. [Sax. stod, stude; Ice. stod; D. stat; Sw. stöd.] 1.* In *building*, a small piece of timber or joist inserted in the sills and beams, between the posts, to support the beams or other main timbers. 2. A nail with a large head, inserted in work chiefly for ornament; an ornamental knob. 3. A collection of breeding horses and mares; or the place where they are kept. 4. A button for a shirt sleeve.
- STUD**, *v. t. 1.* To adorn with shining studs or knobs. 2. To set with detached ornaments or prominent objects.
- STUDDED**, *pp. 1.* Adorned with studs. 2. Set with detached ornaments.
- STUDDING**, *ppr.* Setting or adorning with studs.
- STUDDING-SAIL**, *n.* In *navigation*, a sail that is set beyond the skirts of the principal sails. *Mar. Dict.*
- STUDENT**, *n. [L. studens, studeo.] 1.* A person engaged in study; one who is devoted to learning, either in a seminary or in private; a scholar. 2. A man devoted to books; a bookish man. 3. One who studies or examines.
- STUD-HORSE**, *n. [Sax. stod-hors; Low L. stoterius.]* A breeding horse; a horse kept for propagating his kind.
- STUDIED**, *pp. [from study.] 1.* Read; closely examined; read with diligence and attention; well considered. 2. *a.* Learned; well versed in any branch of learning; qualified by study. 3. Premeditated. 4. Having a particular inclination; [obs.]
- † **STUDIED-LY**, *adv.* With care and attention. *Life of Mede.*
- STUDI-ER**, *n. [from study.]* One who studies; a student.
- * **STUDI-IOUS**, *a. [Fr. studieux; L. studiosus.] 1.* Given to books or to learning; devoted to the acquisition of knowledge from books. 2. Contemplative; given to thought, or to the examination of subjects by contemplation. 3. Diligent; eager to discover something, or to effect some object. 4. Attentive to; careful; with of. 5. Planned with study; deliberate. 6. Favorable to study; suitable for thought and contemplation.
- * **STUDI-IOUS-LY**, *adv. 1.* With study; with close attention to books. 2. With diligent contemplation. 3. Diligently; with zeal and earnestness. 4. Carefully; attentively.
- * **STUDI-IOUS-NESS**, *n.* The habit or practice of study; addictedness to books.
- STUDY**, *n. [Fr. etude; L. studium.] 1.* Literally, a setting of the mind or thoughts upon a subject; hence, application of mind to books, to arts or science, or to any subject, for the purpose of learning what is not before known. 2. Attention; meditation; contrivance. 3. Any particular branch of learning that is studied. 4. Subject of studies

Mon. 5. A building or an apartment devoted to study or to literary employment. 6. Deep cogitation; perplexity; [*little used.*] 7. A sketch by an artist.

STUDY, v. t. [*L. studere.*] 1. To fix the mind closely upon a subject; to muse; to dwell upon in thought. 2. To apply the mind to books. 3. To endeavor diligently.

STUDY, v. t. 1. To apply the mind to; to read and examine for the purpose of learning and understanding. 2. To consider attentively; to examine closely. 3. To form or arrange by previous thought; to con over; or to commit to memory.

STUFF, n. [*D. stof; stoffe; G. stoff; Dan. stöv; Sw. stoft.*] 1. A mass of matter, indefinitely; or a collection of substances. 2. The matter of which any thing is formed; materials. 3. Furniture; goods; domestic vessels in general; [*nearly obs.*] 4. That which fills any thing. 5. Essence; elemental part. 6. A medicine; [*vulgar.*] 7. Cloth; fabrics of the loom; as, woolen stuffs. 8. Matter or thing; particularly, that which is trifling or worthless.—9. Among seamen, a melted mass of turpentine, tallow, &c. with which the masts, sides and bottom of a ship are smeared.

STUFF, v. t. 1. To fill. 2. To fill very full; to crowd. 3. To thrust in; to crowd; to press. 4. To fill by being put into any thing. 5. To swell or cause to bulge out by putting something in. 6. To fill with something improper. 7. To obstruct, as any of the organs. 8. To fill meat with seasoning. 9. To fill the skin of a dead animal for presenting and preserving his form. 10. To form by filling.

STUFF, v. i. To feed gluttonously. *Swift.*

STUFFED, pp. Filled; crowded; crammed

STUFFING, ppr. Filling; crowding.

STUFFING, n. 1. That which is used for filling any thing. 2. Seasoning for meat; that which is put into meat to give it a higher relish.

† **STUKE, for stucco.**

STULM, n. A shaft to draw water out of a mine. *Bailey.*

STULP, n. A post. [*Local.*]

STULTI-FY, v. t. [*L. stultus and facio.*] 1. To make foolish; to make one a fool.—2. In *law*, to alledge or prove to be insane, for avoiding some act.

STUL-TILO-QUENCE, n. [*L. stultus and loquentia.*] Foolish talk; a babbling. *Dict.*

STUL-TILO-QUY, n. [*L. stultiloquium.*] Foolish talk; silly discourse; babbling. *Taylor.*

STUM, n. [*D. stom, stum; G. stumm; Dan., Sw. stum.*] 1. Must; wine unfermented. 2. New wine used to raise fermentation in dead or rapid wines. 3. Wine revived by a new fermentation.

STUM, v. t. 1. To renew wine by mixing must with it, and raising a new fermentation. 2. To fume a cask of liquor with burning brimstone; [*local.*]

STUMBLE, v. t. [*Icc. stumra.*] 1. To trip in walking or moving in any way upon the legs; to strike the foot so as to fall, or to endanger a fall. 2. To err; to slide into a crime or an error. 3. To strike upon without design; to fall on; to light on by chance.

STUMBLE, v. t. 1. To obstruct in progress; to cause to trip or stop. 2. To confound; to puzzle; to put to a nonplus; to perplex.

STUMBLE, n. 1. A trip in walking or running. 2. A blunder; a failure.

STUMBLER, pp. Obstructed; puzzled.

STUMBLER, n. One that stumbles or makes a blunder.

STUMBLING, ppr. Tripping; erring; puzzling.

STUMBLING-BLOCK, } n. Any cause of stumbling; that
STUMBLING-STONE, } which causes to err.

STUMBLING-LY, adv. With failure; with blunder. *Sidney.*

STUMP, n. [*Sw., Dan. stump; Dan. stumper; D. stomp; G. stumpf.*] 1. The stub of a tree; the part of a tree remaining in the earth after the tree is cut down, or the part of any plant left in the earth by the sythe or sickle. 2. The part of a limb or other body remaining after a part is amputated or destroyed. *Swift.*

STUMP, v. t. 1. To strike any thing fixed and hard with the toe; [*vulgar.*] 2. To challenge; [*vulgar.*]

STUMPY, a. 1. Full of stumps. 2. Hard; strong; [*L. u.*]

3. Short; stubby; [*little used.*]

STUN, v. t. [*Sax. stunan; Fr. etonner.*] 1. To make senseless or dizzy with a blow on the head. 2. To overpower the sense of hearing; to blunt or stupefy the organs of hearing. 3. To confound or make dizzy by loud and mingled sound.

STUNG, pret. and pp. of sting.

STUNK, pret. of stink.

STUNNED, pp. Having the sense of hearing overpowered; confounded with noise.

STUNNING, ppr. Overpowering the organs of hearing; confounding with noise.

STUNT, v. t. [*Icc. stunta; Sax. stintan, stunt.*] To hinder from growth. *Swift.*

STUNTED, pp. Hindered from growth or increase.

STUNTED-NESS, n. The state of being stunted

STUNTING, ppr. Hindering from growth or increase

STUPE, n. [*L. stupe.*] Cloth or flax dipped in warm medciments and applied to a hurt or sore; fomentation; sweating-bath.

STUPE, v. t. To foment. *Wiseman.*

† **STUPE, n.** A stupid person.

STUPE-FACIATION, n. [*L. stupefacio.*] 1. The act of rendering stupid. 2. A stupid or senseless state; insensibility; dullness; torpor; stupidity.

STUPE-FACITIVE, a. Causing insensibility; deadening or blunting the sense of feeling or understanding; narcotic.

STUPE-FIER, n. [*from stupefy.*] That which causes dullness or stupidity.

STUPE-FY, v. t. [*Fr. stupefier; L. stupefacio.*] 1. To make stupid; to make dull; to blunt the faculty of perception or understanding; to deprive of sensibility. 2. To deprive of material motion; [*obs.*] *Bacon.*

STUPE-FY-ING, ppr. Rendering extremely dull or insensible.

STU-PEN-DOUS, a. [*Low L. stupendus.*] Literally, striking dumb by its magnitude; hence, astonishing; wonderful; amazing; particularly, of astonishing magnitude or elevation. *Dryden.*

STU-PEN-DOUS-LY, adv. In a manner to excite astonishment.

STU-PEN-DOUS-NESS, n. The quality or state of being stupendous or astonishing.

STUPID, a. [*Fr. stupide; L. stupidus.*] 1. Very dull; insensible; senseless; wanting in understanding; heavy; sluggish. 2. Dull; heavy; formed without skill or genius.

STU-PIDI-TY, n. [*Fr. stupidité; L. stupiditas.*] Extreme dullness of perception or understanding; insensibility, sluggishness. *Dryden.*

STU-PID-LY, adv. With extreme dullness; with suspension or inactivity of understanding; sottishly; absurdly; without the exercise of reason or judgment. *Dryden.*

STU-PID-NESS, n. Stupidity.

STU-POR, n. [*L.*] 1. Great diminution or suspension of sensibility; suppression of sense; numbness. 2. Intellectual insensibility; moral stupidity; heedlessness or inattention to one's interests.

STUPRATE, v. t. [*L. stupro.*] To ravish; to debauch.

STUR-DI-LY, adv. Hardly; stoutly; lustily.

STUR-DI-NESS, n. 1. Stoutness; hardness. *Locke.* 2. Brutal strength.

STURDY, a. [*G. störrig.*] 1. Hardy; stout; foolishly obstinate; implying coarseness or rudeness. 2. Strong, forcible; lusty. 3. Violent; laid on with strength. 4. Stiff; stout; strong.

STURDY, n. A disease in sheep, marked by dullness and stupor. *Cyc.*

STURGEON, n. [*Fr. esturgeon; Sp. esturion; It. storione; Low L. sturio.*] A large fish.

STURK, n. [*Sax. styrc.*] A young ox or heifer. [*Scot.*]

STUTTER, v. i. [*D. stottern; G. stottern; that is, to stop. Stut is not used.*] To stammer; to hesitate in uttering words. *Bacon.*

STUTTER-ER, n. A stammerer.

STUTTER-ING, ppr. Stammering; speaking with hesitation.

STUTTER-ING-LY, adv. With stammering.

STY, n. [*Sax. stige.*] 1. A pen or inclosure for swine. 2. A place of bestial debauchery. 3. An inflamed tumor on the edge of the eyelid.

STY, v. t. To shut up in a sty. *Shak.*

† **STY, v. i.** [*Sax. stigan; Goth. steigan.*] To soar; to ascend. See *STIRUP.*

STYCA, n. A Saxon copper coin of the lowest value.

STYGI-AN, a. [*L. Stygius, Styz.*] Pertaining to Styx, fabled by the ancients to be a river of hell; hence, hellish; infernal.

STYLE, n. [*L. stylus; D., G. styl; It. stile; Sp. estilo; Fr. style, or stile.*] 1. Manner of writing with regard to language, or the choice and arrangement of words. 2. Manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters; or, in general, the character of the language used. 3. Mode of painting; any manner of painting which is characteristic or peculiar. 4. A particular character of music. 5. Title; appellation. 6. Course of writing; [*obs.*].—7. *Style of court* is, properly, the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding.—8. In popular use, manner; form. 9. A pointed instrument formerly used in writing on tables of wax; an instrument of surgery. 10. Something with a sharp point; a graver; the pin of a dial; written, also, *stile*.—11. In botany, the middle portion of the pistil, connecting the stigma with the germ; sometimes called the *shaft*.—12. In chronology, a mode of reckoning time, with regard to the Julian and Gregorian calendar. *Style is Old or New.*

STYLE, v. t. To call; to name; to denominate; to give a title to in addressing.

STYLED, pp. Named; denominated; called.

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

- STYLET, *n.* [from *style*.] A small poniard or dagger.
- STYLET-FORM, *a.* Like a style, pin or pen.
- STYLING, *ppr.* Calling; denominating.
- STYLISH, *a.* Showy; modish; fashionable. [*A colloquial word.*]
- STYLITE, *n.* [Gr. *στυλος*.] In ecclesiastical history, the *Stylites* were a sect of solitaries, who stood motionless on columns or pillars.
- STY-LO-BATION, *n.* The pedestal of a column.
- STYLOID, *a.* [L. *stylus*, and Gr. *ειδος*.] Having some resemblance to a style or pen. *Encyc.*
- STYPTIC, or STYPTICAL, *a.* [Fr. *styptique*; L. *stypticus*.] That stops bleeding; having the quality of restraining hemorrhage.
- STYPTIC, *n.* A medicine which has the quality of stopping hemorrhage or discharges of blood.
- STYPTICITY, *n.* The quality of stanching blood.
- STYTHY, *v. t.* To forge on an anvil. See *STITHY*.
- SUAB. See *SWAB*.
- SU-A-BILITY, *n.* Liability to be sued; the state of being subject by law to civil process. [*Not much used.*]
- SU-A-BLE, *a.* [from *sue*.] That may be sued; subject by law to be called to answer in court.
- † SUADE, for *persuade*.
- † SUAGE, for *assuage*.
- SU'ANT, *a.* [Fr. *subant*.] Even; uniform; spread equally over the surface. [*New England, but local.*]
- SUASIBLE, *a.* [L. *suadeo*.] That may be persuaded or easily persuaded.
- SUASION, (su'azhun) *n.* The act of persuading.
- SUASIVE, *a.* [L. *suadeo*.] Having power to persuade.
- SUASORY, *a.* [L. *suasorius*.] Tending to persuade; having the quality of convincing and drawing by argument or reason. *Hopkins*.
- SUAVITY, *n.* [L. *suavitas*; Fr. *suavité*; It. *sovavità*; Sp. *savidad*.] 1. Sweetness, in a literal sense; [*obs.*] *Brown*. 2. Sweetness, in a figurative sense; that which is to the mind what sweetness is to the tongue; agreeableness; softness, pleasantness.
- SUB, a Latin preposition, denoting *under* or *below*, used in English as a prefix, to express a subordinate degree. Before *f* and *p*, it is changed into those letters, as in *suffer* and *suppose*; and before *m*, into that letter, as in *summon*.
- SUB-ACID, *a.* [*sub* and *acid*.] Moderately acid or sour.
- SUB-ACID, *n.* A substance moderately acid.
- SUB-ACRID, *a.* Moderately sharp, pungent or acrid.
- † SUB-ACT', *v. t.* [L. *subactus*.] To reduce; to subdue.
- SUB-ACTION, *n.* The act of reducing to any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or of beating them to a powder. *Bacon*.
- SUB-AG-I-TATION, *n.* [L. *subagitatio*.] Carnal knowledge.
- SUB'AH, *n.* In *India*, a province or viceroyship.
- SUB'AH-DAR, *n.* In *India*, a viceroys, or the governor of a province; also, a native of India, who ranks as captain in the European companies.
- SUB'AH-SHIP, *n.* The jurisdiction of a subahdar.
- * SUB-AL'TERN, *a.* [Fr. *subalterne*.] Inferior; subordinate; that in different respects is both superior and inferior.
- SUB-AL'TERN, *n.* A subordinate officer in an army.
- SUB-AL'TERNATE, *a.* Successive; succeeding by turns. *Hooker*.
- SUB-AL'TERN-ATION, *n.* 1. State of inferiority or subjection. 2. Act of succeeding by course.
- SUB-AQUATIC, *a.* [L. *sub* and *aqua*.] Being under water. *Darwin*.
- † SUB-AR-RATION, *n.* [Low Lat. *subarrare*.] The ancient custom of betrothing. *Wheatly*.
- SUB-AS'TRAL, *a.* [*sub* and *astral*.] Beneath the stars or heavens; terrestrial. *Warburton*.
- SUB-AS'TRINENT, *a.* Astringent in a small degree.
- SUB-AXIL-LARY, *a.* [L. *sub* and *axilla*.] Placed under the axil or angle formed by the branch of a plant with the stem, or by a leaf with the branch.
- SUB-BEADLE, *n.* An inferior or under-beadle.
- SUB-BRIG-A-DIER, *n.* An officer in the horse-guards, who ranks as cornet. *Encyc.*
- SUB-CARBU-RET-ED, *a.* Carbureted in an inferior degree; or consisting of one prime of carbon and two of hydrogen.
- SUB-CE-LESTIAL, *a.* Being beneath the heavens.
- SUB-CENTRAL, *a.* Being under the centre. *Say*.
- SUB-CHANTER, *n.* An under chanter.
- SUB-CLAVI-AN, *a.* [L. *sub* and *clavis*.] Situated under the clavicle or collar-bone.
- SUB-COM-MITTEE, *n.* An under-committee.
- SUB-CON-STELLATION, *n.* A subordinate constellation. *Brown*.
- SUB-CON-TRACTED, *a.* [*sub* and *contracted*.] Contracted after a former contract. *Shak*.
- SUB-CON-TRA-RY, *a.* Contrary in an inferior degree.
- SUB-CORDATE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *cor*, the heart.] In shape somewhat like a heart. *Martyn*.
- SUB-COS'TAL, *a.* [L. *sub* and *costa*.] The *subcostal* muscles are the internal intercostal muscles. *Cyc*.
- SUB-CU-TANE-OUS, *a.* Situated under the skin.
- SUB-CU-TICU-LAR, *a.* [L. *sub* and *cuticula*.] Being under the cuticle or scarf-skin. *Darwin*.
- SUB-DEACON, *n.* An under-deacon.
- SUB-DEACON-RY, *n.* The order and office of subdeacon.
- SUB-DEACON-SHIP, *n.* con in the Catholic church.
- SUB-DEAN, *n.* [*sub* and *dean*] An under-dean; a deputy substitute or vicegerent. *Ayliffe*.
- SUB-DEANERY, *n.* The office and rank of subdean.
- SUB-DEE'U-PLY, *a.* Containing one part of ten.
- SUB-DENTED, *a.* Indented beneath. *Encyc.*
- SUB-DE-POSIT, *n.* That which is deposited beneath something else. *Schoolcraft*.
- † SUB-DE-RI-SÖRI-OUS, *a.* [L. *sub* and *derisor*.] Blotting with mockery or delicacy. *Moré*.
- SUB-DI-TITIOUS, *a.* [L. *subditivus*.] Put secretly in the place of something else. [*Little used.*]
- SUB-DI-VERSI-FY, *v. t.* [*sub* and *diversify*.] To diversify again what is already diversified. [*Little used.*] *Ham*.
- SUB-DI-VIDE, *v. t.* To divide a part of a thing into many parts; to part into smaller divisions.
- SUB-DI-VIDE, *v. i.* To be subdivided.
- SUB-DI-VIDED, *pp.* Divided again or into smaller parts.
- SUB-DI-VIDING, *ppr.* Dividing into smaller parts.
- SUB-DI-VISION, *n.* 1. The act of subdividing or separating a part into smaller parts. 2. The part of a thing made by subdividing; the part of a larger part.
- SUBDO-LOUS, *a.* [L. *subdolosus*.] Sly; crafty; cunning; artful; deceitful. [*Little used.*]
- SUB-DOMINANT, *n.* In music, the fourth note above the tonic, being under the dominant.
- SUB-DO'A-BLE, *a.* That may be subdued. *Ward*.
- SUB-DUAL, *n.* [from *subdue*.] The act of subduing.
- SUB-DUCE, *v. t.* [L. *subduco*.] 1. To withdraw; to take SUB-DUCT', *v. t.* 2. To subtract by arithmetical operation. *Hale*.
- SUB-DUCTION, *n.* 1. The act of taking away or withdrawing. *Hale*. 2. Arithmetical subtraction. *Hale*.
- SUB-DUCE', (sub-dü') *v. t.* 1. To conquer by force or the exertion of superior power, and bring into permanent subjection; to reduce under dominion. Subduing implies conquest or vanquishing, but it implies also more permanence of subjection to the conquering power than either of these words. 2. To oppress; to crush; to sink; to overpower so as to disable from further resistance. 3. To tame; to break by conquering a refractory temper or evil passions; to render submissive. 4. To conquer; to reduce to mildness. 5. To overcome by persuasion or other mild means. 6. To overcome; to conquer; to captivate, as by charms. 7. To soften; to melt; to reduce to tenderness. 8. To overcome; to overpower and destroy the force of. 9. To make mellow; to break, as land.
- SUB-DUCE'D, (sub-düde') *pp.* Conquered (and reduced to subjection); oppressed; crushed; tamed; softened.
- † SUB-DUCEMENT, *n.* Conquest. *Shak*.
- SUB-DUCE'R, *n.* 1. One who conquers and brings into subjection; a tamer. 2. That which subdues or destroys the force of.
- SUB-DU'ING, *ppr.* Vanquishing and reducing to subjection; crushing; softening.
- SUB-DU-PLE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *duplus*.] Containing one part of two. *Wilkins*.
- SUB-DU-PLI-CATE, *a.* [*sub* and *duplicate*.] Having the ratio of the square roots. *Cyc*.
- SUB-EQUAL, *a.* Nearly equal. *Martyn*.
- SUB'ER-ATE, *n.* [L. *suber*.] A salt formed by the suber acid in combination with a base. *Chemistry*.
- SUB'ER-IC, *a.* Pertaining to cork, or extracted from it.
- SUB'ER-OSE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *erosus*.] In botany, having the appearance of being gnawed.
- SUB'ER-OUS, *a.* Corky; soft and elastic.
- SUB-FUSE', *a.* [L. *subfuscus*.] Dusky; moderately dark; brownish; tawny. *Tatler*.
- SUB-GLOBU-LAR, *a.* Having a form approaching to globular. *Say*.
- SUB-HAS-TATION, *n.* [L. *sub hasta*.] A public sale or auction, so called from the Roman practice. *Burnet*.
- SUB-HY-DRO-SULPHU-RET, *n.* A compound of sulphur retted hydrogen with a base, in a less proportion than in hydrosulphuret.
- SUB-IN-DICATION, *n.* [L. *sub* and *indico*.] The act of indicating by signs. *Barrov*.
- † SUB-IN-DUCE', *v. t.* To insinuate; to offer indirectly. *Sir E. Dering*.
- SUB-IN-FEU-DATION, *n.* [*sub* and *infredation*.] 1. In law, the act of enfeoffing by a tenant or feeoffee, who holds lands of the crown; the act of a greater baron, who grants land or a smaller manor to an inferior person. 2. Under tenancy.
- † SUB-IN-GRESSION, *n.* [L. *sub* and *ingressus*.] Secret entrance.
- SUB-I-TANE-OUS, *a.* [L. *subitaneus*.] Sudden; hasty.

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

- †SUB-TA-NY, *a* Sudden.
- SUB-JACENT, *a*. [*L. subjacens*.] 1. Lying under or below. 2. Being in a lower situation, though not directly beneath.
- SUBJECT, *a*. [*L. subiectus*.] 1. Placed or situate under. 2. Being under the power and dominion of another. 3. Exposed; liable from extraneous causes. 4. Liable from inherent causes; prone; disposed. 5. Being that on which any thing operates, whether intellectual or material. 6. Obedient. *Tit. iii.*
- SUBJECT, *n*. [*L. subiectus*; *Fr. sujet*; *It. soggetto*.] 1. One that owes allegiance to a sovereign and is governed by his laws. 2. That on which any mental operation is performed; that which is treated or handled. 3. That on which any physical operation is performed. 4. That in which any thing inheres or exists. 5. The person who is treated of; the hero of a piece.—6. In *grammar*, the nominative case to a verb passive.
- SUBJECT, *v. t.* 1. To bring under the power or dominion of. 2. To put under or within the power of. 3. To enslave; to make obnoxious. 4. To expose; to make liable. 5. To submit; to make accountable. 6. To make subservient. 7. To cause to undergo
- SUBJECTED, *pp*. Reduced to the dominion of another; enslaved; exposed; submitted; made to undergo.
- SUBJECTING, *ppr*. Reducing to submission; enslaving; exposing; submitting; causing to undergo.
- SUBJECTION, *n*. 1. The act of subduing; the act of vanquishing and bringing under the dominion of another. 2. The state of being under the power, control and government of another.
- SUBJECTIVE, *a*. Relating to the subject, as opposed to the object. *Watts.*
- SUBJECTIVE-LY, *adv*. In relation to the subject.
- SUBJOIN, *v. t.* [*sub* and *join*; *L. subjungo*.] To add at the end; to add after something else has been said or written.
- SUBJOINED, (*sub-joined*) *pp*. Added after something else said or written.
- SUBJOINING, *ppr*. Adding after something else said or written.
- SUBJUGATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. subjuguier*; *L. subjugo*.] To subdue and bring under the yoke of power or dominion; to conquer by force, and compel to submit to the government or absolute control of another.
- SUBJUGATED, *pp*. Reduced to the control of another.
- SUBJUGATING, *ppr*. Conquering and bringing under the absolute power of another.
- SUBJUGATION, *n*. The act of subduing and bringing under the power or absolute control of another.
- SUBJUNCTION, *n*. The act of subjoining, or state of being subjoined. *Clarke.*
- SUBJUNCTIVE, *a*. [*L. subjunctivus*; *Fr. subjonctif*.] 1. Subjoined or added to something before said or written.—2. In *grammar*, designating a form of verbs which follow other verbs, or words expressing condition, hypothesis or contingency.—3. *Subjunctive* is often used as a noun, denoting the subjunctive mode.
- SUBLA-NATE, *a*. In *botany*, somewhat woolly.
- SUB-LAPSARIAN, *a*. [*L. sub* and *lapsus*.] Done after SUB-LAPSARY, the apostasy of Adam.
- SUB-LAPSARIAN, *n*. One who maintains the *sublapsarian* doctrine, that the sin of Adam's apostasy being imputed to all his posterity, God in compassion decreed to send his Son to rescue a great number from their lost state, and to accept of his obedience and death on their account.
- SUB-LATION, *n*. [*L. sublatio*.] The act of taking or carrying away. *Bp. Hall.*
- SUB-LET, *v. t.* [*sub* and *let*.] To underlet; to lease, as a lessee to another person. [*Unusual*.] *Smollett.*
- SUB-LEVATION, *n*. [*L. sublevo*.] The act of raising on high.
- SUB-LIEUTENANT, [*See *LIEUTENANT*.] *n*. An officer in the royal regiment of artillery and fusiliers.
- SUB-LIGATION, *n*. [*L. subligo*.] The act of binding underneath.
- SUB-LIMABLE, *a*. [*from sublime*.] That may be sublimated; capable of being raised by heat into vapor, and again condensed by cold.
- SUB-LIMABLE-NESS, *n*. The quality of being sublimable.
- SUB-LIMATE, *v. t.* [*from sublime*.] 1. To bring a solid substance, as camphor or sulphur, into the state of vapor by heat, which, on cooling, returns again to the solid state. 2. To refine and exalt; to heighten; to elevate.
- SUB-LIMATE, *n*. The product of a sublimation.
- SUB-LIMATE, *a*. Brought into a state of vapor by heat, and again condensed, as solid substances.
- SUB-LIMATE-D, *pp*. Brought into a state of vapor by heat, as a solid substance; refined.
- SUB-LIMATE-TING, *ppr*. Converting into the state of vapor by heat, and condensing; as solid substances.
- SUB-LIMATION, *n*. 1. The operation of bringing a solid substance into the state of vapor by heat, and condensing it again into a solid by cold. 2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving.
- SUB-LIME, *a*. [*L. sublimis*; *Fr., It., Sp., sublime*.] 1. High in place; exalted aloft. 2. High in excellence; exalted by nature; elevated. 3. High in style or sentiment; lofty; grand. 4. Elevated by joy. 5. Lofty of mind; elevated in manner.
- SUB-LIME, *n*. A grand or lofty style; a style that expresses lofty conceptions. *Addison.*
- SUB-LIME, *v. t.* 1. To sublimate, which see. 2. To raise on high. 3. To exalt; to heighten; to improve.
- SUB-LIME, *v. i.* To be brought or changed into a state of vapor by heat, and then condensed by cold.
- SUB-LIMED, (*sub-lim'd*) *pp*. Brought into a state of vapor by heat, and, when cooled, changed to a solid state.
- SUB-LIMELY, *adv*. With elevated conceptions of lofty.
- SUB-LIMENESS, *n*. Loftiness of style or sentiment; sublimity.
- SUB-LIM-I-FI-CATION, *n*. [*L. sublimis* and *facio*.] The act of making sublime. *Gilpin.*
- SUB-LIMING, *ppr*. Sublimating; exalting.
- SUB-LIMITY, *n*. [*Fr. sublimité*; *L. sublimitas*.] 1. Elevation of place; lofty height. 2. Height in excellence, loftiness of nature or character; moral grandeur.—3. In *oratory* and *composition*, lofty conceptions, or such conceptions expressed in corresponding language; loftiness of sentiment or style.
- †SUB-LIN-E-ATION, *n*. Mark of a line or lines under a word in a sentence. *Letter to Abp. Usher.*
- SUB-LINGUAL, *a*. [*L. sub* and *lingua*.] Situated under the tongue; as the *sublingual* glands. *Coze.*
- SUB-LUNAR, *a*. [*Fr. sublunaire*; *L. sub* and *luna*.] 1. Literally, beneath the moon; but *sublunary*, which is the word chiefly used, denotes merely terrestrial, earthly, pertaining to this world. *Dryden.*
- SUB-LUNARY, *n*. Any worldly thing. *Feltham.*
- SUB-LUXATION, *n*. [*sub* and *luxatio*.] In *surgery*, a violent sprain; also, an incomplete dislocation.
- SUB-MARINE, *a*. [*L. sub* and *marinus*.] Being, acting or growing under water in the sea.
- SUB-MAXILLARY, *a*. [*L. sub* and *mazilla*.] Situated under the jaw. *Med. Repos.*
- SUB-MEDIANT, *n*. In *music*, the sixth note, or middle note between the octave and subdominant.
- SUB-MERGE, (*sub-merj*) *v. t.* [*L. submergo*.] 1. To put under water; to plunge. 2. To cover or overflow with water; to drown.
- SUB-MERGE, (*sub-merj*) *v. i.* To plunge under water.
- SUB-MERGED, (*sub-merjd*) *pp*. Put under water; overflowed.
- SUB-MERGING, *ppr*. Putting under water; overflowing.
- SUB-MERSE, *a*. [*L. submersus*.] Being or growing under water.
- SUB-MERSED, *a*. [*L. submersus*.] 1. The act of putting under water or causing to be overflowed. 2. The act of plunging under water; the act of drowning.
- †SUB-MINISTER, or †SUB-MINISTRATE, *v. t.* [*L. subministro*.] To supply; to afford.
- †SUB-MINISTER, *v. i.* To subserv; to be useful to.
- †SUB-MINISTRANT, *a*. Subservient; serving in subordination. *Bacon.*
- SUB-MINISTRATION, *n*. The act of furnishing or supplying. *Wotton.*
- SUB-MISS, *a*. [*L. submissus*.] Submissive; humble; obsequious. [*Rarely used, and in poetry only*.]
- SUB-MISSION, *n*. [*L. submitio*; *Fr. soumission*.] 1. The act of submitting; the act of yielding to power or authority; surrender of the person and power to the control or government of another. 2. Acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; humble or suppliant behavior. 3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error. 4. Obedience; compliance with the commands or laws of a superior. 5. Resignation; a yielding of one's will to the will or appointment of a superior without murmuring.
- SUB-MISSIVE, *a*. 1. Yielding to the will or power of another; obedient. 2. Humble; acknowledging one's inferiority; testifying one's submission.
- SUB-MISSIVE-LY, *adv*. With submission; with acknowledgment of inferiority; humbly. *Dryden.*
- SUB-MISSIVE-NESS, *n*. 1. A submissive temper or disposition. 2. Humbleness; acknowledgment of inferiority. 3. Confession of fault.
- SUB-MISSLY, *adv*. Humbly; with submission [*L. u.*]
- SUB-MISSNESS, *n*. Humbleness; obedience [*L. u.*]
- SUB-MIT, *v. t.* [*L. submitto*; *Fr. soumettre*.] 1. To let down; to cause to sink or lower; [*obs.*] *Dryden*. 2. To yield, resign or surrender to the power, will or authority of another. 3. To refer; to leave or commit to the discretion or judgment of another.
- SUB-MIT, *v. i.* 1. To surrender; to yield one's person to the power of another; to give up resistance. 2. To yield one's opinion to the opinion or authority of another. 3. To be subject; to acquiesce in the authority of another. 4. To be submissive; to yield without murmuring.

- SUB-MITTED, *pp.* Surrendered; resigned; yielded; referred.
- SUB-MITTER, *n.* One who submits.
- SUB-MITTING, *pp.* Surrendering; resigning; yielding; referring to another for decision.
- †SUB-MONISH, *v. t.* To suggest; to put in mind; to prompt. *Granger.*
- †SUB-MONITION, *n.* Suggestion; persuasion. *Granger.*
- SUB-MULTI-PILE, *n.* A number or quantity which is contained in another a certain number of times, or is an aliquot part of it.
- SUB-NASCENT, *a.* [*L. sub and nascor.*] Growing underneath.
- †SUB-NECT, *v. t.* [*L. subnecto*] To tie, buckle or fasten beneath. *Pope.*
- SUB-NORMAL, *n.* [*L. sub and norma.*] A subperpendicular or a line under the perpendicular to a curve.
- SUB-NUDE, *a.* [*L. sub and nudus, naked.*] In botany, almost naked or bare of leaves. *Lee.*
- SUB-OB-SECRETLY, *adv.* Somewhat obscurely.
- SUB-OE-CIPI-TIAL, *a.* Being under the occiput.
- SUB-OE-TAVE, } *a.* [*L. sub and octavus or octuple.*] Con-
SUB-OE-TU-PLE, } taining one part of eight.
- SUB-OCU-LAR, *a.* [*L. sub and oculus.*] Being under the eye.
- SUB-OR-BICU-LAR, } *a.* [*L. sub and orbiculus.*] Almost
SUB-OR-BICU-LATE, } orbiculate or orbicular; nearly circular. *Say.*
- SUB-OR-DI-NA-CY, *n.* 1. The state of being subordinate or subject to control. 2. Series of subordination. [*L. u.*]
- †SUB-OR-DI-NAN-CY. *See* SUBORDINACY.
- SUB-OR-DI-NATE, *a.* [*L. sub and ordinatus.*] 1. Inferior in order, in nature, in dignity, in power, importance, &c. 2. Descending in a regular series.
- SUB-OR-DI-NATE, *v. t.* 1. To place in an order or rank below something else; to make or consider as of less value or importance. 2. To make subject.
- SUB-OR-DI-NATE-D, *pp.* Placed in an inferior rank; considered as inferior importance; subjected.
- SUB-OR-DI-NATE-LY, *adv.* 1. In a lower rank or of inferior importance. 2. In a series regularly descending.
- SUB-OR-DI-NATION, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. The state of being inferior to another; inferiority of rank or dignity. 2. A series regularly descending. 3. Place of rank among inferiors. 4. Subjection; state of being under control or government.
- SUB-ORN, *v. t.* [*Fr. suborner*; *It. subornare*; *Sp. subornar*; *L. suborno.*] 1. In law, to procure a person to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury. 2. To procure privately or by collusion. 3. To procure by indirect means.
- SUB-OR-NATION, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. In law, the crime of procuring a person to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury. 2. The crime of procuring one to do a criminal or bad action.
- SUB-ORNED, (sub-orn'd) *pp.* Procured to take a false oath, or to do a bad action.
- SUB-ORNER, *n.* One who procures another to take a false oath, or to do a bad action.
- SUB-ORNING, *pp.* Procuring one to take a false oath, or to do a criminal action.
- SUB-OVATE, *a.* [*L. sub and ovatus.*] Almost ovate; nearly in the form of an egg. *Martyn.*
- SUB-PENA, *n.* [*L. sub and pana.*] A writ commanding the attendance in court of the person on whom it is served, as a witness, &c.
- SUB-PENA, *v. t.* To serve with a writ of subpoena; to command attendance in court by a legal writ.
- SUB-PER-PEN-DICU-LAR, *n.* [*sub and perpendicular.*] A subnormal, which see.
- SUB-PETIO-LATE, *a.* [*sub and petiole.*] In botany, having a very short petiole. *Martyn.*
- SUB-PRIOR, *n.* [*sub and prior.*] The vicegerent of a prior; a claustral officer who assists the prior. *South.*
- SUB-PURCHASER, *n.* A purchaser who buys of a purchaser.
- SUB-QUADRATE, *a.* Nearly square. *Say.*
- SUB-QUADRUPLE, *a.* Containing one part of four.
- SUB-QUINQUEPID, *a.* Almost quinqued.
- SUB-QUINTU-PILE, *a.* Containing one part of five.
- SUB-RAMOS, *a.* In botany, having few branches.
- SUB-RECTOR, *n.* A rector's deputy or substitute.
- SUB-REPTION, *n.* [*L. surreptio.*] The act of obtaining a favor by surprise or unfair representation.
- SUB-REP-TIVIOUS, *a.* [*L. surreptitius.*] Falsely crept in; fraudulently obtained. *See* SURREPTIVIOUS.
- SUB-REP-TIVIOUS-LY, *adv.* By falsehood; by stealth. *Sherwood.*
- †SUB-REPTIVE, *a.* [*Fr. surreptif.*] Surreptitious. *Cotgrave.*
- †SUB-RO-GATE, *v. t.* [*L. subrogo.*] To put in the place of another. *See* SURREGATE.
- SUB-RO-GATION, *n.* In the civil law, the substituting
- of one person in the place of another and giving him the rights.
- SUB-RO-TUND, *a.* [*L. sub and rotundus.*] Almost round.
- SUB-SA-LINE, *a.* Moderately saline or salt. *Eaugh.*
- SUBSALT, *n.* A salt with less acid than is sufficient to neutralize its radicals; or a salt having an excess of the base.
- SUB-SCAPU-LAR, *a.* [*L. sub and scapula.*] The subscapular artery is the large branch of the axillary artery, which rises near the lowest margin of the scapula.
- SUB-SCRIBE, *v. t.* [*L. subscribo*; *Fr. souscrire*; *It. sottoscrivere*; *Sp. subscribir.*] 1. To sign with one's own hand; to give consent to something written, or to bind one's hand by writing one's name beneath. 2. To attest by writing one's name beneath. 3. To promise to give by writing one's name. 4. To submit; [*obs.*]
- SUB-SCRIBE, *v. i.* 1. To promise to give a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper. 2. To assent.
- SUB-SCRIBED, (sub-scribd) *pp.* 1. Having a name or names written underneath. 2. Promised by writing the name and sum.
- SUB-ScriBER, *n.* 1. One who subscribes; one who contributes to an undertaking by subscribing. 2. One who enters his name for a paper, book, map and the like.
- SUB-ScriBING, *pp.* Writing one's name underneath, assenting to or attesting by writing the name beneath, entering one's name as a purchaser.
- SUB-ScriPT, *n.* Any thing underwritten. *Bentley.*
- SUB-ScriPTION, *n.* [*L. subscriptio.*] 1. Any thing, particularly a paper, with names subscribed. 2. The act of subscribing or writing one's name underneath; name subscribed; signature. 3. Consent or attestation given by underwriting the name. 4. The act of contributing in any undertaking. 5. Sum subscribed; amount of sum subscribed. 6. Submission; obedience; [*obs.*]
- SUB-SECTION, *n.* [*L. sub and sectio.*] The part or division of a section; a subdivision; the section of a section.
- SUB-SEC-U-TIVE, *a.* [*L. subsequor, subsequens.*] Following in a train or succession. [*L. u.*]
- SUB-SEMI-TONE, *n.* In music, the sharp seventh or sensible of any key.
- SUB-SEPTU-PLE, *a.* [*L. sub and septuplus.*] Containing one of seven parts. *Wilkins.*
- SUB-SEQUENCE, *n.* [*L. subsequor, subsequens.*] A following; a state of coming after something. *Greer.*
- SUB-SEQUENT, *a.* [*Fr.*; *L. subsequens.*] 1. Following in time; coming or being after something else at any time, indefinitely. 2. Following in the order of place or succession; succeeding.
- SUB-SEQUENT-LY, *adv.* 1. At a later time; in time after something else. 2. After something else in order.
- SUB-SERVE, (sub-serv) *v. t.* [*L. subservio.*] To serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally. *Milton.*
- SUB-SERVI-ENCE, } *n.* Instrumental use; use or ap-
SUB-SERVI-EN-CY, } plication that promotes some purpose.
- SUB-SERVI-ENT, *a.* [*L. subserviens.*] 1. Useful as an instrument to promote a purpose; serving to promote some end. 2. Subordinate; acting as a subordinate instrument.
- SUB-SERVI-ENT-LY, *adv.* In a subservient manner.
- SUB-SESSILE, *a.* [*L. sub and sessilis.*] In botany, almost sessile; having very short footstalks. *Lee.*
- SUB-SEXTU-PILE, *a.* [*L. sub and sextuplus.*] Containing one part in six. *Wilkins.*
- SUB-SIDE, *v. i.* [*L. subsido.*] 1. To sink or fall to the bottom; to settle, as lees. 2. To fall into a state of quiet; to cease to rage; to be calmed; to become tranquil. 3. To tend downwards; to sink. 4. To abate; to be reduced.
- SUB-SIDENCE, } *n.* 1. The act or process of sinking or
SUB-SIDEN-CY, } falling, as the lees of liquors. 2. The act of sinking or gradually descending, as ground.
- *SUB-SIDI-ARY, *a.* [*Fr. subsidiaire*; *L. subsidarius.*] 1. Aiding; assistant; furnishing help. 2. Furnishing additional supplies.
- *SUB-SIDI-ARY, *n.* An assistant; an auxiliary; he or that which contributes aid or additional supplies.
- SUB-SI-DIZE, *v. t.* [*from subsidy.*] To furnish with a subsidy; to purchase the assistance of another by the payment of a subsidy to him.
- SUB-SI-DIZED, *pp.* Engaged as an auxiliary by means of a subsidy.
- SUB-SI-DIZ-ING, *pp.* Purchasing the assistance of by subsidies.
- SUB-SI-DY, *n.* [*Fr. subsidi*; *L. subsidium.*] 1. Aid in money; supply given; a tax; something furnished for use as by the people to their prince. 2. A sum of money paid by one prince or nation to another, to purchase the service of auxiliary troops, or the aid of such foreign powers in a war against an enemy.
- SUB-SIGN, (sub-signe) *v. t.* [*L. subsigno.*] To sign under to write beneath. [*Little used.*] *Camden.*

- SUB-SIG-NÄTION**, *n.* The act of writing the name under something for attestation. [*Little used.*]
- SUB-SIST**, *v. t.* [*Fr. subsister; It. sussistere; Sp. subsistir; L. subsisto.*] 1. To be; to have existence. 2. To continue; to retain the present state. 3. To live; to be maintained with food and clothing. 4. To inhere; to have existence by means of something else.
- SUB-SIST**, *v. t.* To feed; to maintain; to support with provisions.
- SUB-SISTENCE**, *n.* [*Fr. subsistence; It. sussistenza.*]
- SUB-SISTEN-CY**, *n.* 1. Real being. 2. Competent provisions; means of supporting life. 3. That which supplies the means of living, as money, pay or wages. 4. Inherence in something else.
- SUB-SISTENT**, *a.* [*L. subsistens.*] 1. Having real being. 2. Inherent.
- SUB-SOIL**, *n.* The bed or stratum of earth which lies between the surface soil and the base on which they rest.
- SUB-SPECIES**, (*sub-spe'shiz*) *n.* [*sub and species.*] A subordinate species; a division of a species. *Thomson.*
- SUBSTANCE**, *n.* [*Fr. it. sustanza; Sp. substancia; L. substantia.*] 1. In a general sense, being; something existing by itself; that which really is or exists. 2. That which supports accidents. 3. The essential part; the main or material part. 4. Something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty. 5. Body; corporeal nature or matter. 6. Goods; estate; means of living.
- SUB-STANTIAL**, *a.* 1. Belonging to substance; real; actually existing. *Bentley.* 2. Real; solid; true; not seeming or imaginary. 3. Corporeal; material. 4. Having substance; strong; stout; solid. 5. Possessed of goods or estate; prosperous; moderately wealthy.
- SUB-STANTIALITY**, *n.* 1. The state of real existence. 2. Corporeity; materiality. *Glanville.*
- SUB-STANTIAL-LY**, *adv.* 1. In the manner of a substance; with reality of existence. 2. Strongly; solidly. 3. Truly; solidly; really. 4. In substance; in the main; essentially. 5. With competent goods or estate.
- SUB-STANTIAL-NESS**, *n.* 1. The state of being substantial. 2. Firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting.
- SUB-STANTIALS**, *n. plu.* Essential parts. *Ayliffe.*
- SUB-STANTIATE**, *v. t.* 1. To make to exist. 2. To establish by proof or competent evidence; to verify; to make good. *Canning.*
- SUB-STANTIVE**, *a.* 1. Betokening existence. *Arbutnot.* 2. Solid; depending on itself; [*obs.*] *Bacon.*
- SUB-STANTIVE**, *n.* In *grammar*, a noun or name; the part of speech which expresses something that exists, either material or immaterial.
- SUB-STANTIVE-LY**, *adv.* 1. In substance; essentially.—2. In *grammar*, as a name or noun.
- SUB-STILE**, *n.* [*sub and stila.*] The line of a dial on which the stile is erected. *Encyc.*
- SUBSTITUTE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. substituer; It. sostituire; Sp. substituir; L. substituo.*] To put in the place of another.
- SUBSTITUTE**, *n.* 1. One person put in the place of another to answer the same purpose. 2. One thing put in the place of another.
- SUBSTITUTION**, *n.* 1. The act of putting one person or thing in the place of another to supply its place.—2. In *grammar*, syllepsis, or the use of one word for another.
- SUBTRACT**, *v. t.* [*L. subtrahō, subtraham.*] To subtract.—*Subtract* was formerly used in analogy with *abstract*. But in *modern usage*, it is written according to the Latin, *subtract*.
- SUBTRACTION**, *n.* In *law*, the withdrawing or withholding of some right.
- SUBSTRATUM**, *n.* [*L. substratus.*] 1. That which is laid or spread under; a layer of earth lying under another.—2. In *metaphysics*, the matter or substance supposed to furnish the basis in which the perceptible qualities inhere.
- SUBSTRUCTION**, *n.* [*L. substructio.*] Under-building.
- SUB-STRUCTURE**, *n.* An under-structure; a foundation.
- SUB-STYLAR**, *a.* In *dialing*, the substylar line is a right line on which the gnomon or style is erected at right angles with the plane.
- SUBSTYLE**, *n.* [*sub and style.*] In *dialing*, the line on which the gnomon stands.
- SUB-SULPHATE**, *n.* A sulphate with an excess of the base.
- SUB-SULTIVE**, *a.* [*L. subsultus.*] Bounding; leaping; moving by sudden leaps or starts, or by twitches.
- SUB-SULTO-RI-ALY**, *adv.* In a bounding manner; by leaps, starts or twitches. *Bacon.*
- SUB-SULTUS**, *n.* [*L.*] In *medicine*, a twitching or convulsive motion. *Coze.*
- SUB-SOME**, *v. t.* [*L. sub and sumo.*] To assume as a position by consequence. *Hammond.*
- SUB-TANGENT**, *n.* In *geometry*, the part of the axis con-
- tained between the ordinate and tangent drawn to the same point in a curve.
- SUB-TEND**, *v. t.* [*L. sub and tend.*] To extend under; as the line of a triangle which *subtends* the right angle.
- SUB-TENDED**, *pp.* Extended under.
- SUB-TENDING**, *pp.* Extending under.
- SUB-TENSE**, (*sub-tens*) *n.* [*L. sub and tensus.*] The chord of an arch or arc.
- SUB-TEPID**, *a.* [*L. sub and tepidus.*] Moderately warm
- SUBTER**, a Latin preposition, signifies under.
- SUB-TER-FLU-ENT**, *a.* [*L. subterfluens, subterfluo.*]
- SUB-TER-FLU-OUS**, *a.* Running under or beneath.
- SUB-TER-FUGE**, *n.* [*Fr.*] Literally, that to which a person resorts for escape or concealment; hence, a shift; an evasion; an artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument, or to justify opinion or conduct.
- SUB-TER-RANE**, *n.* A cave or room under ground.
- SUB-TER-RANE-AN**, *a.* [*L. subter, under; and terra, terraneo.*] Being or lying under the surface of the earth; situated within the earth or under ground.—[*Subterranean and Subterrany* are not in use.]
- SUB-TER-RANI-TY**, *n.* A place under ground.
- SUB-TER-RAN-Y**, *n.* What lies under ground.
- SUBTIL**, or **SUBTILE**, *a.* [*Fr. subtil; L. subtilis; It. sottile.*] This word is often written *subtle*, but less properly.] 1. Thin; not dense or gross. 2. Nice; fine; delicate. 3. Acute; piercing. 4. Sly; artful; cunning; crafty; insinuating. 5. Planned by art; deceitful. 6. Deceitful; treacherous. 7. Refined; fine; acute.
- SUB-TIL-I-ATE**, *v. t.* To make thin. *Harvey.*
- SUB-TIL-I-ATION**, *n.* The act of making thin or rare.
- SUB-TIL-I-TY**, *n.* Fineness. *Smellie.*
- SUB-TIL-I-ZÄTION**, *n.* 1. The act of making subtil, fine or thin.—In the *laboratory*, the operation of making so volatile as to rise in steam or vapor. 2. Refinement; extreme acuteness.
- SUB-TIL-IZE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. subtiliser.*] 1. To make thin or fine; to make less gross or coarse. 2. To refine; to spin into niceties.
- SUB-TIL-IZE**, *v. i.* To refine in argument; to make very nice distinctions. *Milner.*
- SUB-TIL-LY**, *adv.* 1. Thinly; not densely. 2. Finely; not grossly or thickly. 3. Artfully; cunningly; craftily.
- SUB-TIL-NESS**, *n.* 1. Thinness; rareness. 2. Fineness; acuteness. 3. Cunning; artfulness.
- SUB-TIL-TY**, *n.* [*Fr. subtilité; L. subtilitas.*] 1. Thinness; fineness; exility. 2. Refinement; extreme acuteness. 3. Slyness in design; cunning; artifice; usually, but less properly, written *subtlety*.
- SUB-TILE**, (*subtil*) *a.* [*See SUBTIL.*] 1. Sly in design; artful; cunning; insinuating. 2. Cunningly devised.
- SUB-TILITY**, (*subtil-ty*) *See SUBTILTY.*
- SUB-TILY**, (*subtil-ly*) *adv.* 1. Slyly; artfully; cunningly. *Milton.* 2. Nicely; delicately. *Pope.*
- SUB-TRACT**, *v. t.* [*L. subtrahō, subtractus.*] To withdraw or take a part from the rest; to deduct.
- SUB-TRACTED**, *pp.* Withdrawn from the rest; deducted.
- SUB-TRACTER**, *n.* 1. He that subtracts. 2. The number to be taken from a larger number; [*obs.*]
- SUB-TRACTING**, *pp.* Withdrawing from the rest.
- SUB-TRACTION**, *n.* [*L. subtractio.*] 1. The act or operation of taking a part from the rest.—2. In *arithmetic*, the taking of a lesser number from a greater of the same kind or denomination.
- SUB-TRACTIVE**, *a.* Tending or having power to subtract.
- SUB-TRA-HEND**, *n.* In *arithmetic*, the sum or number to be subtracted or taken from another.
- SUB-TRIFID**, *a.* Slightly trifid. *Martyn.*
- SUB-TRIPLE**, *a.* [*sub and triple.*] Containing a third or one part of three. *Wilkins.*
- SUB-TRIPLI-GATE**, *a.* In the ratio of the cubes.
- SUB-TUTOR**, *n.* [*sub and tutor.*] An under-tutor. *Bur-net.*
- SUB-U-LATE**, *a.* [*L. subula.*] In *botany*, shaped like an awl; awl-shaped. *Martyn.*
- SUB-UN-DÄTION**, *n.* [*L. sub and unda.*] Flood; deluge. *Hulot.*
- SUB-URB**, or **SUB-URBS**, *n.* [*L. suburbium.*] 1. A building without the walls of a city, but near them; or, more generally, the parts that lie without the walls, but in the vicinity of a city. 2. The confines; the out-part.
- SUB-URBAN**, *a.* [*L. suburbanus.*] Inhabiting or being in the suburbs of a city.
- SUB-URBED**, *a.* Bordering on a suburb; having a suburb on its out-part. *Carver.*
- SUB-UR-BI-CÄRI-AN**, *a.* [*Low L. suburbicarius.*] Belonging to the suburbs.
- SUB-UR-BI-CÄ-RY**, *a.* [*sub and variety.*] A subordinate variety, or division of a variety. *Mineralogy.*
- SUB-VENTÄNE-OUS**, *a.* [*L. subventaneus.*] Adde; windy.
- SUB-VENTION**, *n.* [*L. subventio.*] 1. The act of coming

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

- under. 2. The act of coming to relief; support; aid; [*little used.*]
- SUB-VERSE, (sub-vers) *v. t.* To subvert. *Spenser.*
- SUB-VERSION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *subversio.*] Entire overthrow; an overthrow of the foundation; utter ruin.
- SUB-VERSIVE, *a.* Tending to subvert; having a tendency to overthrow and ruin.
- SUB-VERT, *v. t.* [L. *subverto*; Fr., Sp. *subvertir.*] 1. To overthrow from the foundation; to overturn; to ruin utterly. 2. To corrupt; to confound; to pervert the mind, and turn it from the truth. 2 *Tim.* ii.
- SUB-VERT'ED, *pp.* Overthrown; overturned; entirely destroyed.
- SUB-VERTER, *n.* One who subverts; an overthrower.
- SUB-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Overthrowing; entirely destroying.
- SUB-WORK'ER, *n.* A subordinate worker or helper.
- SUC-CE-DANE-OUS, *a.* [L. *succedaneus.*] Supplying the place of something else; being or employed as a substitute. *Boyle.*
- SUC-CE-DANE-UM, *n.* That which is used for something else; a substitute. *Warburton.*
- SUC-CEED, *v. t.* [Fr. *succéder*; It. *succedere*; Sp. *suced-* SUC-CEDE, } *er*; L. *succedo.*] 1. To follow in order; to take the place which another has left. 2. To follow; to come after; to be subsequent or consequent. 3. To prosper; to make successful.
- SUC-CEED, *v. i.* 1. To follow in order. 2. To come in the place of one that has died or quitted the place, or of that which has preceded. 3. To obtain the object desired; to accomplish what is attempted or intended; to have a prosperous termination. 4. To terminate with advantage; to have a good effect. 5. To go under cover; [*little used.*]
- SUC-CEED'ED, *pp.* Followed in order; prospered; attended with success.
- SUC-CEED'ER, *n.* One that follows or comes in the place of another; a successor.
- SUC-CEED'ING, *ppr.* 1. Following in order; subsequent; coming after. 2. Taking the place of another who has quitted the place, or is dead. 3. Giving success; prospering.
- SUC-CEEDING, *n.* The act or state of prospering or having success.
- SUC-CESS, *n.* [Fr. *succès*; L. *successus.*] 1. The favorable or prosperous termination of any thing attempted; a termination which answers the purpose intended. 2. Succession; [obs.]
- SUC-CESS'FUL, *a.* Terminating in accomplishing what is wished or intended; having the desired effect.
- SUC-CESS'FUL-LY, *adv.* With a favorable termination of what is attempted; prosperously; favorably. *Swift.*
- SUC-CESS'FUL-NESS, *n.* Prosperous conclusion; favorable event; success. *Hammond.*
- SUC-CESS'ION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *successio.*] 1. A following of things in order; consecution; series of things following one another, either in time or place. 2. The act of succeeding or coming in the place of another. 3. Lineage; an order or series of descendants. 4. The power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors.
- SUC-CESS'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *successif*; It. *successivo.*] 1. Following in order or uninterrupted course, as a series of persons or things, and either in time or place. 2. Inherited by succession; as, a *successive* title; [L. *u.*]
- SUC-CESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a series or order, one following another.
- SUC-CESS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being successive.
- SUC-CESS'LESS, *a.* Having no success; unprosperous; unfortunate; failing to accomplish what was intended.
- SUC-CESS'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without success. *Hammond.*
- SUC-CESS'LESS-NESS, *n.* Unprosperous conclusion.
- *SUC-CESS'OR, *n.* [L.] One that succeeds or follows; one that takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part or character; correlative to *predecessor.*
- SUC-CID'UOUS, *a.* [L. *succiduus.*] Ready to fall; falling. [*little used.*]
- SUC-CI'FER-OUS, *a.* [L. *succus* and *fero.*] Producing or conveying sap.
- SUC-CI-NATE, *n.* [L. *succinum.*] A salt formed by the succinic acid and a base.
- SUC-CI-NATED, *a.* Impregnated with the acid of amber.
- SUC-CINCT, *a.* [L. *succinctus.*] 1. Tucked up; girded up; drawn up to permit the legs to be free; [L. *u.*] 2. Compressed into a narrow compass; short; brief; concise.
- SUC-CINCT'LY, *adv.* Briefly; concisely.
- SUC-CINCT'NESS, *n.* Brevity; conciseness.
- SUC-CIN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to amber; drawn from amber.
- SUC-CI-NITE, *n.* [L. *succinum.*] A mineral of an amber color, considered as a variety of garnet.
- SUC-CI-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to amber.
- SUC-COR, *v. t.* [Fr. *succourir*; It. *soccorrere*; Sp. *socorrer*; L. *succurro.*] Literally, to run to, or run to support; hence, to help or relieve when in difficulty, want or distress; to assist and deliver from suffering.
- SUC-COR, *n.* 1. Aid; help; assistance; particularly, assistance that relieves and delivers from difficulty, want or distress. 2. The person or thing that brings relief.
- SUC-COR'ED, *pp.* Assisted; relieved.
- SUC-COR'ER, *n.* He that affords relief; a helper; a deliverer.
- SUC-COR-LESS, *a.* Destitute of help or relief. *Thomson.*
- SUC-COR-Y, *n.* Wild endive, a plant of the genus *cichorium.*
- SUC-CO-TASH, *n.* In *America*, a mixture of green beans and beans boiled. The dish, as well as the name, is borrowed from the native Indians.
- SUC-CU-BA, *n.* [L. *sub* and *cubo.*] A pretended kind of SUC-CU-BUS, } demon. *Mtr. for Mag.*
- SUC-CU-LENCE, }
SUC-CU-LEN'CY, } *n.* Juiciness.
- SUC-CU-LENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *succulentus.*] Full of juice; juicy.
- SUC-CUMB, *v. i.* [L. *succumbo.*] 1. To yield; to submit. 2. To yield; to sink unresistingly.
- SUC-CUMB'ING, *ppr.* Yielding; submitting; sinking.
- SUC-CUS-SA-TION, *n.* [L. *succusso.*] 1. A trot or trotting. *Brown.* 2. A shaking; succession.
- SUC-CUS'SION, *n.* [L. *succussio.*] 1. The act of shaking a shake.—2. In *medicine*, a shaking of the nervous parts by powerful stimulants.
- SUCH, *a.* [Perhaps a contraction of Sax. *suech*, *swið*, *Soleh*, D. *zolk*; but more probably, the Russ. *sich*, *сиа*.] 1. Of that kind; of the like kind. 2. The same that. 3. The same as what has been mentioned. 4. Referring to what has been specified.—5. *Such and such* is used in reference to a person or place of a certain kind.
- SUCK, *v. t.* [Sax. *sucan*, *succan*; G. *saugen*; D. *zuigen*. Sw. *suga*; L. *sugo*; Fr. *sucer*; It. *succhiare*, *succhiar*.] 1. To draw with the mouth; to draw out, as a liquid from a cask, or milk from the breast; to draw into the mouth. 2. To draw milk from with the mouth. 3. To draw into the mouth; to imbibe. 4. To draw or drain. 5. To draw in, as a whirlpool; to absorb. 6. To inhale.—To suck out, to draw out with the mouth; to empty by sucking.—To suck up, to draw into the mouth.
- SUCK, *v. i.* 1. To draw by exhausting the air, as with the mouth, or with a tube. 2. To draw the breast. 3. To draw in; to imbibe.
- SUCK, *n.* 1. The act of drawing with the mouth. *Boyle.* 2. Milk drawn from the breast by the mouth. *Shak.*
- SUCK'ED, *pp.* Drawn with the mouth, or with an instrument that exhausts the air; imbibed; absorbed.
- SUCK'ER, *n.* 1. He or that which draws with the mouth. 2. The embolus or piston of a pump. 3. A pipe through which any thing is drawn. 4. The shoot of a plant from the roots or lower part of the stem. 5. A fish.
- SUCK'ER, *v. t.* To strip off shoots; to deprive of suckers.
- SUCK'ET, *n.* A sweetmeat for the mouth. *Claveland.*
- SUCK'ING, *ppr.* Drawing with the mouth or with an instrument; imbibing; absorbing.
- SUCK'ING-BOT-TLE, *n.* A bottle to be filled with milk for infants to suck, instead of the pap. *Locke.*
- †SUCKLE, *n.* A teat.
- SUCKLE, *v. t.* To give suck to; to nurse at the breast.
- SUCK'LED, *pp.* Nursed at the breast.
- SUCK'LING, *ppr.* Nursing at the breast.
- SUCK'LING, *n.* 1. A young child or animal nursed at the breast. *Ps.* viii. 2. A sort of white clover. *Cyr.*
- SUCK'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of sucking or drawing into the mouth. 2. The act of drawing, as fluids, into a pipe.
- SUCK'Y, *a.* A fish, a species of *perca*. *Tooke.*
- †SUD'A-RY, *n.* [L. *sudarium.*] A napkin or handkerchief.
- SUD'A-TION, *n.* [L. *sudatio.*] A sweating.
- SUD'A-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *sudatorium.*] A hot-house; a sweating-bath. *Herbert.*
- SUD'A-TO-RY, *a.* Sweating
- SUD'DEN, *a.* [Sax. *soden*, Fr. *soudain.*] 1. Happening without previous notice; coming unexpectedly, or without the common preparatives. 2. Hasty; violent; impetuous; precipitate; passionate; [obs.]
- †SUD'DEN, *n.* An unexpected occurrence; surprise.—*In a sudden*, sooner than was expected; without the usual preparatives. *Milton.*
- SUD'DEN-LY, *adv.* 1. In an unexpected manner; unexpectedly; hastily; without preparation. 2. Without preparation.
- SUD'DEN-NESS, *n.* State of being sudden; a coming or happening without previous notice.
- SU-DO-RIP'IC, *a.* [Fr. *sudorifique.*] Causing sweat; exciting perspiration. *Bacon.*
- SU-DO-RIP'IC, *n.* A medicine that produces sweat or sensible perspiration. *Coze.*
- SUD'O-R'OUS, *a.* [L. *sudor.*] Consisting of sweat. *Brown.*
- SUD'S, *n. sing.* Water impregnated with soap.—To be in the *suds*, to be in turmoil or difficulty; a familiar phrase

SUE, (su) *v. t.* [*Fr. suivre.*] 1. To seek justice or right from one by legal process; to institute process in law against one; to prosecute in a civil action for the recovery of a real or supposed right. 2. To gain by legal process. 3. To clean the beak, as a hawk; a term of falconry.—*To sue out*, to petition for and take out; or to apply for and obtain.

SUE, *v. i.* 1. To prosecute; to make legal claim; to seek for in law. 2. To seek by request; to apply for; to petition; to entreat. 3. To make interest for; to demand.

SUED, *pp.* Prosecuted; sought in law

†**SUEER**, *n.* One who seeks to obtain by treaty; a suitor.

SUET, *n.* [*W. suyp and suyved.*] The fat of an animal, particularly that about the kidneys; lard. *Wiseman.*

SUET-Y, *a.* Consisting of suet, or resembling it.

SUFFER, *v. t.* [*L. suffero; Fr. souffrir; It. soffrire; Sp. sufrir.*] 1. To feel or bear what is painful, disagreeable, or distressing, either to the body or mind; to undergo. 2. To endure; to support; to sustain; not to sink under. 3. To allow; to permit; not to forbid or hinder. 4. To undergo; to be affected by. 5. To sustain; to be affected by.

SUFFER, *v. i.* To feel or undergo pain of body or mind; to bear what is inconvenient. 2. To undergo, as punishment. 3. To be injured; to sustain loss or damage. *Temple.*

SUFFER-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be tolerated or permitted; allowable. 2. That may be endured or borne.

SUFFER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Tolerableness. *Scott.*

SUFFER-A-BLY, *adv.* Tolerably; so as to be endured.

SUFFER-ANCE, *n.* 1. The bearing of pain; endurance; pain endured; misery. 2. Patience; moderation; a bearing with patience. 3. Toleration; permission; allowance; negative consent by not forbidding or hindering.

SUFFER-ED, *pp.* Borne; undergone; permitted; allowed.

SUFFER-ER, *n.* One who endures or undergoes pain, either of body or mind; one who sustains inconvenience or loss. 2. One that permits or allows.

SUFFER-ING, *pp.* Bearing; undergoing pain, inconvenience or damage; permitting; allowing.

SUFFER-ING, *n.* The bearing of pain, inconvenience or loss; pain endured; distress, loss or injury incurred.

SUFFER-ING-LY, *adv.* With pain. *Cabalistical Dialogue.*

SUF-FICE, (suf-fize) *v. t.* [*Fr. suffire; L. sufficio.*] To be enough or sufficient; to be equal to the end proposed.

SUF-FICE, (suf-fize) *v. t.* 1. To satisfy; to content; to be equal to the wants or demands of. 2. To afford; to supply; [*obs.*]

SUF-FICED, (suf-fizd) *pp.* Satisfied; adequately supplied.

SUF-FICIENT-CY, *n.* 1. The state of being adequate to the end proposed. 2. Qualification for any purpose. 3. Competence; adequate substance or means. 4. Supply equal to wants; ample stock or fund. 5. Ability; adequate power. 6. Conceit; self-confidence.

SUF-FICIENT, *a.* [*L. sufficiens.*] 1. Enough; equal to the end proposed; adequate to wants; competent. 2. Qualified; competent; possessing adequate talents or accomplishments. 3. Fit; able; of competent power or ability.

SUF-FICIENT-LY, *adv.* To a sufficient degree; enough; to a degree that answers the purpose, or gives content.

SUF-FICING, (suf-fiz'ing) *pp.* Supplying what is needed; satisfying.

†**SUF-FICANCE**, *n.* [*Fr.*] Sufficiency; plenty. *Spenser.*

SUF-FIX, *n.* [*L. suffixus, suffigo.*] A letter or syllable added or annexed to the end of a word. *Parkhurst.*

SUF-FIX', *v. t.* To add a letter or syllable to a word.

SUF-FIXED, (suf-fixit) *pp.* Added to the end of a word.

SUF-FIXING, *pp.* Adding to the end of a word.

†**SUF-FLAMINATE**, *v. t.* [*L. sufflamen.*] To stop; to impede.

SUF-FLATE, *v. t.* [*L. sufflo.*] To blow up; to inflate.

SUF-FLATION, *n.* [*L. sufflatio.*] The act of blowing up or inflating. *Coles.*

SUF-FO-GATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. suffoquer; It. soffogare; Sp. soffocar; L. suffoco.*] 1. To choke or kill by stopping respiration. 2. To stifle; to destroy; to extinguish. *Collier.*

SUF-FO-GATE, *a.* Suffocated. *Shak.*

SUF-FO-GATED, *pp.* Choked; stifled.

SUF-FO-GATING, *pp.* Choking; stifling.

SUF-FO-GATING-LY, *adv.* So as to suffocate.

SUF-FO-GATION, *n.* 1. The act of choking or stifling; a stopping of respiration. 2. The act of stifling, destroying or extinguishing.

SUF-FO-GATIVE, *a.* Tending or able to choke or stifle.

SUF-FOSSION, *n.* [*L. suffossio.*] A digging under; an undermining. *Bp. Hall.*

SUF-FRAGAN, *a.* [*Fr. suffragant; It. suffraganeo; L. suffragans.*] Assisting; as, a suffragan bishop.

SUF-FRAGAN, *n.* A bishop, considered as an assistant to his metropolitan; or rather, an assistant bishop.

†**SUF-FRAGANT**, *n.* An assistant; a favorer; one who concurs with. *Taylor.*

†**SUFFRAGA-GATE**, *v. t.* [*L. suffragor.*] To vote with.

SUFFRAGA-TOR, *n.* [*L.*] One who assists or favors by his vote. *Bp. of Chester.*

SUFFRAGE, *n.* [*L. suffragium; Fr. suffrage.*] 1. A vote; a voice given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a man for an office or trust. 2. United voice of persons in public prayer. 3. Aid; assistance; a *Latinism*; [*obs.*]

SUF-FRAGIN-OUS, *a.* [*L. suffrago.*] Pertaining to the knee-joint of a beast. *Brown.*

SUF-FRUIT-IGOUS, *a.* [*L. sub and fruticosus.*] In botany, under-shrubby, or part shrubby.

SUF-FUMI-GATE, *v. t.* [*L. suffumigo.*] To apply fumes or smoke to the internal parts of the body.

SUF-FUMI-GATION, *n.* 1. Fumigation; the operation of smoking any thing. 2. A term applied to all medicines that are received into the body in the form of fumes.

SUF-FUMIGE, *n.* A medical fume. *Harvey.*

SUF-FUSE (suf-fuze) *v. t.* [*L. suffusus.*] To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture. *Pope.*

SUF-FUSED, (suf-fuzd) *pp.* Overspread, as with a fluid.

SUF-FUSION, *n.* [*F.; L. suffusio.*] 1. The act or operation of overspreading, as with a fluid. 2. The state of being suffused or spread over. 3. That which is suffused or spread over.

SUG, *n.* [*L. sugo.*] A kind of worm. *Walton.*

SUGAR, (shug'ar) *n.* [*Fr. sucre; Arm. sucr; Sp. azucar; It. zucchero; G. zucker; D. suiker; Dan. sukker. sukker. Sw. socker; W. sugyr.*] 1. A well-known substance manufactured chiefly from the sugar-cane, *arundo saccharifera*. 2. A chemical term; as, the sugar of lead.

SUGAR, (shug'ar) *v. t.* 1. To impregnate, season, cover, sprinkle or mix with sugar. 2. To sweeten.

SUGAR of lead. Acetate of lead.

SUGAR-CANDY, (shug'ar-kan-dy) *n.* [*sugar and candy.*] Sugar clarified and concreted or crystallized, in which state it becomes transparent.

SUGAR-CANE, *n.* [*sugar and cane.*] The cane or plant from whose juice sugar is obtained.

SUGAR-HOUSE, *n.* A building in which sugar is refined.

SUGAR-LOAF, *n.* A conical mass of refined sugar.

SUGAR-MILL, *n.* A machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar-cane.

SUGAR-MITE, *n.* A winged insect; *lepisma*.

SUGAR-PLUM, *n.* [*sugar and plum.*] A species of sweetmeat, in small balls.

SUGAR-Y, (shug'ar-y) *a.* 1. Tinctured or sweetened with sugar; sweet; tasting like sugar. 2. Fond of sugar, or of sweet things. 3. Containing sugar. *Ash.* 4. Like sugar. *Ash.*

SUGGEST, *a.* [*L. sugens.*] Relating to sucking. *Palley.*

***SUG-GEST**, *v. t.* [*L. sugero, suggestus; It. suggerire; Fr. suggerer.*] 1. To hint; to intimate or mention in the first instance. 2. To offer to the mind or thoughts. 3. To seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation; [*obs.*] 4. To inform secretly; [*obs.*]

***SUG-GESTED**, *pp.* Hinted; intimated.

***SUG-GESTER**, *n.* One that suggests.

***SUG-GESTION**, *n.* [*Fr.; from suggest.*] 1. A hint; a first intimation, proposal or mention. 2. Presentation of an idea to the mind. 3. Insinuation; secret notification or incitement.—4. In law, information without oath.

***SUG-GESTIVE**, *a.* Containing a hint or intimation.

†**SUG-GIL**, *v. t.* [*L. suggillo.*] To defame. *Parker.*

†**SUG-GIL-ATE**, *v. t.* [*L. suggillo.*] To beat black and blue.

†**SUG-GIL-ATION**, *n.* A black and blue mark; a blow, a bruise.

SU-ICIDAL, *a.* Partaking of the crime of suicide.

SU-ICIDE, *n.* [*Fr.; L. suicidium.*] 1. Self-murder; the act of designedly destroying one's own life. 2. One guilty of self-murder; a felo de se.

†**SU-ICISM**, for suicide.

†**SUILLAGE**, *n.* [*Fr. souillage.*] Drain of filth. *Wotton.*

SUING, *pp.* of sue. Prosecuting.

†**SUING**, *n.* [*F. suer; L. sudo.*] The process of soaking through any thing. *Bacon.*

SUIT, *n.* [*Norm. suit, or suyt; Fr. suite.*] 1. Consecution, succession; series; regular order; [*obs.*] 2. A set; a number of things used together, and in a degree necessary to be united, in order to answer the purpose. 3. A set of the same kind or stamp. 4. Retinue; a company or number of attendants or followers; attendance; train; as, a nobleman and his suit. [This is sometimes pronounced as a French word, *sweet.*] 5. A petition; a seeking for something by petition or application. 6. Solicitation of a woman in marriage; courtship.—7. In law, an action or process for the recovery of a right or claim; legal application to a court for justice; prosecution of right before any tribunal. 8. Pursuit; prosecution; chase.

SUIT, *v. t.* To fit; to adapt; to make proper. 2. To be

- come; to be fitted to. 3. To dress; to clothe. 4. To please; to make content.
- SUIT** *v. i.* To agree; to accord; as, to *suit with*. *Dryden.*
- SUIT'ABLE**, *a.* 1. Fitting; according with; agreeable to; proper; becoming. 2. Adequate.
- SUIT'ABLE-NESS**, *n.* Fitness; propriety; agreeableness; a state of being adapted or accommodated.
- SUIT'ABLY**, *adv.* Fitly; agreeably; with propriety.
- ***SCITE**, *n.* Retinue. *See* **SUIT**.
- SCIT'ED**, *pp.* Fitted; adapted; pleased.
- SOIT'ING**, *ppr.* Fitting; according with; becoming.
- SOIT'OR**, *n.* 1. One that sues or prosecutes a demand of right in law, as a plaintiff, petitioner or appellant. 2. One who attends a court, whether plaintiff, defendant, petitioner, appellant, witness, juror and the like. 3. A petitioner; an applicant. 4. One who solicits a woman in marriage; a wooer; a lover.
- SOITRESS**, *n.* A female supplicant. *Rowe.*
- SULCATE**, *a.* [*L. sulcus.*] In botany, furrowed; groove-
- SULCATED**, *ed.* *Martyn.*
- †**SULK**, *v. i.* [*Sax. solcen.*] To be sluggishly discontented; to be silently sullen; to be morose or obstinate.
- SULK'ILY**, *adv.* In the sulks; morosely. *Iron Chest.*
- SULKI-NESS**, *n.* Sullenness; sourness; moroseness.
- SULKY**, *a.* [*Sax. solcen.*] Sullen; sour; heavy; obstinate; morose. *As. Res.*
- SULKY**, *n.* A carriage for a single person.
- †**SULL**, *n.* [*Sax. sulh.*] A plough. *Ainsworth.*
- SULLAGE**, *n.* [*See* **SULLAGE**.] A drain of filth, or filth collected from the street or highway. *Cyc.*
- SULLEN**, *a.* 1. Gloomily angry and silent; cross; sour; affected with ill humor. 2. Mischievous; malignant. 3. Obstinate; intractable. 4. Gloomy; dark; dismal. 5. Heavy; dull; sorrowful.
- †**SULLEN**, *v. t.* To make sullen. *Fellows.*
- SULLEN-LY**, *adv.* Gloomily; malignantly; intractably; with moroseness. *Dryden.*
- SULLEN-NESS**, *n.* Ill nature with silence; silent moroseness; gloominess; malignity; intractableness.
- SULLENS**, *n. plu.* A morose temper; gloominess.
- †**SULLI-AGE**, *n.* [*Fr. souillage.*] Foulness; filth.
- SULLIED**, *pp.* Soiled; tarnished; stained.
- SULLY**, *v. t.* [*Fr. souiller.*] 1. To soil; to dirt; to spot; to tarnish. 2. To tarnish; to darken. 3. To stain; to tarnish.
- SULLY**, *v. i.* To be soiled or tarnished. *Bacon.*
- SULLY**, *n.* Soil; tarnish; spot. *Spectator.*
- SULLY-ING**, *ppr.* Soiling; tarnishing; staining.
- SULPHATE**, *n.* [*from sulphur.*] A neutral salt formed by sulphuric acid in combination with any base.
- SULPHATIC**, *a.* Pertaining to sulphate.
- SULPHITE**, *n.* A salt or definite compound formed by a combination of sulphurous acid with a base.
- SULPHUR**, *n.* [*L., Fr. soufre; It. zolfo; D. solfer.*] A simple, combustible mineral substance, of a yellow color, brittle, insoluble in water, but fusible by heat.
- SULPHUR-ATE**, *a.* [*L. sulphuratus.*] Belonging to sulphur; of the color of sulphur. [*Little used.*] *Morse.*
- SULPHUR-ATE**, *v. t.* To combine with sulphur.
- SULPHUR-A-TED**, *pp.* Combined with sulphur.
- SULPHUR-A-TION**, *n.* Act of dressing or anointing with sulphur. *Bentley.*
- SULPHURE**, *n.* A combination of sulphur with a metallic, earthy or alkaline base.
- SULPHUREOUS**, *a.* Consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur or brimstone; impregnated with sulphur.
- SULPHUREOUS-LY**, *adv.* In a sulphureous manner.
- SULPHUREOUS-NESS**, *n.* The state of being sulphureous.
- SULPHURET-ED**, *a.* Applied to gaseous bodies holding sulphur in solution.
- SULPHURIC** or **SULPHURIC**, *a.* Pertaining to sulphur; more strictly, designating an acid formed by sulphur saturated with oxygen.
- SULPHUROUS**, *a.* Like sulphur; containing sulphur; also, designating an acid formed by sulphur subsaturated with oxygen.
- SULPHUR-WÖRT**, *n.* A plant, hog's fennel, of the genus *peucedanum*.
- SULPHUR-Y**, *a.* Partaking of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur.
- SULTAN**, *n.* [*qu. Ch., Syr., Heb. שלט to rule.*] An appellation given to the emperor of the Turks.
- SULTANA**, or **SULTANESS**, *n.* The queen of a sultan; the empress of the Turks. *Cleveland.*
- SULTAN-FLOWER**, *a.* A plant, a species of *centaurea*.
- SULTAN-RY**, *n.* An eastern empire; the dominions of a sultan. *Bacon.*
- SULTRI-NESS**, *n.* The state of being sultry.
- SULTRY**, *a.* [*G. schweiß; Sax. smoloth, soole.*] 1. Very hot, burning and oppressive. 2. Very hot and moist, or hot, close, stagnant and unelastic.
- SUM**, *n.* [*Fr. somme; G. summe; D. som; Dan. sum; Sw. L. summa.*] 1. The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities or particulars; the amount or whole of any number of individuals or particulars added. 2. A quantity of money or currency; any amount, indefinitely. 3. Compendium; abridgment; the amount; the substance. 4. Height; completion.
- SUM**, *v. t.* 1. To add particulars into one whole; to collect two or more particular numbers into one number; to set up. 2. To bring or collect into a small compass; to comprise in a few words; to condense.—3. In falconry, to have feathers full grown; [*unusual.*]
- SUMAC**, *n.* (*shū'mak*) [*Fr. sumach; G. sumach; L. SŪMACH, } sumak.*] A plant or shrub of the genus *rhus*, of many species.
- SUMLESS**, *a.* Not to be computed; of which the amount cannot be ascertained. *Pope.*
- SUMMA-RI-LY**, *adv.* 1. In a summary manner; briefly; concisely; in a narrow compass or in few words. 2. In a short way or method. *Ayliffe.*
- SUMMA-RY**, *a.* [*Fr. sommaire.*] Reduced into a narrow compass, or into few words; short; brief; concise; compendious.
- SUMMA-RY**, *n.* An abridged account; an abstract, abridgment or compendium, containing the sum or substance of a fuller account.
- SUMMED**, *pp.* Collected into a total amount.
- SUMMER**, *n.* One who casts up an account. *Shrewsb.*
- SUMMER**, *n.* [*Sax. sumer, sumor; G., Dan. somner; Sw. sommar; Sw. sommar.*] With us, the season of the year comprehended in the months June, July and August, during which time the sun, being north of the equator, shines more directly upon this part of the earth, which together with the increased length of the days, render this the hottest period of the year.
- SUMMER**, *v. t.* To pass the summer or warm season.
- SUMMER**, *v. t.* To keep warm. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
- SUMMER**, *n.* [*Fr. sommier.*] 1. A large store, the first that is laid over columns and pilasters, beginning to make a cross vault. 2. A large timber supported on two stone piers or posts, serving as a lintel to a door or window, &c. *Cyc.* 3. A large timber or beam laid as a central timber, inserted into the girders, and receiving the ends of the joists and supporting them.
- SUMMER-CÖLT**, *n.* The undulating state of the air near the surface of the ground when heated.
- SUMMER-CY/PRESS**, *n.* A plant.
- SUMMER-FALLOW**, *n.* Naked fallow; land lying bare of crops in summer.
- SUMMER-FALLOW**, *v. t.* To plough and work repeatedly in summer, to prepare for wheat or other crop.
- SUMMER-HOUSE**, *n.* 1. A house or apartment in a garden to be used in summer. *Pope. Watts.* 2. A house for a summer's residence.
- SUMMER-SET**, *n.* [*corruption of Fr. sobresaut.*] A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head.
- SUMMER-WHEAT**, *n.* Spring wheat.
- SUMMING**, *ppr.* of *sum.* Adding together.
- SUMMIST**, *n.* One that forms an abridgment. [*L. u.*]
- SUMMIT**, *n.* [*L. summus, from summus.*] 1. The top; the highest point. 2. The highest point or degree; the most elevation.
- †**SUMMI-TY**, *n.* 1. The height or top of any thing. *Shak.* 2. The utmost degree; perfection. *Hallywell.*
- SUMMON**, *v. t.* [*L. submoneo; Fr. sommer.*] 1. To call, cite or notify by authority to appear at a place specified, or to attend in person to some public duty, or both. 2. To give notice to a person to appear in court and defend. 3. To call or command. 4. To call up; to excite into action or exertion; with *up*.
- SUMMONED**, *pp.* Admonished or warned by authority to appear or attend to something; called or cited by authority.
- SUMMON-ER**, *n.* One who summons or cites.
- SUMMON-ING**, *ppr.* Citing by authority.
- SUMMONS**, *n.* with a plural termination, but used in the singular number; as, a summons is prepared. [*L. submoneo.*] 1. A call by authority or the command of a superior to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty.—2. In law, a warning or citation to appear in court.
- SU-MOON**, *n.* A pestilential wind of Persia. *See* **SUMMON**.
- SUMP**, *n.* 1. In metallurgy, a round pit of stone, lined with clay, for receiving the metal on its first fusion. 2. A pool of water reserved for salt-works. 3. A marsh; a swamp; a bog. *Brockett.*—4. In mining, a pit sunk below the bottom of the mine.
- SUMPTER**, *n.* [*Fr. sommier; It. somaro.*] A horse that carries clothes or furniture; a baggage-horse. *Shak.*
- †**SUMPTION**, *n.* [*L. sumo, sumptus.*] A taking.
- SUMPTU-ARY**, *a.* [*L. sumptuarius; Fr. somptuaire.*] Relating to expense.—*Sumptuary laws* are such as limit the expenses of citizens in apparel, food, &c.
- †**SUMPTU-OSI-TY**, *n.* Expensiveness; costliness.

SUMPTUOUS, *a.* [*L. sumptuosus; It. suntuoso.*] Costly; expensive; hence, splendid; magnificent.
SUMPTUOUSLY, *adv.* Expensively; splendidly. *Swift.*
SUMPTUOUSNESS, *n.* 1. Costliness; expensiveness. *Boyle.* 2. Splendor; magnificence.
SUN, *n.* [*Sax. sunna; Goth. sunno; G. sonne; D. zon.*] 1. The splendid orb or luminary which, being in or near the centre of our system of worlds, gives light and heat to all the planets.—2. In popular usage, a sunny place; a place where the beams of the sun fall. 3. Any thing eminently splendid or luminous; that which is the chief source of light or honor.—4. In Scripture, Christ is called the Sun of righteousness, as the source of light, animation and comfort to his disciples. 5. The luminary or orb which constitutes the centre of any system of worlds.—*Under the sun*, in the world; on earth; a proverbial expression.
SUN, *v. t.* To expose to the sun's rays; to warm or dry in the light of the sun; to insolate. *Dryden.*
SUNBEAM, *n.* [*sun and beam.*] A ray of the sun.
SUNBEAT, *a.* [*sun and beat.*] Struck by the sun's rays; shone brightly on. *Dryden.*
SUN-BRIGHT, *a.* [*sun and bright.*] Bright as the sun; like the sun in brightness. *Milton.*
SUN-BURN, *v. t.* To discolor or scorch by the sun. *Gauden.*
SUN-BURNING, *n.* The burning or tan occasioned by the rays of the sun on the skin. *Boyle.*
SUNBURNT, *a.* 1. Discolored by the heat or rays of the sun; tanned; darkened in hue. *Dryden.* 2. Scorched by the sun's rays.
SUNGLAD, *a.* Glad in radiance or brightness.
SUN'DAY, *n.* [*Sax. sunna-dag; G. sonntag; D. zondag; Dan. sönadag; Sw. söndag;* so called because this day was anciently dedicated to the sun, or to its worship.] The Christian Sabbath; the first day of the week.
SUNDER, *v. t.* [*Sax. sundrian, syndrian; G. sondern; Dan. sönder; Sw. söndra.*] 1. To part; to separate; to divide; to disunite in almost any manner, either by rending, cutting or breaking. 2. To expose to the sun; [*provincial in England.*]
SUNDER, *n.* In *sunder*, in two. *Ps. xlvii.*
SUNDERED, *pp.* Separated; divided; parted.
SUNDERING, *ppr.* Parting; separating.
SUN-DEW, *n.* A plant of the genus *drosera*. *Lee.*
SUN-DIAL, *n.* An instrument to show the time of day, by means of the shadow of a style on a plate.
SUN-DOWN, *n.* Sunset. *W. Irving.* [*A word often used in the United States.*]
SUN-DRIED, *a.* [*sun and dry*] Dried in the rays of the sun.
SUNDRY, *a.* [*Sax. sander.*] Several; divers; more than one or two. *Dryden.*
SUNFISH, *n.* [*sun and fish.*] 1. A name of the *diodon*, a genus of fishes. 2. The basking shark.
SUNFLOWER, *n.* [*sun and flower.*] A plant; so called from its habit of turning to the sun.
SUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sing*. *Pope.*
SUNK, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sink*. *Prior.*
SUNLESS, *a.* Destitute of the sun or its rays; shaded.
SUNLIGHT, *n.* The light of the sun. *Milton.*
SUNLIKE, *a.* [*sun and like.*] Resembling the sun.
SUNNY, *a.* 1. Like the sun; bright. 2. Proceeding from the sun. *Spenser.* 3. Exposed to the rays of the sun; warmed by the direct rays of the sun. 4. Colored by the sun.
SUNPROOF, *a.* Impervious to the rays of the sun.
SUNRISE, *n.* [*sun and rise.*] 1. The first appearance of the sun above the horizon in the morning; or the time of such appearance. 2. The east.
SUNSET, *n.* [*sun and set.*] The descent of the sun below the horizon; or the time when the sun sets; evening.
SUNSHINE, *n.* [*sun and shine.*] 1. The light of the sun, or the place where it shines; the direct rays of the sun, or the place where they fall. 2. A place warmed and illuminated; warmth; illumination.
SUNSHINE, *a.* 1. Bright with the rays of the sun; clear, warm or pleasant. 2. Bright like the sun.
SUP, *v. t.* [*Sax. supan; D. zuipen; Fr. souper.*] To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; to take or drink by a little at a time; to sip.
SUP, *v. i.* To eat the evening meal. *Tobit.*
†SUP, *v. t.* To treat with supper. *Shak.*
SUP, *n.* A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a little taken with the lips; a sip.
SUPER, a Latin preposition, *Gr. υπερ*, signifies *above, over, excess.* It is much used in composition.
SUPER-ABLE, *a.* [*L. superabilis.*] That may be overcome or conquered.
SUPER-ABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being conquerable or surmountable.
SUPER-ABLY, *adv.* So as may be overcome.
SUPER-ABOUND, *v. i.* [*super and abound.*] To be very abundant or exuberant; to be more than sufficient.

SUPER-ABOUNDING, *ppr.* Abounding beyond want or necessity; abundant to excess or a great degree.
SUPER-ABUNDANCE, *n.* More than enough; excessive abundance. *Woodward.*
SUPER-ABUNDANT, *a.* Abounding to excess; being more than sufficient. *Swift.*
SUPER-ABUNDANTLY, *adv.* More than sufficiently.
SUPER-ACIDU-LATED, *a.* Acidulated to excess.
SUPER-ADD, *v. t.* [*super and add.*] 1. To add over and above; to add to what has been added. 2. To add or annex something extrinsic.
SUPER-ADDED, *pp.* Added over and above.
SUPER-ADDING, *ppr.* Adding over and above.
SUPER-ADDITION, *n.* 1. The act of adding to some thing. 2. That which is added.
SUPER-ADVENTENT, *a.* [*L. superadventens.*] 1. Coming upon; coming to the increase or assistance of something. *More.* 2. Coming unexpectedly; [*little used.*]
SUPER-ANGELIC, *a.* Superior in nature to the angels.
SUPER-ANNU-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. super and annus, a year.*] To impair or disqualify by old age and infirmity.
†SUPER-ANNU-ATE, *v. i.* To last beyond the year.
SUPER-ANNU-ATED, *pp.* Impaired by old age.
SUPER-ANNUATION, *n.* The state of being too old for office or business, or of being disqualified by old age.
SUPERB, *a.* [*Fr. superbe; L. superbus.*] 1. Grand; magnificent. 2. Rich; elegant. 3. Slowly; pompous. 4. Rich; splendid. 5. August; stately.
SUPERBLY, *adv.* In a magnificent or splendid manner; richly; elegantly.
SUPER-CARGO, *n.* An officer or person in a merchant's ship, whose business is to manage the sales and superintend all the commercial concerns of the voyage.
SUPER-CELESTIAL, *a.* [*super and celestial.*] Situated above the firmament or great vault of heaven.
SUPER-CHERY, *n.* [*An old word of French origin.*] Deceit; cheating.
SUPER-CILIA-RY, *a.* [*L. super and cilium.*] Situated or being above the eyebrow. *As. Res.*
SUPER-CILIOUS, *a.* [*L. superciliosus.*] 1. Lofty with pride; haughty; dictatorial; overbearing. 2. Manifesting haughtiness, or proceeding from it; overbearing.
SUPER-CILIOUSLY, *adv.* Haughtily; dogmatically; with an air of contempt. *Clarendon.*
SUPER-CILIOUSNESS, *n.* Haughtiness; an overbearing temper or manner.
SUPER-CONCEPTION, *n.* [*super and conception.*] A conception after a former conception. *Brown.*
†SUPER-CONSEQUENCE, *n.* Remote consequence.
SUPER-CRESCENCE, *n.* [*L. super and crescere.*] That which grows upon another growing thing. *Brown.*
SUPER-CRESCENT, *a.* Growing on some other growing thing. *Johnson.*
SUPER-EMINENCE, *n.* [*L. super and emineo.*] Eminence superior to what is common; distinguished eminence.
SUPER-EMINENT, *a.* Eminent in a superior degree; surpassing others in excellence.
SUPER-EMINENTLY, *adv.* In a superior degree of excellence; with unusual distinction.
SUPER-EROGANT, *a.* Supererogatory, which see.
SUPER-EROGATE, *v. i.* [*L. super and erogato, erogo.*] To do more than duty requires. [*L. u.*] *Glanville.*
SUPER-EROGATION, *n.* Performance of more than duty requires. *Willston.*
***SUPER-EROGATIVE**, *a.* Supererogatory. [*L. u.*] *Stafford.*
***SUPER-EROGATORY**, *a.* Performed to an extent not enjoined or not required by duty. *Howell.*
SUPER-ESSENTIAL, *a.* [*super and essential.*] Essential above others, or above the constitution of a thing.
SUPER-EXALT, *v. t.* To exalt to a superior degree.
SUPER-EXALTATION, *n.* [*super and exaltation.*] Elevation above the common degree. *Holiday.*
SUPER-EXCELLENCE, *n.* Superior excellence.
SUPER-EXCELLENT, *a.* Excellent in an uncommon degree; very excellent. *Decay of Piety.*
SUPER-EXCRESCENCE, *n.* Something superfluously growing. *Wiseman.*
SUPER-FECUNDITY, *n.* Superabundant fecundity or multiplication of the species. *Paley.*
SUPER-FETATE, *v. t.* [*L. super and fatus.*] To conceive after a prior conception. *Greav.*
SUPER-FETATION, *n.* A second conception after a prior one, and before the birth of the first, by which two fetuses are growing at once in the same matrix.
SUPER-FETE, *v. i.* To superfetate. [*L. u.*] *Howell.*
SUPER-FETE, *v. t.* To conceive after a former conception. [*Little used.*] *Howell.*
SUPER-FICE, *n.* Superficies; surface. [*Little used.*]
SUPER-FICIAL, *a.* [*It. superficiale; Sp. superficial; Fr. superficiel.*] 1. Being on the surface; not penetrating the substance of a thing. 2. Composing the surface or exte-

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

rior part. 3. Shallow; contrived to cover something. 4. Shallow; not deep or profound; reaching or comprehending only what is obvious or apparent.

† SU-PER-FY-CIAL-LY, *n.* The quality of being superficial. [*Not much used.*] *Brown.*

SU-PER-FY-CIAL-LY, *adv.* 1. On the surface only. 2. On the surface or exterior part only; without penetrating the substance or essence. 3. Without going deep or searching things to the bottom; slightly.

SU-PER-FY-CIAL-NESS, *n.* 1. Shallowness; position on the surface. 2. Slight knowledge; shallowness of observation or learning; show without substance.

SU-PER-FY-CIES, *n.* [*L. from super and facies.*] The surface; the exterior part of a thing.—A *superficies* consists of length and breadth.

* SU-PER-FINE, *a.* [*super and fine.*] Very fine or most fine; surpassing others in fineness.

SU-PER-FLU-ENCE, *n.* [*L. super and fluo.*] Superfluity; more than is necessary. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

SU-PER-FLU-ITANCE, *n.* [*L. super and fluo.*] The act of floating above or on the surface. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

SU-PER-FLU-ITANT, *a.* Floating above or on the surface. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

SU-PER-FLU-ITY, *n.* [*Fr. superfluité; It. superfluità; L. superfluitas.*] 1. Superabundance; a greater quantity than is wanted. 2. Something that is beyond what is wanted; something rendered unnecessary by its abundance.

SU-PER-FLU-IOUS, *a.* [*L. superfluius.*] 1. More than is wanted; rendered unnecessary by superabundance. 2. More than sufficient; unnecessary; useless; as, a composition abounding with *superfluous* words.

SU-PER-FLU-IOUS-LY, *adv.* With excess; in a degree beyond what is necessary.

SU-PER-FLU-IOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being superfluous or beyond what is wanted.

SU-PER-FLUX, *n.* [*L. super and fluxus.*] That which is more than is wanted. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

† SU-PER-FOL-I-ATION, *n.* Excess of foliage.

SU-PER-HU-MAN, *a.* [*super and human.*] Above or beyond what is human; divine.

SU-PER-IM-POSE, *v. t.* [*super and impose.*] To lay or impose on something else. *Kirwan.*

SU-PER-IM-POSED, (*su-per-im-pōzd'*) *pp.* Laid or imposed on something. *Humboldt.*

† SU-PER-IM-POS-ING, *ppr.* Laying on something else.

† SU-PER-IM-PO-SI-TION, *n.* The act of laying or the state of being placed on something else. *Kirwan.*

SU-PER-IM-PREG-NA-TION, *n.* The act of impregnating upon a prior impregnation; impregnation when previously impregnated.

SU-PER-IN-CUM-BENT, *a.* Lying on something else.

SU-PER-IN-DUCE, *v. t.* [*super and induce.*] To bring in or upon as an addition to something.

SU-PER-IN-DUCED, (*su-per-in-dūst'*) *pp.* Induced or brought upon something.

SU-PER-IN-DUCING, *ppr.* Inducing on something else.

SU-PER-IN-DUC-TION, *n.* The act of superinducing.

SU-PER-IN-JEC-TION, *n.* [*super and injection.*] An injection succeeding another. *Dict.*

SU-PER-IN-SPECT, *v. t.* To oversee; to superintend.

SU-PER-IN-STI-TU-TION, *n.* One institution upon another. *Bailey.*

SU-PER-IN-TEL-LECTU-AL, *a.* Being above intellect.

SU-PER-IN-TEND, *v. t.* [*super and intend.*] To have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to oversee with the power of direction; to take care of with authority.

SU-PER-IN-TENDED, *pp.* Overseen; taken care of.

SU-PER-IN-TENDENCE, } *n.* The act of superintending;
SU-PER-IN-TENDEN-CY, } care and oversight for the purpose of direction, and with authority to direct.

SU-PER-IN-TENDENT, *n.* 1. One who has the oversight and charge of something, with the power of direction. 2. An ecclesiastical superior in some reformed churches.

SU-PER-IN-TENDENT, *a.* Overlooking others with authority. *Sailingfleet.*

SU-PER-IN-TENDING, *ppr.* Overseeing with the authority to direct what shall be done.

SU-PER-I-OR, *a.* [*L., Sp., Fr. superieur; It. superiore.*] 1. Higher; upper; more elevated in place. 2. Higher in rank or office; more exalted in dignity. 3. Higher or greater in excellence; surpassing others in the greatness, goodness or value of any quality. 4. Being beyond the power or influence of; too great or firm to be subdued or affected by.—5. In *botany*, a *superior flower* has the receptacle of the flower above the germ.

SU-PER-I-OR, *n.* 1. One who is more advanced in age. 2. One who is more elevated in rank or office. 3. One who surpasses others in dignity, excellence or qualities of any kind. 4. The chief of a monastery, convent or abbey.

SU-PER-I-OR-LY, *n.* Pre-eminence; the quality of being more advanced, or higher, greater or more excellent than another in any respect.

SU-PER-LATION, *n.* [*L. superlatio.*] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety. *B. Jonson.*

SU-PER/LA-TIVE, *a.* [*Fr. superlatif; L. superlativus.*] 1. Highest in degree; most eminent; surpassing all others. 2. Supreme.—3. In *grammar*, expressing the highest or utmost degree.

SU-PER/LA-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, the *superlative degree* of adjectives.

SU-PER/LA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner expressing the utmost degree. 2. In the highest or utmost degree.

SU-PER/LA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being in the highest degree.

SU-PER/LU-NAR, } *a.* [*L. super and luna.*] Being above
SU-PER/LU-NAR-Y, } the moon; not sublunary or of the world. *Pope.*

SU-PER-MUN'DANE, *a.* Being above the world.

SU-PER-NAC-U-LUM, *n.* [*super, and Germ. nagel.*] Cold liquor, of which there is not even a drop left sufficient to wet one's nail. *Grose.*

SU-PER-NAL, *a.* [*L. supernus.*] 1. Being in a higher place or region; locally higher. 2. Relating to things above; celestial; heavenly. *Milton.*

SU-PER-NATANT, *a.* [*L. supernatus, supernato.*] Swimming above; floating on the surface. *Boyle.*

SU-PER-NAT-ATION, *n.* The act of floating on the surface of a fluid. *Bacon.*

SU-PER-NAT-U-RAL, *a.* [*super and natural.*] Being beyond or exceeding the powers or laws of nature; miraculous.

SU-PER-NAT-U-RAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner exceeding the established course or laws of nature.

SU-PER-NATU-RAL-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being above the power or ordinary laws of nature.

SU-PER-NUMER-A-RY, *a.* [*Fr. supernuméraire.*] 1. Exceeding the number stated or prescribed. 2. Exceeding necessary, a usual or round number. *Addison.*

SU-PER-NUMER-A-RY, *n.* A person or thing beyond the number stated, or beyond what is necessary or usual.

SU-PER-PAR-TIC-U-LAR, *a.* [*super and particular.*] Noting a ratio when the excess of the greater term is a unit.

SU-PER-PAR-TIENT, *a.* Noting a ratio when the excess of the greater term is more than a unit.

† SU-PER-PLANT, *n.* [*super and plant.*] A plant growing on another plant, as the mistletoe. *Bacon.*

SU-PER-PLUS-AGE, *n.* [*L. super and plus.*] That which is more than enough; excess. *Fell.*

† SU-PER-PONDER-ATE, *v. t.* To weigh over and above.

SU-PER-POSE, *v. t.* [*super, and Fr. poser.*] To lay upon, as one kind of rock on another.

SU-PER-POSED, (*su-per-pōzd'*) *pp.* Laid or being upon something. *Humboldt.*

SU-PER-POS-ING, *ppr.* Placing upon something.

SU-PER-PO-SI-TION, *n.* 1. A placing above; a lying or being situated above or upon something. 2. That which is situated above or upon something else.

SU-PER-PR-ISE, *v. t.* To praise to excess.

SU-PER-PRO-PORTION, *n.* Overplus of proportion.

SU-PER-PUR-GATION, *n.* [*super and purgatio.*] Milder purification than is sufficient. *Wiseman.*

SU-PER-RE-FLECTION, *n.* [*super and reflection.*] The reflection of an image reflected. *Bacon.*

SU-PER-RE-WARD, *v. t.* To reward to excess. *Bacon.*

SU-PER-ROYAL, *a.* [*super and royal.*] Larger than royal; denoting the largest species of printing paper.

SU-PER-SALI-EN-CY, *n.* [*L. super and salio.*] The act of leaping on any thing. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

SU-PER-SALI-ENT, *a.* Leaping upon.

SU-PER-SALT, *n.* In *chemistry*, a salt with an excess of acid, as superhydrate of potash. *Cyc.*

SU-PER-SAT-U-RATE, *v. t.* [*L. super and saturare.*] To saturate to excess. *Chemistry.*

SU-PER-SAT-U-RATED, *ppr.* Saturated to excess.

SU-PER-SAT-U-RATING, *ppr.* Saturating to excess.

SU-PER-SAT-U-RATION, *n.* The operation of saturating to excess; or the state of being thus saturated.

SU-PER-SCRIBE, *v. t.* [*L. super and scribo.*] To write or engrave on the top, outside or surface; or to write the name or address of one on the outside or cover.

SU-PER-SCRIBED, (*su-per-skrībd'*) *pp.* Inscribed on the outside.

SU-PER-SCRIBING, *ppr.* Inscribe, writing or engraving on the outside, or on the top.

SU-PER-SCRIPTION, *n.* 1. The act of superscribing. 2. That which is written or engraved on the outside. 3. An impression of letters on coins. *Matt. xxii.*

SU-PER-SECU-LAR, *a.* [*super and secular.*] Being above the world or secular things.

SU-PER-SEDE, *v. t.* [*L. supersedo.*] 1. To make void, inefficacious or useless by superior power, or by coming in the place of; to set aside; to render unnecessary; to suspend. 2. To come or be placed in the room of; hence, to displace or render unnecessary.

SU-PER-SEBE-AS, *n.* In *law*, a writ of *superseas* is a writ or command to suspend the powers of an officer in certain cases, or to stay proceedings.

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

SUPERSEDED, *pp.* Made void; rendered unnecessary or inefficacious; displaced; superseded.
SUPERSEDING, *pp.* Coming in the place of; setting aside; rendering useless; displacing; superseding.
SUPERSEDURE, *n.* The act of superseding; as, the supersedeure of trial by jury. [*New.*] *Hamilton, Fed.*
† SUPER-SERVICE-ABLE, *a.* [*super and serviceable.*] Over-officious; doing more than is required or desired. *Shak.*
SUPERSTITION, *n.* [*Fr.; L. superstitio.*] 1. Excessive exactness or rigor in religious opinions or practice; excess or extravagance in religion; the doing of things not required by God, or abstaining from things not forbidden; or the belief of what is absurd, or belief without evidence. 2. False religion; false worship. 3. Rite or practice proceeding from excess of scruples in religion. 4. Excessive nicety; scrupulous exactness. 5. Belief in the direct agency of superior powers in certain extraordinary or singular events, or in omens and prognostics.
SUPERSTITION-IST, *n.* One addicted to superstition.
SUPERSTITIOUS, *a.* [*Fr. superstitieux; L. superstitiosus.*] 1. Over-scrupulous and rigid in religious observances; addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies and scruples in regard to religion. 2. Proceeding from superstition; manifesting superstition. 3. Over-exact; scrupulous beyond need.
‡ SUPERSTITIOUSLY, *adv.* 1. In a superstitious manner. 2. With too much care; with excessive exactness or scruple. 3. With extreme credulity in regard to the agency of superior beings in extraordinary events.
SUPERSTITIOUSNESS, *n.* Superstition.
SUPER-STRAIN, *v. t.* To overstrain or stretch. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
SUPER-STRATUM, *n.* [*super and stratum.*] A stratum or layer above another, or resting on something else.
SUPER-STRUCT, *v. t.* [*L. superstruo.*] To build upon; to erect. [*Little used.*] *Decay of Priety.*
SUPER-STRUCTION, *n.* An edifice erected on something.
SUPER-STRUCTIVE, *a.* Built on something else.
SUPER-STRUCTURE, *n.* 1. Any structure or edifice built on something else; particularly, the building raised on a foundation. 2. Any thing erected on a foundation or basis.
SUPER-SUBSTANTIAL, *a.* [*super and substantial.*] More than substantial; being more than substance. *Cyc.*
SUPER-SUBTLE, (*su-per-suttl*) *a.* Over-subtle. *Shak.*
SUPER-SULPHATE, *n.* Sulphate with an excess of acid.
SUPER-SULPHURET-ED, *a.* Combined with an excess of sulphur. *Aikin.*
SUPER-TERRENE, *a.* [*super and terrene.*] Being above ground, or above the earth. *Hill.*
SUPER-TERRESTRIAL, *a.* Being above the earth, or above what belongs to the earth. *Bookminster.*
SUPER-TONIC, *n.* In music, the note next above the key-note. *Bachy.*
SUPER-TRAGICAL, *a.* Tragical to excess. *Warton.*
SUPER-VA-CANEOUS, *a.* [*L. supervacaneus.*] Superfluous; unnecessary; needless; serving no purpose.
SUPER-VA-CANEOUSLY, *adv.* Needlessly.
SUPER-VA-CANEOUSNESS, *n.* Needlessness. *Bailey.*
SUPER-VE-NE, *v. i.* [*L. supervenio.*] 1. To come upon as something extraneous. 2. To come upon; to happen to.
SUPER-VE-NIENT, *a.* Coming upon as something additional or extraneous. *Hammond.*
SUPER-VENTION, *n.* The act of supervening.
SUPER-VISAL, *n.* The act of overseeing; inspection;
SUPER-VISION, *n.* superintendence.
† SUPER-VISE, *n.* Inspection. *Shak.*
SUPER-VISE, *v. t.* [*L. super and visus.*] To oversee; to superintend; to inspect.
SUPER-VISED, (*su-per-vezd*) *pp.* Inspected.
SUPER-VISING, *pp.* Overseeing; inspecting.
SUPER-VISOR, *n.* An overseer; an inspector; a superintendent. *Dryden.*
SUPER-VIVE, *v. t.* [*L. super and vivo.*] To live beyond; to outlive. [*Little used.*] See **SURVIVE**.
SUPINATION, *n.* [*L. supino.*] 1. The act of lying or state of being laid with the face upward. 2. The act of turning the palm of the hand upwards.
SUPINATOR, *n.* In anatomy, a muscle that turns the palm of the hand upward.
SUPINE, *a.* [*L. supinus.*] 1. Lying on the back, or with the face upward; opposed to *prone*. 2. Leaning backward; or inclining with exposure to the sun. 3. Negligent; heedless; indolent; thoughtless; inattentive.
SOPINE, *n.* [*L. supinum.*] In grammar, a word formed from a verb, or a modification of a verb.
SUPINELY, *adv.* 1. With the face upward. 2. Carelessly; indolently; drowsily; in a heedless, thoughtless state.
SUPINENESS, *n.* 1. A lying with the face upward. 2. Indolence; drowsiness; heedlessness.
† SUPINITY, for *supineness*.
† SUPPAGE, *n.* What may be supped; pottage. *Hooker.*

† SUP-PAL-PATION, *n.* [*L. suppalpor.*] The act of enticing by soft words. *Hall.*
† SUP-PAR-AS-I-TATION, *n.* [*L. supparasitor.*] The act of flattering merely to gain favor. *Hall.*
SUP-PARA-SITE, *v. t.* [*L. supparasitor.*] To flatter; to cajole. *Dr. Clarke.*
SUP-PE-DANE-OUS, *a.* [*L. sub and pes.*] Being under the feet. *Brown.*
† SUP-PEDI-TATE, *v. t.* [*L. suppedito.*] To supply.
SUP-PLI-TATION, *n.* [*L. supplicatio.*] Supply; aid afforded. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
SUPPER, *n.* [*Fr. souper.*] The evening meal.
SUPPER-LESS, *a.* Wanting supper; being without supper.
SUP-PLANT, *v. t.* [*Fr. supplanter; L. supplanco.*] 1. To trip up the heels. 2. To remove or displace by stratagem; or to displace and take the place of. 3. To overthrow; to undermine.
SUP-PLANTATION, *n.* The act of supplanting.
SUP-PLANTED, *pp.* Tripped up; displaced.
SUP-PLANTER, *n.* One that supplants.
SUP-PLANTING, *pp.* 1. displacing by artifice.
SUP-PLI-E, *a.* [*Fr. souple.*] 1. Pliant; flexible; easily bent, as, *supple joints*. 2. Yielding; compliant; not obstinate. 3. Bending to the humor of others; flattering; fawning. 4. That makes pliant. *Shak.*
SUP-PLI-E, *v. t.* 1. To make soft and pliant; to render flexible. 2. To make compliant.
SUP-PLI-E, *v. i.* To become soft and pliant. *Dryden.*
SUP-PLIED, *pp.* Made soft and pliant; made compliant.
SUP-PLY, *adv.* Softly; pliantly; mildly. *Cotgrave.*
SUPPLEMENT, *n.* [*Fr.; L. supplementum.*] 1. An addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied, and it is made more full and complete. 2. Store; supply; [*obs.*] —3. In trigonometry, the quantity by which an arc or an angle falls short of 180 degrees or a semicircle.
SUP-PLEMENTAL, *a.* Additional; added to supply.
SUP-PLEMENTARY, *a.* what is wanted.
SUP-PLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Pliancy; plianthness; flexibility; the quality of being easily bent. 2. Readiness of compliance; the quality of easily yielding; facility.
SUP-PLY-TO-RY, *a.* [*from L. supplicio.*] Supplying deficiencies. *Blackstone.*
SUP-PLY-TO-RY, *n.* That which is to supply what is wanted. *Hammond.*
† SUP-PLUAL, *n.* The act of supplying. *Warburton.*
† SUP-PLIANCE, *n.* Continuance. *Shak.*
SUPPLIANT, *a.* [*Fr.*] 1. Entreating; beseeching; supplicating; asking earnestly and submissively. 2. Manifesting entreaty; expressive of humble supplication.
SUPPLIANT, *n.* A humble petitioner; one who entreats submissively. *Dryden.*
SUPPLIANT-LY, *adv.* In a suppliant or submissive manner.
SUPPLI-CANT, *a.* [*L. supplicans.*] Entreating; asking submissively. *Ep. Bull.*
SUPPLI-CANT, *n.* One that entreats; a petitioner who asks earnestly and submissively. *Rogers.*
SUP-PLI-CATE, *v. t.* [*L. supplico.*] 1. To entreat for; to seek by earnest prayer. 2. To address in prayer.
SUP-PLI-CATE, *v. i.* To entreat; to beseech; to implore; to petition with earnestness and submission.
SUP-PLI-CATION, *n.* [*Fr.; L. supplicatio.*] 1. Entreaty; humble and earnest prayer in worship. 2. Petition; earnest request.—3. In Roman antiquity, a religious solemnity observed in consequence of some military success.
SUP-PLI-CATION-TO-RY, *a.* Containing supplication; humble; submissive. *Johnson.*
SUP-PLIED, (*sup-plide*) *pp.* [*from supply.*] Fully furnished; having a sufficiency.
SUP-PLIER, *n.* He that supplies.
SUP-PLY, *v. t.* [*L. suppleo; Fr. supplier; Sp. suplir; It. supplire.*] 1. To fill up, as any deficiency happens; to furnish what is wanted; to afford or furnish a sufficiency. 2. To serve instead of. 3. To give; to bring or furnish. 4. To fill vacant room. 5. To fill.—6. In general, to furnish; to give or afford what is wanted.
SUP-PLY, *n.* Sufficiency for wants given or furnished.
SUP-PLYING, *pp.* Yielding or furnishing what is wanted, affording a sufficiency.
† SUP-PLYMENT, *n.* A furnishing. *Shak.*
SUP-PORT, *v. t.* [*Fr. supporter; It. supportare; L. supporto.*] 1. To bear; to sustain; to uphold. 2. To endure without being overcome. 3. To bear; to endure. 4. To sustain; to keep from fainting or sinking. 5. To sustain; to act or represent well. 6. To bear; to supply funds for or the means of continuing. 7. To sustain; to carry on. 8. To maintain with provisions and the necessary means of living. 9. To maintain; to sustain; to keep from failing. 10. To sustain without change or dissolution. 11. To bear; to keep from sinking. 12. To bear without being exhausted; to be able to pay. 13. To sustain; to maintain. 14. To maintain; to verify; to make good; to

* See Synopsi. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE —PI, LL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as H; TH as in this. † Obsolete

- SUR-REN-DERED** *pp.* Yielded or delivered to the power of another; given up; resigned.
- SUR-REN-DER-EE'**, *n.* In *law*, a person to whom the lord grants surrendered land; the *cestuy que use*.
- SUR-REN-DER-ING**, *ppr.* Yielding or giving up to the power of another; resigning.
- SUR-REN-DER-OR**, *n.* The tenant who surrenders an estate into the hands of his lord. *Blackstone*.
- SUR-REN-DRY**, *n.* A surrender.
- SUR-REPTION**, *n.* [*L. surreptus*.] A coming unperceived; a stealing upon insensibly. [*Little used*.]
- SUR-REP-TI-TIOUS**, *a.* [*L. surreptitius*.] Done by stealth or without proper authority; made or introduced fraudulently.
- SUR-REP-TI-TIOUS-LY**, *adv.* By stealth; without authority; fraudulently.
- SURRO-GATE**, *n.* [*L. surrogatus*.] In a general sense, a deputy; a delegate; a substitute; particularly, the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.
- SURRO-GATE**, *v. t.* To put in the place of another. [*Little used*.]
- SUR-RO-GATION**, *n.* The act of substituting one person in the place of another. [*Little used*.]
- SUR-ROUND**, *v. t.* [*sur* and *round*.] 1. To encompass; to environ; to inclose on all sides. 2. To lie or be on all sides of.
- SUR-ROUND'ED**, *pp.* Encompassed; inclosed; beset.
- SUR-ROUNDING**, *ppr.* Encompassing; inclosing.
- SUR-SOLID**, *n.* [*sur* and *solid*, or *surdesolid*.] In *mathematics*, the fifth power of a number; or the product of the fourth multiplication of a number considered as the root.
- SUR-SOLID**, *a.* Denoting the fifth power.—*Sursolid problem* is that which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher kind than the conic sections.
- SUR-TOUT**, *n.* [*Fr. sur-tout*, over all.] A man's coat to be worn over his other garments.
- SURTUR-BRAND**, *n.* Fibrous brown coal or bituminous wood, so called in Iceland. *Ors*.
- SUR-VENE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. survenir*.] To supervene; to come as an addition. [*Little used*.] *Harvey*.
- SUR-VEY**, (*sur-vā*) *v. t.* [*Norm. surveer*, *surveoir*.] 1. To inspect or take a view of; to view with attention, as from a high place. 2. To view with a scrutinizing eye; to examine. 3. To examine with reference to condition, situation and value. 4. To measure, as land; or to ascertain the contents of land by lines and angles. 5. To examine or ascertain the position and distances of objects on the shore of the sea, the depth of water, nature of the bottom, and whatever may be necessary to facilitate the navigation of the waters, and render the entrance into harbors, sounds and rivers easy and safe. 6. To examine and ascertain, as the boundaries and royalties of a manor, the tenure of the tenants, and the rent and value of the same. 7. To examine and ascertain, as the state of agriculture.
- SUR-VEY**, *n.* [formerly accented on the last syllable.] 1. An attentive view; a look or looking with care. 2. A particular view; an examination of all the parts or particulars of a thing, with a design to ascertain the condition, quantity or quality.—3. In the *United States*, a district for the collection of the customs, under the inspection and authority of a particular officer.
- SUR-VEY'AL**, *n.* The same as *survey*. *Barrow*.
- SUR-VEY'ED**, (*sur-vāde*) *pp.* Viewed with attention; examined; measured.
- SUR-VEY'ING**, *ppr.* Viewing with attention; examining particularly; measuring.
- SUR-VEY'ING**, *n.* That branch of mathematics which teaches the art of measuring land.
- SUR-VEYOR**, *n.* 1. An overseer; one placed to superintend others. 2. One that views and examines for the purpose of ascertaining the condition, quantity or quality of any thing.
- SUR-VEYOR-GEN-ER-AL**, *n.* A principal surveyor.
- SUR-VEYOR-SHIP**, *n.* The office of a surveyor.
- † **SUR-VIEW**, *v. t.* To survey. *Spenser*.
- † **SUR-VIEW**, *n.* Survey.
- † **SUR-VISE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. sur* and *viser*.] To look over. *B. Jonson*.
- SUR-VIVAL**, *n.* A living beyond the life of another person, thing or event; an outliving.
- SUR-VIVANCE**, *n.* Survivorship. [*Little used*.] *Hume*.
- SUR-VIVE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. survivre*; *It. sopravvivere*; *Sp. sobrevivir*; *L. supervivo*.] 1. To outlive; to live beyond the life of another. 2. To outlive any thing else; to live beyond any event.
- SUR-VIVE**, *v. i.* To remain alive. *Denham*.
- SUR-VIVEN-CY**, *n.* A surviving; survivorship.
- SUR-VIV'ER**, *n.* One that outlives another. *See SURVIVOR*.
- SUR-VIV'ING**, *ppr.* 1. Outliving; living beyond the life of another. 2. *a.* Remaining alive; yet living.
- SUR-VIV'OR**, *n.* 1. One who outlives another.—2. In *law*, the longer liver of two joint tenants, or of any two persons who have a joint interest in any thing.
- SUR-VIV'OR-SHIP**, *n.* 1. The state of outliving another.—2. In *law*, the right of a joint tenant, or other person who has a joint interest in an estate, to take the whole estate upon the death of the other.
- SUS-CEP-TI-BILI-TY**, *n.* [*from susceptible*.] The quality of admitting or receiving either something additional, or some change, affection or passion.
- SUS-CEP-TI-BLE**, *a.* [*Fr.*; *L. suscipio*.] 1. Capable of admitting any thing additional, or any change, affection or influence. 2. Tender; capable of impression; impressionable. 3. Having nice sensibility.
- SUS-CEP-TI-BLE-NESS**, *n.* Susceptibility, which see.
- SUS-CEP-TION**, *n.* The act of taking. [*L. u.*] *Appl.*
- SUS-CEP-TIVE**, *a.* Capable of admitting; readily admitting.
- SUS-CEP-TIVI-TY**, *n.* Capacity of admitting. [*L. u.*]
- SUS-CEPTOR**, *n.* [*L.*] One who undertakes; a godfather.
- SUS-CIP-I-EN-CY**, *n.* Reception; admission.
- SUS-CIP-I-ENT**, *a.* Receiving; admitting.
- SUS-CIP-I-ENT**, *n.* One who takes or admits; one that receives. *Bp. Taylor*.
- SUS-CI-TATE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. susciter*; *L. suscito*.] To rouse; to excite; to call into life and action. *Brown*.
- SUS-CI-TATION**, *n.* The act of raising or exciting.
- SUS-LIK**, *n.* A spotted animal of the rat kind.
- SUS-PECT**, *v. t.* [*L. suspectus*.] 1. To mistrust; to imagine or have a slight opinion that something exists, but without proof and often upon weak evidence or no evidence at all. 2. To imagine to be guilty, but upon slight evidence or without proof. 3. To hold to be uncertain to doubt; to mistrust. 4. To hold to be doubtful. 5. To conjecture.
- SUS-PECT**, *v. i.* To imagine guilt. *Shak.*
- SUS-PECT**, *a.* Doubtful. [*Not much used*.] *Glennie*.
- † **SUS-PECT'**, *n.* Suspicion. *Shak.*
- SUS-PECTA-BLE**, *a.* That may be suspected. [*L. u.*]
- SUS-PECT'ED**, *pp.* Imagined without proof; mistrusted.
- SUS-PECT'ED-LY**, *adv.* So as to excite suspicion.
- SUS-PECT'ED-NESS**, *n.* State of being suspected.
- SUS-PECT'ER**, *n.* One who suspects.
- SUS-PECT'FUL**, *a.* Apt to suspect or mistrust.
- SUS-PECT'ING**, *ppr.* Imagining without evidence; mistrusting upon slight grounds.
- SUS-PECT'LESS**, *a.* 1. Not suspecting; having no suspicion. *Herbert*. 2. Not suspected; not mistrusted. *Beaumont*.
- SUS-PEND**, *v. t.* [*Fr. suspendre*; *It. sospendere*; *Sp. suspender*; *L. suspendo*.] 1. To hang; to attach to something above. 2. To make to depend on. 3. To interrupt; to intermit; to cause to cease for a time. 4. To stay; to delay; to hinder from proceeding for a time. 5. To hold in a state undetermined. 6. To debar from any privilege, from the execution of an office, or from the enjoyment of income. 7. To cause to cease for a time from operation or effect.
- SUS-PEND'ED**, *pp.* Hung up; made to depend on; caused to cease for a time; delayed; held undetermined.
- SUS-PEND'ER**, *n.* 1. One that suspends. 2. *Suspenders*, plu. straps worn for holding up pantaloons, &c.; *loose*.
- SUS-PEND'ING**, *ppr.* Hanging up; making to depend on; intermitting; causing to cease for a time; holding undetermined; debarring from action or right.
- SUS-PENSE**, *n.* [*L. suspensus*.] 1. A state of uncertainty; indetermination; indecision. 2. Stop; cessation for a time.—3. In *law*, suspension; a temporary cessation of a man's right.
- SUS-PENSE**, *a.* Held from proceeding. [*L. u.*] *Milton*.
- SUS-PEN-SI-BILI-TY**, *n.* The capacity of being suspended or sustained from sinking. *Kirwan*.
- SUS-PEN-SI-BLE**, *a.* Capable of being suspended or held from sinking.
- SUS-PEN-SION**, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. suspensio*.] 1. The act of hanging up, or of causing to hang by being attached to something above. 2. The act of making to depend on any thing for existence or taking place. 3. The act of delaying; delay. 4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment; forbearance of determination. 5. Temporary cessation; interruption. 6. Temporary privation of powers, authority or rights; usually intended as a measure of punishment. 7. Prevention or interruption of operation.—8. In *rhetoric*, a keeping of the hearer in doubt and an attentive expectation of what is to follow.—9. In *Soil's law*, a stay or postponement of execution of a granted condemnatory, by means of letters of suspension granted on application to the lord ordinary.—10. In *mechanics*, on application to the lord ordinary.—11. In *music*, every sound of a chord or beam where the weights are applied, or from which they are suspended.—11. In *music*, every sound of a chord to a given base, which is continued to another base, in a suspension. *Cyc.*
- SUS-PEN-SIVE**, *a.* Doubtful. *Beaumont*.
- SUS-PEN-SOR**, *n.* In *anatomy*, a bandage to suspend the scrotum.

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

SUS-PENS/O-RY, *a.* That suspends; suspending.
 SUS-PENS/O-RY, *n.* That which suspends; a truss.
 †SUS-PI-CA-BLE, *a.* [*L. suspicor.*] That may be suspected; liable to suspicion. *More.*
 SUS-PI/CION, *n.* [*Fr.; L. suspicio.*] The act of suspecting; the imagination of the existence of something without proof, or upon very slight evidence, or upon no evidence at all.
 SUS-PI/CIOUS, *a.* [*L. suspiciosus.*] 1. Inclined to suspect; apt to imagine without proof. 2. Indicating suspicion or fear. 3. Liable to suspicion; adapted to raise suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill. 4. Entertaining suspicion; given to suspicion.
 SUS-PI/CIOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With suspicion. 2. So as to excite suspicion. *Sidney.*
 SUS-PI/CIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being liable to suspicion, or liable to be suspected. 2. The quality or state of being apt to suspect.
 SUS-PI-RAL, *n.* [*L. suspirio.*] 1. A breathing-hole; a vent or ventiduct. 2. A spring of water passing under ground towards a cistern or conduit; [*Local.*]
 SUS-PI-RATION, *n.* [*L. suspiratio.*] The act of sighing or fetching a long and deep breath; a sigh. *More.*
 SUS-PIRE, *v. i.* To sigh; to fetch a long, deep breath; to breathe. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
 †SUS-PIRED, (*sus-pir'd*) *pp.* or *a.* Wished for; desired.
 SUS-TAIN, *v. t.* [*L. sustinere; Fr. soutenir; It. sostenere; Sp. sostener, sustentar.*] 1. To bear; to uphold; to support. 2. To hold; to keep from falling. 3. To support; to keep from sinking in despondence. 4. To maintain; to keep alive; to support; to assist. 5. To support in any condition by aid; to assist or relieve. 6. To bear; to endure without failing or yielding. 7. To suffer; to bear; to undergo. 8. To maintain; to support; not to dismiss or abate. 9. To maintain as a sufficient ground.—10. In music, to continue, as the sound of notes through their whole length.
 †SUS-TAIN, *n.* That which upholds. *Milton.*
 SUS-TAIN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be sustained or maintained.
 SUS-TAINED, (*sus-tand'*) *pp.* Borne; upheld; maintained; supported; subsisted; suffered.
 SUS-TAIN'ER, *n.* He or that which sustains, upholds or suffers.
 SUS-TAINING, *pp.* Bearing; upholding; maintaining; suffering; subsisting.
 SUS-TAL-TIC, *a.* [*Gr. συσταλικός.*] Mournful; affecting; an epithet given to a species of music by the Greeks.
 SUS-TENANCE, *n.* [*Norm. Fr.*] 1. Support; maintenance; subsistence. 2. That which supports life; food; victuals; provisions.
 †SUS-TENTA-CLE, *n.* [*L. sustentaculum.*] Support.
 SUS-TEN-TATION, *n.* [*Fr.; L. sustentatio.*] 1. Support; preservation from falling. 2. Use of food. 3. Maintenance; support of life.
 SU-SUR-RATION, *n.* [*L. susurratio.*] A whispering; a soft murmur.
 †SUITE, *n.* [*for suite.*] Sort. *Hooker.*
 †SUTILE, *a.* [*L. subtilis.*] Done by stitching. *Boswell.*
 SUTLER, *n.* [*D. zocelaar.*] A person who follows an army and sells to the troops provisions and liquors.
 SUTLING, *a.* Belonging to sutlers; engaged in the occupation of a sutler. *Tatler.*
 SUT-TEE, *n.* 1. In the Sanscrit, or sacred language of the Hindoos, a female deity. 2. A widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her husband. 3. The sacrifice of burning a widow on the funeral pile of her husband.
 SUTTLE, *a.* Suttle weight, in commerce, is when tret is allowed; neat weight. *Dict.*
 †SUTU-RATED, *a.* [*L. sutura.*] Stitched or knit together. *Smith.*
 SUTURE, *n.* [*L. sutura.*] 1. Literally, a sewing; hence, the uniting of the parts of a wound by stitching. 2. The seam or joint which unites the bones of the skull; or the peculiar articulation or connection of those bones.
 SWAB, *n.* [*Sax. svebban, to sweep.*] A mop for cleaning floors; on board of ships, a large mop or bunch of old rope-yarn, used to clean the deck and cabin.
 SWAB, *v. t.* To clean with a mop; to wipe when wet or after washing.
 SWABBER, *n.* [*D. zwabber.*] One that uses a swab to clean a floor or deck; on board of ships of war, an inferior officer, whose business is to see that the ship is kept clean.
 SWAD, *n.* 1. A pod, as of beans or peas; [*Local.*] 2. A short, fat person; [*obs.*].—3. In *New England*, a lump, mass or bunch; also, a crowd; [*vulgar.*]
 SWADDLE, *v. t.* [*Sax. swathe, swethel; D. zwaad; G. schwaden.*] 1. To swathe; to bind, as with a bandage; to bind tight with clothes; used generally of infants. 2. To beat; to cudgel; [*obs.*]
 SWADDLE, *n.* Clothes bound tight around the body.
 SWADDLED, *pp.* Swathed; bound in tight clothes.

SWAD/DLING, *pp.* Swathlag; binding in tight clothes
 SWAD/DLING-BAND, *f. n.* A band or cloth wrapped
 SWAD/DLING-CLOTH, *n.* round an infant. *Luke ii.*
 SWAG, *v. i.* [*qu. Sax. sigan; Sw. svag; Dan. svag.*] To sink down by its weight; to lean. *Græc.*
 SWAG-BEL-LIED, *a.* Having a prominent, overhanging belly.
 †SWAGE, *v. t.* To ease; to soften; to mitigate.
 †SWAGE, *v. i.* To abate. *Barret.*
 SWAG'GER, *v. i.* [*Sax. sveagan.*] To bluster; to bully to boast or brag noisily; to be tumultuously proud. *Collier.*
 †SWAG'GER, *v. t.* To overbear with boasting or bluster
Annot. on Glanville.
 SWAG-GER-ER, *n.* A blusterer; a bully; a boastful, noisy fellow. *Shak.*
 SWAG-GER-ING, *pp.* Blustering; boasting noisily.
 SWAG-GING, *pp.* Sinking or inclining.
 SWAGGY, *a.* Sinking, hanging or leaning by its weight. *Brown.*
 SWAIN, *n.* [*Sax. swain, swan; Sw. swen, Dan. svend, Ice. svein.*] 1. A young man. *Spenser.* 2. A country servant employed in husbandry. *Shak.* 3. A pastoral youth. *Pope.*
 SWAINISH, *a.* Rustic.
 SWAINMOTE, or SWAN-TMOTE, *n.* [*swain, and mote, meeting.*] In *England*, a court, touching matters of the forest, held before the verderors of the forest as judges, by the steward of the court, thrice every year; the swains or freeholders within the forest composing the jury.
 SWAIP, *v. i.* To walk proudly; used in the *North* of *Eng.* land for sweep.
 SWALE, *n.* [probably from *vale.*] 1. A *scot* word in *New England*, signifying an interval or vale; a tract of low land.—2. In *England*, a slide. 3. A flame. *Grose*
 SWALE, *v. i.* To waste. *See SWELL.*
 SWALE, *v. t.* To dress a hog for bacon, by singeing or burning off his hair. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*
 SWALLET, *n.* Among the tin-miners, water breaking in upon the miners at their work. *Bailey.*
 SWALÖW, *n.* [*Sax. swalowe; D. zwalar; G. schwalbe.*] A bird of the genus *hirundo*, of many species.
 SWALÖW-FISH, *n.* A sea-fish of the genus *trigla*.
 SWALÖW-FLY, *n.* The name of the *chelidonium*, a fly remarkable for its swift and long flight. *Cyc.*
 SWALÖW'S-TAIL, *n.* The same as dove tail.
 SWALÖW-STONE, *n.* *Chelidonium lapis*, a stone.
 SWALÖW-TAIL, *n.* A plant, a species of willow.
 SWALÖW-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *asclepias*.
 SWALÖW, *v. t.* [*Sax. swelgan, swelgan; D. swelgen.*] 1. To take into the stomach; to receive through the gullet or oesophagus into the stomach. 2. To absorb; to draw and sink into an abyss or gulf; to engulf; usually followed by *up*. 3. To receive or embrace, as opinions or belief, without examination or scruple; to receive implicitly. 4. To engross; to appropriate. 5. To occupy; to employ. 6. To seize and waste. 7. To engross; to engage completely. 8. To exhaust; to consume.
 SWALLOW, *n.* 1. The gullet or oesophagus; the throat. 2. Voracity. 3. As much as is swallowed at once.
 SWALLOWED, *pp.* Taken into the stomach; absorbed; received without scruple; engrossed; wasted.
 SWALLOWER, *n.* One who swallows; also, a glutton
Tatler.
 SWALLOWING, *pp.* Taking into the stomach; absorbing; ingulfing; receiving implicitly; engrossing.
 SWALLOWING, *n.* The act of taking into the stomach or of absorbing; the act of receiving implicitly; the act of engrossing.
 SWAM, *pret.* of swim.
 SWAMP, *n.* [*Sax. swam; Goth. swamms; G. schwamm; D. zwaam; Dan. swamp.*] Spungy land; low ground filled with water; soft, wet ground.
 SWAMP, *v. t.* To plunge, whelm or sink in a swamp; to plunge into difficulties inextricable.
 SWAMPY, *a.* Consisting of swamp; like a swamp; low, wet and spungy; as, swampy land.
 SWAMP-ORE, *n.* In mineralogy, an ore of iron found in swamps and morasses; called, also, bog-ore.
 SWAN, *n.* [*Sax. swan; D. swaan, G. schwan; Dan. svane, Sw. swan.*] A large aquatic fowl of the genus *anas*, of two varieties, the wild and the tame.
 SWANG, *n.* A piece of low land or green sward, liable to be covered with water. [*Local in England.*]
 SWAN'S-DOWN, *n.* A fine, soft, thick woolen cloth.
 SWAN'SKIN, *n.* [*swan and skin.*] A species of flannel of a soft texture, thick and warm.
 SWAP, *adv.* [*qu. sweep.*] Hastily; at a snatch. [*A low word, and local.*]
 SWAP, *v. t.* To exchange; to barter; to swop. *See SWOP.*
 SWAPE, *n.* [*qu. sweep.*] A pole supported by a fulcrum, on which it turns, used for raising water from a well, for churning, &c.

- SWARD**, *n.* [*Sax. swærd; Dan. sver; D. zwaard; G. schwarte; W. gwercyd.*] 1. The skin of bacon; [*local.*] 2. The grassy surface of land; turf; that part of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass, forming a kind of mat.
- SWARD**, *v. t.* To produce sward; to cover with sward.
- SWARD-CUT-TER**, *n.* An instrument for cutting sward across the ridges.
- SWARDY**, *a.* Covered with sward or grass.
- † **SWARE**, *old pret. of swear.* We now use *swore*.
- SWARE**, or **SCHWARE**, *n.* A copper coin and money of account in Bremen, value one fifth of a groat.
- SWARM**, (*sworm*) *n.* [*Sax. swærm; G. schwarm; D. zwerm; Dan. sverm.*] 1. In a general sense, a large number or body of small animals or insects, particularly when in motion; but *appropriately*, a great number of honey-bees which emigrate from a hive at once, and seek new lodgings. 2. A swarm or multitude; *particularly*, a multitude of people in motion.
- SWARM**, *v. i.* [*Sax. swearmian; D. zwermen; G. schwärmen; Dan. svermer.*] 1. To collect and depart from a hive by flight in a body, as bees. 2. To appear or collect in a crowd; to run; to throng together; to congregate in a multitude. 3. To be crowded; to be thronged with a multitude of animals in motion. 4. To breed multitudes. 5. To climb, as a tree, by embracing it with the arms and legs, and scrambling.
- † **SWARM**, *v. t.* To crowd or throng.
- SWART**, or **SWARTH**, *a.* [*Sax. swart, swært; Sw. svart; G. schwarz; D. zwart.*] 1. Being of a dark hue; moderately black; tawny. 2. Gloomy; malignant; [*obs.*]
- SWART**, *v. t.* To make tawny. *Brown.*
- SWARTH**, or **SWAIRTH**, *n.* An apparition.
- SWARTHILY**, *adv.* [*from swarthy.*] Duskily; with a tawny hue.
- SWARTHINESS**, *n.* Tawinness; a dusky complexion.
- † **SWARTHNESS**, *n.* Blackness; darkness. *Dr. Clarke.*
- SWARTHY**, *a.* 1. Being of a dark hue or dusky complexion; tawny. 2. Black.
- † **SWARTHY**, *v. t.* To make swarthy or dusky; to blacken. *Cowley.*
- SWARTINESS**, *n.* A tawny color. *Sherwood*
- SWARTISH**, *a.* Somewhat dark or tawny.
- SWARTY**, *a.* Swarthy; tawny. *Burton.*
- † **SWARVE**, *v. i.* To swerve. *Spenser.*
- SWASH**, *n.* An oval figure, whose moldings are oblique to the axis of the work. *Mozon.*
- SWASH**, *n.* 1. A blustering noise; a vaporing; [*obs.*] 2. Impulse of water flowing with violence.
- † **SWASH**, *v. t.* [*D. zwetsen.*] To bluster; to make a great noise; to vapor or brag. *Shak.*
- SWASH**, or **SWASHY**, *a.* Soft, like fruit too ripe. [*Local.*]
- Pegge.*
- † **SWASH-BUCK-LER**, *n.* A sword-player; a bully or braggadocio. *Milton.*
- † **SWASHER**, *n.* One who makes a blustering show of valor or force of arms. *Shak.*
- † **SWAT**, or † **SWATE**, *v. i.* To sweat. *Chaucer.*
- † **SWATCH**, *n.* A swath. *Tusser.*
- SWATH**, (*swoth*) *n.* [*Sax. swathe; D. zwaad; G. schwaden.*] 1. A line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the sythe in mowing or cradling. 2. The whole breadth or sweep of a sythe in mowing or cradling. *Farmers.* 3. A band or fillet.
- SWATHE**, *v. t.* 1. To bind with a band, bandage or rollers. 2. To bind or wrap. *Abbot.*
- SWAY**, *v. t.* [*D. zwaaijen; Ice. sveigja; Sw. sviga.*] 1. To move or wave; to wield with the hand. 2. To bias; to cause to lean or incline to one side. 3. To rule; to govern; to influence or direct by power and authority, or by moral force.
- SWAY**, *v. i.* 1. To be drawn to one side by weight; to lean. 2. To have weight or influence. 3. To bear rule; to govern.—4. In *seamen's language*, to hoist; *particularly applied to the lower yards and to the topmast-yards, &c.*
- SWAY**, *n.* 1. The swing or sweep of a weapon. *Milton.* 2. Any thing moving with bulk and power. 3. Preponderation; turn or cast of balance. 4. Power exerted in governing; rule; dominion; control. 5. Influence; weight or authority that inclines to one side.
- SWAYED**, *pp.* Wielded; inclined to one side; ruled; governed; influenced; biased.
- SWAYING**, *ppr.* Wielding; causing to lean; biasing; ruling.
- SWAYING**, *n.* *Swaying of the back, among beasts*, is a kind of lumbago, caused by a fall or by being overloaded.
- SWEAL**, *v. i.* [*Sax. swelan; sometimes written swale.*] 1. To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; to waste away without feeding the flame. 2. To blaze away.
- SWEALING**, *ppr.* Melting and wasting away.
- SWEAR**, *v. i.*; *pret. swore*, [*formerly sware*] *pp. sworn.*
- [*Sax. swerian, swerigan; Goth. swaran; D. zweren; O. schwören.*] 1. To affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed. 2. To promise upon oath. 3. To give evidence on oath. 4. To be profane; to practice profaneness.
- SWEAR**, *v. t.* 1. To utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of the declaration. 2. To put to an oath; to cause to take an oath. 3. To declare or charge upon oath. 4. To obtest by an oath.
- SWEARER**, *n.* 1. One who swears; one who calls God to witness for the truth of his declaration. 2. A profane person. *Shak.*
- SWEARING**, *ppr.* 1. Affirming upon oath. 2. Putting upon oath; causing to swear.
- SWEARING**, *n.* 1. The act or practice of affirming on oath. 2. Profaneness.
- SWEAT**, (*swet*) *n.* [*Sax. swat; D. zweet; G. schweiß; Dan. sved; Sw. svett.*] 1. The fluid or sensible moisture which issues out of the pores of the skin of an animal. 2. Labor; toil; drudgery. 3. Moisture evacuated from any substance.
- SWEAT**, (*swet*) *v. i.*; *pret. and pp. sweat, or sweated. Sweat is obsolete.* [*Sax. swetan; Sw. svatta; Dan. svæde; D. zweeten; G. schwitzen.*] 1. To emit sensible moisture through the pores of the skin; to perspire. 2. To toil; to labor; to drudge. 3. To emit moisture, as green plants in a heap.
- SWEAT**, (*swet*) *v. t.* 1. To emit or suffer to flow from the pores; to exsude. *Dryden.* 2. To cause to emit moisture from the pores of the skin.
- SWEATER**, (*swet'er*) *n.* One that causes to sweat.
- SWEATILY**, *adv.* So as to be moist with sweat; in a sweaty state.
- SWEATINESS**, *n.* The state of being sweaty or moist with sweat.
- SWEATING**, *ppr.* 1. Emitting moisture from the pores of the skin; throwing out moisture; exsuding. 2. Causing to emit moisture upon the skin.
- SWEATING-BATH**, *n.* A sudatory; a bath for exciting sensible perspiration or sweat; a hypocaust or stove. *Cyc.*
- SWEATING-HOUSE**, *n.* A house for sweating persons in sickness. *Cyc.*
- SWEATING-IR-ON**, *n.* 1. A kind of knife or a piece of a sythe, used to scrape off sweat from horses. *Cyc.*
- SWEATING-ROOM**, *n.* 1. A room for sweating persons.—2. In *rural economy*, a room for sweating cheese, and carrying off the superfluous juices. *Cyc.*
- SWEATING-SICKNESS**, *n.* A febrile, epidemic disease which prevailed in some countries of Europe, but particularly in England, in the 15th and 16th centuries.
- SWEATY**, (*swet'y*) *a.* 1. Moist with sweat. 2. Consisting of sweat. 3. Laborious; toilsome.
- SWEDE**, *n.* 1. A native of Sweden. 2. A Swedish rick-nep.
- SWE'DISH**, *a.* Pertaining to Sweden.
- SWE'DISH-TUR-NIP**, *n.* The ruta baga.
- SWEEP**, *v. t.*; *pret. and pp. swept.* [*Sax. swapan, swepen.*] 1. To brush or rub over with a brush, broom or besom, for removing loose dirt; to clean by brushing. 2. To carry with a long, swinging or dragging motion; to carry with pomp. 3. To drive or carry along or off by a long brushing stroke or force, or by flowing on the earth. 4. To drive, destroy or carry off many at a stroke, or with celerity and violence. 5. To rub over. 6. To strike with a long stroke. 7. To draw or drag over.
- SWEEP**, *v. i.* 1. To pass with swiftness and violence, in something broad or brushing the surface of any thing. 2. To pass over or brush along with celerity and force. 3. To pass with pomp. 4. To move with a long reach.
- SWEEP**, *n.* 1. The act of sweeping. 2. The compass of a stroke. 3. The compass of any turning body or motion. 4. The compass of any thing flowing or brushing. 5. Violent and general destruction. 6. Direction of any motion not rectilinear. 7. The mold of a ship when she begins to compass in, at the rump heads; also, any part of a ship shaped by the segment of a circle.—8. Among *refiners of metals*, the almond-furnace.—9. Among *seamen*, a large oar, used to assist the rudder in turning a ship in a calm, or to increase her velocity in a chase, &c.
- SWEEP**, *n.* The beam supported by a post, which is used in raising a bucket in a well.
- SWEEPER**, *n.* One that sweeps.
- SWEEEPING**, *ppr.* Brushing over; rubbing with a broom or besom; cleaning with a broom or besom; brushing along; passing over; dragging over.
- SWEEPINGS**, *n. plu.* Things collected by sweeping; rubbish.
- SWEEP-NET**, *n.* [*sweep and net.*] A large net for drawing over a large compass.
- SWEEP-STAKE**, *n.* [*sweep and stake.*] A man that wins all; usually, *sweepstakes*. *Shak.*
- SWEEPY**, *a.* 1. Passing with speed and violence over

- a great compass at once. *Dryden*. 2. Strutting. 3. Wavy.
- SWEET**, *a.* [*Sax. swete*; *D. soet*; *G. stiss*; *Sw. söt.*] 1. Agreeable or grateful to the taste. 2. Pleasing to the smell; fragrant. 3. Pleasing to the ear; soft; melodious; harmonious. 4. Pleasing to the eye; beautiful. 5. Fresh; not salt. 6. Not sour. 7. Mild; soft; gentle. 8. Mild; soft; kind; obliging. 9. Grateful; pleasing. 10. Making soft or excellent music. 11. Not stale. 12. Not turned; not sour. 13. Not putrescent or putrid.
- SWEET**, *n.* 1. Something pleasing or grateful to the mind. 2. A sweet substance; particularly, any vegetable juice which is added to wines to improve them. 3. A perfume. 4. A word of endearment. 5. Cane-juice, molasses, or other sweet vegetable substance.
- SWEET**-AP-PLÉ, *n.* The *anona squamosa*. *Lee*.
- SWEET**-BREAD, *n.* The pancreas of a calf.
- SWEET**-BRI-AR, *n.* A shrubby plant.
- SWEET**-BROOM, *n.* [*sweet* and *broom*.] A plant.
- SWEET**-CICE-LY, *n.* A plant of the genus *scandix*.
- SWEET**-CISTUS, *n.* A shrub, the gum-cistus.
- SWEET**-CORN, *n.* A variety of the maize, of a sweet taste.
- SWEET**-FLAG, *n.* A plant of the genus *acorus*.
- SWEET**-GUM, *n.* A tree of the genus *liquidambar*.
- SWEET**-JOHN'S, *n.* A plant, a species of *dianthus*.
- SWEET**-MAUL-LIN, *n.* A species of *achillea*.
- SWEET**-MÄRJO-RAM, *n.* A very fragrant plant.
- SWEET**-PEA, *n.* A pea cultivated for ornament.
- SWEET**-ROOT, *n.* The liquorice, or *glycyrrhiza*.
- SWEET**-RÜSH, *n.* Another name of the *sweet-flag*.
- SWEET**-SOP, *n.* A name of the *anona squamosa*.
- SWEET**-SUL-TAN, *n.* A plant, a species of *centaurea*.
- SWEET**-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *capraria*.
- SWEET**-WIL-LIÄM, *n.* The name of several species of pink, of the genus *dianthus*. *Cyc*.
- SWEET**-WIL-LÖW, *n.* A plant, the *myrica gale*.
- SWEET**-WOOD, *n.* A plant, a species of *laurus*.
- SWEETEN**, (*sweet*(n)) *v. t.* 1. To make sweet. 2. To make pleasing or grateful to the mind. 3. To make mild or kind. 4. To make less painful. 5. To increase agreeable qualities. 6. To soften; to make delicate. 7. To make pure and salubrious by destroying noxious matter. 8. To make warm and fertile. 9. To restore to purity.
- SWEETEN**, (*sweet*(n)) *v. i.* To become sweet. *Bacon*.
- SWEETENED**, *pp.* Made sweet, mild or grateful.
- SWEETEN**-ER, *n.* He or that which sweetens; he that palliates; that which moderates acrimony.
- SWEETEN**-ING, *ppr.* Making sweet or grateful.
- SWEET**-HEART, *n.* A lover or mistress. *Shak*.
- SWEETING**, *n.* 1. A sweet apple. *Ascham*. 2. A word of endearment. *Shak*.
- SWEET**-ISH, *a.* Somewhat sweet or grateful to the taste.
- SWEET**-ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being sweetish.
- SWEET**-LY, *adv.* In a sweet manner; gratefully.
- SWEET**-MEAT, *n.* Fruit preserved with sugar; as peaches, pears, melons, nuts, orange-peel, and the like.
- SWEET**-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being sweet, in any of its senses; as gratefulness to the taste; or to the smell, fragrance, agreeableness to the ear, melody. 2. Agreeableness of manners; softness; mildness; obliging civility. 3. Softness; mildness; amiableness.
- SWEET**-SCENT-ED, *a.* [*sweet* and *scent*.] Having a sweet smell; fragrant.
- SWEET**-SMELL-ING, *a.* [*sweet* and *smell*.] Having a sweet smell; fragrant.
- SWELL**, *v. i.*; *pret. swelled*; *pp. swelled*. Swollen is nearly obsolete. [*Sax. swellan*; *D. zwellen*; *G. schwellen*; *Dan. swellor*.] 1. To grow larger; to dilate or extend the exterior surface or dimensions by matter added to the interior part, or by expansion of the inclosed substance. 2. To increase in size or extent by any addition. 3. To rise or be driven into waves or billows. 4. To be puffed up or bloated. 5. To be bloated with anger; to be exasperated. 6. To be inflated; to bely. 7. To be turgid or bombastic; as, *swelling* words. 8. To protuberate; to bulge out. 9. To be elated; to rise into arrogance. 10. To grow more violent. 11. To grow upon the view; to become larger. 12. To become larger in amount. 13. To become louder. 14. To strut; to look big. 15. To rise in altitude.
- SWELL**, *v. t.* 1. To increase the size, bulk or dimensions of; to cause to rise, dilate or increase. 2. To aggravate; to heighten. 3. To raise to arrogance. 4. To enlarge.—5. In music, to augment, as the sound of a note.
- SWELL**, *n.* 1. Extension of bulk. 2. Increase, as of sound. 3. A gradual ascent or elevation of land. 4. A wave or billow; more generally, a succession of large waves.—5. In an organ, a certain number of pipes inclosed in a box, which being uncovered produce a *swell* of sound.
- SWELLED**, *pp.* Enlarged in bulk; inflated.
- SWELLING**, *ppr.* Growing or enlarging in its dimensions growing tumid; inflating; growing louder.
- SWELLING**, *n.* 1. A tumor, or any morbid enlargement of the natural size. 2. Protuberance; prominence. 3. A rising or enlargement by passion.
- † **SWELT**, for *swelled*. *Spenser*.
- † **SWELT**, *v. i.* [*Sax. sweltan*; *Goth. swiltan, ga-swiltan*.] To faint; to swoon.
- † **SWELT**, *v. t.* To overpower, as with heat; to cause to faint.
- SWELTER**, *v. i.* [*from swelt*.] To be overcome and faint with heat; to be ready to perish with heat.
- SWELTER**, *v. t.* To oppress with heat. *Bentley*.
- SWELTERED**, *pp.* Oppressed with heat.
- SWELTERING**, *ppr.* Fainting or languishing with heat; oppressing with heat.
- SWELTRY**, *a.* Suffocating with heat; oppressive with heat; sultry.
- SWEPT**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sweep*.
- † **SWERD**, for *sword*.
- SWERVE**, (*swerve*) *v. i.* [*D. zwerwen*.] 1. To wander; to rove. 2. To wander from any line prescribed, or from a rule of duty; to depart from what is established by law, duty or custom; to deviate. 3. To bend; to incline. 4. To climb or move forward by winding or turning.
- SWERVING**, *ppr.* Roving; wandering; deviating from any rule or standard; inclining; climbing or moving by winding and turning.
- SWERVING**, *n.* The act of wandering; deviation from any rule, law, duty or standard.
- † **SWEVEN**, *n.* A dream. *Wicliffe*.
- SWIFT**, *a.* [*Sax. swift*.] 1. Moving a great distance or over a large space in a short time; moving with celerity or velocity; fleet; rapid; quick; speedy. 2. Ready; prompt. 3. Speedy; that comes without delay.
- SWIFT**, *n.* 1. The current of a stream; [*l. u.*].—2. In domestic affairs, a reel or turning instrument for winding yarn. 3. A bird, a species of swallow, so called from the rapidity of its flight. 4. The common newt or eel, a species of lizard.
- SWIFTER**, *n.* In a ship, a rope used to confine the bars of the capstan in their sockets, while men are turning it.
- SWIFTER**, *v. t.* To stretch, as shrouds by tackles.
- SWIFT**-FOOT, *a.* Nimble. *Mirror for Magistrates*.
- SWIFT**-HEELED, *a.* [*swift* and *heel*.] Swiftfoot; rapid; quick. *Habington*.
- SWIFTLY**, *adv.* Fleetly; rapidly; with celerity.
- SWIFTNESS**, *n.* Speed; rapid motion; quickness; celerity; velocity; rapidity.
- SWIG**, *v. t.* or *l.* [*Ice. swiga*. *Qu. swiek*.] To drink by large draughts; to suck greedily.
- SWIG**, *n.* 1. A large draught; [*vulgar*].—2. In seamen's language, a pulley with ropes which are not parallel.
- SWIG**, *v. t.* [*Sax. swigan*.] To castrate, as a ram, by binding the testicles tight with a string. [*Local*.]
- SWILL**, *v. t.* [*Sax. swelgan, swylgan*.] 1. To drink grossly or greedily; as, to *swill* down great quantities of liquors. 2. To wash; to drench. 3. To inebriate; to swell with fullness.
- SWILL**, *n.* 1. Large draughts of liquor; or drink taken in excessive quantities. 2. The wash or mixture of liquid substances given to swine; called, in some places, *swillings*.
- † **SWILL**, *v. i.* To be intoxicated. *Whately*.
- SWILLED**, *pp.* Swallowed grossly in large quantities.
- SWILLER**, *n.* One who drinks voraciously.
- SWILLING**, *ppr.* Swallowing excessive quantities of liquors.
- SWILLINGS**, *n.* Swill.
- SWIM**, *v. i.*; *pret. swam*; *pp. swum*. [*Sax. swimman*; *D. zwemmen, zwymen*; *G. schwemmen, schwimmen*.] 1. To float; to be supported on water or other fluid; not to sink. 2. To move progressively in water by means of the motion of the hands and feet, or of fins. 3. To float; to be borne along by a current. 4. To glide along with a smooth motion, or with a waving motion. 5. To be dizzy or vertiginous; to have a waving motion of the head or a sensation of that kind, or a reeling of the body. 6. To be floated; to be overflowed or drenched. 7. To overflow to abound; to have abundance.
- SWIM**, *v. t.* 1. To pass or move on. *Dryden*. 2. To immerse in water that the lighter parts may swim.
- SWIMM**, *n.* The bladder of fishes, by which they are said to be supported in water. *Greov*.
- SWIMMER**, *n.* 1. One that swims. 2. A protuberance on the leg of a horse. *Far. Dict.*
- SWIMMING**, *ppr.* Floating on a fluid; moving on a fluid overflowing; abounding.
- SWIMMING**, *n.* 1. The act or art of moving on the water; by means of the limbs; a floating. 2. Dizziness.
- SWIMMING-LY**, *adv.* Smoothly; without obstruction with great success. [*Not elegant*.]

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

from the middle of the word. 2. Inverted, as the measure in music.

SYN-CO-PATION, *n.* 1. The contraction of a word by taking a letter, letters or a syllable from the middle.—2. In music, an interruption of the regular measure; an inversion of the order of notes; a prolonging of a note, begun on the unaccented part of a bar, to the accented part of the next bar.

SYN-CO-PE, { *n.* [Gr. *συκοπη*.] 1. In music, the same as *syn-*
SYN-CO-PY, } *copation*; the division of a note introduced when two or more notes of one part answer to a single note of another.—2. In grammar, an elision or retrenchment of one or more letters or a syllable from the middle of a word.—3. In medicine, a fainting or swooning. *Cyc.*

SYN-CO-PIST, *n.* One who contracts words.

SYN-CO-PIZE, *v. t.* To contract by the omission of a letter or syllable.

SYNDIC, *n.* [L. *syndicus*; Gr. *συνδικος*.] An officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries; a kind of magistrate intrusted with the affairs of a city or community.

SYNDI-CATE, *n.* In some countries on the European continent, a council; a branch of government.

SYNDI-CATE, *v. t.* To judge, or to censure.

SYNDRO-ME, { *n.* [Gr. *σύνδρομη*.] 1. Concurrence. *Glan-*
SYNDRO-MY, } *ville*.—2. In medicine, the concurrence or combination of symptoms in a disease.

SY-NEE-DO-CHE, { *n.* [Gr. *συνεκδοχη*.] In rhetoric, a figure
SY-NEE-DO-CHY, } ure or trope by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole; as the genus for the species, or the species for the genus, &c. *Cyc.*

SYN-EC-DOCH-I-CAL, *a.* Expressed by *synecdoche*; implying a *synecdoche*. *Boyle*.

SYN-EC-DOCH-I-CAL-LY, *adv.* According to the *synecdochical* mode of speaking. *Pearson*.

SYN-EC-PHO-NE-SIS, *n.* A contraction of two syllables into one. *Mason*.

SYN-ER-GET IC, *a.* Cooperating. *Dean Tucker*

SYN-ER-GIS TIC, *a.* [Gr. *συνεργηστικος*.] Cooperating. *Dean Tucker*.

SYNGE-NESE, *n.* [Gr. *συν* and *γενεσις*.] In botany, a plant whose stamens are united in a cylindrical form by the anthers.

SYNGE-NE'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the class *syngenesia*.

SYN-NEU-RŌ-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *συν* and *νευρον*.] In anatomy, the connection of parts by means of ligaments, as in the movable joints.

SYNŌD, *n.* [Gr. *συνόδος*.] 1. In church history, a council or meeting of ecclesiastics to consult on matters of religion. 2. A meeting, convention or council.—3. In astronomy, a conjunction of two or more planets or stars in the same optical place of the heavens.

SYNO-DAL, *n.* 1. *Antiently*, a pecuniary rent, paid to the bishop or archdeacon at the time of his Easter visitation, by every parish priest; a procuration. 2. Constitutions made in provincial or diocesan synods, are sometimes called *synodals*.

SYNO-DAL, } *a.* Pertaining to a synod; transacted in
SY-NODIC, } a synod. *Stillingfleet*.
SY-NODI-CAL, }

SY-NODI-CAL-LY, *adv.* By the authority of a synod.

SY-NOM-O-SY, *n.* [Gr. *συνωμοσια*.] Sworn brotherhood; a society in ancient Greece nearly resembling a modern political club. *Mitford*.

SY-NON-I-MAL-LY, *adv.* Synonymously. *Spelman*.

SYNO-NYM, *n.* [Gr. *συνωνυμος*.] A name, noun or other word, having the same signification as another, is its *synonym*.

SY-NONY-MA, *n. plu.* Words having the same signification.

† **SY-NONY-MAL**, *a.* Synonymous.

SY-NONY-MIST, *n.* Among botanists, a person who collects the different names or synonyms of plants, and reduces them to one another.

SY-NONY-MIZE, *v. t.* To express the same meaning in different words. *Camden*.

SY-NON-Y-MOUS, *a.* Expressing the same thing; conveying the same idea.

SY-NONY-MOUS-LY, *adv.* In a synonymous manner; in the same sense; with the same meaning.

SY-NONY-MY, *n.* 1. The quality of expressing the same meaning by different words.—2. In rhetoric, a figure by which synonymous words are used to amplify a discourse.

SY-NOP-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *συνopsis*.] A general view, or a collection of things or parts so arranged as to exhibit the whole or the principal parts in a general view.

SY-NOP-TIC, } *a.* Affording a general view of the
SY-NOP-TI-CAL, } whole, or of the principal parts of a thing.

SY-NOPTI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to present a general view in a short compass.

SY-Ō-VI-A, { *n.* In anatomy, the fluid secreted into the
SYNO-VY, } ities of joints, for the purpose of lubricating them.

SY-NO-VI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to synovia; secreting a lubricating fluid. *Cyc.*

SYN-TAC-TIC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to syntax, or the
SYN-TAC-TI-CAL, } construction of sentences. 2. According to the rules of syntax or construction.

SYN-TAC-TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In conformity to syntax.

SYNTAX, *n.* [L. *syntaxis*; Gr. *συνταξις*.] 1. In grammar, the construction of sentences; the due arrangement of words in sentences, according to established usage. 2. Connected system or order; union of things; [etc.]

SYN-TE-RI-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *συν* and *τερεω*.] A reason or conscience. *Bp. Ward*.

SYN-THE-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *συνθεσις*.] 1. Composition, or putting of two or more things together, as in compound medicines.—2. In logic, composition, or that process of reasoning in which we advance by a regular chain the principles before established or assumed, and propositions already proved, till we arrive at the conclusion.—3. In surgery, the operation by which divided parts are reunited. *Cyc.*—4. In chemistry, the uniting of elements into a compound; the opposite of *analysis*.

SYN-THE-TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to synthesis; contrary
SYN-THE-TI-CAL, } in synthesis or composition.

SYN-THE-TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* By synthesis; by composition.

SYN-THE-TIZE, *v. t.* To unite in regular structure. [Little used.]

SYN-TONIC, *a.* [Gr. *συν* and *τονος*.] In music, deep intense. *Rousseau*.

SYPH-I-LIS. See *SIPHILIS*.

SYPHON, *n.* [Gr. *σιφων*.] A tube or pipe. More commonly, *siphon*, which see.

SYPHON. See *SIREN*.

SYR-I-AC, *n.* The language of Syria, especially the modern language of that country.

SYR-I-AC, *a.* Pertaining to Syria, or its language.

SYR-I-A-CISM, *n.* A Syrian idiom. *Milton*.

SYR-I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Syria.

SYR-I-AN-ISM, *n.* A Syrian idiom. *Paley*.

SYR-I-ASM, *n.* The same as *Syrianism*. *Warburton*.

SY-RINGA, *n.* [Gr. *συριγγή*, *συριγγος*.] A genus of plants the lilac.

SYRINGE, (*sir'ing*) *n.* An instrument for injecting fluids into animal bodies, into wounds, &c.; or an instrument in the form of a pump, serving to imbibe any fluid, and to expel it with force.

SYRINGE, *v. t.* To inject by means of a pipe or syringe to wash and cleanse by injections from a syringe.

SYR-IN-GOT-O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *συριγγή* and *γοττο*.] The operation for cutting for the fistula. *Cyc.*

SYRT, *n.* [L. *syrtis*.] A bog; a quicksand. *Young*.

SYRTIS, *n.* [L.] A quicksand. [Not English.] *Milton*

SYRUP. See *SIRUP*.

SYS-TA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *συστασις*.] The consistence of a thing; constitution. [Little used.] *Burke*.

SYS-TEM, *n.* [Fr. *système*; L. *systema*; Gr. *συστημα*.] An assemblage of things adjusted into a regular whole, or a whole plan or scheme consisting of many parts connected in such a manner as to create a chain of mutual dependencies. 2. Regular method or order.—3. In music, an interval compounded or supposed to be composed of several lesser intervals.

SYS-TE-MAT-IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to system; methodical.
SYS-TE-MATI-CAL, } sisting in system; methodical.

2. Proceeding according to system or regular method.

SYS-TE-MATI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the form of a system; methodically. *Boyle*.

SYS-TEM-A-TIST, } *n.* One who forms a system, or
SYS-TEM-A-TIZ-ER, } duces to system.

* **SYS-TEM-A-TIZE**, *v. t.* [Systemize is the more regular and proper formation of this word.] To reduce to system or regular method.

SYS-TEM-I-ZA-TION, *n.* The act or operation of systemizing; the reduction of things to system or regular method.

SYS-TEM-IZE, *v. t.* To reduce to system or regular method.

SYS-TEM-IZED, *pp.* Reduced to system or method.

SYS-TEM-IZ-ER, *n.* One who reduces things to system.

SYS-TEM-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to system or regular method.

SYS-TEM-MAK-ER, *n.* One who forms a system.

SYS-TEM-MON-GER, *n.* One given to the forming of systems. *Chesterfield*.

SYS-TO-LE, } *n.* [Gr. *συστολη*.] 1. In grammar, the
SYS-TO-LY, } shortening of a long syllable.—2. In anatomy, the contraction of the heart for expelling the blood and carrying on the circulation.

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

SYSTLE, *n.* [Gr. *συσ* and *σπυλος*.] In *architecture*, the manner of placing columns, where the place between the two shafts consists of two diameters or four modules.

SYTHE, *n.* [Sax. *silthe*; D. *seissen*.] 1. An instrument for mowing grass, or cutting other grain or vegetables. 2. The curved sharp blade used anciently in war chariots.

† **SYTHE**, *v. t.* To mow. *Shak*

SYTHED, *a.* Armed with sythes, as a chariot.

SYTHE'MAN, *n.* One who uses a sythe; a mower.

SYZ-Y-GY, *n.* [Gr. *συζυγία*.] The conjunction or opposition of a planet with the sun, or of any two of the heavenly bodies.

T.

T is the twentieth letter of the English Alphabet, and a close consonant. It represents a close joining of the end of the tongue to the root of the upper teeth, as may be perceived by the syllables *at, et, ut*, in attempting to pronounce which, the voice is completely intercepted. It is therefore numbered among the mutes, or close articulations, and it differs from *d* chiefly in its closeness. The letters *ti*, before a vowel, and unaccented, usually pass into the sound of *sh*, as in *nation, motion, partial*. In this case, *t* loses entirely its proper sound. In a few words, the combination *ti* has the sound of the English *ch*, as in *Christian, question*.

T, as an abbreviation, stands for *theologia*; as, S. T. D. *sanctus theologiae doctor*, doctor of divinity.

As a numeral, **T**, among the *Latins*, stood for 160, and, with a dash over the top, **T̄**, for 160,000.

TABARD, *n.* [W. *tabar*; It. *tabarra*.] A short gown; a herald's coat. [Not used in the U. States.]

TABARD-ER, *n.* One who wears a tabard.

TAB-A-SHEER, *n.* A Persian word signifying a concretion found in the joints of the bamboo.

TABBIED, *pp.* Watered; made wavy.

TABBY, *a.* Brinded; brindled; diversified in color.

TABBY, *n.* [Fr. *tabis*; It., Sp., Port. *tabi*; Dan. *tabin*.] 1.

A kind of waved silk, usually watered. 2. A mixture of

stone or shells and mortar, which becomes hard as a rock.

TABBY, *v. t.* To water or cause to look wavy. *Cyc.*

TABBY-ING, *n.* The passing of stuffs under a calender to

give them a wavy appearance.

TAB-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *tabeo* and *facio*.] A wasting

away; a gradual losing of flesh by disease.

TAB-E-FĀ, *v. i.* [Heb.] To consume; to waste gradually;

to lose flesh. [Little used.] *Harvey*.

TABERD. See **TABARD**.

TABER-NA-CLE, *n.* [L. *tabernaculum*.] 1. A tent. *Nam.*

xliv. 2. A temporary habitation.—3. Among the *Jews*,

movable building, so contrived as to be taken to pieces

with ease and reconstructed, for the convenience of being

carried during the wanderings of the Israelites in the

wilderness. 4. A place of worship; a sacred place. 5.

Our natural body. 6. *Cor. v.* 6. God's gracious presence,

or the tokens of it. *Rev. xxi.* 7. An ornamented chest

placed on the Roman Catholic altars as a receptacle of the

chiborium and pyxis.

TABER-NA-CLE, *v. i.* To dwell; to reside for a time; to

be housed.

TABER-NAC'U-LAR, *a.* Latticed. *Warton*.

TABID, *a.* [Fr. *tabide*; L. *tabidus*.] Wasted by disease;

consumptive. *Arbuthnot*.

TABID-NESS, *n.* State of being wasted by disease; con-

sumptiveness.

† **TABI-TUDE**, *n.* [L. *tabitudo*.] A consumption; a wast-

ing away by disease. *Cockeram*.

TABLA-TURE, *n.* 1. Painting on walls and ceilings; a

single piece comprehended in one view, and formed ac-

cording to one design.—2. In *music*, the expression of

sounds or notes of composition by letters of the alphabet

or ciphers, or other characters.—3. In *anatomy*, a division

or parting of the skull into two tables.

TABLE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *tabula*; It. *tavola*; Sp. *tabla*.] 1. A

flat surface of some extent, or a thing that has a flat sur-

face. 2. An article of furniture, used for a great variety

of purposes, as for holding dishes of meat, for writing on,

&c. 3. Fare or entertainment of provisions. 4. The

persons sitting at table or partaking of entertainment. 5.

A tablet; a surface on which any thing is written or en-

graved. 6. A picture, or something that exhibits a view

of any thing on a flat surface.—7. Among *Christians*, the

table, or *Lord's table*, is the sacrament, or holy communion

of the *Lord's supper*. 8. The altar of burnt-offering. *Mal.*

1.—9. In *architecture*, a smooth, simple member or orna-

ment, of various forms, most usually in that of a long

square.—10. In *perspective*, a plain surface, supposed to

be transparent and perpendicular to the horizon.—11. In

anatomy, a division of the cranium or skull.—12. In the

glass manufactory, a circular sheet of finished glass.—13.

In *literature*, an index; a collection of heads or principal

matters contained in a book, with references to the pages

where each may be found. 14. A synopsis; many partic-

ulars brought into one view. 15. The palm of the hand

16. Draughts; small pieces of wood shifted on squares

—17. In *mathematics*, tables are systems of numbers cal-

culated to be ready for expediting operations.—18. *Astro-*

nometrical tables are computations of the motions, places

and other phenomena of the planets, both primary and

secondary.—19. In *chemistry*, a list or catalogue of sub-

stances and their properties.—20. In *general*, any series of

numbers formed on mathematical or other correct princi-

ples. 21. A division of the ten commandments; as the

first and second tables.—22. Among *jewelers*, a table dia-

mond, or other precious stone, is one whose upper surface

is quite flat, and the sides only cut in angles. 23. A list

or catalogue.

Twelve tables, the laws of the Romans, so called, probably,

because engraved on so many tables.—To turn the tables,

to change the condition or fortune of contending parties;

a metaphorical expression taken from the vicissitudes of

fortune in gaming. *Dryden*.

TABLE, *v. t.* To board; to diet or live at the table of

another. *South*.

TABLE, *v. t.* 1. To form into a table or catalogue. 2. To

board; to supply with food. 3. To let one piece of timber

into another, by alternate scores or projections from the

middle.

TABLE-BED, *n.* A bed in the form of a table.

TABLE-BEER, *n.* Beer for the table; small beer.

TABLE-BOOK, *n.* [table and book.] A book on which

any thing is engraved or written without ink.

TABLE-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth for covering a table.

TABLED, *pp.* Forined into a table.

TABLE-LAND, *n.* Elevated, flat land.

TABLE-MAN, *n.* A man at draughts; a piece of wood.

TABLER, *n.* One who boards. *Answorth*.

TABLES, *n. plu.* A board used for back-gammon.

TABLET, *n.* 1. A small table or flat surface. 2. Something

flat on which to write, paint, draw or engrave. 3. A

medicine in a square form.

TABLE-TALK, *n.* Conversation at table or at meals.

TABLING, *pp.* Boarding; forming into a table; letting

one timber into another by scores.

TABLING, *n.* 1. A forming into tables; a setting down in

order. 2. The letting of one timber into another by alter-

nate scores or projections, as in ship-building.—3. In *sail-*

making, a broad hem made on the skirts of sails by turning

over the edge of the canvass, and sewing it down.

TAB-OO', *n.* In the *isles of the Pacific*, a word denoting

prohibition or religious interdict, which is of great force

among the inhabitants.

TAB-OO', *v. t.* To forbid, or to forbid the use of; to inter-

dict approach or use.

TABOR, *n.* [W. *tabvrr*; Ir. *tabar*; Old Fr. *tabour*.] A

small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife.

TABOR, *v. i.* 1. To strike lightly and frequently. 2. To

play on a tabor or little drum.

TABOR-ER, *n.* One who beats the tabor. *Shak*.

TAB-O-RET, *n.* [from *tabor*.] A small tabor. *Spectator*.

TABO-RINE, *n.* [Fr. *tabourin*.] A tabor; a small drum

TABO-RIN, *n.* *Shak*.

† **TABRERE**, *n.* A taborer. *Spenser*.

TABRET, *n.* A tabor. 1 *Sam.* xviii.

TABU-LAR, *a.* [L. *tabularis*.] 1. In the form of a table;

having a flat or square surface. 2. Having the form of

famina or plates. 3. Set down in tables. 4. Set in squares.

TABU-LATE, *v. t.* 1. To reduce to tables or synopses. 2.

To shape with a flat surface. *Johnson*.

TABU-LA-TED, *pp.* Having a flat or square flat surface.

TAC-A-MA-HAC'A, *n.* 1. A tree of a sweet fragrance,

planted in gardens as an ornament.

2. A resin obtained in America from the *fyagara octandra*.

TACE, from L. *taceo*, a term used in Italian music, direct-

ing to be silent.

TACET, in *music*, is used when a vocal or instrumental part

is to be silent during a whole movement. *Cyc.*

† **TACH**, *n.* Something used for taking hold or holding.

† **TACHE**, *n.* a catch; a loop; a button.

† **TACHYGRA-PHY**, *n.* [Gr. *ταχυς* and *γραφω*.] The

art or practice of quick writing.

TACIT, *a.* [Fr. *tacite*; L. *tacitus*.] Silent; implied, but

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

not expressed. *Tacit consent* is consent by silence, or not interposing an objection.

TACT-LE, *adv.* Silently; by implication; without words.

TACTI-TURN, *a.* [*L. taciturnus.*] Habitually silent; not free to converse; not apt to talk or speak. *Smollett.*

TAC-I-TURN-I-TY, *n.* [*Fr. taciturnité; L. taciturnitas.*] Habitual silence or reserve in speaking. *Arbutnot.*

TACK, *v. t.* [*Gr. tasso; Fr. attaquer; It. attaccare; Sp. atacar.*] 1. To fasten; to attach. 2. To unite by stitching together. 3. To fasten slightly by nails.

† **TACK**, or † **TACHE**, *n.* [*Fr. tache.*] A spot.

TACK, *n.* [*Ir. taca; Arm. tuck.*] 1. A small nail. 2. A rope used to confine the foremost lower corners of the courses and stay-sails. 3. The part of a sail to which the tack is usually fastened. 4. The course of a ship in regard to the position of her sails.—*To hold tack*, to last or hold out. *Tusser.*

TACK, *v. i.* To change the course of a ship by shifting the tacks and position of the sails from one side to the other. *Mar. Dict.*

TACK, *n.* In rural economy, a shelf on which cheese is dried. [*Local.*—*Tack of land*, the term of a lease. [*Local.*]

TACKER, *n.* One who tacks or makes an addition.

TACKET, *n.* A small nail. *Barret.*

TACKING, *ppr.* Changing a ship's course.

TACKLE, *n.* [*D. takel; G. takel, takeln; Sw. tackel, tackla; Dan. takkel, takler.*] 1. A machine for raising or lowering heavy weights, consisting of a rope and blocks, called a *pulley*. 2. Instruments of action; weapons. 3. An arrow. 4. The rigging and apparatus of a ship.

TACKLE, *v. t.* 1. To harness; as, to tackle a horse into a gig; [*a common use of the word in America.*] 2. To seize; to lay hold of. [*New England.*] 3. To supply with tackle. *Beaumont.*

TACKLED, *pp.* 1. Harnessed; seized. 2. Made of ropes tacked together. *Shak.*

TACKLING, *ppr.* Harnessing; putting on harness; seizing; falling on.

TACKLING, *n.* 1. Furniture of the masts and yards of a ship, as cordage, sails, &c. 2. Instruments of action. 3. Harness; the instruments of drawing a carriage.

TACKSMAN, *n.* One who holds a tack or lease of land from another; a tenant or lessee. [*Local.*]

TACT, *n.* [*L. tactus; Fr. tact; It. tatto; Sp. tacto.*] 1. Touch; feeling; formerly, the stroke in beating time in music. [*Dan. tagt.*] 2. Peculiar skill or faculty; nice perception or discernment. *Am. Review.*

TACTIC, *a.* [*See TACTICS.*] Pertaining to the art of

TACTICAL, *}* military and naval dispositions for battle, evolutions, &c.

TACTICIAN, *n.* One versed in tactics.

TACTICS, *n.* [*Gr. τακτικός; Fr. tactique.*] 1. The science and art of disposing military and naval forces in order for battle, and performing military and naval evolutions. 2. The art of inventing and making machines for throwing darts, arrows, stones and other missile weapons.

TACTILE, *a.* [*Fr. tactile; L. tactilis.*] Tangible; susceptible of touch; that may be felt. *Hale.*

TACTILITY, *n.* Tangibleness; perceptibility of touch.

TACTION, *n.* [*Fr.; L. tactio.*] The act of touching; touch.

TADORNIA, *n.* [*Sp. tadorno.*] A name of the shel-drake, vulpanser, or borough-duck. *Cyc.*

TADPOLE, *n.* [*Sax. tade, with pola.*] A frog in its first state from the spawn; a porwiggle.

TÆN, (*taen*). The poetical contraction of *taken*.

TAFEL-SPATH, *n.* A lamellar mineral.

TAFFER-EL, *n.* [*D. taffereel.*] The upper part of a ship's stern, which is flat like a table on the top, and sometimes ornamented with carved work. *Cyc.*

TAFFETA, *n.* [*Fr. tafetas, taffetas; It. taffetta.*] A fine, smooth stuff of silk, having usually a remarkable gloss.

TAG, *n.* [*Sw. tagg; Ice. tag; Dan. tagger, takker.*] 1. A metallic point put to the end of a string. 2. Something mean and paltry; [*vulgar.*] *Shak.* 3. A young sheep; [*local.*]

TAG, *v. t. i.* 1. To fit with a point; as, to tag lace. 2. To fit one thing to another; to append to. 3. To join or fasten. *Swift.*

TAG, *n.* A play in which the person gains who tags, that is, touches another.

TAG-SORE, *n.* A disease in sheep. *Cyc.*

TAG-TAIL, *n.* [*tag and tail.*] A worm which has its tail of another color. *Walton.*

TAIL, *n.* [*Sax. tagli; Ice. tagl.*] 1. The part of an animal which terminates its body behind. 2. The lower part, noting inferiority. 3. Any thing hanging long; a catkin. 4. The hinder part of any thing.—5. In anatomy, that tendon of a muscle which is fixed to the movable part.—6. In botany, the tail of a seed is a downy or feathery appendage to certain seeds, formed of the permanent elongated style. *Cyc.*—7. Horse's tail, among the Tartars and Chinese, is an ensign or flag; among the Turks, a stan-

dard borne before the grand visier, bashaws and the *giacis*.—8. In heraldry, the tail of a hart.—9. In music, the part of a note running upwards or downwards. 10. The extremity or last end.

TAIL, *n.* [*Fr. tailleur; Sp. taller; It. tagliere.*] In law an estate in tail is a limited fee; an estate limited to certain heirs, and from which the other heirs are precluded.

TAIL, *v. t.* To pull by the tail. *Hudibras.*

TAILLE, (*tail*) *n.* The fee which is opposite to free church, because it is so minced or pared, that it is not in his power to be disposed of, who owns it; but it is, by the giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the tenure of the donee. *Covel.*

† **TAIL/AGE**, or † **TAL/LI-AGE**, *n.* [*Fr. tailleur.*] *Laurel.* a share; hence, a tax or toll. *Blackstone.*

TAILED, *a.* Having a tail. *Greco.*

TAILINGS, *n. plu.* The lighter parts of grain blown from the end of the heap in winnowing. [*Local.*]

TAILOR, *n.* [*Fr. tailleur.*] One whose occupation is to cut out and make men's garments.

TAILOR, *v. t.* To practice making men's clothes. *Green.*

TAILOR-ESS, *n.* A female who makes garments for men.

TAILORING, *n.* The business of a tailor.

TAINT, *v. t.* [*Fr. teindre; L. tingo.*] 1. To imbue or impregnate, as with some extraneous matter which alters the sensible qualities of the substance.—2. More generally, to impregnate with something odious, noxious or poisonous. 3. To infect; to poison. 4. To corrupt, as by insidious putrefaction. 5. To stain; to sully; to tarnish. 6. To corrupt, as blood; to taint; [*obs.*] see *ATTAIN*.

TAINT, *v. i. i.* 1. To be infected or corrupted; to be touched with something corrupting. 2. To be affected with insidious putrefaction.

TAINT, *n.* 1. Tincture; stain. 2. Infection; corruption; depravation. 3. A stain; a spot; a blemish on reputation. 4. An insect; a kind of spider.

TAINT'ED, *pp.* Impregnated with something noxious, disagreeable to the senses, or poisonous; infected; corrupted; stained.

TAINT'FREE, *a.* Free from taint or guilt.

TAINTING, *ppr.* Impregnating with something foul or poisonous; infecting; corrupting; staining.

TAINTLESS, *a.* Free from taint or infection; pure. *Shak.*

TAINTURE, *n.* [*L. tinctura.*] Taint; tinge; delinquent stain; spot. [*Not much used.*] *Shak.*

TAJACU, *n.* The peccary or Mexican hog.

TAJASSU, *n.* The peccary or Mexican hog.

TAKE, *v. t. i.* [*pret. took; pp. taken.*] [*Sax. tacean, thagor; Sw. taga; Dan. tager; Ice. taka.*] 1. In a general sense, to get hold or gain possession of a thing in almost any manner, either by receiving it when offered, or by some exertion to obtain it.—*Take* differs from *seize*, as a thing not always imply haste, force or violence. 2. To receive what is offered. 3. To lay hold of; to get into one's power for keeping. 4. To receive with a certain affection of mind. 5. To catch by surprise or artifice; to corrupt. 6. To seize; to make prisoner. 7. To converse with pleasure; to engage the affections; to entertain. 8. To get into one's power by engines or nets; to entrap or ensnare. 9. To understand in a particular sense; to receive as meaning. 10. To exact and receive. 11. To employ; to occupy. 12. To agree to; to close a bargain; to comply with. 13. To form and adopt. 14. To consent to embrace; to seize. 15. To admit; to receive as an oppression; to suffer. 16. To obtain by active exertion. 17. To receive; to receive into the mind. 18. To swallow, as meat or drink. 19. To swallow, as medicine. 20. To choose; to elect. 21. To copy. 22. To draw on; to seize. 23. To accept; not to refuse. 24. To adopt. 25. To admit. 26. To receive, as any transient disposition of mind. 27. To endure; to bear without resentment. 28. To draw; to deduce. 29. To suppose. 30. To allow; to admit; to receive as true, or not discredited. 31. To suppose; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion; to understand. 32. To seize; to invade. 33. To have recourse to. 34. To receive into the mind. 35. To hire; to rent; to obtain possession on lease. 36. To admit in copulation. 37. To draw; to copy; to print a likeness. 38. To conquer and cause to surrender; to gain possession of by force or capitulation. 39. To be discovered or detected. 40. To require or be necessary.

To take away. 1. To deprive of; to bereave. 2. To remove.—*To take care*. 1. To be careful; to be solicitous for. 2. To be cautious or vigilant.—*To take care of*, to superintend or oversee; to have the charge of keeping or maintaining.—*To take a course*, to resort to; to have recourse to.—*To take one's own course*, to act one's own pleasure; to pursue the measures of one's own choice.—*To take down*. 1. To reduce; to bring lower; to depress. 2. To swallow. 3. To pull down; to pull to pieces. 4. To write.—*To take from*. 1. To deprive of. 2. To deduct; to subtract. 3. To detract; to derogate.—*To take heed*, to be careful or cautious.—*To take hold on*,—*To take to with care*.—*To take hold*, to seize; to fix on.—*To take*

* See Synopsis A, E, I, C, Q, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;—

TAL, *v. t.* 1. To inclose; to fence. 2. To encompass or embrace; to comprise; to comprehend. 3. To draw into a smaller compass; to contract; to brail or furl. 4. To cheat; to circumvent; to gull. 5. To admit; to receive. 6. To win by conquest; [obs.] 7. To receive into the mind or understanding. *To take in hand*, to undertake; to attempt to execute any thing. *To take notice*. 1. To observe; or to observe with particular attention. 2. To show by some act that observation is made; to make remark upon.—*To take oath*, to swear with solemnity, or in a judicial manner.—*To take off*. 1. To remove, in various ways; to remove from the top of any thing. 2. To cut off. 3. To destroy. 4. To remove; to invalidate. 5. To withdraw; to call or draw away. 6. To swallow. 7. To purchase; to take from in trade. 8. To copy. 9. To imitate; to mimic. 10. To find place for.—*To take off from*, to lessen; to remove in part.—*To take order with*, to check.—*To take out*. 1. To remove from within a place; to separate; to deduct. 2. To draw out; to remove; to clear or cleanse from.—*To take part*, to share.—*To take part with*, to unite with; to join with.—*To take place*. 1. To happen; to come, or come to pass. 2. To have effect; to prevail.—*To take effect*, to have the intended effect; to be efficacious.—*To take root*. 1. To live and grow, as a plant. 2. To be established, as principles.—*To take up*. 1. To lift; to raise. 2. To buy or borrow. 3. To begin.—4. In surgery, to fasten with a ligature. 5. To engross; to employ; to engage the attention. 6. To have final recourse to. 7. To seize; to catch; to arrest. 8. To admit. 9. To answer by reproof; to reprimand. 10. To begin where another left off. 11. To occupy; to fill. 12. To assume; to carry on or manage for another. 13. To comprise; to include. 14. To adopt; to assume. 15. To take up arms, or to take arms, to begin war; to begin resistance by force.—*To take upon*. 1. To assume; to undertake. 2. To appropriate to; to admit to be imputed to.—*To take side*, to join one of two differing parties.—*To take to heart*, to be sensibly affected by.—*To take advantage of*, to catch by surprise; or to make use of a favorable state of things to the prejudice of another.—*To take the advantage of*, to use any advantage offered.—*To take air*, to be divulged or made public; to be disclosed, as a secret.—*To take the air*, to expose one's self to the open air.—*To take a course*, to begin a certain direction or way of proceeding.—*To take leave*, to bid adieu or farewell.—*To take breath*, to rest; to be recruited or refreshed.—*To take aim*, to direct the eye or a weapon to a particular object.—*To take along*, to carry, lead or convey.—*To take a way*, to begin a particular course or direction.

TAKE, *v. i.* 1. To move or direct the course; to resort to, or to attach one's self; to betake one's self. 2. To please; to gain reception. *Addition*. 3. To have the intended or natural effect. 4. To catch; to fix, or be fixed.

To take after. 1. To learn to follow; to copy; to imitate. 2. To resemble.—*To take in with*, to resort to.—*To take for*, to mistake; to suppose or think one thing to be another.—*To take on*. 1. To be violently affected. 2. To claim, as a character.—*To take to*. 1. To apply to; to be fond of. 2. To resort to; to betake to.—*To take up*. 1. To stop; [obs.] 2. To reform; [obs.]—*To take up with*. 1. To be contented to receive; to receive without opposition. 2. To lodge; to dwell; [obs.]—*To take with*, to please.

TAKEN, (tāk'n) *pp.* of *take*. Received; caught; apprehended; captivated, &c.

TAKER, *n.* 1. One that takes or receives; one who catches or apprehends. 2. One that subdues and causes to surrender.

TAKING, *ppr.* 1. Receiving; catching; getting possession; apprehending. 2. *a.* Alluring; attracting.

TAKING, *n.* 1. The act of gaining possession; a seizing; seizure; apprehension. 2. Agitation; distress of mind.

TAKING-NESS, *n.* The quality of pleasing. *Taylor*.

TAL-A-POIN, *n.* In *Siam*, a priest, or one devoted to religion; also, a species of monkey.

TALBOT, *n.* A sort of dog, noted for his quick scent and eager pursuit of game. *Johnson*.

TALC, *n.* [G. *talk*, isinglass; *talg*, tallow; Sw. *talk*, *talck*, *talg*, tallow; Dan. *talg*, *talg*, tallow, and *talk*, *talsteen*, tallow-stone; D. *talk*, tallow; Port., *Sw. talco*.] A species of magnesian earth, consisting of broad, flat, smooth laminae or plates unctuous to the touch, of a shining lustre, translucent, and often transparent.

TALCKITE, *n.* A species of talck of a loose form.

TALCKOUS, *a.* Talcky. [But *talcous* or *talckous* is ill formed.]

TALCKY, *a.* 1. Like talck; consisting of talck. 2. Containing talck.

TALE, *n.* 1. A story; a narrative; the rehearsal of a series of events or adventures, commonly some trifling incidents; or a fictitious narrative. 2. Oral relation. 3. Reckoning; account set down. *Ex. v* 4. Number reckoned. 5. A telling; information; disclosure of any thing

secret.—6. In law, a count or declaration; [obs.]—7. In commerce, a weight for gold and silver in China and other parts of the E. Indies; also, a money of account.

TALE, *v. i.* To tell stories. *Gower*.

TALE/BEAR-ER, *n.* A person who officiously tells tales one who impertinently communicates intelligence or anecdotes, and makes mischief in society by his officiousness.

TALE/BEAR-ING, *a.* Officiously communicating information.

TALE/BEAR-ING, *n.* The act of informing officiously; communication of secrets maliciously.

TALÉF[UL], *a.* Abounding with stories. *Thomson*.

TAL ENT, *n.* [L. *talentum*; Gr. *τάλαντον*.] 1. Among the ancients, a weight, and a coin.—2. *Talent*, among the Hebrews, as a gold coin, was the same with a shekel of gold; called, also, *statér*, and weighing only four drachmas. The Hebrew talent of silver, or one hundred and thirteen pounds ten ounces and a fraction, Troy weight. 3. Faculty; natural gift or endowment; a metaphorical application of the word said to be borrowed from the Scriptural parable of the talents. *Matth. xxv*. 4. Eminent abilities; superior genius. 5. Particular faculty; skill. 6. [Sp. *talante*.] Quality; disposition. *Swift*.

TAL/ENT-ED, *a.* Furnished with talents; possessing skill or talents. *Ch. Spectator*.

TAL/ES, *n.* [L. *talis*, plu. *tales*.] In law, *tales de circumstantibus*, spectators in court, from whom the sheriff is to select men to supply any defect of jurors who are impaneled, but who may not appear, or may be challenged.

TALÉ/TEL-LER, *n.* One who tells tales or stories. *Guardian*.

TAL/I-ON, *n.* Law of retaliation. *Scott*.

TAL-I-GONIS. *Lex talionis*, [L.] in law, the law of retaliation. See **RETALIATE**.

TALIS-MAN, *n.* [said to be Arabic or Persian.] 1. A magical figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances of the configuration of the heavens, to which wonderful effects are ascribed. 2. Something that produces extraordinary effects. *Swift*.

TALIS-MAN/IC, *a.* Magical; having the properties of a talisman or preservative against evils.

TALK, (tawk) *v. i.* [Dan. *talker*; Sw. *talca*; D. *talken*.]

1. To converse familiarly; to speak, as in familiar discourse, when two or more persons interchange thoughts. 2. To prate; to speak impertinently. 3. *To talk of*, to relate; to tell; to give account. 4. To speak; to reason; to confer.—*To talk to*, in familiar language, to advise or exhort; or to reprove gently.

TALK, (tawk) *n.* 1. Familiar converse; mutual discourse; that which is uttered by one person in familiar conversation, or the mutual converse of two or more. 2. Report; rumor. 3. Subject of discourse.—4. Among the *Indians of North America*, a public conference, as respecting peace or war, negotiation and the like.

TALK. A mineral. See **TALCK**.

TALK-A-TIVE, (tawk'a-tiv) *a.* Given to much talking; full of prate; loquacious; garrulous.

TALK-A-TIVE-NESS, (tawk'a-tiv-ness) *n.* Loquacity; garrulity; the practice or habit of speaking much in conversation. *Swift*.

TALK'ER, (tawk'er) *n.* 1. One who talks; also, a loquacious person, male or female; a prattler. 2. A bonster.

TALK'ING, (tawk'ing) *ppr.* 1. Conversing; speaking in familiar conversation. *Matth. xvii*. 2. *a.* Given to talking; loquacious. *Goldsmith*.

TALK'ING, (tawk'ing) *n.* The act of conversing familiarly.

TALL, *a.* [W. *tal*; *talau*, to grow tall.] 1. High in stature; long and comparatively slender; applied to a person, or to a standing tree, mast or pole. 2. Sturdy; lusty; bold; [unusual.]

TAL/LAGE, *n.* [Fr. *tailler*.] Anciently, a certain rate or tax paid by barons, knights and inferior tenants, towards the public expenses.

TAL/LAGE, *v. t.* To lay an impost. *Sp. Ellis*.

TALLNESS, *n.* Height of stature. See **TALL**.

TAL/LÓW, *n.* [Dan. *talg*; D. *talk*; G., Sw. *talg*.] A sort of animal fat, particularly that which is obtained from animals of the sheep and ox kinds.

TAL/LÓW, *v. t.* 1. To grease or smear with tallow. 2. To fatten; to cause to have a large quantity of tallow. *Farmers*.

TAL/LÓW-CAN/DLE, *n.* A candle made of tallow.

TAL/LÓW-CHAND/LER, *n.* [Fr. *chandeliér*.] One whose occupation is to make, or to make and sell, tallow-candles.

TAL/LÓWED, *pp.* 1. Greased or smeared with tallow. 2. Made fat; filled with tallow.

TAL/LÓW-ER, *n.* An animal disposed to form tallow internally. *Cyc*.

TAL/LÓW-FACED, *a.* Having a sickly complexion; pale. *Burton*.

TAL/LÓW-ING, *ppr.* 1. Greasing with tallow. 2. Causing to gather tallow, a term in agriculture.

- TALLOW-ING**, *n.* The act, practice or art of causing animals to gather tallow; or the property in animals of forming tallow internally; a term in agriculture. *Cyc.*
- TALLOW-ISH**, *a.* Having the properties or nature of tallow.
- TALLOW-Y**, *a.* Greasy; having the qualities of tallow.
- TALLX**, *n.* [Fr. *tallier*; Port. *tallar*; Sp. *tallar*.] 1. A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut, as the marks of number. 2. One thing made to suit another.
- TALLY**, *v. t.* 1. To score with correspondent notches; to fit; to suit; to make to correspond.—2. In seamanship, to pull all the sheets or lower corners of the main and fore-sail.
- TALLY**, *v. i.* To be fitted; to suit; to correspond.
- † **TALLY**, *adv.* Stoutly; with spirit. *Beaumont.*
- TALLY-ING**, *ppr.* 1. Fitting to each other; making to correspond. 2. Agreeing; corresponding. 3. Hauling aft the corners of the main and fore-sail.
- TALLY-MAN**, *n.* 1. One who sells for weekly payment. 2. One who keeps the tally, or marks the sticks.
- TALMUD**, *n.* [Ch.] The body of the Hebrew laws, traditions and explanations; or the book that contains them.
- TALMU-DIC**, } *a.* Pertaining to the Talmud; contain-
TAL-MU-DI-CAL, } ed in the Talmud; as, *Talmudic* fables. *Enfield.*
- TALMU-DIST**, *n.* One versed in the Talmud.
- TAL-MU-DISTIC**, *a.* Pertaining to the Talmud; resembling the Talmud.
- TALON**, *n.* [Fr., Sp. *talón*.] 1. The claw of a fowl. *Bacon*.—2. In architecture, a kind of molding, concave at the bottom, and convex at the top.
- TALUS**, *n.* [L. *talus*.] 1. In anatomy, the astragalus, or that bone of the foot which is articulated to the leg.—2. In architecture, a slope; the inclination of any work.—3. In fortification, the slope of a work, as a bastion, rumpart or parapet.
- TAMABLE**, *a.* That may be tamed; capable of being reclaimed from wildness or savage ferociousness; that may be subdued.
- TAMABLE-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being tamable.
- TAMARIN**, *n.* A small monkey of South America.
- TAMARIND**, *n.* [Sp. *tamarindo*; Port. plu. *tamarindos*; It. *tamarino*, *tamarindi*; Fr. *tamarin*.] A tree, a native of the East Indies, and of Arabia and Egypt.
- TAMARINDS**, *n. plu.* The preserved seed-pods of the tamarind, which abound with an acid pulp. *Cyc.*
- TAMARISK**, *n.* A tree or shrub of the genus *tamarix*.
- TAMBAE**, *n.* A mixture of gold and copper.
- TAMBOR**, *n.* [Sp., Port. *tambor*; It. *tamburo*.] 1. A small drum, used by the Biscayans as an accompaniment to the flageolet.—2. In architecture, a term applied to the Corinthian and Composite capitals, which bear some resemblance to a drum. 3. A little box of timber work covered with a ceiling, within the porches of certain churches. 4. A round course of stones, several of which form the shaft of a pillar, not so high as a diameter.—5. In the arts, a species of embroidery.
- TAMBOR**, *v. t.* To embroider with a tambor
- TAMBO-RINE**, } *n.* [Fr. *tambourin*; Sp. *tamboril*.] 1. A
TAMBO-RIN, } small drum. 2. A lively French
dance, formerly in vogue in operas.
- TAME**, *a.* [Sax., Dan., D. *tam*; Sw. *tam*, *tamd*.] 1. That has lost its native wildness and shyness; mild; accustomed to man; domestic. 2. Crushed; subdued; depressed; spiritless. 3. Spiritless; unanimated.
- TAME**, *v. t.* [Sax. *tamian*, *getemian*; Goth. *ga-tamjan*; Dan. *tammer*; Sw. *támia*; D. *tammen*.] 1. To reclaim; to reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to make gentle and familiar. 2. To civilize. 3. To subdue; to conquer; to depress. 4. To subdue; to repress.
- TAMED**, *pp.* Reclaimed from wildness; domesticated; made gentle; subdued.
- TAMELESS**, *a.* Wild; untamed; untamable. [L. *u.*]
- TAMELY**, *adv.* With unresisting submission; meekly; servilely; without manifesting spirit.
- TAMENESS**, *n.* 1. The quality of being tame or gentle; a state of domestication. 2. Unresisting submission; meanness in bearing insults or injuries; want of spirit.
- TAMER**, *n.* One that tames or subdues; one that reclaims from wildness. *Pope.*
- TAMPING**, *ppr.* Reclaiming from a wild state; civilizing; subduing.
- TAMM-NY**, or **TAMMY**, *n.* A woolen stuff. *Johnson.*
- TAMKIN**, *n.* A stopper. *See TAMPION.*
- TAMPER**, *v. i.* 1. To meddle; to be busy; to try little experiments. 2. To meddle; to have to do with without fitness or necessity. 3. To deal; to practice secretly.
- TAMPER-ING**, *ppr.* Meddling; dealing; practicing secretly.
- TAMPER-ING**, *n.* The act of meddling or practicing secretly.
- TAMPING**, *n.* The matter that is driven into the hole bored into any thing for blasting.
- TAMPION**, or **TOMPI-ON**, *n.* [Fr. *tampou*.] The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance.
- TAMPOE**, *n.* A fruit of the East Indies, somewhat resembling an apple. *Cyc.*
- TAM-TAM**, *n.* A large flat drum used by the Hindoos.
- TAN**, *v. t.* [Fr. *tanner*.] 1. In the arts, to convert animal skins into leather. 2. To make brown; to imbue by exposure to the rays of the sun.
- TAN**, *n.* The bark of the oak, &c., bruised and broken by a mill, for tanning hides.
- TAN-BED**, *n.* [*tan* and *bed*.] In gardening, a bed made of tan; a bark-bed.
- TAN-PIT**, *n.* [*tan* and *pit*.] A bark-pit; a vat in which hides are laid in tan.
- TAN-SPUD**, *n.* [*tan* and *spud*.] An instrument for pulling the bark from oak and other trees. [Local.]
- TAN-STOVE**, *n.* A hot-house with a bark-bed.
- TAN-VAT**, *n.* [*tan* and *vat*.] A vat in which hides are steeped in liquor with tan.
- TANG**, *n.* [Gr. *ravyos*; It. *tanfo*.] 1. A strong taste; particularly, a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself. 2. Relish; taste. 3. Something that leaves a smart or pain behind. 4. Sound; tone; [ole.]
- TANG**, *n.* [Su. Goth. *tang*.] A kind of sea-weed; called in some places, *tangle*. *Ep. Richardson.*
- † **TANG**, *v. i.* To ring with *Shak*.
- TANGENT**, *n.* [Fr. *tangente*; L. *tangens*.] In geometry, a right line which touches a curve, but which, when produced, does not cut it.
- TANGI-BILITY**, *n.* The quality of being perceptible to the touch or sense of feeling.
- TANGI-BLE**, *a.* [from L. *tango*.] 1. Perceptible by the touch; tactile. 2. That may be possessed or realized.
- TANGLE**, *v. t.* 1. To implicate; to unite or knit together confusedly; to interweave or interlock, as threads, in order to make it difficult to unravel the knot. 2. To embarrass, entrap. 3. To embroil; to embarrass.
- TANGLE**, *v. i.* To be entangled or united confusedly.
- TANGLE**, *n.* A knot of threads or other things united confusedly, or so interwoven as not to be easily disentangled. 2. A kind of sea-weed.
- TANIST**, *n.* [Gaelic, *tanaiste*.] Among the descendants of the Celts, in Ireland, a lord, or the proprietor of a tract of land; a governor or captain.
- TANISTRY**, *n.* [Gaelic, *tanaisteachd*.] In Ireland, a tenure of lands by which the proprietor had only a life estate.
- TANK**, *n.* [Fr. *étang*; Sp. *estanque*; Port. *tanque*; Pers. *tangh*; Japan. *tange*.] A large basin or cistern; a reservoir of water. *Dryden.*
- TANKARD**, *n.* [Ir. *tancaird*; Gaelic, *tancaird*.] A cup or vessel for liquors, or a drinking vessel, with a cover.
- TANKARD-FUR-NEP**, *n.* A sort of turnep.
- TANLING**, *n.* One tanned by the heat of the sun.
- TANNED**, *pp.* [from *tan*.] 1. Converted into leather. 2. Darkened by the rays of the sun.
- TANNER**, *n.* One whose occupation is to tan hides, or to convert them into leather by the use of tan.
- TANNER-Y**, *n.* The house and apparatus for tanning.
- TANNI-ERS**, *n.* An esculent root.
- TANNIN**, *n.* The chemical name of that astringent substance contained in vegetables, particularly in the bark of the oak and chestnut, and in gall-nuts; the substance used to change raw hides into leather.
- TANNING**, *ppr.* Converting raw hides into leather.
- TANNING**, *n.* The practice, operation and art of converting the raw hides of animals into leather by the use of tan.
- TANREC**, *n.* A quadruped of the Indies.
- TANSY**, *n.* [Fr. *tanaisie*; It., Sp. *tanacet*; L. *tanacetum*.] A plant of the genus *tanacetum*, of many species. *Cyc.*
- TANT**, *n.* A small spider with two eyes and eight long legs, and of an elegant scarlet color. *Cyc.*
- TANTA-LISM**, *n.* The punishment of *Tantalus*; teasing or tormenting by the hope or near approach of good which is not attainable. *J. Quincy.*
- TANTA-LITE**, *n.* The ore of tantalum or columbium.
- TANTA-LIZATION**, *n.* The act of tantalizing.
- TANTA-LIZE**, *v. t.* [from *Tantalus*, in fable, who was condemned for his crimes to perpetual hunger and thirst, with food and water near him which he could not reach. To tease or torment by presenting some good to the eye, and exciting desire, but continually frustrating the expectations by keeping that good out of reach; to tease, to torment. *Dryden.*
- TANTA-LIZED**, *pp.* Teased or tormented by the disappointment of the hope of good.
- TANTA-LIZ-ER**, *n.* One that tantalizes.
- TANTA-LIZ-ING**, *ppr.* Teasing or tormenting by presenting to the view some unattainable good.
- TANTA-LUM**, *n.* Columbium, the metal obtained from tantalite, newly discovered. *Thomson.*
- TANTA-MOUNT**, *a.* [L. *tantus*, and *mont*.] Equal equivalent in value or signification.

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

- TANTIV-Y**, *adv.* [said to be from the note of a hunting-horn; *L. tanta vi.*] To ride *tantivy*, is to ride with great speed. *Johnson*.
- TANTYLING**, *n.* [See **TANTALIZE**.] One seized with the hope of pleasure unattainable. *Shak.*
- TANTRUMS**, *n. plu.* Whims; freaks; bursts of ill-humor; affected airs. *A colloquial term.*
- TAP**, *v. t.* [Fr. *taper*; Dan. *tapper*.] To strike with something small, or to strike a very gentle blow; to touch gently.
- TAP**, *v. i.* To strike a gentle blow; as, he *tapped* at the door.
- TAP**, *v. t.* [Sax. *tappan*; Sw. *tappa*; Dan. *tapper*; D. *tappen*.] 1. To pierce or breach a cask, and insert a tap. 2. To open a cask and draw liquor. 3. To pierce for letting out a fluid. 4. To box, or bore into.
- TAP**, *n.* 1. A gentle blow; a slight blow with a small thing. 2. A spile or pipe for drawing liquor from a cask.
- TAPE**, *n.* [Sax. *tæppe*.] A narrow fillet or band; a narrow piece of woven work, used for strings and the like.
- TAPER**, *n.* [Sax. *taper*, *tepar*.] A small wax candle; a small lighted wax candle, or a small light.
- TAPER**, *a.* [supposed to be from the form of a taper.] Regularly narrowed towards the point; becoming small towards one end; conical; pyramidal.
- TAPER**, *v. i.* To diminish or become gradually smaller towards one end.
- TAPER**, *v. t.* To make gradually smaller in diameter.
- TAPER-ING**, *ppr.* 1. Making gradually smaller. 2. *a.* Becoming regularly smaller in diameter towards one end; gradually diminishing towards a point.
- TAPER-NESS**, *n.* The state of being taper.
- ***TAPES-TRY**, *n.* [Fr. *tapis*, *tapisserie*; *L. tapes*.] A kind of woven hangings of wool and silk, often enriched with gold and silver, representing figures of men, animals, landscapes, &c. *Cyc.*
- TAPET**, *n.* Worked or figured stuff. *Spenser*.
- TAPETI**, *n.* An American animal of the hare kind.
- TAPE-WORM**, *n.* [*tape* and *worm*.] A worm bred in the human intestines or bowels.
- TAP-HOUSE**, *n.* A house where liquors are retailed.
- TAPIR**, *n.* A quadruped of S. America, about 6 feet long and $\frac{3}{4}$ high, resembling a hog in shape.
- TAPIS**, *n.* [Fr.] Tapestry.—*Upon the tapis*, under consideration, or on the table.
- TAPPED**, *pp.* Broached; opened.
- TAPPING**, *ppr.* Broaching; opening for the discharge of a fluid.
- TAP-ROOT**, *n.* The main root of a plant.
- TAPSTER**, *n.* One whose business is to draw liquor.
- TAR**, *n.* [Sax. *tyr*, *tyrna*; D. *teer*; G. *theer*.] 1. A thick, resinous substance, of a dark-brown or black color, obtained from pine and fir-trees, by burning the wood with a close, smothering heat. 2. A sailer, so called from his tarred cloths.
- TAR**, *v. t.* 1. To smear with tar; as, to *tar* ropes. 2. [Sax. *tyran*, *tyrianc*.] To tease; to provoke; [obs.] *Shak.*
- TAR-BABE**, *n.* A large parrot with a red head. *Cyc.*
- TAR-RANTULA**, *n.* [It. *tarantella*.] A species of spider, the aranea *tarantula*, a venomous insect.
- TAR-RANTU-LATE**, *v. t.* To excite or govern emotions by music.
- TARIA-QUI-RA**, *n.* A species of American lizard.
- †**TAR-DATION**, *n.* [*L. tardus*.] The act of retarding.
- TAR-DI-GRADE**, or **TAR-DI-GRADOUS**, *a.* [*L. tardigradus*.] Slow-paced; moving or stepping slowly.
- TAR-DI-GRADE**, *n.* The *tardigrades* are a genus of edentate quadrupeds, including the genus *bradyptus*.
- TAR-DI-LY**, *adv.* Slowly; with slow pace or motion.
- TAR-DI-NESS**, *n.* 1. Slowness, or the slowness of motion or pace. 2. Unwillingness; reluctance manifested by slowness. 3. Lateness.
- †**TAR-DI-TY**, *n.* [*L. tarditas*.] Slowness; tardiness.
- TAR-DY**, *a.* [Fr. *tardif*; Sp., It. *tardo*, from *L. tardus*.] 1. Slow; with a slow pace or motion. 2. Late; dilatory; not being in season. 3. Slow; implying reluctance. 4. Unwary; [obs.] 5. Criminal; [obs.]
- †**TAR-DY**, *v. i.* [Fr. *tarder*.] To delay.
- †**TAR-DY-GAIT-ED**, *a.* [*tardy* and *gaüt*.] Slow-paced; having a slow step or pace. *Clifton*.
- TARE**, *n.* 1. A weed that grows among corn.—2. In agriculture, a plant of the vetch kind, much cultivated in England for fodder. *Cyc.*
- TARE**, *n.* [Fr. *tare*; It., Sp. *tara*; D. *tarra*.] In commerce, the allowance or abatement of a certain weight or quantity from the weight or quantity of a commodity sold in a cask, chest, bag, or the like, which the seller makes to the buyer on account of the weight of such cask, chest or bag; or the abatement may be on the price of the commodity sold.
- TARE**, *v. t.* To ascertain or mark the amount of tare.
- †**TARE**, *old pret.* of *tear*. We now use *tear*.
- TARED**, *pp.* Having the tare ascertained and marked.
- †**TARGE**, for *target*. *Spenser*.
- TARGET**, *n.* [Sax. *targ*, *targa*; Fr. *targe*; It. *targa*.] 1. A shield or buckler of a small kind, used as a defensive weapon in war. 2. A mark for the artillery to fire at in their practice.
- TARGET-ED**, *a.* Furnished or armed with a target.
- TARGET-EER**, *n.* One armed with a target. *Chapman*
- TARGUM**, *n.* [Ch. ܬܪܓܘܡ *targum*, interpretation.] A translation or paraphrase of the sacred Scriptures in the Chaldee language or dialect.
- TARGUM-IST**, *n.* The writer of a targum. *Parkhurst*.
- TARIFE**, *n.* [Fr. *tarif*; It. *tariffa*; Sp. *tarifa*.] 1. *Prop.* **TARIFE**, } *erly*, a list or table of goods with the duties or customs to be paid for the same. 2. A list or table of duties or customs to be paid on goods imported or exported.
- TARIFE**, *v. t.* To make a list of duties on goods.
- TARIN**, *n.* A bird of the genus *fringilla*.
- TARING**, *ppr.* Ascertaining or marking the amount of tare.
- TARN**, *n.* [Ice. *tiorn*.] A bog; a marsh; a fen.
- TARNISH**, *v. t.* [Fr. *ternir*, *ternissant*.] 1. To sully; to soil by an alteration induced by the air, or by dust and the like; to diminish or destroy lustre. 2. To diminish or destroy the purity of.
- TARNISH**, *v. i.* To lose lustre; to become dull.
- TARNISHED**, *pp.* Sullied; having lost its brightness by oxydation, or by some alteration induced by exposure to air, dust, and the like.
- TARNISH-ING**, *ppr.* Sullyng; losing brightness.
- TAR-PAULIN**, *n.* 1. A piece of canvas well daubed with tar, and used to cover the hatchways of a ship to prevent rain or water from entering the hold. 2. A sailor; in convention.
- TARRACE**, **TARRASS**, **TERRASS**, or **TRASS**, *n.* A volcanic earth, resembling puzzolana, used as a cement; or a coarse sort of plaster or mortar, durable in water, and used to line cisterns and other reservoirs of water.
- TARRA-GON**, *n.* A plant of the genus *artemisia*, celebrated for perfuming vinegar in France.
- TARRED**, *pp.* Smeared with tar.
- †**TARRI-ANCE**, *n.* A tarrying; delay; lateness.
- TARRI-ER**, *n.* 1. A dog; [see **TERRER**.] 2. [from *tarry*.] One who tarries or delays.
- TARRING**, *ppr.* Smearing with tar. *Shak.*
- TARROCK**, *n.* A sea-fowl of the genus *larus*.
- TARRY**, *v. i.* [W. *tariaw*.] 1. To stay; to abide; to continue; to lodge. 2. To stay behind. *Ex. xii.* 3. To stay in expectation; to wait. 4. To delay; to put off going or coming; to defer. *Gen. xlv.* 5. To remain; to stay.
- †**TARRY**, *v. t.* To wait for. *Shak.*
- TARRY**, *a.* [from *tar*.] Consisting of tar, or like tar.
- TARRY-ING**, *ppr.* Staying; delaying.
- TARRY-ING**, *n.* Delay. *Ps. xl.*
- TARSEL**, *n.* A kind of hawk. *Shak.*
- TARSUS**, *n.* [Gr. *ταρσος*; Fr. *tarse*.] That part of the foot to which the leg is articulated, the front of which is called the *instep*. *Cyc.*
- TART**, *a.* [Sax. *tearti*; D. *taartig*.] 1. Acid; sharp to the taste; acidulous. 2. Sharp; keen; severe.
- TART**, *n.* [D. *taart*; Sw. *tart*; Fr. *tarte*; It. *torta*; G. *torte*.] A species of pie or pastry, consisting of fruit baked on paste.
- TARTAN**, *n.* [Sp., It. *tartana*.] A small coasting vessel.
- TARTAR**, *n.* [Fr. *tartre*; Sp. *tartaro*; from *tart*.] 1. An acid, concrete salt, formed from wines completely fermented, and adhering to the sides of the casks in the form of a hard crust. 2. A person of a keen, irritable temper. 3. A native of Tartary.
- †**TARTAR**, *n.* [*L. Tartarus*.] Hell. *Shak.*
- TARTARE-AN**, *a.* Hellish; pertaining to Tartarus.
- TARTARE-OUS**, } *Milton*.
- TARTARE-OUS**, *a.* Consisting of tartar; resembling tartar, or partaking of its properties. *Greiv.*
- TARTARIC**, or **TARTARE-AN**, *a.* Pertaining to Tartary in Asia.—*Tartaric acid*, the acid of tartar.
- TARTARIN**, *n.* Fixed vegetable alkali or potash.
- TARTARINATED**, *a.* Combined with tartarin.
- TARTARIZATION**, *n.* The act of forming tartar. *Bib. both.*
- TARTARIZE**, *v. t.* To impregnate with tartar; to refine by means of the salt of tartar. *Cyc.*
- TARTARIZED**, *pp.* Impregnated with tartar; refined by tartar.
- TARTARIZ-ING**, *ppr.* Impreguating with tartar.
- TARTAROUS**, *a.* Containing tartar; consisting of tartar, or partaking of its qualities.
- TARTARUM**, *n.* A preparation of tartar, called *petrified tartar*. *Cyc.*
- TARTISH**, *a.* [from *tart*.] Somewhat tart.
- TARTLY**, *adv.* 1. Sharply; with acidity. 2. Sharply, with poignancy; severely. 3. With sourness of aspect.
- TARTNESS**, *n.* 1. Acidity; sharpness to the taste. 2. Sharpness of language or manner; poignancy; keenness; severity.

- TARTRATE**, } n. A salt formed by the combination of
TARTRITE, } tartarous or tartaric acid with a base.
TARTUF-FISH, a. [Fr. *tartuffe*.] Precise; formal.
TAR-WA-TER, n. A cold infusion of tar. *Cyc.*
- TASK**, n. [Fr. *tache*; W. *tasg*; Gaelic, *It. tasg*; It. *tassa*.]
 1. Business imposed by another, often a definite quantity or amount of labor. 2. Business; employment. 3. Burdensome employment.—To take to task, to reprove; to reprimand. *Addison*.
- TASK**, v. t. [W. *tasgu*.] 1. To impose a task; to assign to one a definite amount of business or labor. 2. To burden with some employment; to require to perform.
TASKED, pp. Required to perform something.
TASK'ER, n. One that imposes a task.
TASK'ING, pp. Imposing a task on; requiring to perform.
TASK-MA-S-TER, n. 1. One who imposes a task, or burdens with labor. 2. One whose office is to assign tasks to others.
- * **TASSEL**, n. [W. *tasel*; It. *tassello*.] 1. A sort of pendant ornament, attached to the corners of cushions, to curtains and the like, ending in loose threads. 2. A small ribbon of silk, sewed to a book, to be put between the leaves.—3. In *building*, tassels are the pieces of boards that lie under the mantle-tree. 4. A burr; [see **TEASSEL**.]
 5. A male hawk; properly, *tercol*, It. *terzuolo*.
- TASSELED**, a. Furnished or adorned with tassels.
TASSES, n. plu. Armor for the thighs.
TAST'A-BLE, a. That may be tasted; savory; relishing.
TASTE, v. t. [Fr. *tâter*; It. *tastare*; Norm. *taster*; G., D. *tasten*.] 1. To perceive by means of the tongue; to have a certain sensation in consequence of something applied to the tongue. 2. To try the relish of by the perception of the organs of taste. 3. To try by eating a little; or to eat a little. 4. To essay first. 5. To have pleasure from. 6. To experience; to feel; to undergo. 7. To relish intellectually; to enjoy. 8. To experience by shedding, as blood.
- TASTE**, v. i. 1. To try by the mouth; to eat or drink; or to eat or drink a little only. 2. To have a smack; to excite a particular sensation, by which the quality or flavor is distinguished. 3. To distinguish intellectually. 4. To try the relish of any thing. 5. To be tinctured; to have a particular quality or character. 6. To experience; to have perception of. 7. To take to be enjoyed. 8. To enjoy sparingly. 9. To have the experience or enjoyment of.
- TASTE**, n. 1. The act of tasting; gustation. 2. A particular sensation excited in an animal by the application of a substance to the tongue, the proper organ. 3. The sense by which we perceive the relish of a thing. 4. Intellectual relish. 5. Judgment; discernment; nice perception, or the power of perceiving and relishing excellence in human performances; the faculty of discerning beauty, order, congruity, proportion, symmetry, or whatever constitutes excellence, particularly in the fine arts and belles lettres. 6. Style; manner, with respect to what is pleasing. 7. Essay; trial; experiment; [obs.] 8. A small portion given as a specimen. 9. A bit; a little piece tasted or eaten.
- TAST'ED**, pp. Perceived by the organs of taste; experienced.
- TASTE'FUL**, a. 1. Having a high relish. *Pope*. 2. Having good taste.
- TASTE'FUL-LY**, adv. With good taste.
- TASTE'LESS**, a. 1. Having no taste; insipid. 2. Having no power of giving pleasure. 3. Having no power to perceive taste; [obs.] 4. Having no intellectual gust; [L. u.]
- TASTE'LESS-NESS**, n. 1. Want of taste or relish; insipidness. 2. Want of perception of taste; [obs.] 3. Want of intellectual relish; [obs.]
- TASTER**, n. 1. One who tastes. 2. One who first tastes food or liquor. *Dryden*. 3. A drain-cup.
- TASTI-LY**, adv. With good taste.
- TASTING**, pp. 1. Perceiving by the tongue. 2. Trying; experiencing; enjoying or suffering.
- TASTING**, n. 1. The act of perceiving by the tongue. 2. The sense by which we perceive or distinguish savors.
- TASTY**, a. 1. Having a good taste, or nice perception of excellence. 2. Being in conformity to the principles of good taste; elegant.
- TAT'TER**, v. t. [qu. Sax. *toteran*.] To rend or tear into rags. [Not used, except in the participle.]
- TAT'TER**, n. A rag, or a part torn and hanging to the thing; chiefly used in the plural, *tatters*.
- * **TAT'TER-DE-MAL'ION**, n. A ragged fellow. *L'Estr.*
- TAT'TERED**, pp. or a. Rent; torn; hanging in rags.
- TAT'TLE**, v. i. [D. *tateren*; It. *tattamellare*.] 1. To prate; to talk idly; to use many words with little meaning. 2. To tell tales; to communicate secrets.
- TAT'TLE**, n. Prate; idle talk or chat; trifling talk.
- TAT'TLER**, n. One who tattles; an idle talker; one that tells tales.
- TAT'TLING**, pp. 1. Talking idly; telling tales. 2. a. Given to idle talk; apt to tell tales.
- TAT-TOO'**, n. A beat of drum at night, giving notice to soldiers to retreat, or to repair to their quarters. *Cyc.*
- TAT-TOO'**, v. t. [In the South Sea Isles.] To prick the skin, and stain the punctured spots with a black substance, forming lines and figures upon the body.
- TAT-TOO'**, n. Figures on the body, made by punctures and stains in lines and figures.
- TAT-TOO'ED**, (tat-tood') pp. Marked by stained lines and figures on the body.
- TAT-TOO'ING**, pp. Marking with various figures by stained lines.
- TAU**, n. 1. The teal-fish of Carolina. 2. A species of beetle; also, a species of moth; also, a kind of fly.
- TAUGHT**, (tawt) a. Stretched; not slack. *Mar. Dict.*
- TAUGHT**, (tawt) pret. and pp. of teach.
- * **TAUNT**, v. t. [qu. Fr. *tancer*; W. *tantian*.] 1. To reproach with severe or insulting words; to revile; to upbraid. 2. To exprobrate; to censure.
- * **TAUNT**, n. Upbraiding words; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective.
- * **TAUNTED**, pp. Upbraided with sarcastic or severe words.
- * **TAUNTER**, n. One who taunts, reproaches, or upbraids with sarcastic or censorious reflections.
- * **TAUNTING**, pp. Treating with severe reflections.
- * **TAUNTING-LY**, adv. With bitter and sarcastic words insultingly; scoffingly.
- TAURI-CORN-OU'S**, a. [L. *taurus* and *cornu*.] Having horns like a bull. *Brown*.
- TAURI-FORM**, a. [L. *taurus*, a bull, and *form*.] Having the form of a bull. *Faber*.
- TAUR-US**, n. [L.] The Bull; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, and the second in order.
- TAU-TO-LOG-IC**, }
TAU-TO-LOGI-CAL, } a. Repeating the same thing; lan-
 } ing the same signification.
- TAU-TOLO-GIST**, n. One who uses different words or phrases in succession to express the same sense.
- TAU-TOLO-GIZE**, v. i. To repeat the same thing in different words.
- TAU-TOL-O-GY**, n. [Gr. *ταυτολογία*.] A repetition of the same meaning in different words; needless repetition of a thing in different words or phrases.
- TAU-TOPHO-NY**, n. A successive repetition of the same sound.
- TAVERN**, n. [Fr. *taverna*; W. *taverna*; L. *taberna*.] A house licensed to sell liquors in small quantities, to be drunk on the spot.—In some of the United States, *tavern* is synonymous with *inn* or *hotel*, and denotes a house for the entertainment of travelers, as well as for the sale of liquors.
- TAVERN-ER**, or **TAVERN-KEEP-ER**, n. One who keeps a tavern.
- TAVERN-HAUNT-ER**, n. One who frequents taverns.
- TAVERN-ING**, n. A feasting at taverns. *Hall*.
- † **TAVERN-MAN**, n. [*tavern* and *man*.] 1. The keeper of a tavern. 2. A tippler.
- TAW**, v. t. [Sax. *tavian*; D. *touwen*.] To dress with leather or alum leather for gloves, &c. *Cyc.*
- TAW**, n. A marble to be played with. *Swift*.
- TAW'DRI-LY**, adv. In a tawdry manner.
- TAW'DRI-NESS**, n. Tinsel in dress; excessive empty ostentations finery without elegance.
- TAW'DRY**, a. Very fine and showy in colors without taste or elegance; having an excess of showy ornaments without grace.
- TAW'DRY**, n. A slight ornament. *Dryden*.
- TAW'D**, pp. Dressed and made white, as leather.
- TAW'ER**, n. A dresser of white leather.
- TAW'ING**, pp. Dressing, as white leather.
- TAW'ING**, n. The art and operation of preparing skins and forming them into white leather.
- TAW'NY**, a. [Fr. *tanné*.] Of a yellowish-dark color, like things tanned or persons who are sun-burnt. *Addison*.
- TAX**, n. [Fr. *taxe*; Sp. *taxa*; It. *tassa*; from L. *taxo*, to tax.] 1. A rate or sum of money assessed on the person or property of a citizen by government, for the use of the nation or state. 2. A sum imposed on the persons and property of citizens to defray the expenses of a corporation, society, parish or company. 3. That which is imposed; a burden. 4. Charge; censure. 5. Tax.
- TAX**, v. t. [L. *taxo*; Fr. *taxer*; It. *tassare*.] 1. To lay, impose or assess upon citizens a certain sum. 2. To load with a burden or burdens. 3. To assess, fix or determine judicially. 4. To charge; to censure; to accuse.
- TAXA-BLE**, a. 1. That may be taxed; liable by law to the assessment of taxes. 2. That may be legally charged by a court against the plaintiff or defendant in a suit.
- TAX-A-TION**, n. [Fr.; L. *taxatio*.] 1. A taxing; the act of laying a tax. 2. Tax; sum imposed; [little used.] 3. Charge; accusation; [little used.] 4. The act of taxing or assessing a bill of cost.
- TAXED**, pp. Rated; assessed; accused.
- TAX'ER**, n. 1. One who taxes.—2. In Cambridge, Eng. land, two officers chosen yearly to see the true gauge of weights and measures observed.

- TAXI-ARCH**, *n.* [Gr. *ταξιάρχης*.] An Athenian military officer commanding a taxis or battalion. *Milford.*
- TAXI-DER-MY**, *n.* [Gr. *τάξις* and *δέμια*.] The art of preparing and preserving specimens of animals.
- TAXING**, *ppr.* Imposing a tax; assessing; accusing.
- TAXING**, *n.* The act of laying a tax; taxation.
- TAX-ON-O-MY**, *n.* [Gr. *τάξις* and *νομός*.] Classification; a term used by a French author to denote the classification of plants.
- TEA**, *n.* [Chinese, *tscha*, or *tha*; Grosier. Russ. *tschai*; Sp. *te*; It. *té*; Fr. *thé*.] 1. The leaves of the tea-tree as dried and imported. 2. A decoction or infusion of tea-leaves in boiling water. 3. Any infusion or decoction of vegetables; as, sage tea, &c.
- TEA-BOARD**, *n.* [*tea* and *board*.] A board to put tea furniture on.
- TEA-CAN-IS-TER**, *n.* [*tea* and *canister*.] A canister or box in which tea is kept.
- TEA-CUP**, *n.* A small cup in which tea is drunk.
- TEA-DRINK-ER**, *n.* One who drinks much tea.
- TEA-PLANT**, *n.* The tea-tree.
- TEA-POT**, *n.* A vessel with a spout, in which tea is made, and from which it is poured into tea-cups.
- TEA-SAU-CER**, *n.* [*tea* and *saucer*.] A small saucer in which a tea-cup is set.
- TEA-SPOON**, *n.* [*tea* and *spoon*.] A small spoon used in drinking tea and coffee.
- TEA-TA-BLE**, *n.* [*tea* and *table*.] A table on which tea furniture is set, or at which tea is drunk.
- TEA-TREE**, *n.* [*tea* and *tree*.] The tree or plant that produces the leaves which are imported and called tea.
- TEACH**, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *taught*. [Sax. *tecan*; L. *docere*; Ir. *deachtain*; Gaelic, *deachdam*.] 1. To instruct; to inform; to communicate to another the knowledge of that of which he was before ignorant. 2. To deliver any doctrine, art, principles or words for instruction. 3. To tell; to give intelligence. 4. To instruct, or to practice the business of an instructor; to use or follow the employment of a preceptor. 5. To show; to exhibit so as to impress on the mind. 6. To accustom; to make familiar. 7. To inform or admonish; to give previous notice to. 8. To suggest to the mind. 9. To signify or give notice. 10. To counsel and direct. *Hab. ii.*
- TEACH**, *v. i.* To practice giving instruction; to perform the business of a preceptor.
- EACH**, *n.* [Ir., Gaelic, *teagham*.] In *sugar works*, the last boiler. *Edwards, W. Indies.*
- TEACH/A-BLE**, *a.* That may be taught; apt to learn; also, readily receiving instruction; docile. *Watts.*
- TEACH/A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being capable of receiving instruction; *more generally*, a willingness or readiness to be informed and instructed; docility; aptness to learn.
- TEACHER**, *n.* 1. One who teaches or instructs. 2. An instructor; a preceptor; a tutor. 3. One who instructs others in religion; a preacher; a minister of the gospel. 4. One who preaches without regular ordination.
- TEACHING**, *ppr.* Instructing; informing.
- TEACHING**, *n.* 1. The act or business of instructing. 2. Instruction.
- † **TEAD**, or † **TEDE**, *n.* [L. *teda*.] A torch; a flambeau. *Spenser.*
- TEAGUE**, (*teeg*) *n.* An Irishman; in *contempt*. *Johnson.*
- TEAK**, or **TEEK**, *n.* A tree of the East Indies, which furnishes an abundance of ship-timber.
- TEAL**, *n.* [D. *taling*.] An aquatic fowl of the genus *anas*, the smallest of the duck kind. *Cyc.*
- TEAM**, *n.* [Sax. *team*, offspring.] 1. Two or more horses, oxen or other beasts harnessed together to the same vehicle for drawing. 2. Any number passing in a line; a long line. *Dryden.*
- TEAM**, *v. t.* To join together in a team. *Spenser.*
- TEAM'STER**, *n.* [*team* and *ster*.] One who drives a team.
- TEAM-WORK**, *n.* [*team* and *work*.] Work done by a team, as distinguished from personal labor. *New England.*
- TEAR**, *n.* [Gaelic, *dear*, deu 'out' agr, contracted in Sax. *tear*.] 1. Tears are the fluid secreted by the lacrymal gland, and appearing in the eyes, or flowing from them. 2. Something in the form of a transparent drop of fluid matter.
- TEAR**, *v. t.*; *pret.* *tore*; *pp.* *torn*; old *pret.* *tare*, obs. [Sax. *terran*; Russ. *deru*; Sw. *tära*; Dan. *tæret*; D. *teeren*; G. *zehren*.] 1. To separate by violence or pulling; to rend; to lacerate. 2. To wound; to lacerate. 3. To rend; to break; to form fissures by any violence. 4. To divide by violent measures; to shatter; to rend. 5. To pull with violence. 6. To remove by violence; to break up. 7. To make a violent rent.—*To tear from*, to separate and take away by force.—*To tear off*, to pull off by violence.—*To tear up*, to pull or draw out by violence.—*To tear up*, to rip up; to remove from a fixed state by violence.
- TEAR**, *v. i.* To rave; to rage; to rant; to move and act with turbulent violence; as a mad bull. *L'Estrange.*
- TEAR**, *n.* A rent, a fissure. [*Little used*.]
- TEAR'ER**, *n.* 1. One who tears or rends any thing. 2. One that rages or raves with violence.
- TEAR-FALL-ING**, *a.* Shedding tears; tender.
- TEARFUL**, *a.* [*tear* and *full*.] Abounding with tears weeping; shedding tears; as, *tearful eyes*. *Shak.*
- TEARING**, *ppr.* Rending; pulling apart; lacerating.
- TEARLESS**, *a.* Shedding no tears; without tears; unfeeling. *Sandys.*
- TEASE**, *v. t.* [Sax. *tesan*.] 1. To comb or card, as wool or flax. 2. To scratch, as cloth in dressing, for the purpose of raising a nap. 3. To vex with impertinence or impertinence; to harass, annoy, disturb or irritate by petty requests, or by jests and railery.
- TEASED**, *pp.* 1. Carded. 2. Vexed; irritated or annoyed.
- TEASEL**, *n.* [Sax. *tesl*.] 1. A plant of the genus *dipsacus*. 2. The burr of the plant.
- TEASEL-ER**, *n.* One who uses the teasel for raising a nap on cloth. *Kelham.*
- TEASER**, *n.* One that teases or vexes.
- TEASING**, *ppr.* Combing; carding; scratching for the purpose of raising a nap; vexing.
- TEAT**, *n.* [Sax. *tít*, *titi*, as it is usually pronounced to *tít*, this day; G. *zitze*; D. *tet*; W. *téth*; Corn. *titi*.] The projecting part of the female breast; the dug of a beast; the pap of a woman; the nipple.
- TEATHE**, *n.* The soil or fertility left on lands by feeding them. [*Local*.]
- TEATHE**, *v. t.* To feed and enrich by live stock. [*Local*.]
- TECH-I-LY**, *adv.* [from *techy*, so written for *touchy*.] Peevishly; fretfully; frowardly.
- TECH'NI-NESS**, *n.* Peevishness; fretfulness. *Ep. Hall.*
- TECHNIC**, *a.* [L. *technicus*.] 1. Pertaining to art or
- TECH'NI-CAL**, *a.* } the arts.—A technical word is a word that belongs properly or exclusively to an art. 2. Belonging to a particular profession.
- TECH'NI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* In a technical manner; according to the signification of terms of art.
- TECH'NI-CAL-NESS**, or **TECH'NI-CAL-I-TY**, *n.* The quality or state of being technical. *Forster.*
- TECH'NICS**, *n.* The doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning as respect the arts.
- TECH-NO-LOG'ICAL**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to technology. 2. Pertaining to the arts.
- TECH-NOL'O-GIST**, *n.* One who discourses or treats of arts, or of the terms of art.
- TECH-NOL'O-GY**, *n.* [Gr. *τεχνή* and *λόγος*.] 1. A description of arts; or a treatise on the arts. 2. An explanation of the terms of the arts. *Crabbe.*
- TECHY**, *a.* [so written for *touchy*.] Peevish; fretful; irritable. [More correctly, *touchy*.] *Shak.*
- TEE-TON'IC**, *a.* [Gr. *τετονικός*.] Pertaining to building.
- TED**, *v. t.* [W. *téd* and *téz*.] Among farmers, to spread; to turn new-mowed grass from the swath, and scatter it for drying. [*Local*.] *Milton.*
- TED'DED**, *pp.* Spread from the swath. *Milton.*
- TED'DER**, *n.* [W. *tíd*; Ir. *tead*, *teidin*; Gaelic, *tead*, *teidin*, *teud*.] 1. A rope or chain by which an animal is tied, that he may feed on the ground to the extent of the rope, and no farther. 2. That by which one is restrained.
- TED'DER**, *v. t.* 1. To tie with a tedder; to permit to feed to the length of a rope or chain. 2. To restrain to certain limits.
- TE DE'UM**. A hymn to be sung in churches or on occasions of joy; so called from the first words.
- * **TE'DI-OUS**, *a.* [Sp., It. *tedioso*; L. *tadium*.] 1. Wearisome; tiresome from continuance, prolixity or slowness which causes prolixity. 2. Slow.
- * **TE'DI-OUS-LY**, *adv.* In such a manner as to weary.
- * **TE'DI-OUS-NESS**, *n.* 1. Wearisomeness by length of continuance or by prolixity. 2. Prolixity; length. 3. Tiresomeness; quality of wearying. 4. Slowness that wearies.
- TE'DI-UM**, *n.* [L. *tadium*.] Irksomeness; wearisomeness. *Camper.*
- TEEM**, *v. i.* [Sax. *tyman*, *team*.] 1. To bring forth, as young. 2. To be pregnant; to conceive; to engender young. 3. To be full; to be charged; as a breeding animal; to be prolific. 4. To bring forth; to produce, particularly in abundance.
- TEEM**, *v. t.* 1. To produce; to bring forth. 2. To pour, [obs.]
- TEEMER**, *n.* One that brings forth young.
- TEEMFUL**, *a.* 1. Pregnant; prolific. 2. Brimful.
- TEEMING**, *ppr.* Producing young.
- TEEM'LESS**, *a.* Not fruitful or prolific; barren.
- † **TEEN**, *n.* Grief; sorrow. *Spenser.*
- † **TEEN**, *v. t.* [Sax. *teonan*.] To excite; to provoke.
- TEENS**, *n.* [from *teen*, ten.] The years of one's age reckoned by the termination *teen*.

TEETH *plu.* of *tooth*, which *see*.—In the *teeth*, directly; in direct opposition; in front.

TEETH, *v. i.* [from the noun.] To breed teeth.

TEETHING, *ppr.* Breeding teeth; undergoing dentition.

TEETHING, *n.* The operation or process of the first growth of teeth, called *dentition*.

TEG. See **TAG**

TEGU-LAR, *a.* [*L. tegula*.] Pertaining to a tile; resembling a tile; consisting of tiles.

TEGU-LAR-LY, *adv.* In the manner of tiles on a roof.

TEGU-MENT, *n.* [*L. tegumentum*.] A cover or covering; *seldom used except in reference to the covering of a living body*.

TEGU-MENTARY, *a.* Pertaining to teguments.

TEH-HEE. A sound made in laughing.

TEH-HEE, *v. i.* To laugh. [*A cant word*.]

TEIL, *n.* [*L. tilia*; *Ir. teile*.] The lime-tree, *TEIL-TREE*, } otherwise called the *linden*.

TEINT, *n.* [*Fr. teint*.] Color; tinge. See **TINT**.

TELAR-Y, *a.* [*L. tela*.] 1. Pertaining to a web. 2. Spinning webs; as, a *telary spider*; [*L. u.*] *Brown*.

TEL-E-GRAPH, *n.* [*Gr. τηλε and γραφο*.] A machine for communicating intelligence from a distance by various signals. *Cyc.*

TEL-E-GRAPHIC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the telegraph; made by a telegraph. 2. Communicated by a telegraph.

TEL-E-OL-O-GY, *n.* [*Gr. τελος and λογος*.] The science of the final causes of things.

TELE-SCOPE, *n.* [*Fr. t.*; *It.*, *Sp. telescopio*.] An optical instrument employed in viewing distant objects, as the heavenly bodies.

TELE-SCOPE-SHELL, *n.* In *conchology*, a species of *turbo*, with plane, striated and numerous spires.

TELE-SCOPIE, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to a telescope; per-

TELE-SCOPI-CAL, } formed by a telescope. 2. Seen or discoverable only by a telescope.

TE-LES-I-A, *n.* Sapphire. *Ure.*

TELESM, *n.* [*Ar.*] A kind of amulet or magical charm.

TELES-MATIC, } *a.* Pertaining to telemes; magical.

TELES-MATI-CAL, } *Gregory*.

TE-LES-TIC, *n.* [*Gr. τελος and στικος*.] A poem in which the final letters of the lines make a name.

TELL, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. told*. [*Sax. tellan*; *G. zahlen*; *D. tellen*; *Dan. taler*.] 1. To utter; to express in words; to communicate to others. 2. To relate; to narrate; to rehearse particulars. 3. To teach; to inform; to make known; to show by words. 4. To discover; to disclose; to betray. 5. To count; to number. 6. To relate in confession; to confess or acknowledge. 7. To publish. 8. To unfold; to interpret; to explain. *Ezek. xxiv.* 9. To make excuses. 10. To make known. 11. To discover; to find; to discern.—*Tell*, though equivalent, in some respects, to *say* and *say*, has not always the same application. We say, to *tell this*, that or what, to *tell a story*, to *tell a word*, to *tell truth* or falsehood, to *tell a number*, to *tell the reasons*, to *tell something* or nothing; but we never say, to *tell a speech*, discourse or oration, or to *tell an argument* or a lesson. It is much used in commands; as, *tell me the whole story*; *tell me all you know*, or all that was said. *Tell* has frequently the sense of *narrate*; which *say* and *say* have not.

TELL, *v. i.* 1. To give an account; to make report. 2. To act upon with effect; as, every shot *tells*.—To *tell of*, or to *tell on*, [*vulgar*.] to inform.

TELLER, *n.* 1. One that tells, relates or communicates the knowledge of something. 2. One who numbers.—3. In the *exchequer of England*, there are four officers, called *tellers*, whose business is to receive all moneys due to the crown. 4. An officer of a bank, who receives and pays money on checks.

TELLIN-ITE, *n.* Petrified or fossil shells.

TELL-TALE, *a.* Telling tales; babbling. *Shak.*

TELL-TALE, *n.* [*tell and tale*.] 1. One who officiously communicates information of the private concerns of individuals. 2. A movable piece of ivory or lead on a chamber organ, that gives notice when the wind is exhausted.—3. In *seamanship*, a small piece of wood traversing in a groove across the front of the poop deck, and which, by communicating with a small barrel on the axis of the steering wheel, indicates the situation of the helm. *Mar. Dict.*

TELLU-RATE, *n.* A compound of tellurium and a base.

TELLU-RET-ED, *a.* Tellurated hydrogen is hydrogen combined with tellurium in a gaseous form. *Ure.*

TEL-LŪ-RI-UM, *n.* A metal discovered by *Klaproth*, combined with gold and silver in the ores.

TEM-A-CHIS, *n.* [*Gr. τεμαχος*.] A genus of fossils.

TEM-E-RARI-OUS, *a.* [*Fr. temeraire*; *L. temerarius*.] 1. Rash; headstrong; despising danger. 2. Careless; heedless; done at random.

TEM-E-RARI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Rashly; with excess of boldness. *Swift*.

TE-MER-I-TY, *n.* [*L. temeritas*.] 1. Rashness; unreason-

able contempt of danger. 2. Extreme boldness. *Cyc.*

TEM-LEP.

TEM-LEP, *n.* A money of account in *Algiers*, equivalent to 2 carubes, or 29 aspers, about 34 cents. *Cyc.*

TEMPER, *v. t.* [*L. tempero*; *It. temperare*; *Sp. templar*; *Fr. temperer*.] 1. To mix so that one part qualifies the other; to bring to a moderate state. 2. To compound; to form by mixture; to qualify, as by an ingredient. 3. To unite in due proportion; to render symmetrical; to adjust, as parts to each other. 4. To accommodate; to modify. 5. To soften; to mollify; to assuage; to soothe; to calm; to reduce any violence or excess. 6. To form a proper degree of hardness. 7. To govern; to amend a false or imperfect concord by transferring to it a part of the beauty of a perfect one, that is, by dividing the tones.

TEMPER, *n.* 1. Due mixture of different qualities; or the state of any compound substance which results from the mixture of various ingredients. 2. Constitution of body. 3. Disposition of mind; the constitution of the mind, particularly with regard to the passions and affections. 4. Calmness of mind; moderation. 5. Heat of mind or passion; irritation. 6. The state of a metal, particularly as to its hardness. 7. Middle course; mean or medium. *Swift*.—8. In *sugar-works*, white lime or other substance stirred into a clarifier filled with cane-juice, to neutralize the superabundant acid. *Edwards, W. Indis.*

TEMPER-A-MENT, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. temperamentum*.] 1. Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality. 2. Medium; due mixture of different qualities.—3. In *music*, *temperament* is an operation which, by means of a slight alteration in the intervals, causes the difference between two contiguous sounds to disappear, and makes each of them appear identical with the other.

TEMPER-A-MENTAL, *a.* Constitutional. [*L. u.*] *Evans*.

TEMPER-ANCE, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. temperantia*.] 1. Moderation; particularly, habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; to be strained or moderate indulgence. 2. Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion; [*annual*].

TEMPER-ATE, *a.* [*L. temperatus*.] 1. Moderate; not excessive. 2. Moderate in the indulgence of the appetites and passions. 3. Cool; calm; not marked with passion; not violent. 4. Proceeding from temperance. 5. Free from ardent passion.

TEMPER-ATE-LY, *adv.* 1. Moderately; without excess or extravagance. 2. Calmly; without violence of passion. 3. With moderate force.

TEMPER-ATE-NESS, *n.* 1. Moderation; freedom from excess. 2. Calmness; coolness of mind.

TEMPER-A-TIVE, *a.* Having the power or quality of tempering.

TEMPER-A-TURE, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. temperatura*.] 1. In *physics*, the state of a body with regard to heat or cold, as indicated by the thermometer; or the degree of free caloric which a body possesses, when compared with other bodies. 2. Constitution; state; degree of any quality. 3. Moderation; freedom from immoderate passions; [*annual*].

TEMPERED, *pp.* 1. Duly mixed or modified; reduced to a proper state; softened; allayed; hardened. 2. Affected by musical temperament. 3. *a.* Disposed.

TEMPER-ING, *ppr.* Mixing and qualifying; qualifying mixture; softening; mollifying; hardening.

TEMPEST, *n.* [*Fr. tempête*; *L. tempestas*; *Sp. tempestad*.] *It. tempesta*.] 1. An extensive current of wind, rushing with great velocity and violence; a storm of extreme violence.—We usually apply the word to a steady wind of long continuance; but we say, also, of a tornado, it is a *tempest*. The currents of wind are named, according to their respective degrees of force or rapidity, a *levée*, a *gale*, a *storm*, a *tempest*; but *gale* is also used as synonymous with *storm*, and *storm* with *tempest*. *Quint* is usually applied to a sudden blast of short duration. 2. A violent tumult or commotion. 3. Perturbation; violent agitation.

TEMPEST, *v. t.* To disturb as by a tempest. [*Little used*.] *Milton*.

TEMPEST, *v. i.* [*Fr. tempester*; *It. tempestare*.] 1. To storm. *Sandys*. 2. To pour a tempest on. *B. Jonson*.

TEMPEST-BEAT-EN, *a.* [*tempest and beat*.] Beaten or shattered with storms. *Dryden*.

† **TEM-PES-TIVI-TY**, *n.* [*L. tempestivus*.] Seasonableness.

TEMPEST-TOST, *a.* Tossed about by tempests.

TEM-PESTU-OUS, *a.* [*Sp. tempestuoso*; *It. tempestuoso*; *Fr. tempêteux*.] 1. Very stormy; turbulent; rough with wind. 2. Blowing with violence.

TEM-PESTU-OUS-LY, *adv.* With great violence of wind or great commotion; turbulently. *Milton*.

TEM-PESTU-OUS-NESS, *n.* Storminess; the state of being tempestuous or disturbed by violent winds.

TEMP-LAR, *n.* [from the *Temple*, a house near the *Thames*, which originally belonged to the knights *Templars*. The latter took their denomination from an apartment of the palace of Baldwin II. in Jerusalem, near the temple.] 1. A

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

- student of the law. *Pope*.—2. *Templars, knights of the Temp'e*, a religious military order, first established at Jerusalem in favor of pilgrims traveling to the Holy Land.
- TEMP'PLE**, *n.* [Fr.; *L. templum*; *It. tempio*; *Sp. templo*.] 1. A public edifice erected in honor of some deity. 2. A church; an edifice erected among Christians as a place of public worship. 3. A place in which the divine presence specially resides; the church, as a collective body. *Eph. ii.*—4. In *England*, the *Temples* are two inns of court, thus called because anciently the dwellings of the knights Templars.
- TEMP'PLE**, *n.* [*L. tempus, tempora*.] 1. Literally, the fall of the head; the part where the head slopes from the top.—2. In *anatomy*, the anterior and lateral part of the head, where the skull is covered by the temporal muscles.
- TEMP'PLE**, *v. t.* To build a temple for; to appropriate a temple to [*Little used*]. *Feltham*.
- TEMP'PLET**, *n.* A piece of timber in a building.
- TEMP'PO-RAL**, *a.* [Fr. *temporel*; *L. temporalis*.] 1. Pertaining to this life or this world or the body only; secular. 2. Measured or limited by time, or by this life or this state of things; having limited existence.—3. In *grammar*, relating to a tense; as, a *temporal* augment. 4. [Fr. *temporal*.] Pertaining to the temple or temples of the head.
- TEM-PO-RAL-TIES**, or **TEM-PO-RALS**, *n.* Secular possessions; revenues of an ecclesiastic proceeding from lands, tenements or lay-fees, tithes and the like.
- TEM-PO-RAL-LY**, *adv.* With respect to time or this life only. *South*.
- † **TEM-PO-RAL-NESS**, *n.* Worldliness.
- TEM-PO-RAL-TY**, *n.* 1. The laity; secular people; [*little used*]. 2. Secular possessions.
- TEM-PO-RAL-NE-OU-S**, *a.* Temporary. [*Little used*].
- TEM-PO-RAL-LY**, *adv.* For a time only; not perpetually.
- TEM-PO-RAL-RI-NESS**, *n.* The state of being temporary.
- TEM-PO-RAL-RY**, *a.* [*L. temporarius*.] Lasting for a time only; existing or continuing for a limited time.
- TEM-PO-RI-ZA-TION**, *n.* The act of temporizing.
- TEM-PO-RIZE**, *v. i.* [Fr. *temporiser*.] 1. To comply with the time or occasion; to humor or yield to the current of opinion or to circumstances. 2. To delay; to procrastinate; [*l. u.*] 3. To comply; [*obs.*]
- TEM-PO-RIZ-ER**, *n.* One who yields to the time, or complies with the prevailing opinions, fashions or occasions; a trimmer. *Shak.*
- TEM-PO-RIZ-ING**, *ppr.* Complying with the time, or with the prevailing humors and opinions of men; time-serving.
- TEMPT**, *v. t.* [*Arm. tempti*; *L. tento*; *Fr. tenter*; *It. tentare*; *Sp. tentar*.] 1. To incite or solicit to an evil act; to entice to something wrong by presenting arguments that are plausible or convincing, or by the offer of some pleasure or apparent advantage as the inducement. 2. To provoke; to incite. 3. To solicit; to draw. 4. To try; to venture on; to attempt.—5. In *Scripture*, to try; to prove; to put to trial for proof.
- TEMPT-A-BLE**, *a.* Liable to be tempted. *Swift*.
- TEMPTA-TION**, *n.* 1. The act of tempting; enticement to evil. 2. Solicitation of the passions; enticements to evil proceeding from the prospect of pleasure or advantage. 3. The state of being tempted or enticed to evil. 4. Trial. 5. That which is presented to the mind as an inducement to evil.—6. In *colloquial language*, an allurement to any thing indifferent, or even good.
- TEMPTA-TION-LESS**, *a.* Having no motive. *Hammond*.
- TEMPT'ED**, *pp.* Enticed to evil; provoked; tried.
- TEMPT'ER**, *n.* 1. One that solicits or entices to evil. 2. The great adversary of man; the devil. *Matt. iv.*
- TEMPT'ING**, *ppr.* 1. Enticing to evil; trying. 2. *a.* Adapted to entice or allure; attractive.
- TEMPT'ING-LY**, *adv.* In a manner to entice to evil; so as to allure.
- TEMPT'RESS**, *n.* A female who entices.
- TEMSE**, *n.* A sieve. Sometimes written *temis* and *temsepe*.
- TEMSE/BREAD**, } *n.* [Fr. *tamisier*; *It. tamisare*.] Bread
TEMSED-BREAD, } made of flour better sifted than common flour.
- † **TEM-U-LENCE**, } *n.* [*L. temulentia*.] Intoxication; in-
TEM-U-LEN-CY, } ebriation; drunkenness.
- † **TEM-U-LENT**, *a.* [*L. temulentus*.] Intoxicated.
- † **TEM-U-LEN-TIVE**, *a.* Drunken; in a state of inebriation.
- TEN**, *a.* [*Sax. tyn*; *D. tien*; *G. zehn*; *Dan. tie*; *Sw. tio*.] 1. Twice five; nine and one. 2. It is a kind of proverbial number.
- * **TEN-A-BLE**, *a.* [Fr.] That may be held, maintained or defended against an assailant, or against attempts to take it.
- TEN-ACIOUS**, *a.* [*L. tenax*; *Fr. tenace*.] 1. Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; inclined to retain what is in possession. 2. Retentive; apt to retain long what is committed to it. 3. Adhesive; apt to adhere to another substance; as oil, glutinous or viscous matter. 4. Niggardly; close-fisted.
- TEN-ACIOUS-LY**, *adv.* 1. With a disposition to hold fast what is possessed. 2. Adhesively. 3. Obstinate; with firm adherence.
- TEN-ACIOUS-NESS**, *n.* 1. The quality of holding fast; unwillingness to quit, resign or let go. 2. Adhesiveness; stickiness. 3. Retentiveness.
- TEN-ACI-TY**, *n.* [Fr. *tenacité*; *L. tenacitas*.] 1. Adhesiveness; that quality of bodies which makes them stick or adhere to others; glutinousness; stickiness. 2. That quality of bodies which keeps them from parting, without considerable force; cohesiveness.
- † **TEN-ACY**, *n.* Tenaciousness. *Barrow*.
- TEN-AIL**, *n.* [Fr. *tenaille*.] In *fortification*, an outwork consisting of two parallel sides with a front.
- TEN-AIL-LON**, *n.* In *fortification*, *tenaillons* are works constructed on each side of the ravelins, like the lunets.
- TEN-AN-CY**, *n.* [*Sp. tenencia*; *Fr. tenant*; *L. tenens*.] In *law*, a holding or possession of lands or tenements; tenure.
- TEN-ANT**, *n.* [Fr. *tenant*; *L. tenens*.] 1. A person holding land or other real estate under another, either by grant, lease or at will. 2. One who has possession of any place; a dweller.—*Tenant in capite*, or *tenant in chief*, by the laws of *England*, is one who holds immediately of the king.
- TEN-ANT**, *v. t.* To hold or possess as a tenant.
- TEN-ANT-SAW**. See **TENON**.
- TEN-ANT-A-BLE**, *a.* Fit to be rented; in a state of repair suitable for a tenant.
- TEN-ANT-ED**, *pp.* Held by a tenant.
- TEN-ANT-ING**, *ppr.* Holding as a tenant.
- TEN-ANT-LESS**, *a.* Having no tenant; unoccupied.
- TEN-ANT-RY**, *n.* 1. The body of tenants. 2. Tenancy; [*obs.*]
- TENCH**, *n.* [Fr. *tenche*; *Sp. tenca*; *L. tinca*.] A fish.
- TEND**, *v. t.* [contracted from *attend*; *L. attendo*.] 1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as an assistant or protector. 2. To hold and take care of. 3. To be attentive to.
- TEND**, *v. i.* [*L. tendo*; *Fr. tendre*; *D. tendere*.] 1. To move in a certain direction. 2. To be directed to any end or purpose; to aim at; to have or give a leaning. 3. To contribute. 4. [for *attend*.] To attend; to wait as at tendants or servants; [*colloquial*]. 5. To attend as something inseparable; [*obs.*] 6. To wait; to expect [*obs.*] 7. To swing round an anchor, as a ship. *Mar Dict.*
- † **TEND-ANCE**, *n.* 1. Attendance; state of expectation. 2. Persons attending. 3. Act of waiting; attendance. 4. Care; act of tending.
- TEND-ED**, *pp.* Attended; taken care of; nursed.
- TEND-EN-CY**, *n.* [from *tend*; *L. tendens*.] Drift; direction or course towards any place, object, effect or result.
- TENDER**, *n.* 1. One that attends or takes care of; a nurse. 2. A small vessel employed to attend a larger one for supplying her with provisions and other stores, or to convey intelligence and the like.—3. [Fr. *tendre*.] In *law*, an offer, either of money to pay a debt, or of service to be performed, in order to save a penalty or forfeiture which would be incurred by non-payment or non-performance. 4. Any offer for acceptance. 5. The thing offered. 6. Regard; kind concern; [*obs.*]
- TENDER**, *v. t.* [Fr. *tendre*; *L. tendo*.] 1. To offer in words; or to exhibit or present for acceptance. 2. To hold; to esteem; [*obs.*] 3. To offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand, for saving a penalty or forfeiture.
- TENDER**, *a.* [Fr. *tendre*; *It. tenero*; *Port. tênero*.] 1. Soft; easily impressed, broken, bruised or injured; not firm or hard. 2. Very sensible to impression and pain; easily pained. 3. Delicate; effeminate; not hardy or able to endure hardship. 4. Weak; feeble; as, *tender* age. 5. Young and carefully educated. *Prov. iv.* 6. Susceptible of the softer passions, as love, compassion, kindness; compassionate. 7. Compassionate; easily excited to pity, forgiveness or favor. 8. Exciting kind concern. 9. Expressive of the softer passions. 10. Careful to save inviolate, or not to injure. 11. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain. 12. Apt to give pain. 13. Adapted to excite feeling or sympathy; pathetic.
- TENDER-ED**, *pp.* Offered for acceptance.
- TENDER-HEARTED**, *a.* 1. Having great sensibility; susceptible of impressions or influence. 2. Very susceptible of the softer passions of love, pity or kindness.
- TENDER-HEARTED-NESS**, *n.* Susceptibility of the softer passions.
- TENDER-ING**, *ppr.* Offering for acceptance.
- TENDER-LING**, *n.* 1. A fondling; one made tender by too much kindness. 2. The first horn of a deer.
- TENDER-LOIN**, *n.* A tender part of flesh in the hind quarter of beef.
- TENDER-LY**, *adv.* 1. With tenderness; mildly; gently; softly; in a manner not to injure or give pain. 2. Kindly; with pity or affection.
- TENDER-NESS**, *n.* 1. The state of being tender or easily

- broken, bruised or injured; softness; brittleness. 2. The state of being easily hurt; soreness. 3. Susceptibility of the softer passions; sensibility. 4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another, or to save him from pain. 5. Scrupulousness; caution; extreme care or concern not to give or to commit offense. 6. Cautious care to preserve or not to injure. 7. Softness of expression; pathos.
- TENDING**, *ppr.* Having a certain direction; taking care of.
- TEND'ING**, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a swinging round or movement of a ship upon her anchor.
- TENDINOUS**, *a.* [Fr. *tendineux*; It. *tendinoso*.] 1. Pertaining to a tendon; partaking of the nature of tendons. 2. Full of tendons; sinewy.
- † **TENDMENT**, *n.* Attendance; care. *Hall*.
- TENDON**, *n.* [L. *tendo*; Gr. *τενω*.] In *anatomy*, a hard, insensib. cord or bundle of fibres, by which a muscle is attached to a bone.
- TENDRAC**, *n.* An animal of the hedgehog kind.
- TENDRILL**, *n.* [Fr. *tendron*.] A clasp or clasper of a vine or other climbing or creeping plant.
- TENDRIL**, *a.* Clipping; climbing, as a tendrill.
- TENDRY**, *n.* Proposal to acceptance; tender. *Heylin*.
- TENEBROUS**, *a.* [L. *tenebrosus*.] Dark; gloomy.
- TENE-BRIOUS**, *a.* *Young*.
- TENE-BROUS-NESS**, *n.* Darkness; gloom.
- TENE-BROS-ITY**, *n.* Darkness; gloom.
- TENEMENT**, *n.* [Fr.; Low L. *tenementum*.] 1. In *common acceptation*, a house; a building for a habitation; or an apartment in a building, used by one family. 2. A house or lands depending on a manor; or a fee farm depending on a superior.—3. In *law*, any species of permanent property that may be held, as land, houses, rents, commons, an office, &c.
- TENEMENTAL**, *a.* Pertaining to tenanted lands; that is or may be held by tenants. *Blackstone*.
- TENEMENTARY**, *a.* That is or may be leased; held by tenants. *Spelman*.
- TENENT**. See **TENET**.
- † **TENERITY**, *n.* Tenderness.
- TENESMUS**, *n.* [L.] A painful, ineffectual and repeated effort, or a continual and urgent desire to go to stool.
- * **TENET**, *n.* [L. *tenet*, he holds.] Any opinion, principle, dogma or doctrine which a person believes or maintains as true.
- TENFOLD**, *a.* [ten and fold.] Ten times more.
- TENNANTITE**, *n.* [from *Tennant*.] A subspecies of gray copper; a mineral of a lead color. *Ure*.
- TENNIS**, *n.* A play in which a ball is driven continually or kept in motion by rackets.
- TENNIS**, *v. t.* To drive a ball. *Spenser*.
- TENON**, *n.* [Fr.] In *building and cabinet work*, the end of a piece of timber, which is fitted to a mortise.
- TENOR**, *n.* [L. *tenor*; Fr. *teneur*; It. *tenore*; Sp. *tenor*.] 1. Continued run or currency; whole course or strain. 2. Stamp; character. 3. Sense contained; purport; substance; general course or drift.—4. [Fr. *tenor*.] In *music*, the natural pitch of a man's voice in singing; hence, the part of a tune adapted to a man's voice, the second of the four parts, reckoning from the base. 5. The persons who sing the tenor, or the instrument that plays it.
- TENSE**, (*tens*) *a.* [L. *tensus*.] Stretched; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax.
- † **TENSE**, (*tens*) *n.* [corrupted from Fr. *temps*; L. *tempus*.] In *grammar*, time, or a particular form of a verb, or a combination of words, used to express the time of action, or of that which is affirmed; or *tense* is an inflection of verbs by which they are made to signify or distinguish the time of actions or events.
- † **TENSENESS**, (*tens'nes*) *n.* The state of being tense or stretched to stiffness; stiffness. *Sharp*.
- TENSIBLE**, *a.* Capable of being extended. *Bacon*.
- TENSILE**, *a.* Capable of extension. *Bacon*.
- TENSION**, *n.* [Fr.; L. *tensio*.] 1. The act of stretching or straining. 2. The state of being stretched or strained to stiffness; or the state of being bent or strained. 3. Distension.
- TENSIVE**, *a.* Giving the sensation of tension, stiffness or contraction.
- TENSOR**, *n.* In *anatomy*, a muscle that extends a part.
- † **TENSURE**. The same as *tension*. *Bacon*.
- TENT**, *n.* [W. *tent*; Fr. *tente*; Sp. *tienda*; L. *tentorium*.] 1. A pavilion or portable lodge consisting of canvas or other coarse cloth, stretched and sustained by poles; used for sheltering persons from the weather, particularly soldiers in camp.—2. In *surgery*, a roll of lint or linen, used to dilate an opening in the flesh.
- TENT**, *n.* [Sp. *tinto*; L. *tinctus*.] A kind of wine of a deep red color, chiefly from Galicia or Malaga.
- TENT**, *v. t.* To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle.
- TENT**, *v. t.* 1. To probe; to search as with a tent. *Shak*. 2. To keep open with a tent. *Wiseman*.
- TENTA-CLE**, *n.* [Vech. L. *tentacula*.] A filiform process or organ on the bodies of various animals.
- TENT'AGE**, *n.* An encampment. [Unusual.] *Drapier*.
- TENTATION**, *n.* [Fr.; L. *tentatio*; *tento*, to try.] Temptation. [Little used.] *Brown*.
- TENTATIVE**, *a.* [Fr.] Trying; essaying.
- TENTATIVE**, *n.* An essay; trial. *Berkeley*.
- TENTED**, *a.* 1. Covered or furnished with tents, as soldiers. 2. Covered with tents; as, a tented field.
- TENTER**, *n.* [L. *tendo, tentus*.] A hook for stretching cloth on a frame.—To be on the tenters, to be on the stretch; to be in distress.
- TENTER**, *v. t.* To hang or stretch on tenters.
- TENTER**, *v. i.* To admit extension. *Bacon*.
- TENTERED**, *ppr.* Stretched or hung on tenters.
- TENTER-GROUND**, *n.* Ground on which tents are erected.
- TENTER-ING**, *ppr.* Stretching or hanging on tenters.
- TENTH**, *a.* The ordinal of ten; the first after the ninth.
- TENTH**, *n.* 1. The tenth part. 2. Tithes; the tenth part of annual produce or increase.—3. In *music*, the octave of the third; an interval comprehending nine conjoint notes, or ten sounds, diatonically divided.
- TENTHLY**, *adv.* In the tenth place.
- † **TENTIGINOUS**, *a.* [L. *tentiyo*.] Stiff; stretched. *Lat*.
- TENTORRY**, *n.* [L. *tentorium*.] The awning of a tent.
- TENTWORT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *asclepias*.
- TEN-U-I-FOLIOUS**, *a.* [L. *tenuis* and *folius*.] Having thin or narrow leaves.
- TEN-U-ITY**, *n.* [Fr. *tenuité*; L. *tenuitas*.] 1. Thinness; smallness in diameter; exility; thinness, applied to a broad substance, and slenderness, applied to one that is long. 2. Rarity; rareness; thinness; as of a fluid. 3. Poverty; obs.]
- TENUOUS**, *a.* [L. *tenuis*.] 1. Thin; small; minute. 2. Rare.
- * **TENURE**, *n.* [Fr. from *tenir*; L. *tenere*, to hold.] 1. A holding. In *English law*, the manner of holding lands and tenements of a superior. In the *United States*, almost all lands are held in fee simple; not of a superior, but the whole right and title to the property being vested in the owner. 2. *Tenure*, in general, is the particular manner of holding real estate. 3. The consideration, condition or service which the occupier of land gives to his lord or superior for the use of his land. 4. Manner of holding a general.
- TEPE-FACTION**, *n.* [L. *tepefacio*.] The act or operation of warming, making tepid or moderately warm.
- TEPE-FY**, *v. t.* [L. *tepefacio*.] To make moderately warm.
- TEPE-FY**, *v. i.* To become moderately warm.
- TEPID**, *a.* [L. *tepidus*.] Moderately warm; lukewarm.
- TEPID-ITY**, *n.* [Old Fr. *tepidité*.] Lukewarmness. *Richardson*.
- TEPID-NESS**, *n.* Moderate warmth; lukewarmness.
- TEPOR**, *n.* [L.] Gentle heat; moderate warmth.
- TERA-PHIM**, *n.* [Heb.] Household deities or images.
- † **TER-A-TOL/O-GY**, *n.* [Gr. *τερας* and *λογος*.] Exalted in language; affectation of sublimity. *Bailey*.
- TERCE**, (*ters*) *n.* [Sp. *tercia*; Fr. *tiers*, *terce*.] A kind whose contents are 42 gallons, the third of a pipe or butt.
- TERCEL**, *n.* The male of the common falcon.
- TERCE-MAJOR**, *n.* A sequence of the three best exche.
- TERCE-BINTH**, *n.* [Fr. *tercibinte*.] The turpentine tree.
- TERCE-BINTHIN-ATE**, *a.* Terebinthine. *Romney*.
- TERCE-BINTHINE**, *a.* [L. *terebinthinus*.] Pertaining to turpentine; consisting of turpentine, or partaking of its qualities.
- TERCE-BRATE**, *v. t.* [L. *terebrō*.] To bore; to perforate with a gimlet. [Little used.] *Derham*.
- TERCE-BRATION**, *n.* The act of boring. [L. *n.*] *Bacon*.
- TERCE-BRATU-LITE**, *n.* Fossil terebratula, a shell.
- TEREDO**, *n.* [L.] A worm, or a genus of worms.
- TEREK**, *n.* A water-fowl with long legs.
- TERET**, *a.* [L. *teres*.] Round and tapering; columnar.
- TERETE**, *a.* nar, as the stem of a plant.
- TER-GEM/NAJ**, *a.* [L. *tergeminus*.] Thrice double.
- TER-GEM/NATE**, *a.* *Martyn*.
- TER-GEM/NOUS**, *a.* Threefold.
- TER-GIF'E-TOUS**, *a.* *Tergifetus* plants are such as bear their seeds on the back of their leaves, as ferns.
- TER-GI-VER-SATE**, *v. i.* [L. *terrum* and *verto*.] To shift; to practice evasion. [Little used.]
- TER-GI-VER-SATION**, *n.* 1. A shifting; shift; evasion; flight; evasion. 2. Change; fickleness of conduct.
- TERM**, *n.* [Gr. *τερος*; Fr. *terme*; It. *termine*; Sp. *termino*; L. *terminus*.] 1. A limit; a bound or boundary; the extremity of any thing; that which limits its extent.—2. The time for which any thing lasts; any limited time.—3. In *geometry*, a point or line that limits.—4. In *law*, the limitation of an estate; or, rather, the whole time or duration of an estate.—5. In *law*, the time in which a cause is held or open for the trial of causes.—6. In *university* and colleges, the time during which instruction is regularly given to students.—7. In *grammar*, a word or expression, that which fixes or determines ideas.—8. In the *arts*, a

word or expression that denotes something peculiar to an art.—9. In *logic*, a syllogism consists of three terms, the major, the minor, and the middle. *Hodge*.—10. In *architecture*, a kind of statues or columns adorned on the top with the figure of a head, either of a man, woman or satyr.—11. Among the *ancients*, terms, *termini militares*, were the heads of certain divinities placed on square land-marks of stone, to mark the several stadia on roads.—12. In *algebra*, a member of a compound quantity. *Day*.—13. Among *physicians*, the monthly courses of females are called *terms*.—14. In *contracts*, terms, in the plural, are conditions; propositions stated or promises made, which, when assented to or accepted by another, settle the contract and bind the parties.

TERM, *v. t.* To name; to call; to denominate. *Locke*

TERMA-GAN-CY, *n.* Turbulence; tumultuousness.

TERMA-GANT, *a.* [*Sax. ter, or tyr, and magan.*] Tumultuous; turbulent; boisterous or furious; quarrelsome; scolding.

TERMA-GANT, *n.* A boisterous, brawling, turbulent woman.

TERMED, *pp.* Called; denominated.

TERMER, *n.* One who travels to attend a court term.

TERMER, *n.* One who has an estate for a term of years.

TERMOR, *n.* or life. *Blackstone*.

TERM-FEE, *n.* Among *lawyers*, a fee or certain sum charged to a suitor for each term his cause is in court.

TERMIN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be bounded; linitable.

TERMIN-AL, *a.* [*from L. terminus.*] 1. In botany, growing at the end of a branch or stem; terminating. 2. Forming the extremity.

TERMIN-ATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. terminer; L. termino; Sp. terminar; It. terminare; L. terminus.*] 1. To bound; to limit; to set the extreme point or side of a thing. 2. To end; to put an end to.

TERMIN-ATE, *v. i.* 1. To be limited; to end; to come to the furthest point in space. 2. To end; to close; to come to a limit in time.

TERMIN-ATED, *pp.* Limited; bounded; ended.

TERMIN-ATING, *pp.* Limiting; ending; concluding.

TERMIN-ATION, *n.* 1. The act of limiting or setting bounds; the act of ending or concluding. 2. Bound; limit in space or extent. 3. End in time or existence.—4. In *grammar*, the end or ending of a word; the syllable or letter that ends a word. 5. End; conclusion; result. 6. Last purpose. 7. Word; term; [*obs.*]

TERMIN-ATION-AL, *a.* Forming the end or concluding syllable. *Walker*.

TERMIN-ATIVE, *a.* Directing termination. *Ep. Rust.*

TERMIN-ATIVE-LY, *adv.* Absolutely; so as not to respect any thing else. *Taylor*.

TERMIN-ATOR, *n.* In *astronomy*, a name sometimes given to the circle of illumination, from its property of terminating the boundaries of light and darkness.

TERMIN-ING, *pp.* Calling; denominating.

TERMIN-IST, *n.* In *ecclesiastical history*, a sect of Christians.

TERMIN-OLOG-Y, *n.* [*L. terminus, or Gr. τεμα and λογος.*] 1. The doctrine of terms; a treatise on terms.—2. In *natural history*, that branch of the science which explains all the terms used in the description of natural objects.

TER-MINTHUS, *n.* [*Gr. τεμινθος.*] In *surgery*, a large, painful tumor on the skin, thought to resemble a pine nut.

TERM-LESS, *a.* Unlimited; boundless. *Raleigh*.

TERMLY, *a.* Occurring every term. *Bacon*.

TERMLY, *adv.* Term by term; every term. *Bacon*.

TERN, *n.* [*L. sterna.*] A common name of certain aquatic fowls of the genus *sterna*. *Ed. Encyc.*

TERN, *a.* [*L. ternus.*] Threefold; consisting of three.

TERN-A-RY, *a.* [*L. ternarius.*] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three. *Cyc.*

TERN-A-RY, or TERN-ION, *n.* [*L. ternarius, ternio.*] The number three. *Holder*.

TERN-ATE, *a.* [*L. ternus, terni.*] In *botany*, a ternate leaf is one that has three leaflets on a petiole.

TERRA Japonica, catechu, so called.—*Terra Lemnia*, a species of red, holar earth.—*Terra ponderosa*, baryles; heavy spar.—*Terra Sienna*, a brown hole from Sienna.

TER-RACE, *n.* [*Fr. terrasse; It. terrazzo; Sp. terrado.*] 1. In *gardening*, a raised bank of earth with sloping sides, laid with turf, and graveled on the top for a walk. 2. A balcony or open gallery. 3. The flat roof of a house.

TER-RACE, *v. t.* 1. To form into a terrace. 2. To open to the air and light.

TER-RACED, *pp.* Formed into a terrace; having a terrace. *Thomson*.

TER-RAC-ING, *pp.* Forming into a terrace.

TER-RÆ-FIL-LUS, *n.* [*L.*] Formerly, a satirical actor at the public acts in the university of Oxford, not unlike the prevaricator at Cambridge. *Guardian*.

TER-RA-PIN, *n.* A species of tide water tortoise.

TER-RA-QUE-OUS, *a.* [*L. terra and aqua.*] Consisting of land and water, as the globe or earth.

† TER-RAR, *n.* A register of lands. *Coel.*

TERRE-BLUE, *n.* [*Fr. terre, and blue.*] A kind of earth

† TERRE-MOTE, *n.* [*Fr. terra and motus.*] An earthquake.

TERRE-PLEIN, *n.* [*Fr. terre and plein.*] In *fortification*, TERRE-PLAIN, } the top, platform or horizontal surface of a rampart, on which the cannon are placed.

TERRE-TEN-ANT, *n.* [*Fr. terre-tenant.*] One who has

† TER-TEN-ANT, } the actual possession of land; the occupant.

TERRE-VERTE, *n.* [*Fr. terre and verd, verte.*] A species of green earth, used by painters.

TER-REL, *n.* Little earth, a magnet of a spherical figure.

TER-RENE, *a.* [*L. terrenus.*] 1. Pertaining to the earth; earthy. 2. Earthly; terrestrial.

TERRE-OUS, *a.* [*L. terreus.*] Earthy; consisting of earth.

TER-RES-TRIAL, *a.* [*L. terrestris.*] 1. Pertaining to the earth; existing on the earth. 2. Consisting of earth. 3. Pertaining to the world, or to the present state; sub-lunary.

TER-RES-TRIAL-LY, *adv.* After an earthly manner.

† TER-RESTRI-FY, *v. t.* [*L. terrestris and facio.*] To reduce to the state of earth. *Brown*.

TER-RES-TRIOUS, *a.* 1. Earthy; [*little used.*] 2. Pertaining to the earth; being or living on the earth; terrestrial.

TER-RIBLE, *a.* [*Fr. L. terribilis.*] 1. Frightful; adapted to excite terror; dreadful; formidable. 2. Adapted to impress dread, terror or solemn awe and reverence. 3. *adv.* Severely; very; so as to give pain; as, terrible cold; a colloquial phrase.

TER-RIBLE-NESS, *n.* Dreadfulness; formidableness; the quality or state of being terrible.

TER-RIBLY, *adv.* 1. Dreadfully; in a manner to excite terror or fright. 2. Violently; very greatly.

TER-RIER, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. A dog or little hound, that creeps into the ground after animals that burrow. 2. A lodge or hole where certain animals secure themselves. 3. A book or roll in which the lands of private persons or corporations are described. 4. [*L. tero.*] A wimble, auger or borer.

TER-RIFIC, *a.* [*L. terrificus.*] Dreadful; causing terror; adapted to excite great fear or dread.

TER-RIFIED, *pp.* Frightened; affrighted.

TER-RIFY, *v. t.* [*L. terro and facio.*] To frighten; to alarm or shock with fear.

TER-RIFY-ING, *pp.* Frightening; affrighting.

TER-RIG-EN-OUS, *a.* [*L. terrigena.*] Earthborn; produced by the earth.

TER-RIT-ORIAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to territory or land. 2. Limited to a certain district.

TER-RIT-ORIAL-LY, *adv.* In regard to territory; by means of territory. *E. Everett*.

TER-RIT-ORY, *n.* [*Fr. territoire; It., Sp. territorio; L. territorium.*] 1. The extent or compass of land within the bounds or belonging to the jurisdiction of any state, city or other body. 2. A tract of land belonging to and under the dominion of a prince or state, lying at a distance from the parent country or from the seat of government.

TER-ROR, *n.* [*L. terror; Fr. terreur; It. terrore.*] 1. Extreme fear; violent dread; fright; fear that agitates the body and mind. 2. That which may excite dread; the cause of extreme fear.—3. In *Scripture*, the sudden judgments of God are called *terrors*. *Ps. lxxiii.* 4. The threatenings of wicked men, or evil apprehended from them. *1 Pet. iii.* 5. Awful majesty, calculated to impress fear. *2 Cor. v.* 6. Death is emphatically styled the *king of terrors*.

TERSE, (*ters*) *a.* [*L. tersus.*] Cleanly written; neat; elegant without pompousness.

TERSELY, (*tersly*) *adv.* Neatly.

TERSE-NESS, (*tersnes*) *n.* Neatness of style; smoothness of language. *Warton*.

TER-TEN-ANT, *n.* [*Fr. terre, and tenant.*] The occupant of land.

TER-TIALS, *n.* In *ornithology*, feathers near the junction of the wing with the body.

TER-TIAN, *a.* [*L. tertianus, from tertius, third.*] Occurring every other day; as, a tertian fever.

TER-TIAN, *n.* A disease or fever whose paroxysms return every other day. 2. A measure of 84 gallons; [*obs.*]

TER-TIA-RY, *a.* Third; of the third formation. *Tertiary* mountains are such as result from the ruins of other mountains promiscuously heaped together. *Kirwan*.

TER-TIATE, *v. t.* [*L. tertius.*] 1. To do any thing the third time. 2. To examine the thickness of the metal at the muzzle of a gun; or, in general, to examine the thickness to ascertain the strength of ordnance.

TESSEL-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. tessella.*] To form into squares or checkers; to lay with checkered work.

- TES/SEL-A-TED**, *pp.* 1. Checkered; formed in little squares or mosaic work.—2. In *botany*, spotted or checkered like a chess-board.
- TES-SEL-A'TION**, *n.* Mosaic work or the operation of making it. *Forsytl, Italy.*
- TES-SE-RA'IC**, *a.* [*L. tessera.*] Diversified by squares; tessellated. *Aikyns.*
- TEST** *n.* [*L. testa*; *It. testa*, or *testo*; *Fr. têt.*] 1. In *metalurgy*, a large cupel, or a vessel in which metals are melted for trial and refinement. 2. Trial; examination by the cupel; hence, any critical trial and examination. 3. Means of trial. 4. That with which any thing is compared for proof of its genuineness; a standard. 5. Discriminative characteristic; standard. 6. Judgment; distinction.—7. In *chemistry*, a substance employed to detect any unknown constituent of a compound, by causing it to exhibit some known property.
- TEST**, *n.* [*L. testis.*] In *England*, an oath and declaration against transubstantiation, which all officers, civil and military, were heretofore obliged to take within six months after their admission.
- TEST**, *v. t.* 1. To compare with a standard; to try; to prove the truth or genuineness of any thing by experiment or by some fixed principle or standard. *Edin. Review.* 2. To attest and date.—3. In *metalurgy*, to refine gold or silver by means of lead, in a test, by the destruction, vitrification or scorification of all extraneous matter.
- TEST'A-BLE**, *a.* [*L. testor.*] That may be devised or given by will. *Blackstone.*
- TES-TA-CE-OG'RA-PHY**. See **TESTACEOLOGY**.
- TES-TA-CE-OL'O-GY**, *n.* [*L. testacea*, or *testa*, and *Gr. τάλος*.] The science of testaceous vermes; a branch of *vermeology*.
- TES-TACEOUS**, *a.* [*L. testaceus.*] Pertaining to shells; consisting of a hard shell, or having a hard, continuous shell.
- TEST'A-MENT**, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. testamentum.*] 1. A solemn, authentic instrument in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death. This is otherwise called a *will*. 2. The name of each general division of the canonical books of the Scriptures; as the *Old Testament*; the *New Testament*.
- TEST'A-MENT'A-RY**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a will or to wills. 2. Bequeathed by will; given by testament. 3. Done by testament or will.
- TEST'A-MENT-A'TION**, *n.* The act or power of giving by will. [*Little used.*] *Burke.*
- TESTATE**, *a.* [*L. testatus.*] Having made and left a will.
- TEST-A'TION**, *n.* [*L. testatio.*] A witnessing or witness.
- TEST'A-TOR**, *n.* [*L.*] A man who makes and leaves a will or testament at death.
- TEST'A-TRIX**, *n.* A woman who makes and leaves a will at death.
- TEST'IED**, *pp.* Tried or approved by a test. *Shak.*
- TEST'ER**, *n.* [*Fr. tète.*] The top covering of a bed.
- TEST'E**, *n.* A French coin, of the value of about six-pence sterling.
- TEST'ERN**, *n.* A six-pence.
- † **TEST'ERN**, *v. t.* To present with six-pence.
- TEST'I-CLE**, *n.* [*L. testicularis.*] The testicles are male organs of generation. *Cyc.*
- TES-TIC'U-LATE**, *a.* In *botany*, shaped like a testicle.
- TES-TI-FI-CATION**, *n.* [*L. testificatio.*] The act of testifying or giving testimony or evidence. *South.*
- TES-TI-FI-CATOR**, *n.* One who gives evidence.
- TEST'I-FIED**, *pp.* [*from testify.*] Given in evidence; witnessed; published; made known.
- TEST'I-FI-ER**, *n.* One who testifies; one who gives testimony or bears witness to prove any thing.
- TEST'I-FY**, *v. t.* [*L. testificor*; *It. testificare*; *Sp. testificar.*] 1. To make a solemn declaration; to establish some fact; to give testimony.—2. In *judicial proceedings*, to make a solemn declaration under oath, for the purpose of establishing or making proof of some fact to a court. 3. To declare a charge against one. 4. To protest; to declare against.
- TEST'I-FY**, *v. t.* 1. To affirm or declare solemnly for the purpose of establishing a fact.—2. In *law*, to affirm or declare under oath before a tribunal, for the purpose of proving some fact. 3. To bear witness to; to support the truth of by testimony. 4. To publish and declare freely.
- TEST'I-FY-ING**, *pp.* Affirming solemnly or under oath; giving testimony; bearing witness; declaring.
- TEST'I-LY**, *adv.* Fretfully; peevishly; with petulance.
- TEST-I-MO'NI-AL**, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. testimonium.*] A writing or certificate in favor of one's character or good conduct.
- TEST'I-MO-NY**, *n.* [*L. testimonium.*] 1. A solemn declaration or affirmation made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact. Such affirmation, in *judicial proceedings*, may be verbal or written, but must be under oath. *Testimony* differs from *evidence*; *testimony* is the declaration of a witness, and *evidence* is the effect of that declaration on the mind, or the degree of light which it affords. 2. Affirmation; declaration. 3. Open attestation or profession. 4. Witness; evidence; proof of some fact.—5. In *Scripture*, the two tables of the law. 6. The book of the law. 7. The gospel, which testifies of Christ and declares the will of God. *Tim. i.* 8. The ark. *Ex. xvi.* 9. The word of God. *Psalm.* 11. That which is equivalent to a declaration; manifestation. *Clarke.* 12. Evidence suggested to the mind. *2 Cor. i.* 13. Attestation; confirmation.
- † **TEST'I-MO-NY**, *v. t.* To witness. *Shak.*
- TEST'I-NESS**, *n.* Fretfulness; peevishness; petulance.
- TEST'ING**, *pp.* [*from test.*] Trying for proof; proving by a standard or by experiment. *Ure.*
- TEST'ING**, *n.* 1. The act of trying for proof.—2. In *metalurgy*, the operation of refining large quantities of gold or silver by means of lead, in the vessel called a *test*.
- TES-TOON**, *n.* A silver coin in Italy and Portugal.
- TEST-PÁ-PER**, *n.* A paper impregnated with a chemical re-agent, as litmus, &c. *Parke.*
- TES-TUD'N-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to the tortoise, or mentioning it. *Fleming.*
- TES-TUD'N-A-TED**, *a.* [*L. testudo.*] Roofed; arched.
- TES-TUD'N-EOUS**, *a.* Resembling the shell of a tortoise.
- TES-TUDO**, *n.* [*L.*] 1. A tortoise.—Among the *Romans*, a cover or skreen which a body of troops formed with their shields or targets, by holding them over their heads when standing close to each other.—2. In *anatomy*, a broad tumor between the skull and the skin, called also *scalp*, or *mole*.
- TESTY**, *a.* [*from Fr. teste, tête*, the head.] Fretful; peevish; petulant; easily irritated. *Shak.*
- TEST'A-NUS**, *n.* [*Gr. τετρας.*] A spasmodic contraction of the muscles of voluntary motion; the locked jaw. *Ure.*
- TE-TAUG**, *n.* The name of a fish on the coast of *Sea-England*; called, also, *black-fish*.
- † **TETCHI-NESS**, } See **TETCHINESS**, **TETCH**. [*corrupted*
† **TETCHY**, } from *touchy, touchiness*.
† **TETE**, (*tate*) *n.* [*Fr. head.*] False hair; a kind of wig or cap of false hair.
- TETE-A-TETE**, [*Fr.*] Head to head; cheek by jaw; in private.
- TETHER**, *n.* A rope or chain by which a beast is confined for feeding within certain limits.
- TETHER**, *v. t.* To confine, as a beast, with a rope or chain for feeding within certain limits. See **TETHER**.
- TETRA-CHORD**, *n.* [*Gr. τετρα and χορδή.*] In *ancient music*, a diatessaron; a series of four sounds.
- TETRAD**, *n.* [*Gr. τετρας.*] The number four; a collection of four things.
- TET-RA-DAC'TY-LOUS**, *a.* [*Gr. τετρα and δακτύλιος.*] Having four toes.
- TET-RA-DI-A-PÁ-SON**, *n.* [*Gr. τετρα and διαπέσα.*] Quadruple diapason or octave; a musical chord.
- TET-RA-DRACH'MA**, *n.* [*Gr. τετρα and δραχμή.*] In *ancient coinage*, a silver coin worth four drachmas, or sterling.
- TET-RA-DY-NAMI-AN**, *n.* [*Gr. τετρα and δυναμίς.*] In *botany*, a plant having six stamens.
- TET-RA-DY-NAMI-AN**, *a.* Having six stamens, four of which are uniformly longer than the others.
- TET'RA-GON**, *n.* [*Gr. τετραγωνος.*] 1. In *geometry*, a figure having four angles; a quadrangle; as a square, a rhombus, &c.—2. In *astrology*, an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are distant from each other ninety degrees.
- TE-TRAG'O-NAL**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles or sides.—2. In *botany*, having four prominent longitudinal angles, as a stem.
- TETRA-GO-NISM**, *n.* The quadrature of the circle.
- TETRA-GYN**, *n.* [*Gr. τετρα and γυνή.*] In *botany*, a plant having four pistils.
- TET-RA-GYN-I-AN**, *a.* Having four pistils.
- TET-RA-HÉ-DRAL**, *a.* 1. Having four equal triangles.—2. In *botany*, having four sides, as a pod or silique.
- TET-RA-HÉ-DRON**, *n.* [*Gr. τετρα and δρόν.*] In *geometry*, a figure comprehended under four equilateral and equal triangles.
- TET-RA-HEX-A-HÉ-DRAL**, *a.* [*Gr. τετρα and εξαεδρικός.*] In *crystallography*, exhibiting four ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces.
- TE-TRAMÉ-TER**, *n.* [*Gr. τετρα and μέτρον.*] In *ancient poetry*, an iambic verse consisting of four feet, found in the comic poets.
- TE-TRAN'DER**, *n.* [*Gr. τετρα and ερπύ.*] In *botany*, a plant having four stamens.
- TE-TRAN'DRI-AN**, *a.* Having four stamens.
- TET-RA-PET'A-LOUS**, *a.* [*Gr. τετρα and πέταλον.*] In *botany*, containing four distinct petals or flower-leaves.
- TE-TRAPH'YL-LOUS**, *a.* [*Gr. τετρα and φύλλον.*] In *botany*, having four leaves.

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

TETRAP-TOTE, *n.* [Gr. *τετρα* and *πρωτος*.] In grammar, a noun that has four cases only; as *L. astus*, &c.
***TETRARCH**, *n.* [Gr. *τετραρχος*.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; a subordinate prince.
TE-TRARCH-ATE, *n.* The fourth part of a province under a Roman tetrarch; or the office of a tetrarch.
TE-TRARCH-I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to a tetrarchy. *Herbert*.
***TETRAR-CHY**, *n.* The same as *tetrarchate*.
TET-RA-SPERM-IOUS, *a.* [Gr. *τετρα* and *σπερμα*.] In botany, containing four seeds.
TE-TRAS-TICH, *n.* [Gr. *τετραστιχος*.] A stanza, epigram or poem consisting of four verses. *Pope*.
TETRA-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. *τετρα* and *στυλος*.] In ancient architecture, a building with four columns in front.
TET-RA-SYL-LABI-C, *a.* Consisting of four syllables.
TET-RA-SYL-LABI-CAL, *a.* Consisting of four syllables. *Cyc.*
TET-RA-SYL-LA-BLE, *a.* [Gr. *τετρα* and *συλλαβη*.] A word consisting of four syllables.
†TETRIC, *a.* [L. *tetricus*.] Froward; perverse;
†TETRI-CAL, *a.* harsh; sour; rugged. *Knolles*.
†TETRI-COUS, *a.*
†TE-TRIC-ITY, *n.* Crabbedness; perverseness
TETTER, *n.* [Sax. *tefer*, *tefer*.] 1. In medicine, a common name of several cutaneous diseases.—2. In farrury, a cutaneous disease of animals, of the ring-worm kind.
TETTER, *v. t.* To affect with the disease called *tetters*.
†TETTISH, *a.* [qu. Fr. *tête*, head.] Captious; testy.
TEU-TONIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Teutons, a people of Germany, or to their language; as a noun, the language of the Teutons, the parent of the German Dutch, and Anglo-Saxon or native English.
TEW, *v. t.* 1. To work; to soften; [obs. See *Taw*.] 2. To work; to pull or tease; among seamen.
†TEW, *n.* 1. Materials for any thing. 2. An iron chain.
TIEWEL, *n.* [Fr. *tuyau*.] An iron pipe in a forge to receive the pipe of a bellows. *Morton*.
†TEWTAW, *v. t.* To beat; to break. [See *Taw*.] *Mortimer*.
TEXT, *n.* [Fr. *texte*; L. *textus*; It. *testo*.] 1. A discourse or composition on which a note or commentary is written. 2. A verse or passage of Scripture which a preacher selects as the subject of a discourse. 3. Any particular passage of Scripture, used as authority in argument for proof of a doctrine.—4. In ancient law authors, the four Gospels, by way of eminence.
TEXT, *v. t.* To write, as a text. [Not much used.] *Beaumont*.
TEXT-BOOK, *n.* 1. In universities and colleges, a classic author written with wide spaces between the lines, to give room for the observations or interpretation dictated by the master or regent. 2. A book containing the leading principles or most important points of a science or branch of learning, arranged in order for the use of students.
TEXT-HAND, *n.* A large hand in writing.
TEXTILE, *a.* [L. *textilis*.] Woven, or capable of being woven.
TEXTILE, *n.* That which is or may be woven.
TEXT-MAN, *n.* A man ready in the quotation of texts.
TEX-TOR-I-AL, *a.* [L. *textor*.] Pertaining to weaving.
TEXTURINE, *a.* Pertaining to weaving. *Derham*.
TEXT-U-AL, *a.* 1. Contained in the text. 2. Serving for texts.
TEXT-U-AR-IST, *n.* [Fr. *textuaire*.] 1. One who is well versed in the Scriptures, and can readily quote texts. 2. One who adheres to the text.
TEXT-U-ARY, *a.* 1. Textual; contained in the text. *Brown*. 2. Serving as a text; authoritative. *Glanville*.
TEXTU-IST, *n.* One ready in the quotation of texts.
TEXTURE, *n.* [L. *textura*.] 1. The act of weaving. 2. A web; that which is woven. 3. The disposition or connection of threads, filaments or other slender bodies interwoven. 4. The disposition of the several parts of any body in connection with each other; or the manner in which the constituent parts are united. 5. In anatomy.
THACK, for *thatch*, is local. See *THATCH*.
THAL-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *θαλλος*.] In mineralogy, a substance called *psittacite* by Werner.
THAMMUZ, *n.* 1. The tenth month of the Jewish civil year, containing 29 days, and answering to a part of June and a part of July. 2. The name of a deity among the Phenicians.
THAN, *adv.* [Sax. *thane*; Goth. *than*; D. *dan*.] This word signifies also *then*, both in English and Dutch. This word is placed after some comparative adjective or adverb, to express comparison between what precedes and what follows; as, wisdom is better *than* strength.
THANE, *n.* [Sax. *thegn*, *thegn*.] The *thanes* in England were formerly persons of some dignity.
THANE-LANDS, *n.* Lands granted to thanes.
THANESHIP, *n.* The state or dignity of a thane; or his seignory.
THANK, *v. t.* [Sax. *thancan*; G. D. *danken*.] 1. To ex-

press gratitude for a favor; to make acknowledgments to one for kindness bestowed. 2. It is used ironically.
THANK, *n.*; generally in the plural. [Sax. *thane*.]
THANKS, *n.* Gaelic, *tainc*.] Expression of gratitude; as acknowledgment made to express a sense of favor or kindness received.
THANKED, *pp.* Having received expressions of gratitude.
THANK-FUL, *a.* [Sax. *thancfull*; Gaelic, *taincal*.] Grateful; impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it.
THANK-FUL-LY, *adv.* With a grateful sense of favor or kindness received. *Dryden*.
THANK-FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Expression of gratitude; acknowledgment of a favor. 2. Gratitude; a lively sense of good received.
THANK-ING, *ppr.* Expressing gratitude for good received.
THANK-LESS, *a.* 1. Unthankful; ungrateful; not acknowledging favors. 2. Not deserving thanks, or not likely to gain thanks.
THANK-LESS-NESS, *n.* Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge a kindness. *Donne*.
THANK-OF-FER-ING, *n.* [thank and offering.] An offering made in acknowledgment of mercy. *Watts*.
†THANKS-GIVE, (thanks-giv') *v. t.* [thanks and give.] To celebrate or distinguish by solemn rites. *Mede*.
THANKS-GIVER, *n.* One who gives thanks or acknowledges a kindness. *Barrow*.
THANKS-GIVING, *ppr.* Rendering thanks for good received.
THANKS-GIVING, *n.* 1. The act of rendering thanks or expressing gratitude for favors or mercies. 2. A public celebration of divine goodness; also, a day set apart for religious services.
THANK-WOR-THY, *a.* [thank and worthy.] Deserving thanks; meritorious. 1 *Pet. ii.*
THARM, *n.* [Sax. *thearn*; G., D. *darm*.] Intestines twisted into a cord. [Local].
THAT, *an adjective, pronoun or substitute.* [Sax. *that*; Goth. *thata*; D. *dat*; G. *das*; Dan. *det*; Sw. *det*.] 1. That is a word used as a definitive adjective, pointing to a certain person or thing before mentioned, or supposed to be understood. 2. That is used definitively, to designate a specific thing or person emphatically. 3. That is used as the representative of a noun, either a person or a thing. In this use, it is often a pronoun and a relative. 4. That is also the representative of a sentence, or part of a sentence, and often of a series of sentences. 5. That sometimes is the substitute for an adjective; as, you allege that the man is innocent; that he is not. 6. That, in the following use, has been called a conjunction; as, "I heard that the Greeks had defeated the Turks." 7. That was formerly used for that which, like *what*. 8. That is used in opposition to *this*, or by way of distinction. 9. When *this* and *that* refer to foregoing words, *this*, like the Latin *hic*, and French *ceci*, refers to the latter, and *that* to the former. 10. That sometimes introduces an explanation of something going before.—In that, a phrase denoting consequence, cause or reason; that referring to the following sentence.
THATCH, *n.* [Sax. *thac*.] Straw or other substance used to cover the roofs of buildings, or stacks of hay or grain, for securing them from rain, &c.
THATCH, *v. t.* To cover with straw, reeds or some similar substance.
THATCHED, *pp.* Covered with straw or thatch.
THATCHER, *n.* One whose occupation is to thatch houses.
THATCHING, *ppr.* Covering with straw or thatch.
THATCHING, *n.* The act or art of covering buildings with thatch, so as to keep out water.
THAU-MA-TUR-GIC, *a.* Exciting wonder. *Burton*.
THAU-MA-TUR-GI-CAL, *a.*
THAU-MA-TUR-GY, *n.* [Gr. *θαυμα* and *εργον*.] The act of performing something wonderful. *Warton*.
THAW, *v. t.* [Sax. *thawan*; G. *thawen*.] 1. To melt, dissolve or become fluid, as ice or snow. 2. To become so warm as to melt ice and snow.
THAW, *v. i.* To melt; to dissolve; as ice, snow, hail or frozen earth.
THAW, *n.* The melting of ice or snow; the resolution of ice into the state of a fluid.
THAWED, *pp.* Melted, as ice or snow.
THAWING, *ppr.* Dissolving; resolving into a fluid; liquefying; as any thing frozen.
THE, *an adjective, or definitive adjective.* [Sax. *the*; D. *de*.] 1. This adjective is used as a definitive; that is, before nouns which are specific or understood; or it is used to limit their signification to a specific thing or things, or to describe them; as, the laws of the twelve tables.—2. *The* is also used rhetorically before a noun in the singular number, to denote a species by way of distinction; a single thing representing the whole; as, the fig-tree putteth forth her green figs.—3. In poetry, the sometimes loses the final vowel before another vowel.—4. *The* is used

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

- before adjectives in the comparative and superlative degree.
- THE-AR-CHY**, *n.* [Gr. *θεος* and *αρχη*.] Government by God, more commonly called *theocracy*.
- THE-A-TINE**, *n.* One of an order of nuns conforming to the rules of the Theatins.
- THE-A-TINS**, *n.* An order of regular priests in Naples.
- † **THE-A-TRAL**, *a.* Belonging to a theatre.
- THE-A-TRE**, } *n.* [Fr. *theatre*; L. *theatrum*; Gr. *θεατρον*.]
THE-A-TER, } 1. Among the ancients, an edifice in which spectacles or shows were exhibited for the amusement of spectators.—2. In modern times, a house for the exhibition of dramatic performances, as tragedies, comedies and farces; a play-house.—3. Among the Italians, an assemblage of buildings, which, by a happy disposition and elevation, represents an agreeable scene to the eye. 4. A place rising by steps or gradations like the seats of a theatre. 5. A place of action or exhibition. 6. A building for the exhibition of scholastic exercises, as at Oxford, or for other exhibitions.
- THE-ATRIC**, } *a.* Pertaining to a theatre or to scenic
THE-ATRI-CAL, } representations; resembling the manner of dramatic performers.
- THE-ATRI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* In the manner of actors on the stage; in a manner suiting the stage.
- THEAVE**, or **THAVE**, *n.* An ewe of the first year. [Local.]
- THEE**, *pron.* obj. case of *thou*.
- † **THEE**, *v. i.* [Goth. *thian*; Sax. *than*.] To thrive; to prosper. *Chaucer*.
- THEFT**, *n.* [Sax. *thufthe*.] 1. The act of stealing.—In law, the private, unlawful, felonious taking of another person's goods or movables, with an intent to steal them. 2. The thing stolen. *Ex. xxii.*
- THEFT-BOTE**, *n.* [theft, and Sax. *bote*.] In law, the receiving of a man's goods again from a thief.
- THEIR**, *a. pronom.* [Sax. *hiora*; Ics. *theirra*.] 1. *Their* has the sense of a pronominal adjective, denoting of them, or the possession of two or more.—2. *Theirs* is used as a substitute for the adjective and the noun to which it refers, and in this case it may be the nominative to a verb.
- THEISM**, *n.* [from Gr. *θεος*.] The belief or acknowledgment of the existence of a God, as opposed to *atheism*.
- THEIST**, *n.* One who believes in the existence of a God.
- THE-ISTIC**, } *a.* Pertaining to theism, or to a theist;
THE-IS-TI-CAL, } according to the doctrine of theists.
- THEM**, *pron.*; the objective case of *they*, and of both genders.
- THEME**, *n.* [L. *thema*; Gr. *θεμα*.] 1. A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks. 2. A short dissertation composed by a student.—3. In grammar, a radical verb, or the verb in its primary absolute sense, not modified by inflections.—4. In music, a series of notes selected as the text or subject of a new composition.
- THEM-SELVES**, a compound of *them* and *selves*, and added to *they* by way of emphasis or pointed distinction.
- THEN**, *adv.* [Goth. *thanne*; G. *dann*; D. *dan*.] 1. At that time, referring to a time specified, either past or future. 2. Afterward; soon afterward, or immediately. 3. In that case; in consequence. *Gal. iii.* 4. Therefore; for this reason. 5. At another time. 6. That time. *Milton*.
- TENCE**, (*thens*) *adv.* [Sax. *thanan*, *thanon*; G. *dannen*.] 1. From that place. 2. From that time. 3. For that reason.
- TENCE-FORTH**, (*thens'forth*) *adv.* [*thence* and *forth*.] From that time.
- TENCE-FORWARD**, *adv.* [*thence* and *forward*.] From that time onward. *Kettlewell*.
- † **TENCE-FROM**, *adv.* From that place.
- THE-O-CRA-CY**, *n.* [Fr. *theocracie*; It. *teocrazia*; Sp. *teocracia*; Gr. *θεος* and *κρατος*.] Government of a state by the immediate direction of God; or the state thus governed.
- THE-O-CRATIC**, } *a.* Pertaining to a theocracy; ad-
THE-O-CRATI-CAL, } ministered by the immediate direction of God.
- THE-ODI-CY**, *n.* [Gr. *θεος*, and L. *dicō*.] The science of God; metaphysical theology. *Leibnitz*.
- THE-ODO-LITE**, *n.* An instrument for taking the heights and distances of objects, or for measuring horizontal and vertical angles in land-surveying.
- THE-OG'O-NY**, *n.* [Fr. *theogonie*; Gr. *θεογονια*.] In mythology, the generation of the gods; or that branch of heathen theology which taught the genealogy of their deities.
- THE-OL'O-GAS-TER**, *n.* A kind of quack in divinity.
- THE-OL'O-GI-AN**, *n.* A divine; a person well versed in theology, or a professor of divinity. *Milton*.
- THE-O-LOGIC**, } *a.* Pertaining to divinity, or the
THE-O-LOGI-CAL, } science of God and of divine things.
- THE-O-LOG'I-CAL-LY**, *adv.* According to the principles of theology.
- THE-OL'O-GIST**, *n.* A divine; one studious in the science of divinity, or one well versed in that science.
- THE-OL'O-GIZE**, *v. t.* 1. To render theological. 2. *n.* To frame a system of theology; [*l. u.*]
- THE-OL'O-GI-Z-ER**, *n.* A divine, or a professor of theology. [*Unusual*.] *Boyle*.
- THE-O-LOGUE**, for *theologist*. [*Little used*.]
- THE-OL'O-GY**, *n.* [Fr. *theologie*; It. *Sp. teologia*; Gr. *θεολογια*.] Divinity; the science of God and divine things; or the science which teaches the existence, character and attributes of God, his laws and government, the doctrines we are to believe, and the duties we are to practice.
- THE-OMA-CHIST**, *n.* [Gr. *θεος* and *μαχη*.] One who fights against the gods. *Boileau*.
- THE-OMA-CHY**, *n.* 1. A fighting against the gods. 2. Opposition to the divine will.
- THE-OPA-THY**, *n.* [Gr. *θεος* and *παθος*.] Religious suffering; suffering for the purpose of subduing sinful propensities. *Quart. Review*.
- THE-OR-BO**, *n.* [It. *torba*; Fr. *torbe*, or *torbe*.] A musical instrument made like a large lute, except that it has two necks or juga.
- THE-O-REM**, *n.* [Fr. *theoreme*; Sp. *lt. teorema*; Gr. *θεωρημα*.] 1. In mathematics, a proposition which terminates in theory, and which considers the properties of things already made or done.—2. In algebra or analysis, it is sometimes used to denote a rule, particularly where that rule is expressed by symbols.
- THE-O-RE-MAT'IC**, } *a.* Pertaining to a theorem; con-
THE-O-RE-MAT'I-CAL, } sidered in a theorem; termin-
THE-O-RE-M'IC, } ing of theorems.
- THE-O-RET'IC**, } *a.* [Gr. *θεωρητικος*. See *THEOR*.]
THE-O-RET'I-CAL, } Pertaining to theory; depending on theory or speculation; speculative; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical.
- THE-O-RET'I-CAL-LY**, *adv.* In or by theory; in speculation; speculatively; not practically.
- THE'O-RIC**, *n.* Speculation. *Shak*.
- † **THE-OR'IC**, for *theoretic*. See *THEORETIC*.
- THE-O-RIST**, *n.* One who forms theories; one given to theory and speculation. *Addison*.
- THE'O-RIZE**, *v. i.* To form a theory or theories; to speculate.
- THE'O-RY**, *n.* [Fr. *theorie*; It. *teoria*; L. *theoria*; Gr. *θεωρια*.] 1. Speculation; a doctrine or scheme of things, which terminates in speculation or contemplation, without a view to practice. 2. An exposition of the general principles of any science. 3. The science distinguished from the art. 4. The philosophical explanation of phenomena, either physical or moral.—*Theory* is distinguished from *hypothesis* thus; a theory is founded on inferences drawn from principles which have been established on independent evidence; a hypothesis is a proposition assumed to account for certain phenomena, and has no other evidence of its truth, than that it affords a satisfactory explanation of those phenomena. *D. Olmsted*.
- THE-O-SOPH'IC**, } *a.* Pertaining to theosophism or to
THE-O-SOPH-I-CAL, } theosophists; divinely wise.
- THE-OS'O-PHISM**, *n.* [Gr. *θεος* and *σοφια*.] Pretension to divine illumination; enthusiasm.
- THE-OS'O-PHIST**, *n.* One who pretends to divine illumination; one who pretends to derive his knowledge from divine revelation.
- THE-OS'O-PHY**, *n.* 1. Divine wisdom; godliness. *Ed. D. Cyc.* 2. Knowledge of God. *Good*.
- THER-A-PEU'TIC**, *a.* [Gr. *θεραπευτικος*.] Curative; that pertains to the healing art. *Watts*.
- THER-A-PEU'TICS**, *n.* 1. That part of medicine which respects the discovery and application of remedies for diseases. 2. A religious sect described by Philo. They were devotees to religion.
- THERE**, *adv.* [Sax. *thar*; Goth. *thar*; D. *daer*; Sw. *dar*; Dan. *der*.] 1. In that place. 2. It is sometimes opposed to *here*; *there* denoting the place most distant.—3. *There* and *there*, in one place and another. 4. It is sometimes used by way of exclamation, calling the attention to something distant.—5. *There* is used to begin sentences, or to follow a verb; sometimes pertinently, and sometimes without signification; but its use is so firmly established, that it cannot be dispensed with.—6. In composition, *there* has the sense of a pronoun, as in Saxon; as, *therey*, which signifies *by that*.
- THERE-A-BOU'T**, } *adv.* [*there* and *about*.] 1. Near
THERE-A-BOU'TS, } that place. *Shak.* 2. Nearly
near that number, degree or quantity. 3. Concerning that; [*l. u.*]
- THERE-AFTER**, *adv.* [*there* and *after*.] 1. According to that; accordingly. 2. After that.

THERE-AT, *adv.* [*there and at.*] 1. At that place. 2. At that; at that thing or event; on that account.

THERE-BY, *adv.* [*there and by.*] By that; by that means; in consequence of that.

THERE-FOR, *adv.* [*there and for.*] For that or this, or it.

THEREFORE, (*ther fore*) *adv.* [*there and for.*] 1. For that; for that or this reason, referring to something previously stated. 2. Consequently. 3. In return or recompense for this or that.

THERE-FROM, *adv.* [*there and from.*] From this or that.

THERE-IN, *adv.* [*there and in.*] In that or this place, time or thing.

THERE-INTO, *adv.* [*there and into.*] Into that. Bacon.

THERE-OF, *adv.* [*there and of.*] Of that or this.

THERE-ON, *adv.* [*there and on.*] On that or this.

THERE-OUT, *adv.* [*there and out.*] Out of that or this.

THERE-TO, or **THERE-UN-TO**, *adv.* [*there and to or un-to.*] To that or this.

THERE-UNDER, *adv.* Under that or this.

THERE-UP-ON, *adv.* [*there and upon.*] 1. Upon that or this. 2. In consequence of that. 3. Immediately.

THERE-WHILE, *adv.* At the same time.

THERE-WITH, *adv.* [*there and with.*] With that or this.

THERE-WITH-AL, *adv.* [*there and withal.*] 1. Over and above. 2. At the same time. 3. With that.

The foregoing compounds of there with the prepositions, are, for the most part, deemed inelegant and obsolete.

THERE'N-BREAD, (*therf' bred*) *n.* [*Sax. therf, theorf.*] Unleavened bread. *Wicliffe.*

THER-I-AC, *n.* [*L. theriaca; Gr. θηριακῆ.*] Anciently, used for a remedy against poison; afterwards, for a kind of treacle.

THER-I-AC, } *a.* Pertaining to theriac; medicinal. *Ba-*
THER-I-CAL, } *con.*

THER-MAL, *a.* [*L. therma.*] Pertaining to heat; warm.

THER-MO-LAMP, *n.* [*Gr. θερμός, and lamp.*] An instrument for furnishing light by means of inflammable gas.

THER-MOM-E-TER, *n.* [*Gr. θερμός, and μετρώ.*] An instrument for measuring heat.

THER-MO-ME-TR-I-CAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a thermometer. 2. Made by a thermometer.

THER-MO-ME-TR-I-CAL-LY, *adv.* By means of a thermometer.

THER-MO-SCOPE, *n.* [*Gr. θερμός, and σκοπεῖν.*] An instrument showing the temperature of the air, or the degree of heat and cold.

THESE, *pron.* *plu.* of *this*, and used as an adjective or substitute. *These* is opposed to *those*, as *this* is to *that*, and when two persons or things, or collection of things, are named, *these* refers to the things or persons which are nearest in place or order, or which are last mentioned.

THE-SIS, *n.* [*L. thesis; Gr. θέσις.*] 1. A position or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain, or which is actually maintained by argument; a theme; a subject.—2. In *logic*, every proposition may be divided into *thesis* and *hypothesis*. *Thesis* contains the thing affirmed or denied, and *hypothesis* the conditions of the affirmation or negation.

THE-SO-ME-THE, *n.* [*Gr. θεσμοθετής.*] A lawgiver.

THE-TI-CAL, *a.* [*Gr. θέτικος.*] Laid down. *More.*

THE-UR-GIC, } *a.* Pertaining to the power of perform-
THE-UR-GI-CAL, } ing supernatural things.

THE-UR-GIST, *n.* One who pretends to be addicted to *magic*. *Hallywell.*

THE-UR-GY, *n.* [*Gr. θεουργία.*] The art of doing things which it is the peculiar province of God to do; or the power or act of performing supernatural things by invoking the names of God or of subordinate agents; *magic*.

THEW, *n.* [*Sax. theow; Gr. εθός.*] 1. Manner; custom; habit; form of behavior. *Spenser.* 2. Brawn. *Shak.*

THEWED, *a.* Accustomed; educated. *Spenser.*

THEY, *pron.* *plu.*; objective case, *them*. [*Sax. thage; Goth. thai, thaim.*] 1. The men, the women, the animals, the things. It is never used adjectively, but always as a pronoun referring to persons, or as a substitute referring to things. 2. It is used indefinitely, as our ancestors used *man*, and as the French use *on*. *They say*, [*on dit*] that is, it is said by persons, indefinitely.

THIBLE, *n.* A sieve; a skimmer; a spatula. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Ainsworth.*

THICK, *a.* [*Sax. thic, thicca; G. dick, dicht; D. dik, digt.*] 1. Dense; not thin. 2. Inspissated. 3. Turbid; muddy; feculent; not clear. 4. Noting the diameter of a body. 5. Having more depth or extent from one surface to its opposite than usual. 6. Close; crowded with trees or other objects. 7. Frequent; following each other in quick succession. 8. Set with things close to each other; not easily pervious. 9. Not having due distinction of syllables or good articulation. 10. Dull; somewhat deaf.

THICK, *n.* 1. The thickest part, or the time when any thing is thickest. 2. A thickset; [*obs.*].—*Thick and thin*, whatever is in the way.

THICK, *adv.* 1. Frequently; fast. 2. Closely. 3. To a great depth, or to a thicker depth than usual.—*Thick and threefold*, in quick succession, or in great numbers; [*obs.*]

THICK, *v. i.* To become thick or dense. *Spenser.*

THICKEN, (*thik'n*) *v. t.* [*Sax. thiccian.*] 1. To make thick or dense. 2. To make close; to fill up interstices. 3. To make concrete; to inspissate. 4. To strengthen; to confirm; [*obs.*] 5. To make frequent, or more frequent. 6. To make close, or more close; to make more numerous.

THICKEN, (*thik'n*) *v. i.* 1. To become thick or more thick; to become dense. 2. To become dark or obscure. 3. To concrete; to be consolidated. 4. To be inspissated. 5. To become close, or more close or numerous. 6. To become quick and animated. 7. To become more numerous; to press; to be crowded.

THICKENED, *pp.* Made dense, or more dense; made more close or compact; made more frequent; inspissated.

THICKEN-ING, *ppr.* Making dense or more dense, more close or more frequent; inspissating.

THICKEN-ING, *n.* Something put into a liquid or mass to make it more thick.

THICK-ET, *n.* A wood or collection of trees or shrubs closely set.

THICK-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a thick skull; dull; stupid.

THICK-ISH, *a.* Somewhat thick.

THICK-LY, *adv.* 1. Deeply; to a great depth. 2. Closely; compactly. 3. In quick succession.

THICK-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being thick; denseness; density. 2. The state of being concrete or inspissated; consistence; spissitude. 3. The extent of a body from side to side, or from surface to surface. 4. Closeness of the parts; the state of being crowded or near. 5. The state of being close, dense or impervious. 6. Dullness of the sense of hearing; want of quickness or acuteness.

THICK-SET, *a.* [*thick and set.*] 1. Close-planted. 2. Having a short, thick body.

THICK-SKULL, *n.* [*thick and skull.*] Dullness; or a dull person; a blockhead. *Entick.*

THICK-SKULLED, *a.* Dull; heavy; stupid; slow to learn.

THICK-SKIN, *n.* [*thick and skin.*] A coarse, gross person, a blockhead. *Entick.*

THICK-SPRUNG, *a.* [*thick and sprung.*] Sprung up close together. *Entick. Shak.*

THIEF, *n.*; *plu.* **THIEVES** (*theevz*). [*Sax. theof; Sw. tjuif; D. dief.*] 1. A person guilty of theft; one who secretly, unlawfully and feloniously takes the goods or personal property of another. 2. One who takes the property of another wrongfully, either secretly or by violence. *Job xxx.* 3. One who seduces by false doctrine. *John x.* 4. One who makes it his business to cheat and defraud. *Matt. xxi.* 5. An exorcism in the snuff of a candle.

THIEF-CATCH-ER, *n.* One who catches thieves.

THIEF-LEAD-ER, *n.* [*thief and lead.*] One who leads or takes a thief. [*Not much used.*]

THIEF-TAK-ER, *n.* One whose business is to find and take thieves and bring them to justice.

THIEVE, *v. i.* To steal; to practice theft.

THIEVERY, *n.* 1. The practice of stealing; theft. *South* 2. That which is stolen. *Shak.*

THIEVISH, *a.* 1. Given to stealing; addicted to the practice of theft. 2. Secret; sly; acting by stealth. 3. Partaking of the nature of theft.

THIEVISH-LY, *adv.* In a thievish manner; by theft.

THIEVISH-NESS, *n.* 1. The disposition to steal. 2. The practice or habit of stealing.

THIGH, (*thi*) *n.* [*Sax. thigh, theof, or theoh; D. dye.*] That part of men, quadrupeds and fowls, which is between the leg and the trunk.

THILK, *pron.* [*Sax. thilc.*] The same. *Spenser.*

THILL, *n.* [*Sax. thil, or thill.*] The shaft of a cart, gig or other carriage.

THILLER, } *n.* The horse which goes between the
THILL-HORSE, } thills or shafts, and supports them.—
In a team, the last horse.

THIMBLE, *n.* 1. A kind of cap or cover for the finger, usually made of metal, used by tailors and seamstresses for driving the needle through cloth.—2. In *sea language*, an iron ring with a hollow or groove round its whole circumference, to receive the rope which is spliced about it.

THIME. See **THYME**.

THIN, *a.* [*Sax. thinn, thynn; G. dünn; D. dünn; Sw. tunn.*] 1. Having little thickness or extent from one surface to the opposite. 2. Rare; not dense; applied to fluids or to soft mixtures. 3. Not close; not crowded; not filling the space; not having the individuals that compose the thing in a close or compact state. 4. Not full or well grown. 5. Slim; small; slender; lean. 6. Exile; small; fine; not full. 7. Not thick or close; of a loose texture; not im-

- pervious to the sight. 8. Not crowded or well-stocked; not abounding. 9. Slight; not sufficient for a covering.
- THIN**, *adv.* Not thickly or closely; in a scattered state.
- THIN**, *v. t.* [Sax. *thinian*.] 1. To make thin; to make rare or less thick; to attenuate. 2. To make less close, crowded or numerous. 3. To attenuate; to rarefy; to make less dense.
- THINE**, *pronominal adj.* [Goth. *theins*, *theina*; Sax. *thin*; G. *dein*; Fr. *tien*.] Thy; belonging to thee; relating to thee; being the property of thee. The principal use of *thine*, now, is when a verb is interposed between this word and the noun to which it refers; as, I will not take any thing that is *thine*.
- THING**, *n.* Sax. *thing*; G. *ding*; D. *ding*; Sw. *ting*; Dan. *ting*.] 1. An event or action; that which happens or falls out, or that which is done, told or proposed. 2. Any substance; that which is created; any particular article or commodity. 3. An animal. 4. A portion or part; something. 5. In contempt. 6. Used of persons in contempt. 7. Used in a sense of honor.
- THINK**, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *thought*, (*thawt*). [Sax. *thincan*, *thincan*; Goth. *thagkjan*; Sw. *tycka* and *tenka*; Dan. *tykker* and *tænker*; D. *denken*.] 1. To have the mind occupied on some subject; to have ideas, or to revolve ideas in the mind. 2. To judge; to conclude; to hold as a settled opinion. 3. To intend. 4. To imagine; to suppose; to fancy. 5. To muse; to meditate. 6. To reflect; to recollect or call to mind. 7. To consider; to deliberate. 8. To presume. 9. To believe; to esteem.—*To think on*, or *upon*. 1. To muse on; to meditate on. 2. To light on by meditation. 3. To remember with favor.—*To think of*, to have ideas come into the mind.—*To think well of*, to hold in esteem; to esteem.
- THINK**, *v. t.* 1. To conceive; to imagine. 2. To believe; to consider; to esteem. 3. To seem or appear, as in the phrases *me thinketh* or *methinks*, and *methought*.—*To think much*, to grudge.—*To think much of*, to hold in high esteem.—*To think scorn*, to disdain. *Esth.* iii.
- THINKER**, *n.* One who thinks; but chiefly, one who thinks in a particular manner. *Swift*.
- THINKING**, *ppr.* 1. Having ideas; supposing; judging; imagining; intending; meditating. 2. *a.* Having the faculty of thought; cogitative; capable of a regular train of ideas.
- THINKING**, *n.* Imagination; cogitation; judgment.
- THINLY**, *adv.* [from *thin*.] In a loose, scattered manner; not thickly.
- THINNESS**, *n.* 1. The state of being thin; smallness of extent from one side or surface to the opposite. 2. Tenuity; rareness. 3. A state approaching to fluidity, or even fluidity; opposed to *spissitude*. 4. Exility. 5. Rareness; a scattered state; paucity.
- THIRD**, *a.* [Sax. *thrida*; Goth. *thridya*; G. *dritte*; D. *derde*.] The first after the second; the ordinal of three.
- THIRD**, *n.* 1. The third part of any thing. 2. The sixtieth part of a second of time.—3. In music, an interval containing three diatonic sounds.
- THIRD-BOROUGH**, (*thurd'bur-ro*) *n.* [*third* and *borough*.] An under constable. *Johnson*.
- THIRDINGS**, *n.* The third year of the corn or grain growing on the ground at the tenant's death, due to the lord for a heriot, within the manor of Turfat, in Herefordshire.
- THIRDLY**, *adv.* In the third place. *Bacon*.
- THIRDS**, *n. plu.* The third part of the estate of a deceased husband, which by law the widow is entitled to enjoy during her life. *New England*.
- THRILL**, *v. t.* [Sax. *thrilian*.] To bore; to perforate. It is now written *drill* and *thrill*. [See these words.]
- THRILLAGE**, *n.* In English customs, the right which the owner of a mill possesses, by contract or law, to compel the tenants of a certain district to bring all their grain to his mill for grinding.
- THIRST**, *n.* [Sax. *thurst*, *thyrst*; G. *durst*; D. *dorst*; Sw. *dorst*; Dan. *thirst*.] 1. A painful sensation of the throat or fauces, occasioned by the want of drink. 2. A vehement desire of drink. *Ps. civ.* 3. A want and eager desire after any thing. 4. Dryness; drought.
- THIRST**, *v. i.* [Sax. *thyrstan*; D. *dorsten*; G. *dursten*; Sw. *dörsta*. Dan. *dörster*.] 1. To experience a painful sensation of the throat or fauces for want of drink. 2. To have a vehement desire for any thing.
- THIRST**, *v. t.* To want to drink; as, to *thirst* blood. [*Not English*.] *Prior*.
- THIRSTINESS**, *n.* [from *thirsty*.] The state of being thirsty; thirst. *Wotton*.
- THIRSTING**, *ppr.* Feeling pain for want of drink.
- THIRSTY**, *a.* 1. Feeling a painful sensation of the throat or fauces for want of drink. 2. Very dry; having no moisture; parched. 3. Having a vehement desire of any thing.
- THIRTEEN**, *a.* [Sax. *threottyn*; three and ten.] Ten and three.
- THIRTEENTH**, *a.* The third after the tenth; the ordinal of thirteen.
- THIRTEENTH**, *n.* In music, an interval forming the octave of the sixth, or sixth of the octave. *Bushy*.
- THIRTIETH**, *a.* [from *thirty*; Sax. *thrittig*.] The tenth threefold; the ordinal of thirty.
- THIRTY**, *a.* [Sax. *thrittig*; G. *dreissig*; D. *derzig*.] Thirty; or twenty and ten.
- THIS**, *definitive adjective or substitute. plu. THESE.* [Sax. *this*; Dan. *plu. disse*; Sw. *dessa, desse*; G. *das, diesen*; D. *deez, dit*.] 1. This is a definitive, or definitive adjective, denoting something that is present or near in place or time, or something just mentioned.—2. By *this*, is used elliptically for *by this time*.—3. This is used with words denoting time past; as, I have taken no snuff for two months.—4. This is opposed to *that*. 5. When *this* and *that* refer to different things before expressed, *this* refers to the thing last mentioned, and *that* to the thing first mentioned. 6. It is sometimes opposed to *other*.
- THISTLE**, (*this'tl*) *n.* [Sax. *thistel*; G. *d. distel*; Sw. *tel*.] The common name of numerous prickly plants of the class *syngnesia*, and several genera.
- THISTLY**, (*this'ly*) *a.* Overgrown with thistles.
- THITHER**, *adv.* [Sax. *thider*, *thyder*.] 1. To that place opposed to *hither*. 2. To that end or point.—*Hither and thither*, to this place and to that; one way and another.
- THITHER-TO**, *adv.* To that end; so far.
- THITHERWARD**, *adv.* Toward that place.
- THO**, *a.* A contraction of *though*. [See *THOUGH*.] 2. *The* for Sax. *thome*, then; [obs.] *Spenser*.
- THOLE**, *n.* [Sax. *thol*; Ir., *Gaeic, dula*.] 1. A pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat, to keep the oar in the rowlock, when used in rowing. 2. The pin or handle of a sythe-sheath.
- THOLIAN**, *v. t.* [Sax. *tholian*; Goth. *thulan*; G. *D. tholan*.] To bear; to endure; to undergo. *Gower*.
- THOLE**, *v. i.* To wait. [*Local*.]
- THOLE**, *n.* [L. *tholus*.] The roof of a temple. [*Not used or local*.]
- THOMASISM**, *n.* The doctrine of St. Thomas Aquinas.
- THOMISM**, *n.* } with respect to predestination and grace.
- THOMIST**, *n.* A follower of Thomas Aquinas, in opposition to the *Scotists*.
- THOMSONITE**, *n.* A mineral of the zeolite family.
- THONG**, *n.* [Sax. *thucang*.] A strap of leather, used for fastening any thing. *Dryden*.
- THORACIC**, *a.* [L. *thorax*.] Pertaining to the breast.
- THORACICES**, *n. plu.* In ichthyology, an order of bony fishes, respiring by means of gills only.
- THORAL**, *a.* [L. *thorus*.] Pertaining to a bed.
- THORAX**, *n.* [L.] In anatomy, that part of the human skeleton which consists of the bones of the chest; also, the cavity of the chest. *Cyc.*
- THORIANA**, *n.* An earth resembling zirconia.
- THORN**, *n.* [Sax. *thorn*; G. *dorn*; D. *dorn*; Dan. *tor*.] 1. A tree or shrub armed with spines or sharp ligneous shoots. 2. A sharp, ligneous or woody shoot from the stem of a tree or shrub; a sharp process from the woody part of a plant; a spine. 3. Any thing troublesome.—4. In Scripture, great difficulties and impediments. 5. Worldly cares; things which prevent the growth of good principles. *Matt.* xiii.
- THORN-APPLE**, *n.* [*thorn* and *apple*.] A plant of the genus *datura*; a popular name of the *datura stramonium*, or apple of Pern. *Bigelow*.
- THORN-BACK**, *n.* [*thorn* and *back*.] A fish of the sea kind, which has prickles on its back.
- THORN-BUSH**, *n.* A shrub that produces thorns.
- THORN-BUT**, *n.* A fish, a but or turbot. *Ajaccard*.
- THORN-HEDGE**, *n.* [*thorn* and *hedge*.] A hedge or fence consisting of thorn.
- THORNLESS**, *a.* Destitute of thorns.
- THORNY**, *a.* 1. Full of thorns or spines; rough with thorns. 2. Troublesome; vexatious; harassing; perplexing. 3. Sharp; pricking; vexatious.
- THORNY RESTHARROW**, *n.* A plant. *Cyc.*
- THORNY-TREFOIL**, *n.* A plant of the genus *fagopyrum*.
- THOROUGH**, (*thuro*) *a.* [Sax. *thurh*; G. *durch*; D. *durch*.] 1. Literally, passing through or to the end; hence, complete; perfect. 2. Passing through.
- THOROUGH**, (*thuro*) *prep.* 1. From side to side, or from end to end. 2. By means of; see *THOROUGH*.
- THOROUGH**, (*thuro*) *n.* An inter-furrow between two ridges. *Cyc.*
- THOROUGH-BASE**, (*thuro-bāse*) *n.* In music, an ornamentation to a continued base by figures.
- THOROUGH-BRED**, (*thuro-bred*) *a.* [*thorough* and *bred*.] Completely taught or accomplished.
- THOROUGH-FARE**, (*thuro-fare*) *n.* [*thorough* and *fare*.] 1. A passage through; a passage from one street or opening to another; an unobstructed way. 2. Power of passing. *Milton*.
- THOROUGH-LY**, (*thuro-ro-ly*) *adv.* Fully; entirely; completely.

- THOROUGH-PACED**, (thur-ro-päced) *a.* [*thorough* and *paced*.] Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; going all lengths.
- THOROUGH-SPED**, (thur-ro-sped) *a.* [*thorough* and *sped*.] Fully accomplished; thorough-paced. *Swift*.
- THOROUGH-STITCH**, (thur-ro-stich) *adv.* Fully; completely; going the whole length of any business.
- THOROUGH-WAX**, (thur-ro-wax) *n.* [*thorough* and *wax*.] A plant of the genus *dupleurum*. *Lee*.
- THOROUGH-WORT**, (thui ro-wort) *n.* The popular name of a plant, the *eupatorium perfoliatum*.
- THORP**, [Sax. *thorpe*; D. *dorp*; G. *dorf*; Sw., Dan. *torp*; W. *treu*; Gaelic, Ir. *treabh*; L. *tribus*.] The word, in Welsh, signifies a dwelling-place, a homestead, a hamlet, a town. In our language, it occurs now only in names of places and persons.
- THOS**, *n.* An animal of the wolf kind *Cyc*.
- THOSE**, *pron*; *pl.* of *THAT*; as, those men. See *THESE*.
- THOU**, *pron*; in the obj. *thee*. [Sax. *thu*; G., Sw., Dan. *du*; L., It., R., Sp., Port. *tu*.] The second personal pronoun, in the singular number; the pronoun which is used in addressing persons in the solemn style.—*Thou* is used only in the solemn style, unless in very familiar language, and by the Quakers.
- THOU**, *v. t.* To treat with familiarity. *Shak*.
- THOU**, *v. t.* To use *thou* and *thee* in discourse.
- THOUGH**, (thö) *v. t.* [Sax. *thead*; Goth. *thauk*; G. *doch*; Sw. *dock*; D., Dan. *dog*. This is the imperative of a verb; commonly, but not correctly, classed among conjunctions.] 1. Grant; admit; allow. 2. Used with *as*. 3. It is used in familiar language, at the end of a sentence. 4. It is compounded with *all*, in *although*, which see.
- THOUGHT**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *think*; pronounced *thawt*.
- THOUGHT**, (thawt) *n.* [primarily the *passive participle* of *think*; Sax. *theakt*.] 1. Properly, that which the mind thinks. Thought is either the act or operation of the mind, when attending to a particular subject or thing, or it is the idea consequent on that operation. 2. Idea; conception. 3. Fancy; conceit; something framed by the imagination. 4. Reflection; particular consideration. 5. Opinion; judgment. 6. Meditation; serious consideration. 7. Design; purpose. 8. Silent contemplation. 9. Solicitude; care; concern. 10. Inward reasoning; the workings of conscience. 11. A small degree or quantity; [obs.]—*To take thought*, to be solicitous or anxious. *Matt.* vi.
- THOUGHTFUL**, (thawt'fö) *a.* 1. Full of thought; contemplative; employed in meditation. 2. Attentive; careful; having the mind directed to an object. 3. Promoting serious thought; favorable to musing or meditation. 4. Anxious; solicitous.
- THOUGHTFUL-LY**, *adv.* With thought or consideration; with solicitude.
- THOUGHTFUL-NESS**, *n.* 1. Deep meditation. 2. Serious attention to spiritual concerns. 3. Anxiety; solicitude.
- THOUGHTLESS**, *a.* 1. Heedless; careless; negligent. 2. Gay; dissipated. 3. Stupid; dull.
- THOUGHTLESS-LY**, *adv.* Without thought; carelessly; stupidly. *Garth*.
- THOUGHTLESS-NESS**, *n.* Want of thought; heedlessness; carelessness; inattention.
- THOUGHTSICK**, *a.* Uneasy with reflection.
- THOUSAND**, *a.* [Sax. *thousand*; Goth. *thausund*; G. *tausend*.] 1. Denoting the number of ten hundred.—2. *Proverbially*, denoting a great number indefinitely.
- THOUSAND**, *n.* The number of ten hundred.
- THOUSANDTH**, *a.* The ordinal of thousand.
- THOUSANDTH**, *n.* The thousandth part of any thing.
- THOWL**. See *THOLE*.
- THRACK**, *v. t.* To load or burden. *South*.
- THRALL**, *n.* [Sax. *thral*; Dan. *træl*; Sw. *träl*.] 1. A slave. 2. Slavery; [obs.]
- THRALL**, *v. t.* To enslave. [*Entrhall* is in use.]
- THRALLDOM**, *n.* [Dan. *trældom*.] Slavery; bondage; a state of servitude.
- THRAPPLE**, *n.* The windpipe of an animal. [*Not an English word*.] *Scott*.
- THRASH**, *v. t.* [Sax. *tharscan*, or *therscan*; G. *dreschen*, D. *dorschen*. It is written *thrash* or *thresh*.] 1. To beat out grain from the husk or pericarp with a flail. 2. To beat corn off from the cob or spike. 3. To beat soundly with a stick or whip; to drub.
- THRASH**, *v. t.* 1. To practice thrashing; to perform the business of thrashing. 2. To labor; to drudge.
- THRASHED**, *pp.* 1. Beaten out of the husk or off the ear. 2. Freed from the grain by beating.
- THRASHER**, *n.* One who thrashes grain.
- THRASHING**, *pp.* Beating out of the husk or off the ear; beating soundly with a stick or whip.
- THRASHING**, *n.* The act of beating out grain with a flail; a sound drubbing.
- THRASHING-FLOOR**, *n.* [*thrash* and *floor*.] A floor or area on which grain is beaten out.
- THRA-SONI-CAL**, *a.* [from *Thraso*.] 1. Boasting; given to bragging. 2. Boastful; implying ostentatious display.
- THRA-SONI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* Boastfully. *Johnson*
- THRAVE**, *n.* [Sax. *draf*.] A drove; a herd.
- THRAVE**, *n.* [W. *dreva*.] The number of two dozen.
- THREAD**, { *n.* [Sax. *thred*, *thrad*; D. *draad*.] 1. A very small twist of flax, wool, cotton, silk or other fibrous substance, drawn out to a considerable length. 2. The filament of a flower. 3. The filament of any fibrous substance, as of bark. 4. A fine filament or line of gold or silver.—5. *Air-threads*, the fine white filaments which are seen floating in the air in summer, the production of spiders. 6. Something continued in a long course or tenor. 7. The prominent spiral part of a screw.
- THREAD**, (thred) *v. t.* 1. To pass a thread through the eye; as, to thread a needle. 2. To pass or pierce through, as a narrow way or channel.
- THREAD-BARE**, *a.* [*thread* and *bare*.] 1. Worn to the naked thread; having the nap worn off. 2. Worn out; trite; hackneyed; used till it has lost its novelty or interest.
- THREAD-BARE-NESS**, *n.* The state of being threadbare or trite.
- THREADEN**, *a.* Made of thread. [*Little used*.]
- THREAD-SHAPED**, *a.* In botany, filiform.
- THREADY**, *a.* 1. Like thread or filaments; slender. *Granger*. 2. Containing thread.
- THREAP**, *v. t.* [Sax. *threapian*, or rather *threagan*.] To chide, contend or argue. [*Local*.] *Jainworth*.
- THREAT**, (thret) *n.* [Sax. *threat*.] A menace; denunciation of ill; declaration of an intention or determination to inflict punishment, loss or pain on another.
- THREAT**, (thret) *v. t.* To threaten, which see.—*Threat* is used only in poetry. *Dryden*.
- THREAT'EN**, (thret'n) *v. t.* [Sax. *threatian*; D. *dreigen*, G. *drohen*.] 1. To declare the purpose of inflicting punishment, pain or other evil on another, for some sin or offense; to menace. 2. To menace; to terrify or attempt to terrify by menaces. 3. To charge or enjoin with menace or with implied rebuke; or to charge strictly. 4. To menace by action; to present the appearance of coming evil. 5. To exhibit the appearance of something evil or unpleasant approaching.
- THREATENED**, (thret'nd) *pp.* Menaced with evil.
- THREATEN-ER**, (thret'n-er) *n.* One that threatens.
- THREATEN-ING**, (thret'n-ing) *pp.* 1. Menacing; denouncing evil. 2. *a.* Indicating a threat or menace. 3. Indicating something impending.
- THREATEN-ING**, *n.* The act of menacing; a menace; a denunciation of evil, or declaration of a purpose to inflict evil on a person or country, usually for sins and offenses.
- THREATEN-ING-LY**, (thret'n-ing-ly) *adv.* With a threat or menace; in a threatening manner.
- THREATFUL**, (thret'fö) *a.* Full of threats; having a menacing appearance; minacious. *Spenser*.
- THREE**, *a.* [Sax. *threo*, *thri*, *thry*, and *thrig*; Sw., Dan. *tre*; G. *drei*; D. *drie*; Fr. *trois*; It. *tre*; Sp., L. *tres*.] 1. Two and one. 2. It is often used, like other adjectives, without the noun to which it refers.—3. *Proverbially*, a small number; [obs.]
- THREE-CAP-SULED**, *a.* Tricapsular.
- THREE-CELLED**, *a.* Trilocular.
- THREE-CLEFT**, *a.* Trifid.
- THREE-COR-NERED**, *a.* [*three* and *corner*.] 1. Having three corners or angles.—2. In botany, having three sides, or three prominent longitudinal angles, as a stem.
- THREE-FLOWER-ED**, *a.* [*three* and *flower*.] Bearing three flowers together. *Maryin*
- THREEFOLD**, *a.* [*three* and *fold*.] Three-double; consisting of three.
- THREE-GRAINED**, *a.* Tricoccos.
- THREE-LEAVED**, *a.* [*three* and *leaf*.] Consisting of three distinct leaflets.
- THREE-LOBED**, *a.* [*three* and *lobe*.] A three-lobed leaf is one that is divided to the middle into three parts, standing wide from each other and having convex margins.
- THREE-NERVED**, *a.* [*three* and *nerve*.] A three-nerved leaf has three distinct vessels or nerves running longitudinally without branching.
- THREE-PART-ED**, *a.* [*three* and *parted*.] Tripartite.
- * **THREE-PENCE**, (thrip'ence) *n.* [*three* and *pence*] A small silver coin of three times the value of a penny.
- * **THREE-PEN-NY**, (thrip'en-ny) *a.* Worth three-pence only; mean.
- THREE-PET-ALED**, *a.* [*three* and *petal*.] Tripetalous, consisting of three distinct petals; as a coil.
- THREE-PILE**, *n.* [*three* and *pile*.] An old name for good velvet. *Shak*.
- † **THREE-PILED**, *a.* Set with a thick pile. *Shak*.
- † **THREE-POINT-ED**, *a.* Tricuspidate.
- THREESCORE**, *a.* Thrice twenty; sixty.
- THREE-SEED-ED**, *a.* Containing three seeds.
- THREE-SID-ED**, *a.* Having three plane sides.

THREE-VALVED, *a.* Trivalvular; consisting of three valves; opening with three valves.

† **THRENE**, *n.* [Gr. *θρηνος*.] Lamentation. *Shak.*

THREN-O-DY, *n.* [Gr. *θρηνος* and *ωδν*.] A song of lamentation. *Herbert.*

THRESH, *v. t.* To thrash. [See **THRASH**.] The latter is the popular pronunciation, but the word is written *thresh* or *thresh*, indifferently.

THRESHER, *n.* The sea-fox. *Cyc.*

THRESHOLD, *n.* [Sax. *tharswald*; G. *thürschwelle*.] **THRESHÖLD**, *1.* The door-sill; the plank, stone or piece of timber which lies at the bottom or under a door, particularly of a dwelling-house, church, temple or the like; hence, entrance; gate; door. *2.* Entrance; the place or point of entering or beginning.

THREW, *pret.* of *throw*.

THRICE, *adv.* [from *three*.] *1.* Three times. *2.* Sometimes used by way of amplification; very.

THRID, *v. t.* [W. *treiziao*.] To slide through a narrow passage; to slip, shoot or run through, as a needle, bodkin, or the like.

† **THRID**, *n.* Thread. *Spenser.*

THRIDDED, *pp.* Slid through.

THRIDDING, *pp.* Sliding through; causing to pass through.

THRIFT, *n.* [from *thrive*.] *1.* Frugality; good husbandry; economical management in regard to property. *2.* Prosperity; success and advance in the acquisition of property; increase of worldly goods; gain. *3.* Vigorous growth, as of a plant.—*4.* In *botany*, a plan of the genus *statice*.

THRIFTI LY, *adv.* *1.* Frugally; with parsimony. *2.* With increase of worldly goods.

THRIFTI-NESS, *n.* *1.* Frugality; good husbandry. *2.* Prosperity in business; increase of property.

THRIFTLESS, *a.* Having no frugality or good management; profuse; extravagant; not thriving. *Shak.*

THRIFTY, *a.* *1.* Frugal; sparing; using economy and good management of property.—*2.* More generally, thriving by industry and frugality; prosperous in the acquisition of worldly goods; increasing in wealth. *3.* Thriving; growing rapidly or vigorously, as a plant. *4.* Well husbanded.

THRILL, *n.* [see the *verb.*] *1.* A drill. *2.* A warbling; [see **TRILL**.] *3.* A breathing place or hole. *Herbert.*

THRILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *thyrlian*, *thirlian*; D. *drillen*, *trillen*; G. *drillen*.] *1.* To bore; to drill; to perforate by turning a gimblet or other similar instrument. *2.* To pierce; to penetrate, as something sharp.

THRILL, *v. i.* *1.* To pierce; to penetrate, as something sharp; particularly, to cause a tingling sensation that runs through the system with a slight shivering. *2.* To feel a sharp, shivering sensation running through the body.

THRILLED, *pp.* Penetrated; pierced.

THRILLING, *pp.* *1.* Perforating; drilling. *2.* Piercing; penetrating; having the quality of penetrating. *3.* Feeling a tingling, shivering sensation running through the system.

† **THRING**, *v. t.* To press, crowd or throng. *Chaucer.*

THRIS SA, *n.* A fish of the herring kind.

THRIVE, *v. i.* *pret.* *thrived*; *pp.* *thrived*, or *thriven*. [Dan. *trives*; Sw. *trivas*.] *1.* To prosper by industry, economy and good management of property; to increase in goods and estate. *2.* To prosper in any business; to have increase or success. *3.* To grow; to increase in bulk or stature; to flourish. *4.* To grow; to advance; to increase or advance in any thing valuable.

THRIVER, *n.* One that prospers in the acquisition of property.

THRIVING, *pp.* *1.* Prospering in worldly goods. *2.* *a.* Being prosperous or successful; advancing in wealth; increasing; growing.

THRIVING-LY, *adv.* In a prosperous way.

THRIVING-NESS, or **THRIVING**, *n.* Prosperity; growth; increase.

THRO, a contraction of *through*, not now used.

THROAT, *n.* [Sax. *throta*, *throte*; D. *strote*.] *1.* The anterior part of the neck of an animal, in which are the gullet and windpipe, or the passages for the food and breath.—In *medicine*, the fauces. *Cyc.*—*2.* In *seamen's language*, the end of a gaff which is next the mast.—*3.* In *ship-building*, the inside of the knee-timber at the middle or turns of the arms.

THROAT, *v. t.* To mow beans in a direction against their bending. [Local.] *Cyc.*

THROAT-PIPE, *n.* The windpipe or weasand.

THROAT-WORT, *n.* [throat and wort.] A plant.

THROATY, *a.* Guttural. *Howell.*

THROB, *v. t.* [Gr. *θροβω*.] To beat, as the heart or pulse, with more than usual force or rapidity; to beat in consequence of agitation or to palpitate.

THROB, *n.* A beat or strong pulsation; a violent beating of the heart and arteries; a palpitation.

THROB-BING, *pp.* Beating with unusual force, as the heart and pulse; palpitation.

THROB-BING, *n.* The act of beating with unusual force, as the heart and pulse; palpitation.

THRODDEN, *v. i.* To grow; to thrive. [Not in use, or in *cal.*] *Gros.*

THROE, *n.* [Sax. *throwian*.] Extreme pain; violent anguish; agony. It is particularly applied to the anguish of travail in child-birth.

THROE, *v. i.* To agonize; to struggle in extreme pain.

THROE, *v. t.* To put in agony. *Shak.*

THRONE, *n.* [L. *thronus*; Gr. *θρονος*; Fr. *trone*.] *1.* A royal seat; a chair of state. *2.* The seat of a bishop.—In *Scripture*, sovereign power and dignity. *4. Angels. Col. i.* *5.* The place where God peculiarly manifests his power and glory.

THRONE, *v. t.* *1.* To place on a royal seat; to enthronize. *2.* To place in an elevated position; to give an elevated place to; to exalt.

THRONED, *pp.* Placed on a royal seat, or on an elevated seat; exalted.

THRONG, *n.* [Sax. *thrang*; Ir. *drong*; G., D. *drang*.] *1.* A crowd; a multitude of persons or of living beings pressing or pressed into a close body or assemblage. *2.* A great multitude.

THRONG, *v. i.* [Sax. *thringan*; D. *dringen*; G. *drängen*; Dan. *trænger*.] To crowd together; to press into a close body, as a multitude of persons; to come in multitudes.

THRONG, *v. t.* To crowd or press, as persons; to oppress or amass with a crowd of living beings.

THRONGED, *pp.* Crowded or pressed by a multitude of persons.

THRONG-ING, *pp.* Crowding together; pressing with a multitude of persons.

THRONG-ING, *n.* The act of crowding together.

† **THROGLY**, *adv.* In crowds. *More.*

THROPPLE, *n.* The windpipe of a horse. [Local.] *Cyc.*

THROSTLE, (*thros'*) *n.* [Sax. *throstle*.] A bird.

THROSTLING, *n.* A disease of cattle of the ox kind.

THROTTLE, *n.* The windpipe or larynx.

THROTTLE, *v. i.* *1.* To choke; to suffocate; or to obstruct so as to endanger suffocation. *2.* To breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated.

THROTTLE, *v. t.* To utter with breaks and interruptions, as a person half suffocated. *Shak.*

THROUGH, (*thru*) *prep.* [Sax. *thruh*; D. *dor*; G. *durch*.] *1.* From end to end, or from side to side; from one surface or limit to the opposite. *2.* Noting passage. *3.* By transmission, noting the means of conveyance. *4.* By means of; by the agency of; noting instrumentality. *5.* Over the whole surface or extent. *6.* Noting passage among or in the midst of.

THROUGH, (*thru*) *adv.* *1.* From one end or side to the other. *2.* From beginning to end. *3.* To the end; to the ultimate purpose.—To carry through, to complete; to accomplish.—To go through. *1.* To prosecute a scheme to the end. *2.* To undergo; to sustain.

THROUGH-BRED should be *thorough-bred*.

† **THROUGH-LIGHT-ED** should be *through-lighted*.

† **THROUGHLY**, (*thru*) *adv.* *1.* Completely; fully; wholly. *Bacon.* *2.* Without reserve; sincerely. *Titus son.* [For this, *thoroughly* is now used.]

THROUGH-OUT, (*thru-out*) *prep.* [through and out.] Quite through; in every part; from one extremity to the other.

THROUGH-OUT, (*thru-out*) *adv.* In every part.

† **THROUGH-PACED** [See **THOROUGH-PACED**.] *More.*

THROVE, *old pret.* of *throw*.

THROW, *v. t.*; *pret.* *threw*; *pp.* *thrown*. [Sax. *throwan*.] *1.* Properly, to hurl; to whirl; to fling or cast in a whirling direction. *2.* To fling or cast in any manner; to propel; to send; to drive to a distance from the hand or from an engine. *3.* To wind. *4.* To turn; [little used.] *5.* To venture at dice. *6.* To cast; to divest or strip one's self of; to put off. *7.* To cast; to send. *8.* To put or spread carelessly. *9.* To overturn; to prostrate in a whirling. *10.* To cast; to drive by violence.

To throw away. *1.* To lose by neglect or folly; to spend in vain. *2.* To bestow without a compensation. *3.* To reject.—To throw by, to lay aside or neglect as useless.—To throw down. *1.* To subvert; to overthrow; to depress.—*2.* To bring down from a high station; to deposit with *throw in*. *1.* To inject. *2.* To put in; to deposit with others; also, to give up or relinquish.—To throw out. *1.* To expel; to clear from. *2.* To reject; to discard.—To throw on, to cast on; to load.—To throw out. *1.* To utter carelessly; to reject or discard; to expel. *2.* To utter carelessly; to speak. *3.* To exert; to bring forth into act. *4.* To distance; to leave behind. *5.* To exclude; to reject.—To throw up. *1.* To resign. *2.* To resign angrily. *3.* To discharge from the stomach.—To throw one's self down, to lie down.—To throw one's self on, to resign one's self to the favor, clemency or sustaining power of another; to repose.

- THROW**, *v. i.* 1. To perform the act of throwing. 2. To cast dice.—*To throw about*, to cast about; to try expedients; [*little used*].
- THROW**, *n.* 1. The act of hurling or flinging; a cast; a driving or propelling from the hand or from an engine. 2. A cast of dice; and the manner in which dice fall when cast. 3. The distance which a missile is or may be thrown; as, a stone's *throw*. 4. A stroke; a blow. 5. Effort; violent sally. 6. The agony of travail; [*see THROE*]. 7. A turner's lathe; [*local*].
- THROWER**, *n.* One that throws; one that twists or winds silk; a throwster.
- THROWN**, *pp.* of *throw*. Cast; hurled; wound or twisted.
- THROWSTER**, *n.* One that twists or winds silk.
- THRUM**, *n.* [*Ice. thraum; G. trumm; D. drom; Gr. Ορυρα*]. 1. The ends of weavers' threads. 2. Any coarse yarn.—3. *Thrums*, among *gardaenars*, the thread-like, internal, bushy parts of flowers; the stamens.
- THRUM**, *v. i.* [*D. trom*]. To play coarsely on an instrument with the fingers. *Dryden*.
- THRUM**, *v. t.* 1. To weave; to knot; to twist; to fringe.—2. Among *seamen*, to insert short pieces of rope-yarn or spun-yarn in a sail or mat.
- THRUSH**, *n.* [*Sax. drisc; G. drossel*]. 1. A bird, a species of *turdus*. 2. [*qu. thrust*]. An affection of the inflammatory and suppurating kind, in the feet of the horse and some other animals.—3. In *medicine*, [*L. aphthæ*], ulcers in the mouth and fauces.
- THRUST**, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. thrust*. [*L. trudo, trusum, trusio*]. 1. To push or drive with force. 2. To drive; to force; to impel.
- THRUST**, *v. i.* 1. To make a push; to attack with a pointed weapon. 2. To enter by pushing; to squeeze in. 3. To intrude. 4. To push forward; to come with force; to press on.
- THRUST**, *n.* 1. A violent push or driving, as with a pointed weapon, or with the hand or foot, or with any instrument; a word much used in fencing. 2. Attack; assault.—*Push and shove* do not exactly express the sense of *thrust*. The two former imply the application of force by one body already in contact with the body to be impelled. *Thrust*, on the contrary, often implies the impulse or application of force by a moving body, a body in motion before it reaches the body to be impelled.
- THRUSTER**, *n.* One who thrusts or stabs.
- THRUSTING**, *pp.* Pushing with force; driving; impelling; pressing.
- THRUSTING**, *n.* 1. The act of pushing with force. 2. In *dairies*, the act of squeezing curd with the hand, to expel the whey; [*local*]. *Cyc*.
- THRUSTINGS**, *n.* In *cheese-making*, the white whey, or that which is last pressed out of the curd by the hand, and of which butter is sometimes made.
- THRUSTING-SCREW**, *n.* A screw for pressing curd in cheese-making. [*Local*].
- THRUSTLE**, *n.* The thrush. *See THROSTLE*.
- THR-Y-FAL/LÖW**, *v. t.* [*thrice and fallow*]. To give the third ploughing in summer. *Tusser*.
- THÖLITE**, *n.* A rare mineral, found in Norway.
- THUMB**, *n.* [*Sax. thūma; Dan. tomme; Sw. THUM, } (thum) } tūmne*]. The short, thick finger of the human hand, or the corresponding member of other animals.
- THUMB**, *v. t.* 1. To handle awkwardly; to play with the fingers. 2. To soil with the fingers.
- THUMB**, *v. i.* To play on with the fingers.
- THUMB-BAND**, *n.* [*thum and band*]. A twist of any thing as thick as the thumb. *Mortimer*.
- THUMBED**, (*thumd*) *a.* Having thumbs.
- THUMB-RING**, *n.* A ring worn on the thumb. *Shak*.
- THUMB-STALL**, *n.* [*thum and stall*]. A kind of thimble or ferule of iron, horn or leather, with the edges turned up to receive the thread in making sails. *Cyc*.
- THUMER-STONE**, *n.* A mineral, found in Saxony. *Cyc*.
- THUMMIM**, *n. plu.* A Hebrew word denoting perfections. The *Urim* and *Thummim* were worn in the breastplate of the high-priest.
- THUMP**, *n.* [*It. thombo*]. A heavy blow given with any thing that is thick, as with a club or the fist.
- THUMP**, *v. t.* To strike or beat with something thick or heavy. *Shak*.
- THUMP**, *v. i.* To strike or fall on with a heavy blow.
- THUMPER**, *n.* The person or thing that thumps.
- THUMPING**, *pp.* 1. Striking or beating with something thick or blunt. 2. *a.* Heavy. 3. *Vulgarily*, stout; fat; large.
- THUNDER**, *n.* [*Sax. thunder, thunor; G. donner; D. donder; Sw. dunder; Dan. dundren*]. 1. The sound which follows an explosion of electricity or lightning; the report of a discharge of electrical fluid, that is, of its passage from one cloud to another, or from a cloud to the earth, or from the earth to a cloud. 2. *Thunder* is used for lightning, or for a thunderbolt, either originally through ignorance, or by way of metaphor, or because the lightning and thunder are closely united. 3. Any loud noise. 4. Denunciation published.
- THUNDER**, *v. t.* 1. To sound, rattle or roar, as an explosion of electricity. 2. To make a loud noise, particularly a heavy sound of some continuance. 3. To rattle, or give a heavy, rattling sound.
- THUNDER**, *v. t.* 1. To emit with noise and terror. 2. To publish any denunciation or threat.
- THUNDER-BOLT**, *n.* [*thunder and bolt*]. 1. A shaft of lightning; a brilliant stream of the electrical fluid, passing from one part of the heavens to another, and particularly from the clouds to the earth. *Ps* lxxviii. 2. *Figuratively*, a daring or irresistible hero. 3. Fulmination; ecclesiastical denunciation.—4. In *mineralogy*, thunder-stone. *Spectator*.
- THUNDER-CLAP**, *n.* [*thunder and clap*]. A burst of thunder; sudden report of an explosion of electricity.
- THUNDER-CLOUD**, *n.* [*thunder and cloud*]. A cloud that produces lightning and thunder.
- THUNDER-ER**, *n.* He that thunders. *Dryden*.
- THUNDER-HOUSE**, *n.* An instrument for illustrating the manner in which buildings receive damage by lightning.
- THUNDER-ING**, *pp.* Making the noise of an electrical explosion; uttering a loud sound.
- THUNDER-ING**, *n.* The report of an electrical explosion; thunder. *Ez* ix.
- THUNDER-OUS**, *a.* Producing thunder. [*L. u.*] *Milton*.
- THUNDER-SHOW-ER**, *n.* [*thunder and shower*]. A shower or accompanied with thunder.
- THUNDER-STONE**, *n.* A stone, otherwise called *brontia*.
- THUNDER-STORM**, *n.* [*thunder and storm*]. A storm accompanied with lightning and thunder.
- THUNDER-STRIKE**, *v. t.* 1. To strike, blast or injure by lightning. *Sidney*. 2. To astonish or strike dumb, as with something terrible; [*little used except in the participle*].
- THUNDER-STROCK**, *pp.* or *a.* Astonished; amazed; struck dumb by something surprising or terrible suddenly presented to the mind or view.
- THUNDER**, *n.* Thunder. *North of England*.
- THURIBLE**, *n.* [*L. thuribulum*]. A censer; a pan for incense. *Conel*.
- THURIFER-OUS**, *a.* [*L. thurifer*]. Producing or bearing frankincense.
- THURIFERATION**, *n.* [*L. thus, thuris, and facio*]. The act of fuming with incense; or the act of burning incense.
- THURSDAY**, *n.* [*Dan. Torsdag*], that is, *Thor's day*, the day consecrated to *Thor*, the god of thunder, answering to the *Jove* of the Greeks and Romans; *L. dies Jovis; It. Giovedì; Sp. Jueves; Fr. Jeudi*. So in *G. donnerstag, D. donderdag, thunder-day*. The fifth day of the week.
- THUS**, *adv.* [*Sax. thus; D. dus*]. 1. In this or that manner; on this wise. 2. To this degree or extent. 3. In the phrase *thus much*, it seems to be an adjective, equivalent to *this much*.
- THWACK**, *v. t.* [*qu. Sax. thaccian*]. To strike with something flat or heavy; to bang; to beat or thrash.
- THWACK**, *n.* A heavy blow with something flat or heavy.
- THWACKING**, *pp.* Striking with a heavy blow.
- THWAITE**, *n. l.* A fish, a variety of the shad. 2. A plain parcel of ground, cleared of wood and stumps, inclosed and converted to tillage; [*local*].
- THWART**, *a.* [*D. dwars; Dan. tver, tvært, teers; Sw. tvärs, tvært*]. Transverse; being across something else.
- THWART**, *v. t.* 1. To cross; to be, lie or come across the direction of something. 2. To cross, as a purpose; to oppose; to contravene; hence, to frustrate or defeat.
- THWART**, *v. i.* To be in opposition. *Locke*.
- THWART**, *n.* The seat or bench of a boat on which the rowers sit. *Mar. Dict*.
- THWARTED**, *pp.* Crossed; opposed; frustrated.
- THWARTER**, *n.* A disease in sheep, indicated by shaking, trembling or convulsive motions. *Cyc*.
- THWARTING**, *pp.* Crossing; contravening; defeating.
- THWARTING**, *n.* The act of crossing or frustrating.
- THWARTING-LY**, *adv.* In a cross direction; in opposition.
- THWARTNESS**, *n.* Untowardness; perverseness.
- THWARTSHIPS**, *adv.* Across the ship. *Mar. Dict*.
- THWHITE**, *v. t.* [*Sax. thwitan*]. To cut or clip with a knife [*local*]. *Chaucer*.
- THWIT-TLE**, *v. t.* To whittle. [*See WHITTLE*]. *Chaucer*.
- *THY**, *a.* [*contracted from thine, or from some other derivative of thou*]. *Thy* is the adjective of *thou*, or a pronominal adjective, signifying of thee, or belonging to thee like *tuus* in Latin. It is used in the solemn and grave style.
- THYNE WOOD**. A precious wood, mentioned *Rev. xviii*.
- THYITE**, *n.* The name of a species of indurated clay.
- *THYME**, usually pronounced, irregularly, *time*, *n.* [*Fr. thym; L. thymus; Gr. θυμῶς*]. A plant of the genus *thymus*.
- *THYMY**, *a.* Abounding with thyme; fragrant.

- THYROID**, *a.* [Gr. *θυρεος* and *ειδος*.] Resembling a shield; applied to one of the cartilages of the larynx.
- THYRSE**, *n.* [L. *thyrsus*; Gr. *Θυρσος*.] In botany, a species of inflorescence. *Martyn*.
- THY-SELF**, *pron.* [*thy* and *self*.] A pronoun used after *thou*, to express distinction with emphasis; as, *thou thyself* shalt go.
- TIAR**, *n.* [Fr. *tiare*; L., Sp., It. *tiara*; Gr. *τιαρα*.] 1. *TI-ARA, } An ornament or article of dress with which the ancient Persians covered their heads; a kind of turban.
2. An ornament worn by the Jewish high-priest. *Ex. xxviii*. 3. The pope's triple crown.
- TIBIAL**, *a.* [L. *tibia*.] 1. Pertaining to the large bone of the leg. *Med. Repos.* 2. Pertaining to a pipe or flute.
- TIBURO**, *n.* A fish of the shark kind.
- TICE**, *for entice*. *Beaumont*.
- TICK**, *n.* Credit; trust; as, to buy upon *tick*. *Locke*.
- TICK**, *n.* [Fr. *tique*; G. *zecke*.] A little animal that infests sheep, dogs, goats, cows, &c.
- TICK**, *n.* [D. *teek*, *tyk*.] The cover or case of a bed, which contains the feathers, wool or other material.
- TICK**, *v. t.* 1. To run upon score. 2. To trust.
- TICK**, *v. t.* [D. *tikken*.] To beat; to pat; or to make a small noise by beating or otherwise, as a watch.
- TICK-BEAN**, *n.* A small bean employed in feeding horses and other animals. *Cyc*.
- TICKEN**, *n.* Cloth for bed-ticks or cases for beds.
- TICKET**, *n.* [Fr. *etiquette*; W. *tocyn*.] 1. A piece of paper or a card, which gives the holder a right of admission to some place. 2. A piece of paper or writing, acknowledging some debt, or a certificate that something is due to the holder. 3. A piece of paper bearing some number in a lottery, which entitles the owner to receive such prize as may be drawn against that number.
- TICKET**, *v. t.* To distinguish by a ticket. *Bentley*.
- TICKLE**, *v. t.* [*dim.* of *touch*.] 1. To touch lightly, and cause a peculiar, thrilling sensation, which cannot be described. 2. To please by slight gratification.
- TICKLE**, *v. i.* To feel titillation. *Spenser*.
- TICKLE**, *a.* Tottering; wavering; or liable to waver and fall at the slightest touch; unstable; easily overthrown. *Shak*.
- TICKLE-NESS**, *n.* Unsteadiness. *Chaucer*.
- TICKLER**, *n.* One that tickles or pleases.
- TICKLING**, *ppr.* Affecting with titillation.
- TICKLING**, *n.* The act of affecting with titillation.
- TICKLISH**, *a.* 1. Sensible to slight touches; easily tickled. 2. Tottering; standing so as to be liable to totter and fall at the slightest touch; unfixed; easily moved or affected. 3. Difficult; nice; critical. *Swift*.
- TICKLISH-NESS**, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being ticklish. 2. The state of being tottering or liable to fall. 3. Criticalness of condition or state.
- TICK-SEED**, *n.* A plant of the genus *coreopsis*.
- TICKTACK**, *n.* A game at tables. *Bailey*.
- TID**, *a.* [Sax. *tydder*.] Tender; soft; nice.
- TIDBIT**, *n.* [*tid* and *bit*.] A delicate or tender piece.
- TIDDLE**, *v. t.* To use with tenderness; to fondle.
- TIDDER**, *v. t.* To use with tenderness; to fondle.
- TIDE**, *n.* [Sax. *tidan*, to happen; *tid*, time; G. *zeit*; D. *tid*; Sw., Dan. *tid*.] 1. Time; season; [*obs.*] *Spenser*. 2. The flow of the water in the ocean and seas, twice in a little more than twenty-four hours. 3. Stream; course; current. 4. Favorable course. 5. Violent confluence; [*obs.*]—6. Among *miners*, the period of twelve hours. 7. Current; flow of blood.
- TIDE**, *v. t.* To drive with the stream. *Dryden*.
- TIDE**, *v. i.* To work in or out of a river or harbor by favor of the tide, and anchor when it becomes adverse. *Mar. Dict.*
- TIDE-GATE**, *n.* 1. A gate through which water passes into a basin when the tide flows, and which is shut to retain the water from flowing back at the ebb.—2. Among *seamen*, a place where the tide runs with great velocity. *Mar. Dict.*
- TIDE-MILL**, *n.* A mill that is moved by tide-water; also, a mill for clearing lands from tide-water.
- TIDES-MAN**, *n.* An officer who remains on board of a merchant's ship till the goods are landed, to prevent the evasion of the duties.
- TIDE-WAITER**, *n.* An officer who watches the landing of goods, to secure the payment of duties.
- TIDE-WAY**, *n.* The channel in which the tide sets.
- TIDILY**, *adv.* Neatly; with neat simplicity.
- TIDINESS**, *n.* 1. Neatness without richness or elegance; neat simplicity. 2. Neatness.
- TIDINGS**, *n. plu.* [Sw. *tidning*; Dan. *tidende*.] News; advice; information; intelligence; account of what has taken place, and was not before known.
- TIDY**, *a.* [from *tid*, time; Dan., Sw. *tidig*.] 1. In its primary sense, *seasonable*; favorable; being in proper time; as, weather fair and *tidy*. *Tusser*. 2. Neat; dressed with neat simplicity. 3. Neat; being in good order.
- TIE**, *v. t.* [Sax. *tian*, for *tigan*, to bind; *tig*, *tige*, a tie, *tye*, } purse.] 1. To bind; to fasten with a band or cord and knot. 2. To fold and make fast. 3. To knit; to complicate. 4. To fasten; to hold; to unite so as not to be easily parted. 5. To oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine.—6. In music, to unite notes by a cross line, or by a curve line drawn over them.
- TIE**, *n.* 1. A knot; fastening. 2. Bond; obligation, moral or legal. 3. A knot of hair. *Young*.
- TIED**, *pp.* Bound; fastened with a knot; confined; restrained; strained; united, as notes.
- TIER**, *n.* [Heb. *תור*.] A row; a rank; particularly when two or more rows are placed one above another.
- * **TIERCE**, (*ters*, or *téers*) *n.* [Fr. *tiers*.] 1. A card whose content is one third of a pipe, that is, forty gallons; or, it may be, the measure.—2. In Ireland, a weight by which provisions are sold.—3. In music, a third.—4. In gaming, a sequence of three cards of the same color. 5. A third in fencing.
- * **TIERCEL**, *n.* In falconry, a name given to the
- * **TIERCELET**, *n.* male hawk, as being a third part less than the female. *Cyc*.
- * **TIERCET**, *n.* [from *tierce*.] In poetry, a triplet; three lines, or three lines rhyming.
- TIFF**, *n.* [*qn.* *tipple*, *topc*.] 1. Liquor; or rather a small draught of liquor; [*vulgar*.] 2. A pet or fit of peevishness. *Johnson*.
- TIFF**, *v. i.* To be in a pet. [*Low*.] *Johnson*.
- † **TIFF**, *v. t.* To dress.
- TIFFANY**, *n.* [According to the Italian and Spanish dictionaries, this word is to be referred to *taffeta*.] A species of gauze or very thin silk.
- TIFFE-DE-MER**, A species of sea-plant. *Cyc*.
- TIG**, *n.* A play. See *TAB*.
- TIGÉ**, *n.* [Fr.; a stalk.] The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital. *Bailey*.
- TIGER**, *n.* [Fr. *tigre*; It. *tigro*; L. *tigris*.] A fierce and rapacious animal of the genus *felis*.
- TIGER-FOOTED**, *a.* Hastening to devour; furious.
- TIGER-ISH**, *a.* Like a tiger.
- TIGER'S-FOOT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *ipomea*.
- TIGER-SHELL**, *n.* [*tiger* and *shell*.] A name given to the red voluta, with large white spots.
- TIGH**, *n.* In Kent, a close or inclosure.
- TIGHT**, (*tite*) *a.* [G. *dicht*; D. Sw., Dan. *dig*.] 1. Close compact; not loose or open; having the joints so close that no fluid can enter or escape; not leaky. 2. Close; not admitting much air. 3. Sitting close to the body. 4. Close; not having holes or crevices; not loose. 5. Close; hard; as, a *tight* bargain; [*in common use in America*.] 6. Close; parsimonious; saving; as, a man *tight* in his dealings; [*in common use in America*.] 7. Closely dressed; not ragged. 8. Hardy; adroit.
- TIGHTEN**, (*tite*) *v. t.* To draw tighter; to straiten; to make more close in any manner.
- † **TIGHTER**, *n.* 1. A ribbon or string used to draw clothes closer. 2. A more tight.
- TIGHTLY**, *adv.* 1. Closely; compactly. 2. Neatly; adroitly.
- TIGHTNESS**, *n.* 1. Closeness of joints; compactness; straitness. 2. Neatness, as in dress. 3. Parsimoniousness; closeness in dealing.
- TIGRESS**, *n.* [from *tiger*.] The female of the tiger.
- TIGRISH**, *a.* Resembling a tiger. *Sidney*.
- TIKE**, *n.* A tick. See *TICK*.
- TIKE**, *n.* [Celtic, *tiak*, *tiac*, a ploughman.] 1. A countryman or clown. 2. A dog. *Shak*.
- TILE**, *n.* [Sax. *tigel*; D. *tegel*, or *tichelg*.] 1. A plate or piece of baked clay, used for covering the roofs of buildings.—2. In metallurgy, a small, flat piece of dried earth, used to cover vessels in which metals are fused. 3. A piece of baked clay used in drains.
- TILE**, *v. t.* 1. To cover with tiles. 2. To cover, as tiles.
- TILE-EARTH**, *n.* A species of strong, clayey earth; stiff and stubborn land. [*Local*.] *Cyc*.
- TILED**, *pp.* Covered with tiles.
- TILE-OKE**, *n.* A subspecies of octahedral red copper ore.
- TILER**, *n.* A man whose occupation is to cover buildings with tiles. *Bacon*.
- TILING**, *ppr.* Covering with tiles.
- TILING**, *n.* 1. A roof covered with tiles. *Luke v.* 2. Tiles in general.
- TILL**, *n.* A vetch; a tare. [*Local*.]
- TILL**, *n.* A money-box in a shop; a drawer.
- TILLER**, *n.* A money-box in a shop; a drawer.
- TILL**, *prep.* or *adv.* [Sax. *till*, *tile*; Sw., Dan. *till*.] 1. To the time or time of. 2. It is used before verbs and participles in a like sense, denoting to the time specified in the sentence or clause following; as, I will wait *till* you arrive.
- TILL**, *v. t.* [Sax. *tilian*, *tiligan*.] 1. To labor; to cultivate; to plough and prepare for seed, and to dress crops.—2. In the most general sense, to till may include every species of husbandry, and this may be its sense in Scripture.

- TILL A-BLE**, *a.* Capable of being tilled; arable; fit for the plough. *Carew.*
- TILLAGE**, *n.* The operation, practice or art of preparing land for seed, and keeping the ground free from weeds which might impede the growth of crops.
- TILLED**, *pp.* Cultivated; prepared for seed and kept clean.
- TILLER**, *n.* 1. One who tills; a husbandman; a cultivator; a ploughman. 2. The bar or lever employed to turn the rudder of a ship. 3. A small drawer; a till.—4. Among farmers, the shoot of a plant, springing from the root or bottom of the original stalk; also, the sprout or young tree that springs from the root or stump. 5. A young timber tree; [*local.*]
- TILLER**, *v. i.* To put forth new shoots from the root, or round the bottom of the original stalk.
- TILLER-ING**, *ppr.* Sending out new shoots round the bottom of the original stem.
- TILLER-ING**, *n.* The act of sending forth young shoots from the root or round the bottom of the original stalk.
- TILLER-ROPE**, *n.* The rope which forms a communication between the fore-end of the tiller and the wheel.
- TILLING**, *ppr.* Cultivating.
- TILLING**, *n.* The operation of cultivating land; culture.
- TILLMAN**, *n.* A man who tills the earth; a husbandman.
- TILLY-FAL-LY**, *adv. or a.* A word formerly used when
- TILLY-VAL-LY**, *adv. or a.* any thing said was rejected as trifling or impertinent.
- TILT**, *n.* [*Sax. teld; Dan. telt.*] 1. A tent; a covering over head. *Denham.* 2. The cloth covering of a cart or wagon. 3. The cover of a boat; a small canopy or awning of canvas or other cloth, extended over the stern-sheets of a boat.
- TILT**, *v. t.* To cover with a cloth or awning. *Philips.*
- TILT**, *n. i.* 1. A thrust. 2. Formerly, a military exercise on horseback, in which the combatants attacked each other with lances; as *tilts* and tournaments. 3. A large hammer; a tilt-hammer, used in iron manufactures. 4. Inclination forward.
- TILT**, *v. t.* [*Sax. tealtian.*] 1. To incline; to raise one end, as of a cask, for discharging liquor. 2. To point or thrust, as a lance. 3. To hammer or forge with a tilt-hammer or tilt. 4. To cover with a tilt.
- TILT**, *v. i.* 1. To run or ride and thrust with a lance; to practice the military game or exercise of thrusting at each other on horseback. 2. To fight with rapiers. 3. To rush as in combat. 4. To play unsteadily; to ride, float and toss. 5. To lean; to fall, as on one side.
- TILT-BÖAT**, *n.* A boat covered with canvas or other cloth.
- TILT'ED**, *pp. i.* Inclined; made to stoop; covered with cloth or awning. 2. Hammered; prepared by beating, as steel.
- TILT'ER**, *n.* One who tilts; one who uses the exercise of pushing a lance on horseback; one who fights. 2. One who hammers with a tilt.
- TILTH**, *n.* [*Sax. tilth.*] 1. That which is tilled; tillage ground; [*obs.*] 2. The state of being tilled or prepared for a crop.
- TILT-HAMMER**, *n.* [*tilt and hammer.*] A heavy hammer, used in iron-works, which is lifted by a wheel.
- TILT'ING**, *ppr.* Inclining; causing to stoop or lean; using the game of thrusting with the lance on horseback.
- TIMBAL**, *n.* A kettle drum.
- TIMBER**, *n.* [*Sax. timber; Sw. timmer.*] 1. That sort of wood which is proper for buildings or for tools, utensils, furniture, carriages, fences, ships, and the like. 2. The body or stem of a tree. 3. The materials; in *irony*. 4. A single piece or squared stick of wood for building, or already framed.—5. In *ships*, a timber is a rib or curving piece of wood, branching outward from the keel in a vertical direction.
- TIMBER**, *v. t.* To furnish with timber. *See* TIMBERED.
- TIMBER**, *v. i.* 1. To light on a tree; [*obs.*] *L'Estrange.*—2. In *falconry*, to make a nest. *Cyc.*
- TIMBERED**, *pp. or a. i.* Furnished with timber.—In the *United States*, we say, land is well timbered, when it is covered with good timber trees. 2. Built; formed; contrived; [*little used.*]
- TIMBER-HEAD**, *n.* In *ships*, the top end of a timber, rising above the gunwale, and serving for belaying ropes, &c; and otherwise called *kevelhead*.
- TIMBER-ING**, *ppr.* Furnishing with timber.
- TIMBER-SOW**, *n.* A worm in wood. *Bacon.*
- TIMBER-TREE**, *n.* A tree suitable for timber.
- TIMBER-WORK**, *n.* Work formed of wood.
- TIMBER-YARD**, *n.* [*timber and yard.*] A yard or place where timber is deposited.
- TIMBRE**, *n.* [*D. timber.*] A crest on a coat of arms.
- TIMBREL**, *n.* [*Sp. tamboril; It. tamburo; Fr. tambourin, tambour.*] An instrument of music; a kind of drum, tabor or tabret, which has been in use from the highest antiquity.
- TIMBREL'ED**, *a.* Sung to the sound of the timbrel.
- TIMBU-KINE**, *n.* *See* TAMBOURINE.
- TIME**, *n.* [*Sax. tim, time, time; Dan. time, Sw. timme, an hour; L. tempus; It., Port. tempo; Sp. tiempo; Fr. temps.*]
1. A particular portion or part of duration, whether past, present or future. 2. A proper time; a season. 3. Duration. 4. A space or measured portion of duration. 5. Life or duration, in reference to occupation. 6. Age, a part of duration distinct from other parts; as, ancient times. 7. Hour of travail. 8. Repetition; repeated performance, or mention with reference to repetition. 9. Repetition; doubling; addition of a number to itself; as to double clock four times. 10. Measure of sounds in music; as, common time. 11. The state of things at a particular period; as when we say, good times, or bad times.—12. In *grammar*, tense.—*In time.* 1. In good season; sufficiently early. 2. A considerable space of duration; process or continuation of duration.—*At times*, at distinct intervals of duration.—*Time enough*, in season; early enough. *Bacon*—*To lose time.* 1. To delay. 2. To go too slow; as, a watch or clock loses time.—*Apparent time*, in astronomy, true solar time, regulated by the apparent motions of the sun.—*Mean time*, equated time, a mean or average of apparent time.—*Sidereal time* is that which is shown by the diurnal revolutions of the stars.
- TIME**, *v. t.* To adapt to the time or occasion; to bring, begin or perform at the proper season or time. 2. To regulate as to time. 3. To measure, as in music or harmony. *Shak.*
- TIMED**, *pp.* Adapted to the season or occasion.
- TIMEFUL**, *a.* Seasonable; timely; sufficiently early.
- TIME'IST**, *n. i.* In music, a performer who keeps good time
2. One who conforms with the times; a timeserver; [*obs.*]
- TIME-KEEP-ER**, *n.* [*time and keeper.*] A clock, watch or other chronometer.
- TIME/LESS**, *a. i.* Unseasonable; done at an improper time. 2. Untimely; immature; done or suffered before the proper time.
- TIME/LESS-LY**, *adv.* Unseasonably. *Milton.*
- TIME/LI-NESS**, *n.* Seasonableness; a being in good time.
- TIME/LY**, *a. i.* Seasonable; being in good time; sufficiently early. 2. Keeping time or measure; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*
- TIME/LY**, *adv.* Early; soon; in good season. *Prior.*
- TIME-PIECE**, *n.* [*time and piece.*] A clock, watch or other instrument to measure or show the progress of time; a chronometer.
- TIME-PLAS-ER**, *n.* One who complies with the prevailing opinions, whatever they may be.
- TIME-SERV-ER**, *n.* One who adapts his opinions and manners to the times; one who obsequiously complies with the ruling power.
- TIME/SERV-ING**, *a.* Obsequiously complying with the humors of men in power.
- TIME/SERV-ING**, *n.* An obsequious compliance with the humors of men in power.
- TIME-WÖRN**, *a.* Impaired by time. *Irving.*
- TIMID**, *a.* [*Fr. timide; L. timidus.*] Fearful; wanting courage to meet danger; timorous; not bold.
- TIMID-ITY**, *n.* [*Fr. timidité; L. timiditas.*] Fearfulness; want of courage or boldness to face danger; timorousness; habitual cowardice.
- TIMID-LY**, *adv.* In a timid manner; weakly; without courage.
- TIMID-NESS**, *n.* Timidity.
- TIMIST**. *See* TIMEIST.
- TI-MOËR-ACY**, *n.* [*Gr. τιμη, worth, and κρατος.*] Government by men of property, who are possessed of a certain income.
- TIM-O-NEER**, *n.* [*Fr. timon; L. temo.*] A helmsman.
- TIMOR-OUS**, *a.* [*It. timoroso, from L. timor.*] 1. Fearful of danger; timid; destitute of courage. 2. Indicating fear; full of scruples.
- TIMOR-OUS-LY**, *adv.* Fearfully; timidly; without boldness; with much fear. *Philips.*
- TIMOR-OUS-NESS**, *n.* Fearfulness; timidity. *Swift.*
- TI-MOUS**, *a.* [*from time.*] Early; timely. *Bacon.*
- TI-MOUS-LY**, *adv.* In good season. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*
- TIN**, *n.* [*Sax. D. tin; G. zinn; Sw. tenn.*] 1. A white metal, with a slight tinge of yellow. 2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin.
- TIN**, *v. t.* To cover with tin, or overlay with tinfoil.
- TIN'AL**, *n.* A mineral. *Woodward.*
- TIN'CT**, *v. t.* [*L. tingo, tinctus.*] To stain or color, to imbue.
- TIN'CT**, *n.* Stain; color.
- TIN'CTURE**, *n.* [*L. tinctura; Fr. teinture.*] 1. The finer and more volatile parts of a substance, separated by a menstruum.—2. In *medicine*, a spirituous solution of such of the proximate principles of vegetables and animals as are soluble in pure alcohol or proof spirit; wine or spirits containing medicinal substances dissolved in solution. 3. A tinge or shade of color. 4. Slight taste superadded to any substance. 5. Slight quality added to any thing.
- TIN'CTURE**, *v. t. i.* To tinge; to communicate a slight foreign color to; to impregnate with some extraneous matter. 2. To imbue the mind; to communicate a portion of any thing foreign.

- TINCTURED**, *pp.* Tinged; slightly impregnated with something foreign.
- TINCTUR-ING**, *ppr.* Tinging; imbuing; impregnating with a foreign substance.
- TIND**, *v. t.* [*Sax. endan, tynan.*] To kindle.
- TINDER**, *n.* [*Sax. tynde.*] Something very inflammable used for kindling fire from a spark, as scorched linen.
- TINDER-BOX**, *n.* A box in which tinder is kept.
- TINDER-LIKE**, *a.* Like tinder; very inflammable.
- TINE**, *v. t.* [*Sax. tynan.*] To kindle; to set on fire.
- TINE**, *v. t.* [*Sax. tynan; L. tenco.*] To shut or inclose; to fill. [*Not in use, or local.*]
- TINE**, *n.* [*Sax. tindis; Ice. tindr.*] 1. The tooth or spike of a fork; a prong; also, the tooth of a harrow or drag. 2. Trouble; distress; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*
- TINE**, *v. i.* [*Sax. tynan.*] To rage, to smart; to fight.
- TINE/MAN**, *n.* *Antiently*, an officer of the forest in England, who had the nocturnal care of vert and venison.
- TINET**, *n.* [*tine, to shut.*] *In old writers*, brush-wood and thorns for making and repairing hedges.
- TIN-FOLIUM**, *n.* [*tin, and L. folium, a leaf.*] Tin reduced to a thin leaf.
- TING**, *n.* A sharp sound. *See* TINGLE.
- TING**, *v. t.* To sound or ring.
- TINGE**, *v. t.* [*L. tingo.*] To imbue or impregnate with something foreign; to communicate the qualities of one substance, in some degree, to another.
- TINGE**, *n.* Color; dye; taste; or rather a slight degree of some color, taste, or something foreign, infused into another substance or mixture, or added to it; tincture.
- TINGED**, *pp.* Imbued or impregnated with a small portion of something foreign.
- TINGENT**, *a.* Having the power to tinge. [*L. u.*] *Boyle.*
- TING-ING**, *ppr.* Imbuing or impregnating with something foreign.
- TIN-GLASS**, *n.* Bismuth, which see.
- TINGLE**, *v. i.* [*W. tincial, tincian, or tincian.*] 1. To feel a kind of thrilling sound. 2. To feel a sharp, thrilling pain. 3. To have a thrilling sensation, or a sharp, slight, penetrating sensation.
- TINGLING**, *ppr.* Having a thrilling sensation.
- TINGLING**, *n.* A thrilling sensation.
- TINK**, *v. i.* [*W. tincian.*] To make a sharp, shrill noise; to tinkle.
- TINKAL**, *n.* Borax in its crude state or unrefined.
- TINKER**, *n.* [*W. tincers.*] A mender of brass kettles, pans and the like.
- TINKER-LY**, *adv.* In the manner of a tinker.
- TINKLE**, *v. t.* [*W. tincial.*] 1. To make small, quick, sharp sounds, as by striking on metal; to clink. 2. To hear a small, sharp sound.
- TINKLE**, *v. t.* To cause to clink or make sharp, quick sounds.
- TINKLER**, *n.* Tinker. *North of England.*
- TINKLING**, *ppr.* Making a small, quick, sharp noise.
- TINKLING**, *n.* A small, quick, sharp sound. *Is. iii.*
- TIN/MAN**, *n.* [*tin and man.*] A manufacturer of tin vessels; a dealer in tin ware. *Prior.*
- TIN-MINE**, *n.* A mine where tin is obtained.
- TINNED**, *pp.* Covered with tin.
- TIN/NER**, *n.* One who works in the tin-mines.
- TIN/NI-ENT**, *a.* Emitting a clear sound.
- TIN/NING**, *ppr.* Covering with tin or tinfoil.
- TIN/NING**, *n.* The act, art or practice of covering or lining any thing with melted tin or with tinfoil.
- TIN/NY**, *a.* Abounding with tin. *Drayton.*
- TIN/PEN-NY**, *n.* [*tin and penny.*] A customary duty in England, formerly paid to tithingmen. *Bailey.*
- TIN/SEL**, *n.* [*Fr. etincelle.*] 1. Something very shining and gaudy; something superficially shining and showy. 2. A kind of shining cloth. 3. A kind of lace.
- TIN/SEL**, *a.* Gaudy; showy to excess; specious; superficial.
- TIN/SEL**, *v. t.* To adorn with something glittering and showy without much value; to make gaudy. *Pope.*
- TIN/SELED**, *pp.* Decorated with gaudy ornaments.
- TIN/SEL-ING**, *ppr.* Adorning with tinsel.
- TINT**, *n.* [*It. tinta; Fr. teint; L. tinctus.*] A dye; a color, or rather a slight coloring or tincture distinct from the ground or principal color. *Pope.*
- TINT**, *v. t.* To tinge; to give a slight coloring to.
- TIN-TA-MAR**, *n.* [*Old Fr. tintamarre.*] A confused noise; a hideous outcry. *Mason.*
- TIN/WORM**, *n.* [*tin and worm.*] An insect. *Bailey.*
- *TIN/Y** *a.* Very small; little; puny. [*A word used by children, and in burlesque.*]
- TIP**, *n.* [*D. tip.*] 1. The end; the point or extremity of any thing small. 2. One part of the play at nine-pins.— 3. *In botany*, an anther.
- TIP**, *v. t.* 1. To form a point with something; to cover the tip, top or end. 2. [*for tap.*] To strike slightly, or with the end of any thing small; to tap. 3. To lower one end, or throw upon the end; as, to tip a cart for discharging a load; [*N. England.*]—To tip the wrink, to direct a wink, or to wink to another for notice.
- TIP**, *v. i.* In the phrase to tip off, that is, to fall headlong hence, to die.
- TIPPED**, or **TIPT**, *pp.* Having the end covered.
- TIP/PET**, *n.* [*Sax. teppet.*] A narrow garment or covering, now made of fur, for the neck, worn by females.
- TIP/PING**, *ppr.* Covering the end or tip.
- TIP/PLE**, *v. t.* [*qu., D. cupen; Fr. toper.*] To drink excessive or strong liquors habitually; to indulge in the frequent and improper use of spirituous liquors.
- TIP/PLE**, *n. t.* To drink, as strong liquors, in luxury or excess. *Dryden.*
- TIP/PLE**, *n.* Drink; liquor taken in tipping. *D'Estrees.*
- TIP/PLED**, *pp.* 1. Drank in excess. 2. *a.* Intoxicated; inebriated.
- TIP/PLER**, *n.* One who habitually indulges in the excessive use of spirituous liquors; a drunkard; a s.d.
- TIP/PLING**, *ppr.* Indulging in the habitual use of strong or spirituous liquors.
- TIP/PLING**, *n.* The habitual practice of drinking strong or spirituous liquors; a drinking to excess.
- TIP/PLING-HOUSE**, *n.* [*tipple and house.*] A house in which liquors are sold in drams or small quantities.
- TIP/SYAFF**, *n.* [*tip and staff.*] 1. An officer who bears a staff tipped with metal; a constable. 2. A staff tipped with metal. *Bacon.*
- TIP/SY**, *a.* [*from tipple.*] Fuddled; overpowered with strong drink; intoxicated.
- TIP/TOE**, *n.* [*tip and toe.*] The end of the toe.—To be on *to stand a tiptoe*, to be awake or alive to any thing; to be roused.
- TIP/TOP**, *n.* The highest or utmost degree.
- TI-RADE**,¹ (*ti-ra-de*) *n.* [*It. tirata; Fr. tirade.*] 1. *Formerly*, in French music, the filling of an interval by the immediate diatonic notes.—2. *In modern usage*, a strain of flight; a series of violent declamation. *Quart. Review.*
- TIRE**, *n.* [*Heb. תיר.*] 1. A tier; a row or rank. This is the same word as tier, differently written. 2. A head-dress; something that encompasses the head. *Is. iii. 2.* Furniture; apparatus. 4. Attire. 5. A band or hoop of iron, used to bind the fellicies of wheels, to secure them from wearing and breaking; as, cart-tire.
- TIRE**, *v. t.* To adorn; to attire; to dress, as the head.
- TIRE**, *v. t.* [*Sax. teorian, atorian, getorian.*] 1. To weary; to fatigue; to exhaust the strength by toil or labor; as, to tire a horse or an ox. 2. To weary; to fatigue; to exhaust the power of attending, or to exhaust patience with dullness or tediousness.—To tire out, to weary or fatigue to excess; to harass.
- TIRE**, *v. t.* To become weary; to be fatigued; to have the strength fail; to have the patience exhausted.
- TIRED**, *pp.* Worn; fatigued.
- TIRED-NESS**, (*tird-nes*) *n.* The state of being wearied, weariness.
- TIRE-SOME**, *a.* 1. Wearisome; fatiguing; exhausting the strength. 2. Tedious; exhausting the patience.
- TIRE-SOME-NESS**, *n.* The act or quality of tiring or exhausting strength or patience; wearisomeness; tediousness.
- TIRE/WOM-AN**, *n.* [*tire and woman.*] A woman whose occupation is to make head-dresses. *Locke.*
- TIRING**, *ppr.* Wearying; fatiguing; exhausting strength or patience.
- TIRING-HOUSE**, *n.* The room or place where players
- TIRING-ROOM**, *v.* Dress for the stage.
- TIR/WIT**, *n.* A bird. [*L. vanellus.*] *Jinsworth.*
- TIS**, a contraction of *it is*.
- TIS/IC**,¹ *a.* [*for phthisic, phthisical.*] Consumptive.
- TIS/ICAL**,¹ *a.* Consumption; morbid waste.
- TIS/RI**, *n.* The first Hebrew month of the civil year, and the seventh of the ecclesiastical; answering to a part of our September and a part of October.
- TISS/UE**, (*tish'u*) *n.* [*Fr. tissu.*] 1. Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colors.—2. *In anatomy*, texture or organization of parts. 3. A connected series.
- TISS/UE**, (*tish'u*) *v. t.* To form tissue; to interweave; to variegate.
- TISS/UED**, *pp.* Interwoven; formed with variegated work.
- TISS/UE-ING**, *ppr.* Interweaving; forming with variegated work.
- TIT**, *n.* A small horse, in contempt; a woman, in contempt; a small bird; a timorous or timid.
- TITAN**, or **TI-TANI-UM**, *n.* *In mineralogy*, a species of modern discovery, and of a dark copper color, first found in Cornwall in England.
- TI-TANI-AN**,¹ *a.* Pertaining to titanium.
- TI-TANITE**,¹ *a.* Pertaining to titanium.
- TI-TA-NIP/ER-OUS**, *a.* [*titan, or titanium, and L. ferri.*] Producing titanium. *Cleveland.*
- TITAN-ITE**, *n.* An ore or oxyd of titanium.
- TIT/BIT**, *n.* A tender piece. *See* TIDBIT.
- TIT/H-ABLE**, *a.* Subject to the payment of tithes.
- TITHE**, *n.* [*Sax. teotha.*] The tenth part of any thing; but

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

appropriately, the tenth part of the increase annually arising from the profits of land and stock, allotted to the clergy for their support.

TTFHE, *v. t.* To levy a tenth part on; to tax to the amount of a tenth.

TTFHE, *v. i.* To pay tithes. *Tusser.*

TTFHED, *pp.* Taxed a tenth.

TTFHE-FREE, *a.* Exempt from the payment of tithes

TTFHE-PAY-ING, *a.* Paying tithes; subjected to pay tithes. *Franklin.*

TTFHER, *n.* One who collects tithes.

TTFHING, *ppr.* Levying a tax on, to the amount of a tenth.

TTFHING, *n.* A decenary; a number or company of ten householders, who, dwelling near each other, were sureties or free-pledges to the king for the good behavior of each other.

TTFHING-MAN, *n.* [*tithing and man.*] 1. The chief man of a tithing; a headborough; one elected to preside over the tithing. 2. A peace officer; an under-constable.—3. In *New England*, a parish officer annually elected to preserve good order in the church during divine service.

TITHY-MAL, *n.* [*Fr. tithymale.*] A plant.

TITIL-LATE, *v. i.* [*L. titillo.*] To tickle. *Pope.*

TITIL-LA-TING, *ppr.* Ticking.

TIT-IL-LA-TION, *n.* [*Fr.; L. titillatio.*] 1. The act of tickling; or the state of being tickled. 2. Any slight pleasure.

TIT-LARK, *n.* [*tit and lark.*] A small bird.

TITILE, *n.* [*L. titulus; It. titolo.*] 1. An inscription put over any thing as a name by which it is known. 2. The inscription in the beginning of a book, containing the subject of the work, and sometimes the author's name.—3. In the *civil and canon laws*, a chapter or division of a book. 4. An appellation of dignity, distinction or pre-eminence given to persons, as *duke*. 5. A name; an appellation. 6. Right; or that which constitutes a just cause of exclusive possession; that which is the foundation of ownership. 7. The instrument which is evidence of a right.—8. In the *canon law*, that by which a beneficiary holds a benefice.—9. In *ancient church records*, a church to which a priest was ordained, and where he was to reside.

TITILE, *v. t.* To name; to call; to entitle. *Milton.*

TITILED, *pp.* 1. Called; named. 2. *a.* Having a title.

TITILE-LESS, *a.* Not having a title or name.

TITILE-PAGE, *n.* [*title and page.*] The page of a book which contains its title.

TITLING, *ppr.* Calling; denominating; entitling.

TITMOUSE, *n.* A small bird of the genus *parus*.

TITTER, *v. i.* To laugh with the tongue striking against the root of the upper teeth; to laugh with restraint.

TITTER, *n. i.* A restrained laugh. 2. A weed.

TITTLER, *n.* [*from tit, small.*] A small particle; a minute part; a jot; an iota.

TITTLER-TATTLER, *n.* [*tattle doubled.*] 1. Idle, trifling talk; empty prattle. 2. An idle, trifling talker.

TITTLER-TATTLER, *v. i.* To talk idly; to prate. *Sidney.*

TITTLER-TATTLING, *n.* The act of prating idly. *Sidney.*

TITV-BATE, *v. i.* [*L. titubo.*] To stumble. *Cockeram.*

TIT-V-BATION, *n.* [*L. titubo.*] The act of stumbling.

TITV-LAR, *a.* [*Fr. titulaire; L. titulus.*] 1. Existing in title or name only; nominal; having or conferring the title only. 2. Having the title to an office or dignity without discharging the duties of it.

TITV-LAR, } *n.* A person invested with a title, in vir-
TITV-LAR-RY, } tue of which he holds an office or bene-
fice, whether he performs the duties of it or not.

TITV-LAR-I-TY, *n.* The state of being titular. *Brown.*

TITV-LAR-LY, *adv.* Nominally; by title only.

TITV-LAR-LY, *a. i.* Consisting in a title. *Bacon.* 2. Pertaining to a title. *Bacon.*

TIVVER, *n.* A kind of ochre which is used in marking sheep in some parts of England. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

TIVVER, *v. t.* To mark sheep with tiver, in different ways and for different purposes. [*Local.*]

TIVVER-ING, *ppr.* Marking with tiver. [*Local.*]

TIVVER-ING, *n.* The act or practice of marking with tiver. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

TIVVY, *adv.* [*See TANTIVVY.*] With great speed; a huntsman's word or sound. *Dryden.*

TO, *prep.* [*Sax. to; D. te, or toe; G. zu; Ir., Gaelic, do; Corn. tho.*] 1. Noting motion towards a place; opposed to *from*. 2. Noting motion towards a state or condition; as, he is going to a trade. 3. Noting accord or adaptation; as an occupation suited to his taste. 4. Noting address or compellation, or the direction of a discourse. 5. Noting attention or application. 6. Noting addition. 7. Noting opposition. 8. Noting amount, rising to. 9. Noting proportion. 10. Noting possession or appropriation. 11. Noting perception. 12. Noting the subject of an affirmation. 13. In comparison of. 14. As far as. 15. Noting intention. 16. After an adjective, noting the object. 17. Noting obligation. 18. Not-

ing envy. 19. Towards. 20. Noting effect or end.—21. *To*, as a sign of the infinitive, precedes the radical verb. 22. It precedes the radical verb after adjectives, noting the object; as, ready to go. 23. It precedes the radical verb, noting the object. 24. It precedes the radical verb, noting consequence. 25. It notes extent, degree or end; as, he languishes to death. 26. After the substantive verb, and with the radical verb, it denotes futurity. 27. After *have*, it denotes duty or necessity; as, *I have a debt to pay*.—28. *To-day, to-night, to-morrow*, are peculiar phrases derived from our ancestors. *To*, in the two first, has the sense or force of *this*; *this day, this night*.—*To and fro*, backward and forward.—*To the face*, in presence of; not in the absence of. [*Note.*—In the foregoing explanation of *to*, it is to be considered that the definition given is not always the sense of *to* by itself, but the sense rather of the word preceding it, or connected with it, or of *to* in connection with other words. In general, *to* is used in the sense of moving towards a place, or towards an object, or it expresses direction towards a place, end, object or purpose. —*To* is often used adverbially, to modify the sense of verbs; as, *to come to*; *to leave to*.

TOAD, *n.* [*Sax. tade, tadige.*] A paddoc, an animal of the genus *rana*, the *rana bisp of Lyme*; a small, clumsy animal, the body warty, thick and disgusting to the sight, but perfectly harmless.

TOAD-EAT-ER, *n.* A vulgar name given to a fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant.

TOAD-FISH, *n.* [*toad and fish.*] A fish of the genus *lophius*, the fishing frog. *Cyc.*

TOAD-FLAX, *n.* [*toad and flax.*] A plant; snap-dragon.

TOAD-ISH, *a.* Like a toad. *Stafford.*

TOAD-STONE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a sort of trap rock.

TOAD-STOOL, *n.* A sort of fungous plant that grows in moist and rich grounds like a mushroom.

TOAST, *v. t.* [*Sp., Port. tostar.*] 1. To dry and scorch by the heat of a fire. 2. To warm thoroughly; [*l. u.*] 3. To name when a health is drank; to drink to the health in honor of.

TOAST, *n. i.* Bread dried and scorched by the fire; or such bread dipped in melted butter, or in some liquor. 2. A female whose health is drank in honor or respect. 3. He or that which is named in honor in drinking.

TOASTED, *pp.* Scorched by heat; named in drinking the health.

TOASTER, *n. i.* One who toasts. 2. An instrument for toasting bread or cheese.

TOASTING, *ppr.* Scorching by fire; drinking to the honor of.

TO-BACCO, *n.* [*so named from Tabaco, a province of Yucatan, in Spanish America, where it was first found by the Spaniards.*] A plant, a native of America, of the genus *nicotiana*, much used for smoking and chewing and in snuff.

TO-BACCO-NING, *a.* Smoking tobacco. *Bp. Hall.*

TO-BACCO-NIST, *n.* A dealer in tobacco; also, a manufacturer of tobacco.

TO-BACCO-PIPE, *n.* A pipe used for smoking tobacco

TO-BACCO-PIPE CLAY, *n.* A species of clay.

TO-BACCO-PIPE FISH, *n.* The needle-fish.

TOCK-SAY, *n.* A species of spotted lizard in India.

TOCSIN, *n.* [*Fr.*] An alarm bell, or the ringing of a bell for the purpose of alarm.

TOD, *n.* [*Gaelic, tod.*] 1. A bush; a thick shrub; [*obs.*] 2. A quantity of wool of twenty-eight pounds, or two stone. 3. A fox.

†TOD, *v. t.* To weigh; to produce a tod. *Shak.*

TO-DAY, *n.* [*to and day.*] The present day.

TODDLE, *v. i.* To saunter about; it implies feebleness, quasi *tottle*. *Pegge.*

TODDY, *n. i.* A juice drawn from various kinds of the palm in the E. Indies; or a liquor prepared from it. 2. A mixture of spirit and water sweetened.

TÖDY, *n.* A genus of insectivorous birds. *Cyc.*

TOE, *n.* [*Sax. to; G. scho; Sw. tö; Dan. taee.*] 1. One of the small members which form the extremity of the foot, corresponding to a finger on the hand. 2. The fore part of the hoof of a horse, and of other hoofed animals. 3. The member of a beast's foot corresponding to the toe in man.

†TO-FÖRE, *prep. or adv.* [*Sax. toforan; to and fore.*] Before; formerly. *Shak.*

TOFT, *n. i.* A grove of trees. *Cyc.* 2. [*Dan. tofte, or tomt.*] In *law books*, a place where a message has stood, but is decayed.

TÖFUS. See **TOPHUS**.

TÖGA-TED, } *a.* [*L. toga, a gown; togatus, gowned.*]
TÖGED, } Gowned; dressed in a gown; wearing a gown; as, *toged consuls*. *Shak.*

TO-GETHER, *adv.* [*Sax. togeth; to and gather.*] 1. In company. 2. In or into union. 3. In the same place. 4. In the same time. 5. In concert. 6. Into junction or a state of union.—*Together with*, in union with; in company or mixture with.

- TOG/GEL**, *n.* A small wooden pin tapering towards both ends. *Mar. Dict.*
- TOIL**, *v. i.* [*Sax. teolan, tiolan.*] To labor; to work; to exert strength with pain and fatigue. *Luke v.*
- TOIL**, *v. t.* 1. To toil out, to labor; to work out. *Milton.*
2. To weary; to overlabor; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
- TOIL**, *n.* Labor with pain and fatigue; labor that oppresses the body or mind.
- TOIL**, *n.* [*Fr. toiles.*] A net or snare; any thread, web or string spread for taking prey. *L'Estrange.*
- TOILER**, *n.* One who toils, or labors with pain.
- TOILET**, *n.* [*Fr. toilette.*] 1. A covering or cloth of linen, silk or tapestry, spread over a table in a chamber or dressing-room. 2. A dressing table. *Pope.*
- TOILING**, *ppr.* Laboring with pain.
- TOILSOME**, *a.* 1. Laborious; wearisome; attended with fatigue and pain. 2. Producing toil.
- TOILSOME-NESS**, *n.* Laboriousness; wearisomeness.
- TOISE**, (*tois*) *n.* [*Fr.*] A fathom or long measure in France, containing six French feet.
- TO-KAY**, *n.* A kind of wine produced at Tokay in Hungary, made of white grapes.
- TOKEN**, (*tokn*) *n.* [*Sax. tacn, tacen*; *Goth. taikns*; *D. teeken.*] 1. A sign; something intended to represent or indicate another thing or an event. 2. A mark. 3. A memorial of friendship; something by which the friendship of another person is to be kept in mind.—4. In coinage, tokens were coins struck in the reign of Elizabeth.—5. In printing, ten quires of paper; an extra quire is usually added to every other token, when counted out for the press.
- †**TOKEN**, *v. t.* To make known. *Shak.*
- TOKENED**, *a.* Being marked with spots. *Shak.*
- TOL**, *v. t.* [*L. toll.*] To take away; a *law term.* *Cyc.*
- TOLLA**, *n.* In India, a weight for gold and silver.
- TOLD**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *tell.* *Gen. iii.*
- TOLL-BOOTH**. See **TOLL-BOOTH**.
- TOLE**, *v. t.* To draw or cause to follow by presenting something pleasing or desirable to view; to allure by some bait.
- TOLLED**, *pp.* Drawn; allured; induced to follow.
- TO-LEDO**, *n.* [from *Toledo* in Spain.] A sword of the finest Toledo temper. *B. Jonson.*
- TOLERABLE**, *a.* [*Fr.*; *L. tolerabilis.*] 1. That may be borne or endured; supportable, either physically or mentally. 2. Moderately good or agreeable; not contemptible; not very excellent or pleasing. *Sveif.*
- TOLERABLE-NESS**, *n.* The state of being tolerable.
- TOLER-ABLY**, *adv.* 1. Supportably; in a manner to be endured. 2. Moderately well; passably; not perfectly.
- TOLERANCE**, *n.* [*L. tolerantia.*] The power or capacity of enduring; or the act of enduring. *Bacon.*
- TOLERANT**, *a.* Enduring; favoring toleration.
- TOLER-ATE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. tolerer*; *L. tolero.*] To suffer to be or to be done without prohibition or hindrance; to allow or permit negatively, by not preventing; not to restrain.
- TOLER-ATED**, *pp.* Suffered; allowed; not prohibited or restrained.
- TOLER-ATING**, *ppr.* Enduring; suffering to be or to be done; allowing; not restraining.
- TOLER-ATION**, *n.* [*L. toleratio.*] The act of tolerating; the allowance of that which is not wholly approved; appropriately, the allowance of religious opinions and modes of worship in a state, when contrary to or different from those of the established church or belief.
- TOLL**, *n.* [*Sax. toll*; *D. tol*; *Sw. tull*; *Dan. told*; *G. zoll*; *W. toll.*] 1. A tax paid for some liberty or privilege. 2. A liberty to buy and sell within the bounds of a manor. 3. A portion of grain taken by a miller as a compensation for grinding.
- TOLL**, *v. i.* 1. To pay toll or tallage. *Shak.* 2. To take toll, as by a miller. *Tusser.*
- TOLL**, *v. i.* [*W. tol, tola.*] To sound or ring, as a bell, with strokes uniformly repeated at intervals, as at funerals.
- TOLL**, *v. t.* To cause a bell to sound with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated.
- TOLL**, *v. t.* [*L. toll.*] 1. To take away; to vacate; to annul; a *law term.* 2. To draw; see **TOLLE**.
- TOLL**, *n.* A particular sounding of a bell.
- TOLL-BAR**, *n.* [*toll and bar.*] A bar or beam used for stopping passengers at the toll-house.
- TOLL-BOOTH**, *n.* [*toll and booth.*] 1. A place where goods are weighed to ascertain the duties or toll. 2. A prison.
- TOLL-BOOTH**, *v. t.* To imprison in a toll-booth. *Corbet.*
- TOLL-BRIDGE**, *n.* A bridge where toll is paid for passing it.
- TOLL-DISH**, *n.* [*toll and dish.*] A vessel by which the toll of corn for grinding is measured. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
- TOLL-GATE**, *n.* A gate where toll is taken.
- TOLL-GATHERER**, *n.* The man who takes toll.
- TOLL-HOUSE**, *n.* A house or shed in which the man who takes the toll remains.
- TOLLER**, *n.* 1. One who collects tribute, or taxes; a toll-gatherer. *Barret.* 2. One who tolls a bell.
- TOLLING**, *ppr.* 1. Causing to sound in a slow, grave manner. 2. Taking away; removing. 3. Sounding, as a bell.
- †**TOL/SEY**, *n.* The same with *toll-booth*. *Dict.*
- TOLU-BALSAM**, *n.* Balsam of Tolu. *Cyc.*
- TOLU-PATION**, *n.* [*Lu. toluto.*] A pacing or ambling.
- TOMA-HAWK**, *n.* An Indian hatchet.
- TOMA-HAWK**, *v. t.* To cut or kill with a tomahawk.
- TO-MATO**, *n.* A plant, and its fruit, a species of tobacco. It is called sometimes the *love-apple*.
- TOMB**, (*toom*) *n.* [*Fr. tombe, tombeau*; *W. tom, tump, toom, toomp*; *Ir. tuoma*; *Sp. tumba*; *L. tumulus.*] 1. A grave; a pit in which the dead body of a human being is deposited. 2. A house or vault formed wholly or partly in the earth, with walls and a roof for the reception of the dead. 3. A monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead.
- TOMB**, (*toom*) *v. t.* To bury; to inter. See **EXTEND**.
- TOMBAC**, *n.* A white alloy of copper.
- TOMBLESS**, *a.* Destitute of a tomb or sepulchral monument.
- TOMBOY**, *n.* [*Tom, Thomas, and boy.*] A rude, boisterous boy; also, in *sarcasm*, a romping girl. [*Fulgur.*]
- TOMBSTONE**, *n.* A stone erected over a grave, to preserve the memory of the deceased; a monument.
- TOME**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A book; as many writings as are bound in a volume, forming the part of a larger work.
- TO-MENTOUS**, *a.* [*L. tomentum.*] In botany, downy; woolly; cottony; or flocky. *Lee.*
- TO-MORROW**, *n.* [*to and morrow.*] The day after the present. *Franklin.*
- TOMPION**, *n.* [*Fr. tampon.*] The stopper of a cannon. See **TAMPION**.
- TOMRIG**, *n.* A rude, wild, wanton girl; a tomboy. *Dennis*
- TOMTIT**, *n.* A little bird, the titmouse.
- TON**, the termination of names of places, is *town*.
- TON**, *n.* [*Fr.*] The prevailing fashion.
- TON**, (*ton*) *n.* [*Sax. tunna*; *Fr. tonne*; *Sp. tonel.*] The weight of twenty hundred gross. See **TUN**.
- TOINE**, *n.* [*Fr. ton*; *Sp. tono*; *It. tuono*; *Sw. G. ton*; *D. toon*; *Dan. tone*; *L. tonus.*] 1. Sound, or a modification of sound; any impulse or vibration of the air which is perceptible by the ear. 2. Accent; or, rather, a particular inflection of the voice, adapted to express emotion or passion; a rhetorical sense of the word. *E. Porter.* 3. A whining sound; a whine; a kind of moribund strain of voice. 4. An affected sound in speaking.—5. In music an interval of sound; as, the difference between the diatone and diatessaron is a *tone*. 6. The tone of an instrument is its peculiar sound with regard to softness, evenness and the like.—7. In medicine, that state of organization in a body, in which the animal functions are healthy and performed with due vigor.
- TOINE**, *v. t.* 1. To utter with an affected tone. 2. To *tune*. See **TUNE**.
- TONED**, *a.* Having a tone; used in composition.
- TOINELESS**, *a.* Having no tone; unmusical. *Enrich.*
- TONEL-SYL-LABLE**, *n.* An accented syllable. *M. Smart.*
- †**TONG**, *n.* [See **TONGS**.] The catch of a buckie. [*See TONGUE.*] *Spenser.*
- TONGS**, *n. plu.* [*Sax., Dan., D. tang*; *G. zange*; *Sw. tang*; *Ice. taung.*] An instrument of metal, consisting of two parts or long shafts joined at one end, used for landing things, particularly fire or heated metals.
- TONGUE**, (*tung*) *n.* [*Sax. tung, tunga*; *Goth. tunga*; *Sw. tunga*; *Dan. tunge*; *D. tong.*] 1. In man, the instrument of taste, and the chief instrument of speech; and, in other animals, the instrument of taste. 2. Speech; discourse; sometimes, fluency of speech. 3. The power of articulate utterance; speech. 4. Speech, as well or ill-used; mode of speaking. 5. A language; the whole set of words used by a particular nation. 6. Speech; words or declarations only. 7. A nation, as distinguished by their language. 8. A point; a projection. 9. A point, or long, narrow strip of land, projecting from the main into a sea or a lake. 10. The taper part of any thing; in the rigging of a ship, a short piece of rope spliced into the upper part of standing back-stays, &c. to the size of the mast-head.—To hold the tongue, to be silent. *Addison.*
- TONGUE**, (*tung*) *v. t.* To chide; to scold.
- TONGUE**, *v. i.* To talk; to prate. *Shak.*
- TONGUED**, *a.* Having a tongue. *Dante.*
- TONGUE-GRAFTING**, *n.* A mode of grafting by inserting the end of a cion in a particular manner.
- TONGUELESS**, *a.* 1. Having no tongue. 2. Speechless. 3. Unnamed; [*obs.*]
- †**TONGUE-PAD**, *n.* A great talker. *Tuller.*
- TONGUE-SHAPED**, *a.* In botany, a tongue-shaped leaf is linear and fleshy, blunt at the end, convex underneath, and having usually a cartilaginous border.
- TONGUE-TIE**, *v. t.* To deprive of speech or the power of speech, or of distinct articulation.
- TONGUE-TIED**, *a.* 1. Destitute of the power of distinct articulation; having an impediment in the speech. 2. Unable to speak freely, from whatever cause. *Shak.*
- TONIC**, *a.* [from *Gr. tonos*; *L. tonus.*] 1. Literally, increasing tension; hence, increasing strength; as, tonic

- power.—2. In *medicine*, increasing strength, or the tone of the animal system; obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions. 3. Relating to tones or sounds. 4. Extended; [obs.]
- TONIC**, *n.* 1. A medicine that increases the tone of the muscular fibre, and gives vigor and action to the system.—2. [Fr. *tonique*.] In *music*, the key-note or principal sound which generates all the rest.—3. In *music*, a certain degree of tension, or the sound produced by a vocal string in a given degree of tension.
- TONIGHT**, *n.* [to and night.] The present night, or the night after the present day.
- TONNAGE**, *n.* 1. The weight of goods carried in a boat or ship. 2. The cubical content or burthen of a ship in tons; or the amount of weight which she may carry. 3. A duty or impost on ships, estimated per ton; or a duty, toll or rate payable on goods per ton, transported on canals.
- TONSIL**, *n.* [L. *tonsilla*.] In *anatomy*, a glandular body at the passage from the mouth to the pharynx.
- TONSIL**, *a.* That may be clipped. *Mason*.
- TONSURE**, (*ton'shure*) *n.* [Fr.; L. *tonsura*.] 1. The act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the head; or the state of being shorn.—2. In the *Romish church*, *tonsure* is the first ceremony used for devoting a person to the service of God and the church.—3. In the *Romish church*, the corona or crown which priests wear as a mark of their order and of their rank in the church.
- TONTINE**, *n.* [Fr. *tonnine*.] An annuity on survivorship; or a loan raised on life-annuities, with the benefit of survivorship.
- TOPY**, *n.* A simoleon. [Ludicrous.] *Dryden*.
- TOO**, *adv.* [Sax. *to*.] 1. Over; more than enough; noting excess; as, too high. 2. Likewise; also; in addition. *Pope*. 3. Too, too, repeated, denotes excess emphatically.
- TOOK**, *pret. of take*. *Gen. v.*
- TOOL**, *n.* [Sax. *tol*.] 1. An instrument of manual operation, particularly such as is used by farmers and mechanics. 2. A person used as an instrument by another person; a word of reproach.
- TOOL**, *v. t.* To shape with a tool. *Entick*.
- † **TOOM**, *a.* Empty. *Wielke*.
- TOOT**, *v. i.* [Sax. *totian*; D. *toeten*.] 1. To stand out, or be prominent; [obs.] *Hovell*. 2. To make a particular noise with the tongue articulating with the root of the upper teeth, at the beginning and end of the sound; also, to sound a horn in a particular manner. 3. To peep; to look narrowly; [obs.] *Spenser*.
- TOOT**, *v. t.* To sound; as, to toot the horn.
- TOOTER**, *n.* One who plays upon a pipe or horn.
- TOOTH**, *n.*; *plu. TEETH*. [Sax. *toth*, *plu. teth*.] 1. A bony substance growing out of the jaws of animals, and serving as the instrument of mastication. 2. Taste; palate. *Dryden*. 3. A tine; a prong; something pointed and resembling an animal tooth; as, the tooth of a rake, a comb, a card, a harrow, a saw, or of a wheel.—*Tooth and nail*, [by biting and scratching,] with one's utmost power; by all possible means. *L'Estrange*.—*To the teeth*, in open opposition; directly to one's face.—*To cast in the teeth*, to retort reproachfully; to insult to the face.—*In spite of the teeth*, in defiance of opposition; in opposition to every effort.—*To show the teeth*, to threaten. *Young*.
- TOOTH**, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with teeth. 2. To indent; to cut into teeth; to jag. 3. To lock into each other.
- TOOTHACHE**, *n.* Pain in the teeth.
- TOOTHACHE-TREE**, *n.* A shrub. *Lee*.
- TOOTH-DRAW-ER**, *n.* [*tooth* and *draw*.] One whose business is to extract teeth with instruments.
- TOOTH-DRAW-ING**, *n.* The act of extracting a tooth; the practice of extracting teeth.
- TOOTHED**, *pp. or a.* Having teeth or jags. In *botany*, dentate; having projecting points.
- TOOTH-EDGE**, *n.* The sensation excited by grating sounds, and by the touch of certain substances.
- † **TOOTHFUL**, *a.* Palatable.
- TOOTHLESS**, *a.* Having no teeth. *Dryden*.
- TOOTHLET-FED**, *a.* In *botany*, denticulate; having very small teeth or notches, as a leaf. *Martyn*.
- TOOTH-PICK**, *n.* An instrument for cleaning the **TOOTH-PICK-ER**, } teeth of substances lodged between them.
- TOOTH-SOME**, *a.* Palatable; grateful to the taste. *Carew*.
- TOOTH-SOME-NESS**, *n.* Pleasantness to the taste.
- TOOTH-WORT**, *n.* A plant. *Cyc*.
- TOOTHY**, *a.* Toothed; having teeth. *Croall*.
- TOOTHING**, *ppr.* Sounding in a particular manner.
- TOP**, *n.* [Sax. D. Dan. *top*; Sw. *topp*.] 1. The highest part of any thing; the upper end, edge or extremity. 2. Surface; upper side. 3. The highest place. 4. The highest person; the chief. 5. The utmost degree. 6. The highest rank. 7. The crown or upper surface of the head. 8. The hair on the crown of the head; the forelock. *Shak*. 9. The head of a plant. *Watts*. 10. [G. *topf*.] An inverted conoid which children play with by whirling it on its point, continuing the motion with a whip.—11. In *ship-building*, a sort of platform, surrounding the head of the lower mast and projecting on all sides.
- TOP-AR-MOR**, *n.* In *ships*, a railing on the top, supported by stanchions and equipped with netting.
- TOP-BLOCK**, *n.* In *ships*, a block hung to an eye-bolt in the cap, used in swaying and lowering the top-mast.
- TOP-CHAIN**, *n.* In *ships*, a chain to sling the lower yards in time of action, to prevent their falling when the ropes, by which they are hung, are shot away.
- TOP-CLOTH**, *n.* In *ships*, a piece of canvas used to cover the hammocks which are lashed to the top in action.
- TOP-DRAIN-ING**, *n.* The act or practice of draining the surface of land.
- TOP-DRESS-ING**, *n.* A dressing of manure laid on the surface of land. *Coc*.
- TOP-FILL**, *a.* Full to the brim. *Watts*.
- TOP-GALLANT**, *a.* 1. See **TOP-SAIL**. 2. Highest; elevated; splendid.
- TOP-HEAV-Y**, (*top'-hev-y*) *a.* [*top* and *heavy*.] Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower. *Wotton*.
- TOP-KNOT**, *n.* [*top* and *knot*.] A knot worn by females on the top of the head.
- TOPLESS**, *a.* Having no top; as, a *topless* height.
- TOP-MAN**, *n.* 1. The man who stands above, in *sawing*.—2. In *ships*, a man standing in the top.
- TOP-MAST**, *n.* In *ships*, the second mast, or that which is next above the lower mast. Above it is the top-gallant-mast.
- TOP-MOST**, *a.* [*top* and *most*.] Highest; uppermost.
- TOP-PROUD**, *a.* Proud to the highest degree. *Shak*.
- TOP-ROPE**, *n.* A rope to sway up a top-mast, &c.
- TOP-SAIL**, *n.* A sail extended across the top-mast, above which is the top-gallant-sail.
- TOP-SHAPED**, *a.* In *botany*, turbinate.
- TOP-SOIL-ING**, *n.* The act or art of taking off the top-soil of land, before a canal is begun.
- TOP-STONE**, *n.* A stone that is placed on the top, or which forms the top.
- TOP-TACKLE**, *n.* A large tackle hooked to the lower end of the top-mast top-rope and to the deck.
- TOP**, *v. i.* 1. To rise aloft; to be eminent. 2. To predominate. 3. To excel; to rise above others.
- TOP**, *v. t.* 1. To cover on the top; to tip; to cap. 2. To rise above. 3. To outgo; to surpass. 4. To crop; to take off the top or upper part. 5. To rise to the top of. 6. To perform eminently; [obs.]
- TÖPAN**, *n.* A name of the horned Indian raven.
- TÖPARÉH**, *n.* [Gr. *τοπος*, place, and *αρχος*, a chief.] The principal man in a place or country.
- TÖPAR-CHY**, *n.* A little state, consisting of a few cities or towns; a petty country governed by a toparch.
- TÖPAZ**, *n.* [Gr. *τοπαζ*.] A mineral, said to be so called from *Topazos*, a small isle in the Arabic gulf.
- TO-PAZ-O-LITE**, *n.* A variety of precious garnet, of a topaz-yellow color, or an olive-green. *Ure*.
- TOPE**, *n.* A fish of the shark kind. *Cyc*.
- TOPE**, *v. i.* [Fr. *topeur*.] To drink hard; to drink strong or spirituous liquors to excess. *Dugden*.
- TÖPER**, *n.* One who drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot.
- TÖPET**, *n.* A small bird, the crested tit-mouse.
- TÖPH**, or **TÖPHIN**, *n.* A kind of sandstone.
- TÖPHACEOUS**, *a.* Gritty; sandy; rough; stony.
- TÖPHET**, *n.* [Heb. *ṭophet*, a drum.] Hell; so called from a place east of Jerusalem, where children were burnt to Moloch, and where drums were used to drown their cries.
- TÖPHI**, *n.* Ducksten; a stone formed by earthy depositions; called, also, *tufo* or *trass*.
- TÖPI-A-RY**, *a.* [L. *topiarius*.] Shaped by cutting.
- TÖPÍE**, *n.* [Gr. *τοπος*; L. *topicus*, *topica*.] 1. Any subject of discourse or argument.—2. In *rhetoric*, a probable argument drawn from the several circumstances and places of a fact. 3. Principle of persuasion.—4. In *medicine*, an external remedy; a remedy to be applied outwardly to a particular part of the body, as a plaster.
- TÖPÍE**, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to a place; limited; local.
- TÖPI-CAL**, } 2. Pertaining to a topic or subject of discourse; or to a general head.
- TÖPI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* 1. Locally; with limitation to a part. 2. With application to a particular part.
- TÖP-GRA-PHER**, *n.* One who describes a particular place, town, city or tract of land.
- TÖP-O-GRAPHÍE**, } *a.* Pertaining to topography; de-
- TÖP-O-GRAPHÍ-CAL**, } scriptive of a place.
- TÖP-O-GRAPHÍ-CAL-LY**, } *adv.* In the manner of topography.
- TÖP-GRA-PHY**, *n.* [Gr. *τοπος* and *γραφειν*.] The description of a particular place, city, town, manor, parish or tract of land.
- TÖPPED**, or **TÖPT**, *pp. or a.* Covered on the top; capped surpassed; cropped; having the top cut off.

- TOPPING**, *ppr.* 1 Covering the top; capping; surpassing; cropping; lopping. 2. *a.* Fine; gallant. *Johnson.*
3. Proud; assuming superiority. [*New England.*]
- TOPPING**, *n.* In *seamen's language*, the act of pulling one extremity of a yard higher than the other.
- TOPPING-LIFT**, *n.* A large, strong tackle employed to suspend or *top* the outer end of a gaff, or of the boom of a main-sail, in a brig or schooner.
- TOPPING-LY**, *adv.* Proudly; with airs of disdain. [*Low.*]
- TOP-PILE**, *n. i.* To fall forward; to pitch or tumble down.
- TOPPLE**, *v. t.* To throw down. *Shak.*
- TOPPLING**, *ppr.* Falling forward.
- TOPSY-TURVY**, *adv.* In an inverted posture; with the top or head downwards. *South.*
- TÔQUE**, (tôk) } *n.* [Fr. a cap.] A kind of bonnet or
TO-QÛÊT, (to-kâ) } head-dress for women.
- TOR**, *n.* [Sax. *tor*; *l. turris.*] A tower; a turret; also, a high, pointed hill; used in names.
- TORCH**, *n.* [It. *torcia*; Sp. *antorcha*; Fr. *torche*; D. *toorts.*] A light or luminary formed of some combustible substance, as of resinous wood or of candles.
- TORCH-BEARER**, *n.* [*torch* and *bear.*] One whose office is to carry a torch. *Sidney.*
- † **TORCHER**, *n.* One that gives light. *Shak.*
- TORCH-LIGHT**, *n.* 1 The light of a torch or of torches.
2. A light kindled to supply the want of the sun.
- TORCH-THIS-TLE**, *n.* A plant of the genus *cactus*
- TORCH-WORT**, *n.* A plant. *More.*
- TORRE**, *pret. of tear*; as, he *torre* his robe.
- TORRE**, *n.* [perhaps from *tear.*] The dead grass that remains on mowing land in winter and spring.
- TORRE**, *n.* [L. *torus.*] In *architecture*, a large, round molding on the base of a column. *Cyc.*
- TO-REU-MA-TOG RA-PHY**, *n.* [Gr. *τορευμα* and *γραφη.*] A description of ancient sculptures and basso-relievos.
- TORMENT**, *n.* [Fr. *tourment*; L. *tormentum*; It., Sp. *tormento.*] 1. Extreme pain; anguish; the utmost degree of misery, either of body or mind. 2. That which gives pain, vexation or misery. 3. An engine for casting stones.
- TORMENT**, *v. t.* 1. To put to extreme pain or anguish; to inflict excruciating pain and misery, either of body or mind. 2. To pain; to distress. 3. To tease; to vex; to harass. 4. To put into great agitation; [unusual.]
- TORMENTED**, *pp.* Pained to extremity; teased.
- TORMENTIL**, *n.* [Fr. *tormentille*; It. *tormentilla.*] A genus of plants, the septfoil. *Cyc.*
- TORMENTING**, *ppr.* Paining to an extreme degree; inflicting severe distress and anguish; teasing.
- TORMENTING**, *n.* In *agriculture*, an imperfect sort of horse-hoeing. *Cyc.*
- TORMENTOR**, *n.* 1. He or that which torments; one who inflicts penal anguish or tortures.—2. In *agriculture*, an instrument for reducing a stiff soil.
- TORN**, *pp.* of *tear.* *Ex. xxii.*
- TORNADO**, *n.* [Sp., Port. *torrada.*] A violent gust of wind, or a tempest, distinguished by a whirling motion.
- TOROUS**, *a.* [L. *torosus.*] In *botany*, protuberant; swelling in knobs, like the veins and muscles. *Martyn.*
- TORPEDO**, *n.* [L.] The cramp-fish or electric ray.
- TORPEMENT**, *a.* [L. *torpens*, *torpeo.*] Numbness; torpid; having no motion or activity; incapable of motion.
- TORPENT**, *n.* In *medicine*, that which diminishes the exertion of the irritative motions. *Darwin.*
- TORPESCENCE**, *n.* A state of insensibility; torpidness; numbness; stupidity.
- TORPESCENT**, *a.* [L. *torpescens.*] Becoming torpid.
- TORPID**, *a.* [L. *torpidus.*] 1. Having lost motion or the power of exertion and feeling; numb. 2. Dull; stupid; sluggish; inactive.
- TORPIDITY**, *n.* Torpidness.
- TORPIDNESS**, } *n.* 1. The state of being torpid; numb-
TORPIDITUDE, } ness. *Torpidness* may amount to total insensibility or loss of sensation. 2. Dullness; inactivity; sluggishness; stupidity.
- TORPOR**, *n.* [L.] 1. Numbness; inactivity; loss of motion, or of the power of motion. 2. Dullness; laziness; sluggishness; stupidity.
- TORPORIFIC**, *a.* [L. *torpor* and *facio.*] Tending to produce torpor.
- TORREFACTION**, *n.* [Fr.; L. *torrefacio.*] 1. The operation of drying by a fire.—2. In *metallurgy*, the operation of roasting ores.—3. In *pharmacy*, the drying or roasting of drugs on a metalline plate, placed over or before coals of fire, till they become friable to the fingers.
- TORREFIED**, *pp.* Dried; roasted; scorched.
- TORREFY**, *v. t.* [L. *torrefacio*; Fr. *torrefier.*] 1. To dry by a fire. *Brown.*—2. In *metallurgy*, to roast or scorch, as metallic ores.—3. In *pharmacy*, to dry or parch, as drugs, on a metalline plate till they are friable, or are reduced to any state desired.
- TORREFYING**, *ppr.* Drying by a fire; roasting.
- TORRENT**, *n.* [L. *torrens.*] 1. A violent rushing stream of water or other fluid; a stream suddenly raised and running rapidly, as down a precipice. 2. A violent or rapid stream; a strong current.
- TORRENT**, *a.* Rolling or rushing in a rapid stream.
- TORRI-CELLI-AN**, *a.* Pertaining to Torricelli.
- TORRID**, *a.* [L. *torridus.*] 1. Parched; dried with heat. 2. Violently hot; burning or parching.
- TORRIDNESS**, *n.* The state of being very hot or parched.
- TORSE**, *n.* [Fr. *torse*; L. *tortus.*] In *heraldry*, a wreath.
- TORSEL**, *n.* Any thing in a twisted form. *Milton.*
- TORSION**, *n.* [L. *torsio.*] The act of turning or twisting.—*Torsion balance*, an instrument for estimating very minute forces.
- TORSO**, *n.* [It.] The trunk of a statue, mutilated of head and limbs; as, the *torso* of Hercules.
- TORTEN**, *n.* An iron ore of a bright bluish-black, &c.
- TORT**, *n.* [Fr.; *l. tortus.*] 1. In *law*, any wrong or injury. 2. Mischief; calamity. *Spenser.*
- TORTLE**, } *a.* [L. *tortilis.*] Twisted; wreathed; coiled
TORTILL, } In *botany*, coiled like a rope.
- † **TORTION**, *n.* [L. *tortus.*] Torment; pain. *Bacon.*
- TORTIOUS**, *a.* 1. Injurious; done by wrong.—2. In *law*,—implying tort, or injury for which the law gives damages.
- TORTIVE**, *a.* [L. *tortus.*] Twisted; wreathed. *Shak.*
- TORTOISE**, (tortis) *n.* [L. *tortus.*] 1. An animal of the genus *testudo*, covered with a shell or crust.—2. In the *military art*, a defense used by the ancients, formed by the troops arranging themselves in close order and placing their bucklers over their heads, making a cover resembling a tortoise-shell.
- TORTOISE-SHELL**, *n.* The shell or rather scales of the tortoise, used in inlaying and in various manufactures.
- TORT-UOS-ITY**, *n.* [from *tortuosus.*] The state of being twisted or wreathed; wreath; flexure.
- TORTUOUS**, *a.* [L. *tortuosus*; Fr. *tortueux.*] 1. Twisted; wreathed; winding. 2. Tortious; [obs.] *Spenser.*
- TORTUOUSNESS**, *n.* The state of being twisted.
- TORTURE**, *n.* [Fr. *torture*; It., Sp. *tortura.*] 1. Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; pang; agony; torment. 2. Severe pain inflicted judicially, either as a punishment for a crime, or for the purpose of extorting a confession from an accused person.
- TORTURE**, *v. t.* 1. To pain to extremity; to torment. 2. To punish with torture; to put to the rack. 3. To vex; to harass. 4. To keep on the stretch, as a law [obs.]
- TORTURED**, *pp.* Tormented; stretched on the wheel.
- TORTURER**, *n.* One who tortures; a tormentor.
- TORTURING**, *ppr.* Tormenting; stretching on the rack.
- TORTURING-LY**, *adv.* So as to torture or torment.
- Beaumont.*
- † **TORTUROUS**, *a.* Tormenting. *More.*
- TORULOSE**, *a.* In *botany*, swelling a little. *Martyn.*
- TÖRUS**, *n.* A molding. *See TORRE.*
- TORVITY**, *n.* [L. *torvitas.*] Sourness or severity of countenance.
- TORVOUS**, *a.* [L. *torvus.*] Sour of aspect; stern; of a severe countenance. *Derham.*
- TÖRY**, *n.* [said to be an Irish word, denoting a robber.] The name given to an adherent to the ancient constitution of England and to the ecclesiastical hierarchy.—In *America*, during the revolution, those who opposed the war, and favored the claims of Great Britain, were called *tories*.
- TÖRYISM**, *n.* The principles of the *tories*.
- TÖSE**, *v. t.* To tease wool. [Not in use, or local.]
- TÖSS**, *v. t.*: *pret.* and *pp.* *tossed*, or *tost.* [W. *tosia.*] 1. To throw with the hand; particularly, to throw with the palm of the hand upward, or to throw upward. 2. To throw with violence. 3. To lift or to throw up with a sudden or violent motion. 4. To cause to rise and fall. 5. To move one way and the other. *Prov. xxi. 6.* To up-tate; to make restless. 7. To keep in play; to tumble over.
- TÖSS**, *v. i.* 1. To fling; to roll and tumble; to writhe; to be in violent commotion. 2. To be tossed.—*To toss up*, to throw a coin into the air and wager on what side it will fall.
- TÖSS**, *n.* 1. A throwing upward or with a jerk; the act of tossing. 2. A throwing up of the head; a particular manner of raising the head with a jerk.
- TÖSSED**, *pp.* Thrown upward suddenly or with a jerk made to rise and fall suddenly.
- TÖSSEL**. *See TASSEL.*
- TÖSSER**, *n.* One who tosses.
- TÖSSING**, *ppr.* Throwing upward with a jerk.
- TÖSSING**, *n.* The act of throwing upward; a rising and falling suddenly; a rolling and tumbling. *Milton.*
- TÖSS-PÖT**, *n.* A toper; one given to strong drink.
- TÖST**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *toss.* *Milton.*
- TÖTAL**, *a.* [Fr.; L. *totalis.*] 1. Whole; full; complete. 2. Whole; not divided. *Milton.*
- TÖTAL**, *n.* The whole; the whole sum or amount.
- TÖTALITY**, *n.* [Fr. *totalité.*] The whole sum; whole quantity or amount.

FOTAL-LY, *adv.* Wholly; entirely; fully; completely.
TOTAL-NESS, *n.* Entireness.
TOTE, *v. t.* To carry or convey. *A word used in slave-holding countries; said to have been introduced by the blacks.*
TOTTER, *v. i.* 1. To shake so as to threaten a fall; to vacillate. 2. To shake; to reel; to lean. *Dryden.*
TOTTER-ING, *ppr.* Shaking, as threatening a fall; vacillating; reeling; inclining.
†TOTTER-Y, *a.* Shaking; trembling or vacillating as if about to fall; unsteady.
TOUCAN, *n.* A fowl of the genus *ramphastos*.
TOUCH, (*tuch*) *v. t.* [Fr. *toucher*; Arm. *touicha*, *touchan*, or *touchain*; Goth. *tekan*, *attekan*; G. *ticken*; D. *teken*; Sp., Port. *tocar*; It. *toccare*.] 1. To come in contact with; to hit or strike against. 2. To perceive by the sense of feeling. 3. To come to; to reach; to attain to. 4. To try, as gold with a stone. 5. To relate to; to concern; [*nearly obs.*] 6. To handle slightly. 7. To meddle with. 8. To affect. 9. To move; to soften; to melt. 10. To mark or delineate slightly. 11. To infect; [*l. u.*] 12. To make an impression on. 13. To strike, as an instrument of music; to play on. 14. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly. 15. To treat slightly. 16. To afflict or distress. *Gen. xxvii.*—To touch up, to repair; or to improve by slight touches or emendations.—To touch the wind, in *seamen's language*, is to keep the ship as near the wind as possible.
TOUCH, (*tuch*) *v. i.* 1. To be in contact with; to be in a state of junction, so that no space is between. 2. To fasten on; to take effect on. 3. To treat of slightly in discourse.—To touch at, to come or go to, without stay.—To touch on or upon, to mention slightly. *Addison.*
TOUCH, (*tuch*) *n.* 1. Contact; the hitting of two bodies; the junction of two bodies at the surface, so that there is no space between them. 2. The sense of feeling; one of the five senses. 3. The act of touching. 4. The state of being touched. 5. Examination by a stone. 6. Test; that by which any thing is examined. 7. Proof; tried qualities. 8. Single act of a pencil on a picture. 9. Feature; lineament. 10. Act of the hand on a musical instrument. 11. Power of exciting the affections. 12. Something of passion or affection. 13. Particular application of any thing to a person; [*obs.*] 14. A stroke. 15. Animadversion; censure; reproof. 16. Exact performance of agreement; [*obs.*] 17. A small quantity intermixed. 18. A hint; suggestion; slight notice. 19. A cant word for a slight essay; [*obs.*]—20. In *music*, the resistance of the keys of an instrument to the fingers.—21. In *music*, an organ is said to have a good touch or stop, when the keys close well.—22. In *ship-building*, touch is the broadest part of a plank worked top and butt; or the middle of a plank worked anchor-stock fashion; also, the angles of the stern timbers at the counters.
TOUCH-A-BLE, (*tuch'a-bl*) *a.* That may be touched; tangible.
TOUCH-HOLE, (*tuch'hole*) *n.* [*touch* and *hole*.] The vent of a cannon or other species of fire-arms, by which fire is communicated to the powder of the charge.
TOUCHI-LY, (*tuch'e-ly*) *adv.* With irritation; with peevishness. *Waterhouse.*
TOUCHI-NESS, (*tuch'e-nes*) *n.* [*from touchy*.] Peevishness; irritability; irascibility. *King Charles.*
TOUCHING, (*tuch'ing*) *ppr.* 1. Coming in contact with; hitting; striking; affecting. 2. Concerning; relating to; with respect to. 3. *a.* Affecting; moving; pathetic.
TOUCHING, (*tuch'ing*) *n.* Touch; the sense of feeling.
TOUCHING-LY, (*tuch'ing-ly*) *adv.* In a manner to move the passions; feelingly. *Garth.*
TOUCH-ME-NOT, *n.* A plant of the genus *impatiens*, and another of the genus *momordica*.
TOUCH-NEE-DLE, (*tuch'nee-dl*) *n.* *Touch-needles* are small bars of gold, silver and copper, each pure and in all proportions, prepared for trying gold and silver by the touchstone, by comparison with the mark they leave upon it.
TOUCHSTONE, (*tuch'stone*) *n.* 1. A stone by which metals are examined; a black, smooth, glossy stone. 2. Any test or criterion by which the qualities of a thing are tried.—*Irish touchstone* is the basalt, the stone which composes the Giant's causey.
TOUCH-WOOD, *n.* [*touch* and *wood*.] Decayed wood; used like a match for taking fire from a spark. *Howell.*
TOUCHY, (*tuch'y*) *a.* [*vulgarly touchy*.] Peevish; irritable; irascible; apt to take fire. [*Not elegant.*] *Arbutnot.*
TOUGH, (*tuf*) *a.* [*Sax. toh*.] 1. Having the quality of flexibility without brittleness; yielding to force without breaking. 2. Firm; strong; not easily broken; able to endure hardship. 3. Not easily separated; viscous; clammy; tenacious;ropy. 4. Stiff; not flexible.
TOUGHEN, (*tuf'en*) *v. t.* To grow tough. *Mortimer.*
TOUGHEN, (*tuf'en*) *v. t.* To make tough.
TOUGHLY, (*tuf'ly*) *adv.* In a tough manner.
TOUGHNESS, (*tuf'nes*) *n.* 1. The quality of a substance

which renders it in some degree flexible, without brittleness or liability to fracture; flexibility with a firm adhesion of parts. 2. Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness. 3. Firmness; strength of constitution or texture.
TOU-PEE, } *n.* [*Fr. toupet*.] A little tuft; a curl or artificial lock of hair.
***TOU-PET**, }
TOUR, (*toor*) *n.* [*Fr. tour*; D. *toer*.] 1. Literally, a going round; hence, a journey in a circuit. 2. A turn; a revolution; [*obs.*] 3. A turn; as, a *tour* of duty. 4. A tress or circular border of hair on the head, worn sometimes by both sexes. 5. A tower; [*obs.*]
TOURIST, (*toor'ist*) *n.* One who makes a tour, or performs a journey in a circuit.
TOURMALIN, } *n.* In *mineralogy*, a silicious stone.
TURMALIN, }
TOURN, *n.* The sheriff's turn or court; also, a spinning-wheel. [*Not American.*]
***TOURN'A-MENT**, (*turn'a-ment*) *n.* [*from Fr. tourner*.] A martial sport or exercise formerly performed by cavaliers to show their address and bravery.
TOURNE-QUET, (*turn'e-quet*) *n.* [*Fr.*] A surgical instrument or bandage which is strained or relaxed with a screw, and used to check hemorrhages.
***TOURN'EY**, (*turn'y*) *n.* A tournament.
***TOURN'EY**, (*turn'y*) *v. i.* To tilt; to perform tournaments.
TOUSE, *v. t.* [*G. zausen*.] To pull; to haul; to tear. [*Hence Touser.*] *Spenser.*
TOUSLE, } *v. t.* The same as *touse*; to put into disorder;
TOUSLE, }
TOUT, *v. i.* To tout, which see.
TOW, *v. t.* [*Sax. teogan, teon*; Fr. *tourer*.] To drag, as a boat or ship, through the water by means of a rope.
TOW, *n.* [*Sax. tose*; Fr. *étoupe*; L. *stupa*.] The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp, separated from the finer part by the hatchel or swingle.
TOWAGE, *n.* 1. The act of towing. 2. The price paid for towing. *Walsh.*
***TOWARD**, or ***TOWARDS**, *prep.* [*Sax. toward*; *to* and *ward*.] 1. In the direction to. 2. With direction to, in a moral sense; with respect to; regarding. 3. With ideal tendency to. 4. Nearly.
***TOWARD**, or **TOWARDS**, *adv.* Near at hand; in a state of preparation.
***TOWARD**, *a.* Ready to do or learn; not froward; apt.
***TOWARD-LI-NESS**, *n.* [*from towardly*.] Readiness to do or learn; aptness; docility. *Raleigh.*
***TOWARD-LY**, *a.* Ready to do or learn; apt; docile; tractable; compliant with duty. *Bacon.*
***TOWARD-NESS**, *n.* Docility; towardliness. *South.*
TOWEL, *n.* [*Fr. touaille*; Gaelic, *tubait*.] A cloth used for wiping the hands and for other things.
TOWER, *n.* [*Sax. tor, tirre*; Ir. *tor*; Fr., Arm. *tour*; Sp., It., Port. *torre*; W. *terr*.] 1. A building, either round or square, raised to a considerable elevation and consisting of several stories. 2. A citadel; a fortress. *Ps. lxi.* 3. A high head-dress. 4. High flight; elevation.
TOWER, *v. i.* To rise and fly high; to soar; to be lofty.
TOWERED, *a.* Adorned or defended by towers. *Milton.*
TOWER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Rising aloft; mounting high; soaring. 2. *a.* Very high; elevated.
TOWER-MUS-TARD, *n.* A plant. *Lee.*
TOWER-Y, *a.* Having towers; adorned or defended by towers.
TOWING, *ppr.* Drawing on water, as a boat.
TOWING-PATH, *n.* A path used by men or horses that tow boats.
TOW-LINE, *n.* A small hawser, used to tow a ship, &c.
TOWN, *n.* [*Sax. tun*; W. *din, dinas*; Gaelic, *dun*.] 1. Originally, a walled or fortified place; a collection of houses inclosed with walls, hedges or pickets for safety. 2. Any collection of houses, larger than a village.—3. In *England*, any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or the see of a bishop. 4. The inhabitants of a town.—5. In *popular usage*, in *America*, a township; the whole territory within certain limits.—6. In *England*, the court end of London. *Pope.* 7. The inhabitants of the metropolis. *Pope.* 8. The metropolis.
TOWN-CLERK, *n.* An officer who keeps the records of a town, and enters all its official proceedings.
TOWN-CRIER, *n.* [*town* and *cry*.] A public crier; one who makes proclamation. *Shak.*
TOWN-HOUSE, *n.* 1. The house where the public business of the town is transacted by the inhabitants in legal meeting. *À New England.* 2. A house in town, in opposition to a house in the country.
TOWNISH, *a.* Pertaining to the inhabitants of a town; like the town.
TOWNLESS, *a.* Having no town. *Howell.*
TOWNSHIP, *n.* The district or territory of a town.
TOWNS'MAN, *n.* 1. An inhabitant of a place; or one of the same town with another. 2. A selectman.

- TOWN-TALK**, *n.* [*town* and *talk*.] The common talk of a place, or the subject of common conversation.
- TOW-ROPE**, *n.* Any rope used in towing ships or boats.
- TOWSER**, *n.* [from *touse*.] The name of a dog.
- TOXIC-AL**, *a.* [*L. toxicum*.] Poisonous. [*Little used*.]
- TOXICOLOGY**, *n.* [*Gr. τοξικον* and *λογος*.] A discourse on poisons; or the doctrine of poisons.
- TOY**, *n.* [*qu. D. tooi*.] 1. A plaything for children; a bauble. 2. A trifle; a thing for amusement, but of no real value. 3. An article of trade of little value. 4. Matter of no importance. 5. Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion. 6. Amorous dalliance; play; sport. 7. An old story; a silly tale. 8. Slight representation. 9. Wild fancy; odd conceit.
- TOY**, *v. i.* [*Dan. tōver*; *Sw. tōsea*.] To dally amorously; to trifle; to play.
- † **TOY**, *v. t.* To treat foolishly. *Dering*.
- TOYER**, *n.* One who toys; one who is full of trifling tricks.
- TOYFUL**, *a.* Full of trifling play. *Donne*.
- TOYING**, *ppr.* Dallying; trifling.
- TOYISH**, *a.* Trifling; wanton. *Crowley*.
- TOYISHNESS**, *n.* Disposition to dalliance or trifling.
- TOYMAN**, *n.* [*toy* and *man*.] One that deals in toys.
- TOYSHOP**, *n.* A shop where toys are sold.
- TOZE**, *v. t.* To pull by violence. See *Touse*.
- TRACE**, *n.* [*Fr. it. traccia*; *Sp. traza*.] 1. A mark left by any thing passing; a footprint; a track; a vestige. 2. Remains; a mark, impression or visible appearance of any thing left when the thing itself no longer exists.
- TRACE**, *n.* [*Fr. tirasse*.] Traces, in a harness, are the straps, chains or ropes by which a carriage or sleigh is drawn by horses. [*Locally*, these are called *tugs*; *Sax. teogan*, to draw.]
- TRACE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. tracer*; *It. tracciare*; *Sp. trazar*.] 1. To mark out; to draw or delineate with marks. 2. To follow by some mark that has been left by something which has preceded; to follow by footsteps or tracks. 3. To follow with exactness. 4. To walk over.
- TRACEABLE**, *a.* That may be traced. *Drummond*.
- TRACED**, *pp.* Marked out; delineated; followed.
- TRACER**, *n.* One that traces or follows by marks.
- TRACERY**, *n.* Ornamental stone-work. *Warton*.
- TRACHEA**, *n.* [*Low L.*] In anatomy, the windpipe.
- TRACHEAL**, *a.* Pertaining to the trachea or windpipe.
- TRACHEOCELE**, *n.* [*trachea*, and *Gr. κηλη*.] An enlargement of the thyroid gland; bronchocele or goitre.
- TRACHEOTOMY**, *n.* [*trachea*, and *Gr. τετομο*.] In surgery, the operation of making an opening into the windpipe.
- TRACHYTE**, *n.* [*Gr. τραχυς*.] A volcanic rock.
- TRACHYTIC**, *a.* Pertaining to trachyte, or consisting of it.
- TRACING**, *ppr.* [from *trace*.] Marking out; drawing in lines; following by marks or footsteps.
- TRACKING**, *n.* Course; regular track or path. *Davies*.
- TRACK**, *n.* [*It. traccia*; *Sp. traza*; *Fr. trace*.] 1. A mark left by something that has passed along. 2. A mark or impression left by the foot, either of man or beast. 3. A road; a beaten path. 4. Course; way.
- TRACK**, *v. t.* 1. To follow when guided by a trace, or by the footsteps, or marks of the feet. 2. To tow; to draw a boat on the water in a canal.
- TRACKED**, *pp.* Followed by the footsteps.
- TRACKING**, *ppr.* Following by the impression of the feet; drawing a boat, towing.
- TRACKLESS**, *a.* Having no track; marked by no footsteps; untrodden; as, a trackless desert.
- TRACKROAD**, *n.* [*track* and *road*.] A towing-path.
- TRACKSCOUT**, *n.* [*track*, and *D. schuit*.] A boat employed on the canals in Holland, usually drawn by a horse.
- TRACT**, *n.* [*L. tractus*; *It. tratto*; *Fr. trait*; from *L. + trahere*.] 1. Something drawn out or extended. 2. A region, or quantity of land or water, of indefinite extent. 3. A treatise; a written discourse or dissertation of indefinite length, but generally not of great extent.—4. In hunting, the trace or footing of a wild beast. 5. Treatment; exposition; [*obs.*] 6. Track; [*obs.*] 7. Continuity or extension of any thing; [*obs.*] 8. Continued or protracted duration; length; extent.
- TRACT**, *v. t.* To trace out; to draw out.
- TRACTABILITY**, *n.* The quality or state of being tractable or docile; docility; tractableness.
- TRACTABLE**, *a.* [*L. tractabilis*; *Fr. tractable*.] 1. That may be easily led, taught or managed; docile; manageable; governable. 2. Palpable; such as may be handled.
- TRACTABLENESS**, *n.* The state or quality of being tractable or manageable; docility. *Locke*.
- TRACTABLY**, *adv.* In a tractable manner; with ready compliance.
- † **TRACTATE**, *n.* [*L. tractatus*.] A treatise; a tract.
- TRACTATION**, *n.* [*L. tractatio*.] Treatment or handling of a subject; discussion. *Bp. Hall*.
- TRACTATRIX**, *n.* In geometry, a curve line.
- TRACTILE**, *a.* [*L. tractus*.] Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile. *Bacon*.
- TRACTILITY**, *n.* The quality of being tractile; ductility. *Derham*.
- TRACTION**, *n.* [*L. tractus*.] 1. The act of drawing, or state of being drawn. 2. Attraction; a drawing towards.
- TRACTOR**, *n.* That which draws, or is used for drawing. *Journal of Science*.
- TRADE**, *n.* [*Sp., Port. trato*; *It. tratta*.] 1. The act or business of exchanging commodities by barter; or the business of buying and selling for money; commerce; traffick; barter. 2. The business which a person has learned, and which he carries on for procuring subsistence or for profit; occupation; particularly, mechanical employment. 3. Business pursued; occupation; in contempt. 4. Instruments of any occupation. 5. Employment not manual; habitual exercise. 6. Custom; habit; standing practice. 7. Men engaged in the same occupation; these booksellers speak of the customs of the trade.
- TRADE**, *v. i.* 1. To barter, or to buy and sell; to deal in the exchange, purchase or sale of goods, wares and merchandise, or any thing else; to traffick; to carry on commerce as a business. 2. To buy and sell or exchange property in a single instance. 3. To act merely for money. 4. To have a trade wind; [*unusual*.]
- TRADE**, *v. t.* To sell or exchange in commerce.
- † **TRADED**, *a.* Versed; practiced. *Shak*.
- TRADEFULL**, *a.* Commercial; busy in traffick. *Spenser*.
- TRADEER**, *n.* One engaged in trade or commerce; a dealer in buying and selling or barter.
- † **TRADESFOLK**, *n.* People employed in trade. *Script*.
- TRADESMAN**, *n.* [*trade* and *man*.] A shopkeeper.
- TRADEWIND**, *n.* A wind that favors trade. A trade-wind is a wind that blows constantly in the same direction, or a wind that blows for a number of months in one direction, and then, changing, blows as long in the opposite direction. These winds, in the East Indies, are called *monsoons*, which are periodical.
- TRADING**, *ppr.* 1. Trafficking; exchanging commodities by barter, or buying and selling them. 2. *a.* Carrying on commerce.
- TRADING**, *n.* The act or business of carrying on commerce.
- TRADITION**, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. traditio*.] 1. Delivery; the act of delivering into the hands of another. 2. The delivery of opinions, doctrines, practices, rites and customs from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity. 3. That which is handed down from age to age by oral communication.
- TRADITIONAL**, or **TRADITIONARY**, *a.* 1. Delivered orally from father to son; communicated from ancestors to descendants by word only; transmitted from age to age without writing. 2. Observant of traditions. [*obs.*]
- TRADITIONALLY**, *adv.* By transmission from father to son, or from age to age.
- TRADITIONARY**, *n.* Among the *Jews*, one who acknowledges the authority of traditions, and explains the Scriptures by them.
- TRADITIONER**, *n.* One who adheres to traditions.
- TRADITIONIST**, *n.* *Gregory*.
- TRADITIVE**, *a.* [*Fr.*] Transmitted or transmissible from father to son, or from age to age, by oral communication.
- TRADITOR**, *n.* [*L.*] A deliverer; a name of infamy given to Christians who delivered the Scriptures or the goods of the church to their persecutors to save their lives.
- TRA-DUCE**, *v. t.* [*L. traduco*; *Fr. traduire*.] 1. To represent as blamable; to condemn. 2. To calumniate; to vilify; to defame; wilfully to misrepresent. 3. To propagate; to continue by deriving one from another. [*obs.*]
- TRA-DUCED**, (*tra-dūst*) *pp.* Misrepresented; calumniated.
- TRA-DUCEMENT**, *n.* Misrepresentation; ill-founded censure; defamation; calumny. [*Little used*.] *Shak*.
- TRA-DUCENT**, *a.* Slandering; slanderous. *Faust*.
- TRA-DUCER**, *n.* One that traduces; a slanderer; a calumniator.
- TRA-DUCIBLE**, *a.* That may be orally derived. [*L. + trahere*.]
- TRA-DUCING**, *ppr.* Slandering; defaming; calumniating.
- TRA-DUCING-LY**, *adv.* Slanderingly; by way of dishonouring.
- † **TRA-DUCTY**, *v. t.* [*L. traduce, tractatus*.] To derive. *Fotherby*.
- TRA-DUCTION**, *n.* [*L. traductio*.] 1. Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation. 2. Tradition; transmission from one to another. [*L. + trahere*.] 3. Conveyance; transportation; act of transferring. 4. Transition.
- TRA-DUCTIVE**, *a.* Derivable; that may be derived.
- TRAFFICK**, *n.* [*Fr. trafic*; *It. traffica*.] 1. Trade; com-

erce, either by barter or by buying and selling. 2. Commodities for market.

TRAF-PICK, *v. i.* [Fr. *traficquer*; It. *traficcare*; Sp. *traficar*.] 1. To trade; to pass goods and commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money; to barter; to buy and sell wares; to carry on commerce. 2. To trade meanly or mercenarily. *Shak.*

TRAF-PICK, *v. t.* To exchange in traffic.

† **TRAF-PICK-A-BLE**, *a.* Marketable. *Bp. Hall.*

TRAF-PICK-ER, *n.* One who carries on commerce; a trader; a merchant. *Is. viii. Shak.*

TRAF-PICK-ING, *ppr.* Trading; bartering; buying and selling goods, wares and commodities.

TRAG-A-CANTH, *n.* [*L. tragacanthum*; Gr. *τραγανθα*.] 1. Goat's-thorn; a plant. 2. A gum obtained from the goat's-thorn.

TRAG-ÉDI-AN, *n.* [*L. tragœdus*.] 1. A writer of tragedy. 2. *More generally*, an actor of tragedy.

TRAG-E-DY, *n.* [Fr. *tragédie*; It. Sp. *tragedia*.] 1. A dramatic poem representing some signal action performed by illustrious persons, and generally having a fatal issue. 2. A fatal and mournful event; any event in which human lives are lost by human violence, *more particularly* by unauthorized violence.

TRAG-IC, *adj.* [*L. tragicus*; Fr. *tragique*; It. *tragico*.] 1. Pertaining to tragedy; of the nature or character of tragedy. 2. Fatal to life; mournful; sorrowful; calamitous; 3. Mournful; expressive of tragedy, the loss of life, or of sorrow.

TRAG-I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a tragical manner; with fatal issue; mournfully; sorrowfully.

TRAG-I-CAL-NESS, *n.* Fatality; mournfulness; sadness.

TRAG-I-COME-DY, *n.* [Fr. *tragi-comédie*; *tragedy* and *comedy*.] A kind of dramatic piece representing some action passed among eminent persons, the event of which is not unhappy, in which serious and comic scenes are blended.

TRAG-I-COMIC, *adj.* Pertaining to tragi-comedy; par-

TRAG-I-COMI-CAL, *adj.* taking of a mixture of grave and comic scenes.

TRAG-I-COMI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a tragi-comical manner.

TRAIL, *v. t.* [Sp. *traillar*; W. *trail*.] 1. To hunt by the track. 2. To draw along the ground. 3. To lower.—4. In *America*, to tread down grass by walking through; to lay flat.

TRAIL, *v. i.* To be drawn out in length. *Spenser.*

TRAIL, *n.* 1. Track followed by the hunter; scent left on the ground by the animal pursued. 2. Any thing drawn to length. 3. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations; a train. 4. The entrails of a fowl; *applied sometimes to those of sheep.*

TRAILED, *pp.* Hunted by the tracks; laid flat; drawn along on the ground; brought to a lower position.

TRAILING, *ppr.* Hunting by the track; drawing on the ground; treading down; laying flat.

TRAIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *trainer*; It. *trainare, tranare*.] 1. To draw along. 2. To draw; to entice; to allure. 3. To draw by artifice or stratagem. 4. To draw from act to act by persuasion or promise. 5. To exercise; to discipline; to teach and form by practice. 6. To break, tame and accustom to draw, as oxen. 7. To prepare for athletic exercises by a particular course of food and exercise.—8. In *gardening*, to lead or direct and form to a wall or espalier; to form to a proper shape by growth, lopping or pruning.—9. In *mining*, to trace a lode or any mineral appearance to its head.—*To train, or train up*, to educate; to teach; to form by instruction or practice; to bring up.

TRAIN, *n.* 1. Artifice; stratagem of enticement. 2. Something drawn along behind, the end of a gown, &c. 3. The tail of a fowl. 4. A retinue; a number of followers or attendants. 5. A series; a consecution or succession of connected things. 6. Process; regular method; course. 7. A company in order; a procession. 8. The number of beats which a watch makes in any certain time. 9. A line of gunpowder, laid to lead fire to a charge, or to a quantity intended for execution.

TRAIN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be trained. [*Little used.*]

TRAIN-BAND, *n.* [*train and band.*] A band or company of militia.—*Train-bands*, in the plural, militia.

TRAIN-BEAR-ER, *n.* One who holds up a train.

TRAINED, *pp.* Drawn; educated; formed by instruction.

TRAINER, *n.* One who trains up; an instructor. *Ash.*

TRAINING, *ppr.* Drawing; alluring; educating; teaching and forming by practice.

TRAINING, *n.* 1. The act or process of drawing or educating; education. 2. Preparation for athletic exercises. 3. In *gardening*, the operation or art of forming young trees to a wall or espalier, or of causing them to grow in a shape suitable for that end.

TRAIN-OIL, *n.* [*train and oil.*] The oil procured from the blubber or fat of whales by boiling. *Cyc.*

TRAIN-ROAD, *n.* [*train and road.*] In *mines*, a slight rail-way for small wagons. *Cyc.*

† **TRAINY**, *a.* Belonging to train-oil. *Gay.*

TRAI-PSE, *v. i.* To walk slutishly or carelessly. [*A low word.*]

* **TRAIT**, *n.* [Fr. *trait*; L. *tractus*.] 1. A stroke; a touch. 2. A line; a feature.

TRAITOR, *n.* [Fr. *traître*; Arm. *treitre, treytor*; Sp. *traidor*; L. *traditor*.] 1. One who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one guilty of treason; one who, in breach of trust, delivers his country to its enemy, or any fort or place intrusted to his defense. 2. One who betrays his trust.

† **TRAITOR-LY**, *a.* Treacherous.

TRAITOR-OUS, *a.* 1. Guilty of treason; treacherous; perfidious; faithless. 2. Consisting in treason; partaking of treason; implying breach of allegiance.

TRAITOR-OUS-LY, *adv.* In violation of allegiance and trust; treacherously; perfidiously.

TRAITOR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Treachery; the quality of being treasonable. *Scott.*

TRAITVRESS, *n.* A female who betrays her country or her trust. *Dryden.*

TRA-JECT, *v. t.* [*L. trajectus*.] To throw or cast through water with boats. *Shak.*

TRA-JECTING, *ppr.* Casting through.

TRA-JECTION, *n.* 1. The act of casting or darting through. 2. Transportation. 3. Emission.

TRA-JECTO-RY, *n.* The orbit of a comet. *Cyc.*

TRA-LATION, *n.* A change in the use of a word, or the use of a word in a less proper, but more significant sense.

TRAL-A-TY-TIOUS, *a.* [*L. translatus, transfero*.] Metaphorical; not literal.

TRAL-A-TY-TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Metaphorically.

† **TRA-LINE-ATE**, *v. t.* [*L. trans and linea*.] To deviate from any direction. *Dryden.*

TRA-LU-CENT, *a.* [*L. translucens*.] Transparent; clear.

TRAMMEL, *n.* [Fr. *travail*.] 1. A kind of long net for catching birds or fishes. 2. A kind of shackles used for regulating the motions of a horse, and making him amble. 3. An iron hook, of various forms and sizes, used for hanging kettles and other vessels over the fire.—4. *Trammels*, in mechanics, a joiner's instrument for drawing ovals upon boards.

TRAMMEL, *v. t.* [Sp. *trabar*.] 1. To catch; to intercept. 2. To confine; to hamper; to shackle.

TRAMMELED, *pp.* 1. Caught; confined; shackled.—2. In the manege, a horse is said to be *trammelled*, when he has blazes or white marks on the fore and hind foot of one side.

TRAMMEL-ING, *ppr.* Catching; confining; shackling.

TRAMONTANE, *n.* One living beyond the mountain, a stranger.

TRAMONTANE, *a.* [It. *tramontana*; L. *trans and mons*.] Lying or being beyond the mountain; foreign; barbarous.

TRAMP, *v. t.* [Sw. *trampa*.] To tread.

TRAMP, *v. i.* To travel; to wander or stroll.

TRAMPER, *n.* A stroller; a vagrant or vagabond.

TRAMP-LE, *v. t.* [G. *trampeln, trampen*; Dan. *trampen*; Sw. *trampa*.] 1. To tread under foot; especially, to tread upon with pride, contempt, triumph or scorn. 2. To tread down; to prostrate by treading. 3. To treat with pride, contempt and insult.

TRAMP-LE, *v. i.* 1. To tread in contempt. 2. To tread with force and rapidly. *Dryden.*

TRAMP-LE, *n.* The act of treading under foot with contempt.

TRAMP-LED, *pp.* Trod on; trodden under foot.

TRAMP-PLER, *n.* One that tramples; one that treads down.

TRAMP-LING, *ppr.* Treading under foot; prostrating by treading; treading with contempt and insult.

† **TRA-NATION**, *n.* [*L. trans*.] The act of passing over by swimming.

TRAN-CE, (trance) *n.* [Fr. *transe*.] An ecstasy; a state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body into celestial regions, or to be rapt into visions.

TRAN-CE, *v. t.* To entrance. *Bp. Hall.*

TRAN-CED, *a.* Lying in a trance or ecstasy. *Shak.*

TRAN-GRAM, *n.* An odd thing intricately contrived.

TRAN-NEL, used by *Mozon*, is a mistake for *tree-nail*, pronounced by ship-builders *trunnel*.

TRAN-QUIL, *a.* [Fr. *tranquille*; L. *tranquillus*.] Quiet; calm; undisturbed; peaceful; not agitated.

TRAN-QUIL-IZE, *v. t.* To quiet; to allay when agitated; to compose; to make calm and peaceful.

TRAN-QUIL-IZED, *pp.* Quieted; calmed; composed.

TRAN-QUIL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Quieting; composing.

TRAN-QUILLI-TY, *n.* [*L. tranquillitas*.] Quietness; a calm state; freedom from disturbance or agitation.

TRAN-QUIL-LY, *adv.* Quietly; peacefully.

TRAN-QUIL-NESS, *n.* Quietness; peacefulness.

TRANS-ACT, *v. t.* [*L. transactus*.] To do; to perform; to manage.

- TRANS-ACT'**, *v. i.* To conduct matters; to treat; to manage. *South.*
- TRANS-ACT'ED**, *pp.* Done; performed; managed.
- TRANS-ACT'ING**, *ppr.* Managing; performing.
- TRANS-ACT'ION**, *n.* 1. The doing or performing of any business; management of any affair. 2. That which is done; in an affair.—3. In the *civil law*, an adjustment of a dispute between parties by mutual agreement.
- TRANS-ACT'OR**, *n.* One who performs or conducts any business. *Derham.*
- TRANS-ALPINE**, *a.* [*L. trans*, and *Alpine*.] Lying or being beyond the Alps in regard to Rome, that is, on the north or west of the Alps.
- TRANS-ANI-MATE**, *v. t.* [*L. trans*, and *animate*.] To animate by the conveyance of a soul to another body.
- TRANS-AN-I-MATION**, *n.* [*L. trans* and *anima*.] Conveyance of the soul from one body to another; transmigration.
- TRANS-AT-LANTIC**, *a.* [*L. trans*, and *Atlantic*.] Lying or being beyond the Atlantic.
- TRANS-CEND'**, *v. t.* [*L. transcendō*.] 1. To rise above; to surmount. 2. To pass over; to go beyond. 3. To surpass; to outgo; to excel; to exceed.
- † **TRANS-CEND'**, *v. i.* To climb. *Brown.*
- TRANS-CEND'ED**, *pp.* Overpassed; surpassed.
- TRANS-CEND'ENCE**, } *n.* 1. Superior excellence; super-
- TRANS-CEND'EN-CY**, } eminence. 2. Elevation above truth; exaggeration.
- TRANS-CEND'ENT**, *a.* [*L. transcendens*.] Very excellent; superior or supreme in excellence; surpassing others.
- TRANS-CEND'ENT'IAL**, *a.* Supereminent; surpassing others.
- TRANS-CEND'ENT-LY**, *adv.* Very excellently; supereminently; by way of eminence. *South.*
- TRANS-CEND'ENT-NESS**, *n.* Supereminence; unusual excellence. *Montagu.*
- TRANS-EO-LATE**, *v. t.* [*L. trans* and *colo*.] To strain; to cause to pass through a sieve or colander.
- TRAN-SCRIBE**, *v. t.* [*L. transcribo*.] To copy; to write over again or in the same words; to write a copy of any thing.
- TRAN-SCRIB'ED**, (*trans-skrīb'd*) *pp.* Copied.
- TRAN-SCRIB'ER**, *n.* A copier; one who writes from a copy. *Addison.*
- TRAN-SCRIB'ING**, *ppr.* Writing from a copy; writing a copy.
- TRAN'SCRIPT**, *n.* [*L. transcriptum*.] 1. A copy; a writing made from and according to an original. 2. A copy of any kind. *Glanville.*
- TRAN-SCRIPTION**, *n.* [*Fr.*] The act of copying.
- TRAN-SCRIPTIVE-LY**, *adv.* In manner of a copy. *Brown.*
- TRANS-CUR'**, *v. i.* [*L. transcurro*.] To run or rove to and fro. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
- TRANS-CUR'SION**, *n.* A rambling or ramble; a passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation.
- TRANS-DUC'TION**, *n.* [*L. trans* and *duco*.] The act of conveying over. *Entick.*
- TRANSE**, *n.* Ecstasy. See **TRANCE**.
- TRANS-EL-E-MEN-TATION**, *n.* [*L. trans*, and *element*.] The change of the elements of one body into those of another; transubstantiation. *Burnet.*
- TRANS-EPT**, *n.* [*L. trans* and *septum*.] In ancient churches, the aisle extending across the nave and main aisles.
- TRANS-FER'**, *v. t.* [*L. transfero*.] 1. To convey from one place or person to another; to transport or remove to another place or person. 2. To make over; to pass; to convey, as a right, from one person to another; to sell; to give.
- TRANS-FER**, *n.* 1. The removal or conveyance of a thing from one place or person to another. 2. The conveyance of right, title or property, either real or personal, from one person to another, either by sale, by gift or otherwise.
- TRANS-FER-A-BLE**, *a.* 1. That may be transferred or conveyed from one place or person to another. 2. Negotiable, as a note.
- TRANS-FER'RED**, (*trans-fer'd*) *pp.* Conveyed from one to another.
- TRANS-FER-REE**, *n.* The person to whom a transfer is made. *Hamilton.*
- TRANS-FER-RER**, *n.* One who makes a transfer or conveyance.
- TRANS-FERR'ING**, *ppr.* Removing from one place or person to another; conveying to another, as a right.
- TRANS-FIG-UR-ATION**, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. A change of form; particularly, the supernatural change in the personal appearance of our Savior on the mount. See *Matt. xvii. 2*. A feast held by the Romish church, on the 6th of August, in commemoration of the miraculous change above mentioned.
- TRANS-FIG-URE**, *v. t.* [*L. trans* and *figura*; *Fr. transfigurer*] To transform; to change the outward form.
- TRANS-FIG'URED**, *pp.* Changed in form.
- TRANS-FIG'UR-ING**, *ppr.* Transforming; changing the external form.
- TRANS-FIX'**, *v. t.* [*L. transfusus, transfigo*.] To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon. *Dryden.*
- TRANS-FIX'ED**, (*trans-fix't*) *pp.* Pierced through.
- TRANS-FIX'ING**, *ppr.* Piercing through.
- TRANS-FORM'**, *v. t.* [*Fr. transformer*.] 1. To change the form of; to change the shape or appearance; to metamorphose. 2. To change one substance into another; to transmute.—3. In *theology*, to change the natural disposition and temper. *Rom. xii.* 4. To change the elements, bread and wine, into the flesh and blood of Christ.—5. Among the *mystics*, to change the contemplative soul into a divine substance, by which it is lost or swallowed up in the divine nature.—6. In *algebra*, to change an equation into another of a different form, but of equal value.
- TRANS-FORM**, *v. i.* To be changed in form; to be metamorphosed. *Addison.*
- TRANS-FOR-MATION**, *n.* 1. The act or operation of changing the form or external appearance. 2. Metamorphosis; change of form in insects. 3. Transmutation; the change of one metal into another. 4. The change of the soul into a divine substance, as among the *mystics*. 5. Transubstantiation.—6. In *theology*, a change of heart in man, by which his disposition and temper are conformed to the divine image.—7. In *algebra*, the change of an equation into one of a different form, but of equal value. *Cyc.*
- TRANS-FORM'ED**, (*trans-form'd*) *pp.* Changed in form or external appearance; metamorphosed; transmuted.
- TRANS-FORM'ING**, *ppr.* 1. Changing the form or external appearance; metamorphosing; transmuting; rearing. 2. *a.* Effecting or able to effect a change of form or state.
- † **TRANS-FREIGHT'**, (*trans-frate'*) *v. i.* To pass over the sea.
- TRANS-FRE-TATION**, *n.* [*L. trans* and *fretum*.] The passing over a strait or narrow sea. [*Little used.*] *Deviés.*
- † **TRANS-FUND'**, *v. t.* [*L. transfundo*.] To transfuse. *Brown.*
- TRANS-FUSE'**, *v. t.* [*L. transfusus*.] 1. To pour, as liquor, out of one vessel into another. 2. To transfer, as blood, from one animal to another. 3. To cause to pass from one to another; to cause to be instilled or imbibed.
- TRANS-FUS'ED**, (*trans-fuz'd*) *pp.* Poured from one vessel into another.
- TRANS-FUS-I-BLE**, *a.* That may be transfused, &c.
- TRANS-FUS'ING**, *ppr.* Pouring out of one vessel into another; transferring.
- TRANS-FUS'ION**, (*trans-fu'zion*) *n.* 1. The act of pouring, as liquor, out of one vessel into another. 2. The act of transferring the blood of one animal into the vascular system of another.
- TRANS-GRESS'**, *v. t.* [*Fr. transgresser*; *L. transgressus*.] 1. To pass over or beyond any limit; to surpass.—2. In a *moral sense*, to overpass any rule prescribed as the limit of duty; to break or violate a law, civil or moral.
- TRANS-GRESS'**, *v. i.* To offend by violating a law; to sin. *1 Chron. ii.*
- TRANS-GRESS'ED**, (*trans-grest'*) *pp.* Overpassed; violated.
- TRANS-GRESS'ING**, *ppr.* Passing beyond; surpassing; violating; sinning.
- TRANS-GRES'SION**, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. The act of passing over or beyond any law or rule of moral duty; the violation of a law or known principle of rectitude; breach of command. 2. Fault; offense; crime.
- TRANS-GRES'SION-AL**, *a.* That violates a law or rule of duty.
- TRANS-GRESS'IVE**, *a.* Faulty; culpable; apt to transgress. *Brown.*
- TRANS-GRESS'OR**, *n.* One who breaks a law or violates a command; one who violates any known rule or principle of rectitude; a sinner.
- † **TRAN-SHAPE'**, *v. t.* [*L. trans*, and *shape*.] To transform. *Shak.*
- TRAN-SHIP'**, *v. t.* [*L. trans*, and *ship*.] To convey from one ship to another; a *commercial word*.
- TRAN-SHIP-MENT**, *n.* The act of transferring, as goods, from one ship to another.
- TRAN-SHIP'PED**, (*trans-ship't*) *pp.* Carried from one ship to another.
- TRAN-SHIP'PING**, *ppr.* Carrying from one ship to another.
- TRANS'IENT**, (*trans'hent*) *a.* [*L. transiens*.] 1. Passing not stationary; hence, of short duration; not permanent nor lasting or durable. 2. Hasty; momentary; imper-fect.
- TRANS'IENT-LY**, (*trans-hent'ly*) *adv.* In passage; for a short time; not with continuance. *Dryden.*

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

- TRANSCIENT-NESS**, *n.* Shortness of continuance; speedy passage.
- TRAN-SILI-ENCE**, } *n.* [*L. transiliens*] A leap from
TRAN-SILI-EN-CY, } thing to thing. [*L. u.*] *Glan-*
ville.
- TRANS'IT**, *n.* [*L. transitus*.] 1. A passing; a passing over or through; conveyance.—2. In *astronomy*, the passing of one heavenly body over the disk of another and larger. 3. The passage of one heavenly body over the meridian of another.
- TRANS'IT**, *v. t.* To pass over the disk of a heavenly body.
- TRANS'IT-DC-TY**, *n.* A duty paid on goods that pass through a country.
- TRANS'ITION**, (*tran-sizh'un*) *n.* [*L. transitio*.] 1. Passage from one place or state to another; change.—2. In *rhetoric*, a passing from one subject to another.—3. In *music*, a change of key from major to minor, or the contrary.—4. *Transition rocks*, in *geology*, rocks supposed to have been formed when the world was passing from an uninhabitable to a habitable state.
- TRANS'ITION-AL**, (*tran-sizh'un-al*) *a.* Pertaining to transition. *Christian Spectator.*
- TRANS'ITIVE**, *a.* 1. Having the power of passing.—2. In *grammar*, a transitive verb is one which is or may be followed by an object.
- TRANS'IT-O-RI-LY**, *adv.* With short continuance.
- TRANS'IT-O-RI-NESS**, *n.* A passing with short continuance; speedy departure or evanescence.
- TRANS'IT-O-RY**, *a.* [*L. transitorius*.] 1. Passing without continuance; continuing a short time; fleeting; speedily vanishing.—2. In *law*, a *transitory* action is one which may be brought in any county, as actions for debt, detinue, slander, and the like.
- TRANS-LA'TA-BLE**, *a.* [*from translate*.] Capable of being translated or rendered into another language.
- TRANS-LATE**, *v. t.* [*L. translatus*.] 1. To bear, carry or remove from one place to another. 2. To remove or convey to heaven, as a human being, without death. 3. To transfer; to convey from one to another. 2 *Sam. iii.* 4. To cause to remove from one part of the body to another. 5. To change. 6. To interpret; to render into another language; to express the sense of one language in the words of another. 7. To explain.
- TRANS-LAT'ED**, *pp.* Conveyed from one place to another; removed to heaven without dying; rendered into another language.
- TRANS-LAT'ING**, *ppr.* Conveying or removing from one place to another; interpreting in another language.
- TRANS-LA'TION**, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. translatio*.] 1. The act of removing or conveying from one place to another; removal. 2. The removal of a bishop from one see to another. 3. The removal of a person to heaven without subjecting him to death. 4. The act of turning into another language; interpretation. 5. That which is produced by turning into another language; a version.
- TRANS-LA'TIVE**, *a.* Taken from others.
- TRANS-LA'TOR**, *n.* One who renders into another language; one who expresses the sense of words in one language by equivalent words in another.
- * **TRANS-LA-TO-RY**, *a.* Transferring; serving to translate.
- TRANS-LA'TRESS**, *n.* A female translator.
- TRANS-LO-CA'TION**, *n.* [*L. trans and locatio, loco*.] Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places; or rather substitution of one thing for another.
- TRANS-LUC'EN-CY**, *n.* [*L. translucens*.] 1. The property of admitting rays of light to pass through, but not so as to render objects distinguishable. 2. Transparency.
- TRANS-LUC'ENT**, *a.* 1. In *mineralogy*, transmitting rays of light, but not so as to render objects distinctly visible. 2. Transparent; clear.
- TRANS-LUC'ID**, *a.* [*L. translucidus*.] Transparent; clear.
- TRANS-MA-RINE**, *a.* [*L. transmarinus*.] Lying or being beyond the sea. *Honell.*
- TRANS-MEW**, *v. t.* [*Fr. transmuter*; *L. transmuto*.] To transmute; to transform; to metamorphose.
- TRANS-MI-GRANT**, *a.* Migrating; passing into another country or state for residence, or into another form or body.
- TRANS-MI GRANT**, *n.* 1. One who migrates, or leaves his own country and passes into another for settlement. 2. One who passes into another state or body.
- TRANS-MI-GRATE**, *v. i.* [*L. transmigro*.] 1. To migrate; to pass from one country or jurisdiction to another for the purpose of residing in it, as men or families. 2. To pass from one body into another.
- TRANS-MI-GRAT'ING**, *ppr.* Passing from one country, state or body into another.
- TRANS-MI-GRATION**, *n.* 1. The passing of men from one country to another for the purpose of residence, particularly of a whole people. 2. The passing of a thing into another state, as of one substance into another. 3.
- The passing of the soul into another body, according to the opinion of Pythagoras.
- TRANS-MI-GRATOR**, *n.* One who transmigrates. *Ellis*
- TRANS-MIGRA-TO-RY**, *a.* Passing from one place, body or state to another. *Faber.*
- TRANS-MIS-SI-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* [*from transmissibile*.] The quality of being transmissible.
- TRANS-MIS-SI-BLE**, *a.* 1. That may be transmitted or passed from one to another. 2. That may be transmitted through a transparent body.
- TRANS-MIS-SION**, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. transmissio*.] 1. The act of sending from one place or person to another. 2. The passing of a substance through any body, as of light through glass.
- TRANS-MIS-SIVE**, *a.* Transmitted; derived from one to another. *Prior.*
- TRANS-MIT**, *v. t.* [*L. transmitto*.] 1. To send from one person or place to another. 2. To suffer to pass through.
- TRANS-MITTAL**, *n.* Transmission. *Swift.*
- TRANS-MIT'TED**, *pp.* Sent from one person or place to another; caused or suffered to pass through.
- TRANS-MIT'TER**, *n.* One who transmits.
- TRANS-MIT'TI-BLE**, *a.* That may be transmitted.
- TRANS-MIT'TING**, *ppr.* Sending from one person or place to another; suffering to pass through.
- TRANS-MU-TA-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* Susceptibility of change into another nature or substance.
- TRANS-MU-TA-BLE**, *a.* Capable of being changed into a different substance, or into something of a different form or nature.
- TRANS-MU-TA-BLY**, *adv.* With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.
- TRANS-MU-TATION**, *n.* [*L. transmutatio*.] 1. The change of any thing into another substance, or into something of a different nature.—2. In *chemistry*, the transmutation of one substance into another is very easy and common, as of water into gas or vapor, and of gases into water.—3. In *geometry*, the change or reduction of one figure or body into another of the same area or solidity, but of a different form, as of a triangle into a square. 4. The change of colors, as in the case of a decoction of the nephritic wood.—5. In the *vegetable economy*, the change of a plant into another form.
- TRANS-MUTE**, *v. t.* [*L. transmuto*.] To change from one nature or form into another.
- TRANS-MUT'ED**, *pp.* Changed into another substance or nature.
- TRANS-MUT'ER**, *n.* One that transmutes.
- TRANS-MUT'ING**, *ppr.* Changing or transforming into another nature or substance.
- TRANS'OM**, *n.* [*L. transversa*.] 1. A beam or timber extended across the stern-post of a ship, to strengthen the aft-part and give it due form.—2. In *architecture*, the piece that is framed across a double light window; or a lintel over a door; the vane of a cross-staff.
- TRANS'PA-DANE**, *a.* [*L. trans and Padus*, the river Po.] Being beyond the river Po. *Stephens.*
- TRANS-PAIR-EN-CY**, (*trans-pair'en-sy*) *n.* That state or property of a body by which it suffers rays of light to pass through it, so that objects can be distinctly seen through it; diaphaneity.
- TRANS-PARENT**, (*trans-pair'ent*) *a.* [*Fr.*; *L. trans and pareo*.] 1. Having the property of transmitting rays of light so that bodies can be distinctly seen through; pervious to light; diaphanous; pellucid. 2. Admitting the passage of light; open; porous.
- TRANS-PARENT-LY**, (*trans-pair'ent-ly*) *adv.* Clearly; so as to be seen through.
- TRANS-PARENT-NESS**, (*trans-pair'ent-nes*) *n.* The quality of being transparent; transparency.
- † **TRANS-PASS**, *v. t.* [*L. trans, and pass*.] To pass over.
- † **TRANS-PASS**, *v. i.* To pass by or away. *Daniel.*
- TRANS-PI-CU-OUS**, *a.* [*L. trans and specio*.] Transparent; pervious to the sight. *Milton.*
- † **TRANS-PIERCE**, (*trans-pers*) *v. t.* [*See PIERCE. Fr. transpercer*.] To pierce through; to penetrate; to permeate; to pass through.
- TRANS-PIER'CED**, (*trans-perst'*) *pp.* Pierced through; penetrated.
- TRANS-PIER'CING**, (*trans-pers'ing*) *ppr.* Penetrating; passing through.
- TRANS-PYRA-BLE**, *a.* [*Fr.*; from *transpire*.] Capable of being emitted through pores.
- TRANS-PIRATION**, *n.* [*Fr.*] The act or process of passing off through the pores of the skin; cutaneous exhalation.
- TRANS-PIRE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. transpirer*; *L. transpiro*.] To emit through the pores of the skin; to send off in vapor.
- TRANS-PIRE**, *v. i.* 1. To be emitted through the pores of the skin; to exhale; to pass off in insensible perspiration. 2. To escape from secrecy; to become public. 3. To happen or come to pass.
- TRANS-PIR'ING**, *ppr.* Exhaling; passing off in insensible perspiration; becoming public.

- TRANS-PLACE**, *v. t.* [*L. trans, and place.*] To remove; to put in a new place. [*Little used.*] *Wilkins.*
- TRANS-PLANT**, *v. t.* [*Fr. transplantier.*] 1. To remove and plant in another place. 2. To remove and settle or establish for residence in another place. 3. To remove.
- TRANS-PLAN-TA-TION**, *n.* 1. The act of transplanting; the removal of a plant or of a settled inhabitant to a different place for growth or residence. 2. Removal; conveyance from one to another.
- TRANS-PLANT'ED**, *pp.* Removed and planted or settled in another place.
- TRANS-PLANT'ER**, *n.* 1. One who transplants. 2. A machine for transplanting trees.
- TRANS-PLANT'ING**, *ppr.* Removing and planting or settling in another place.
- TRAN SPLEND'EN-CY**, *n.* [*L. trans and splendens.*] Supereminent splendor. *Merc.*
- TRAN SPLEND'ENT**, *a.* Resplendent in the highest degree.
- TRAN SPLEND'ENT-LY**, *adv.* With eminent splendor.
- TRANS-PORT**, *v. t.* [*L. transporto.*] 1. To carry or convey from one place to another. 2. To carry into banishment, as a criminal. 3. To hurry or carry away by violence of passion. 4. To ravish with pleasure; to bear away the soul in ecstasy. 5. To remove from one place to another, as a ship.
- TRANS-PORT**, *n.* 1. Transportation; carriage; conveyance. 2. A ship or vessel employed for transporting. 3. Rapture; ecstasy. 4. A convict transported or sentenced to exile.
- TRANS-PORT'ABLE**, *a.* That may be transported.
- TRANS-PORT'ANCE**, *n.* Conveyance. *Shak.*
- TRANS-POR-TA-TION**, *n.* 1. The act of carrying or conveying from one place to another, either on beasts or in vehicles, by land or water, or in air. 2. Banishment for felony. 3. Transmission; conveyance. 4. Transport; ecstasy; [*l. u.*] 5. Removal from one country to another.
- TRANS-PORT'ED**, *pp.* Carried; conveyed; removed; ravished with delight.
- TRANS-PORT'ED-LY**, *adv.* In a state of rapture.
- TRANS-PORT'EI-NESS**, *n.* A state of rapture. *Bp. Hall.*
- TRANS-PORT'ER**, *n.* One who transports or removes.
- TRANS-PORT'ING**, *ppr.* 1. Conveying or carrying from one place to another; removing; banishing for a crime. 2. *a.* Ravishing with delight; bearing away the soul in pleasure; ecstatic.
- TRANS-PORT'MENT**, *n.* Transportation. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*
- TRANS-PO'SAL**, *n.* The act of changing the places of things, and putting each in the place which was before occupied by the other.
- TRANS-POSE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. transposer.*] 1. To change the place or order of things by putting each in the place of the other. 2. To put out of place.—3. In *algebra*, to bring any term of an equation over to the other side.—4. In *grammar*, to change the natural order of words.—5. In *music*, to change the key.
- TRANS-PO'SED**, (*trans-posed*) *pp.* Being changed in place, and one put in the place of the other.
- TRANS-PO'SING**, *ppr.* 1. Changing the place of things, and putting each in the place of the other. 2. Bringing any term of an equation over to the other side. 3. Changing the natural order of words.
- TRANS-PO-SI-TION**, *n.* [*Fr.; L. transpositio.*] 1. A changing of the places of things, and putting each in the place before occupied by the other. 2. The state of being reciprocally changed in place.—3. In *algebra*, the bringing of any term of an equation to the other side.—4. In *grammar*, a change of the natural order of words in a sentence.—5. In *music*, a change in the composition, either in the transcript or the performance, by which the whole is removed into another key. *Busby.*
- TRANS-PO-SI-TION-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to transposition. *Pegge.*
- TRANS-PO-SI-TIVE**, *a.* Made by transposing; consisting in transposition.
- TRAN-SUB-STANTIATE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. transubstantier.*] To change to another substance.
- TRAN-SUB-STAN-TI-A-TION**, *n.* Change of substance.—In the *Romish theology*, the supposed conversion of the bread and wine in the eucharist into the body and blood of Christ.
- TRAN-SUB-STAN-TI-A-TOR**, *n.* One who maintains the popish doctrine of transubstantiation. *Barron.*
- TRAN-SU-DA-TION**, *n.* The act or process of passing off through the pores of a substance.
- TRAN-SU-DA-TO-RY**, *a.* Passing by transudation.
- TRAN-SU-DE**, *v. i.* [*L. trans and sudo.*] To pass through the pores or interstices of texture, as perspirable matter.
- TRAN-SU-DING**, *ppr.* Passing through the pores of a substance, as sweat or other fluid.
- TRAN-SUME**, *v. t.* [*L. transumo*] To take from one to another. [*Little used*]
- TRAN-SUMPT'**, *n.* A copy or exemplification of a record.
- TRAN-SUMP'TION**, *n.* The act of taking from one place to another. [*Little used.*] *South.*
- TRANS-VECTION**, *n.* [*L. transvectio.*] The act of conveying or carrying over.
- TRANS-VERS'AL**, *a.* [*Fr.; L. trans and versus.*] Ranning or lying across; as, a *transversal line*. *Hale.*
- TRANS-VERS'AL-LY**, *adv.* In a direction crosswise.
- TRANS-VERSE**, (*trans-vers*) *a.* [*L. transversus.*] 1. Lying or being across or in a cross direction.—2. In *astronomy*, a *transverse partition*, in a pericarp, is at right angles with the valves, as in a silique.
- TRANS-VERSE**, *n.* The longer axis of an ellipse.
- TRANS-VERSE**, (*trans-vers*) *v. t.* To overturn. [*L. u.*]
- TRANS-VERSE-LY**, *adv.* In a cross direction. *Shakspeare.*
- TRAN'TERS**, *n. plu.* Men who carry fish from the sea coast to sell in the inland countries. *Bailey.*
- TRAP**, *n.* [*Sax. trapp, trepp; Fr. trape; It. troppa.*] 1. An engine that shuts suddenly or with a spring, used for taking game. 2. An engine for catching men. 3. An ambush; a stratagem; any device by which men or other animals may be caught unawares. 4. A play in which a ball is driven with a stick.
- TRAP**, *n.* [*Sw. trappa; Dan. trappe.*] In *mineralogy*, a name given to rocks characterized by a columnar form, or whose strata or beds have the form of steps or a series of stairs.
- TRAP**, *v. t. i.* 1. To catch in a trap; as, to *trap foxes* or *beaver*. 2. To insnare; to take by stratagem. 3. To adorn; to dress with ornaments; [*the verb is little used.*]
- TRAP**, *v. i.* To set traps for game.
- TRA-PAN'**, *v. t.* [*Sax. treppan.*] To insnare; to catch by stratagem. *South.*
- TRA-PAN'**, *n.* A snare; a stratagem.
- TRA-PAN'NER**, *n.* One who insnares.
- TRA-PAN'NING**, *ppr.* Insnaring.
- TRAP-DGOR**, *n.* [*trap and door.*] A door in a floor, which shuts close like a valve. *Ray.*
- TRAPE**, *v. t. i.* To traipse; to walk carelessly and sluttishly [*Not much used.*]
- TRAPES**, *n.* A slattern; an idle, sluttish woman.
- TRA-PE-ZI-AN**, *a.* In *crystallography*, having the lateral planes composed of trapeziums situated in two ranges, between two bases.
- TRA-PE-ZI-FORM**, *a.* Having the form of a trapezium.
- TRA-PE-ZI-HE-DRON**, *n.* [*L. trapezium, and Gr. hedra.*] A solid bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapeziums.
- TRA-PE-ZI-UM**, *n.; plu. TRAPEZIA, or TRAPEZUM.* [*L.*] 1. In *geometry*, a plane figure contained under four unequal right lines, none of them parallel.—2. In *anatomy*, a bone of the carpus.
- TRAPE-ZOID**, *n.* [*L. trapezium, and Gr. zoidos.*] An irregular solid figure having four sides, no two of which are parallel to each other; also, a plane, four-sided figure having two of the opposite sides parallel to each other.
- TRAPE-ZOID'AL**, *a.* 1. Having the form of a trapezoid. 2. Having the surface composed of twenty-four trapeziums, all equal and similar.
- TRAPPINGS**, *n. plu.* [*from trap.*] 1. Ornaments of house furniture. 2. Ornaments; dress; external and superficial decorations.
- TRAPPOUS**, *a.* Pertaining to trap; resembling trap, or partaking of its form or qualities. *Kirwan.*
- TRAP-STICK**, *n.* A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball; hence, a slender leg. *Addison.*
- TRAP-TUFF**, *n.* Masses of basalt, amygdaloid, bombic, sandstones, &c., cemented. *Ure.*
- TRASH**, *n.* 1. Any waste or worthless matter. 2. Lappings of trees; bruised canes, &c. 3. Fruit or other matter improper for food, but eaten by children, &c. 4. A worthless person; [*not proper.*] 5. A piece of leather or other thing fastened to a dog's neck to retard his speed.
- TRASH**, *v. t. i.* 1. To lop; to crop. *Warburton.* 2. To strip of leaves. 3. To crush; to humble. 4. To clog; to encumber; to hinder.
- TRASH**, *v. i.* To follow with violence and trampling.
- TRASHY**, *a.* Waste; rejected; worthless; useless.
- TRASS**, *n.* Pumiceous conglomerate, a volcanic production; a gray or yellowish porous substance.
- TRAU-LISM**, *n.* A stammering.
- TRAU-MAT'IC**, *a.* [*Gr. τραυμα.*] 1. Pertaining to or applied to wounds. *Coxe.* 2. Vulnerary; adapted to the cure of wounds.
- TRAU-MAT'IC**, *n.* A medicine useful in the cure of wounds.
- TRAV'AIL**, (*trav'el*) *v. i.* [*Fr. travailler.*] 1. To labor with pain; to toil. 2. To suffer the pangs of childbirth, to be in labor. *Gen. xxxv.*

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

† TRAVAIL, *v. t.* To harass; to tire. *Hayward.*
 TRAVAIL, *n.* 1. Labor with pain; severe toil; [obs.] 2. Labor in childbirth; as, a severe travail.
 TRAVAILING, *ppr.* Laboring with toil; laboring in childbirth. *Is. xlii.*
 TRAVE, or TRAVIS, *n.* [Sp. *traba*; Fr. *entraves*.] 1. A wooden frame to confine a horse while the smith is setting his shoes. 2. Beam; a lay of joists; a traverse.
 TRAVEL, *v. i.* [a different orthography and application of *travail*.] 1. To walk; to go or march on foot. 2. To journey; to ride to a distant place in the same country. 3. To go to a distant country, or to visit foreign states or kingdoms, either by sea or land. 4. To pass; to go; to move. 5. To labor; [see TRAVAIL.] 6. To move, walk or pass, as a beast, a horse, ox or camel.
 TRAVEL, *v. t.* 1. To pass; to journey over. 2. To force to journey; [obs.]
 TRAVEL, *n.* 1. A passing on foot; a walking. 2. Journey; a passing or riding from place to place.—3. *Travel*, or *travels*, a journeying to a distant country or countries. 4. The distance which a man rides in the performance of his official duties; or the fee paid for passing that distance. *U. States*.—5. *Travels*, in the plural, an account of occurrences and observations made during a journey. 6. Labor; toil; labor in childbirth; see TRAVAIL.
 TRAVELED, *pp.* 1. Gained or made by travel; [unusual.] *Quart. Rev.* 2. a. Having made journeys. *Wotton.*
 TRAVELER, *n.* 1. One who travels in any way. *Job xxxi.* 2. One who visits foreign countries.—3. In ships, an iron thimble or thimble with a rope spliced round them, forming a kind of tail or a species of grommet.
 TRAVELING, *ppr.* 1. Walking; going; making a journey. *Matt. xxv.* 2. a. Incurred by travel. 3. Paid for travel.
 † TRAVEL-TAINT-ED, *a.* [travel and tainted.] Harassed; fatigued with travel. *Shak.*
 † TRAVERS, *adv.* [Fr. See TRAVERSE.] Across; athwart. *Shak.*
 TRAVERS-A-BLE, *a.* [See TRAVERSE, in *law*.] That may be traversed or denied
 * TRAVERSE, *adv.* [Fr. a *travers*.] Athwart; crosswise.
 * TRAVERSE, *prep.* Through crosswise. [Little used.]
 TRAVERSE, *a.* [Fr. *traverse*; L. *transversus*.] Lying across; being in a direction across something else.
 TRAVERSE, *n.* 1. Anything laid or built across. 2. Something that thwarts, crosses or obstructs; a cross accident.—3. In fortification, a trench with a little parapet for protecting men on the flank; also, a wall raised across a work.—4. In navigation, traverse-sailing is the mode of computing the place of a ship by reducing several short courses, made by sudden shifts or turns, to one longer course.—5. In *law*, a denial of what the opposite party has advanced in any stage of the pleadings. 6. A turning; a trick.
 TRAVERSE, *v. t.* 1. To cross; to lay in a cross direction. 2. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart; to obstruct. 3. To wander over; to cross in traveling. 4. To pass over and view; to survey carefully. 5. To turn and point in any direction. 6. To plane in a direction across the grain of the wood.—7. In *law* pleadings, to deny what the opposite party has alleged.
 TRAVERSE, *v. i.* 1. In fencing, to use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction. 2. To turn, as on a pivot; to move round; to swivel.—3. In the *manège*, to cut the tread crosswise, as a horse that throws his crop to one side and his head to the other.
 TRAVERSE-BOARD, *n.* [traverse and board.] In a ship, a small board to be hung in the steerage, and bored full of holes upon lines, showing the points of compass upon it.
 TRAVERSE-TABLE, *n.* In navigation, a table of difference of latitude and departure.
 TRAVERS-ER, *n.* A term in *law*, for one who traverses or opposes a plea.
 TRAVERS-ING, *ppr.* Crossing; passing over; thwarting; turning; denying.
 TRAVERS-TIED, *pp.* Disguised by dress; turned into ridicule.
 TRAVES-TIN, *n.* [It. *travestino*.] A kind of white spongy stone found in Italy. *Ed. Encyc.*
 TRAVES-TY, *a.* Having an unusual dress; disguised by dress so as to be ridiculous.
 TRAVES-TY, *n.* A parody; a burlesque translation of a work.
 TRAVES-TY, *v. t.* [Fr. *travestir*; It. *travestire*.] To translate into such language as to render ridiculous or ludicrous.
 TRAY, *n.* [Sw. *tråg*; Sax. *trog*; Dan. *trug*.] A small trough or wooden vessel, used for domestic purposes.
 TRAY-TRIP, *n.* A kind of play. *Shak.*
 † TREACHER, TREACHET-OUR, or TREACH-OUR, *n.* [Fr. *tricheur*.] A traitor. *Spenser.*
 TREACHER-OUS, (trech'er-us) *a.* Violating allegiance or

faith pledged; faithless; traitorous to the state or sovereign; perfidious in private life; betraying a trust
 TREACHER-OUS-LY, (trech'er-us-ly) *adv.* By violating allegiance or faith pledged; by betraying a trust; faithlessly; perfidiously.
 TREACHER-OUS-NESS, (trech'er-us-ness) *n.* Breach of allegiance or of faith; faithlessness; perfidiousness.
 TREACH-ER-Y, (trech'er-y) *n.* [Fr. *tricherie*.] Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence.
 TREA-GLE, *n.* [Fr. *theriaque*; It. *teriac*; Sp. *triaca*; L. *theriaca*.] 1. The spume of sugar in sugar refineries. 2. A saccharine fluid, consisting of the inspissated juices or decoctions of certain vegetables, as the sap of the birch, sycamore, &c. 3. A medicinal compound of various ingredients; see THERIACA.
 TREA-GLE-MUSTARD, *n.* A plant of the genus *thlaspi*
 TREA-GLE-WA-TER, *n.* A compound cordial.
 TREAD, (tred) *v. t.*; pret. *trod*; *pp. trod, trodden*. [Sax. *trædan, tredan*; Goth. *trudan*; D. *treeden*.] 1. To set the foot. 2. To walk or go. 3. To walk with form or state. 4. To copulate, as fowls.—To tread or tread on, to trample; to set the foot on in contempt.
 TREAD, (tred) *v. t.* 1. To step or walk on. 2. To press under the feet. 3. To beat or press with the feet. 4. To walk in a formal or stately manner. 5. To crush under the foot; to trample in contempt or hatred, or to subdue. *Ps. xiv. lx.* 6. To compress, as a fowl.
 TREAD, (tred) *n.* 1. A step or stopping; pressure with the foot. 2. Way; track; path; [L. *n.*] 3. Compression of the male fowl. 4. Manner of stopping
 TREADER, (tred'er) *n.* One who treads. *Is. xvi.*
 TREADING, (tred'ing) *ppr.* Stepping; pressing with the foot; walking on.
 TREAD-LE, or TRED-DLE, *n.* 1. The part of a loom or other machine which is moved by the tread or foot. 2. The albuminous cords which unite the yolk of the egg to the white.
 † TREAGUE, (treeg) *n.* [Goth. *triggwa*; It. *tregua*; Ice. *trigd*.] A truce. *Spenser.*
 TREA-SON, (trē'zn) *n.* [Fr. *trahison*.] Treason is the highest crime of a civil nature of which a man can be guilty. In general, it is the offense of attempting to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance, or of betraying the state into the hands of a foreign power.—Treason, in Great Britain, is of two kinds, high treason and petit treason. High treason is a crime that immediately affects the king or state.—Petit treason involves a breach of fidelity, but affects individuals.
 TREA-SON-A-BLE, (trē'zn-a-bl) *a.* Pertaining to treason; consisting of treason; involving the crime of treason, or partaking of its guilt.
 TREA-SON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being treasonable. *Ash.*
 † TREA-SON-OUS, for treasonable.
 TREA-SURE, (trezh'ur) *n.* [Fr. *tresor*; Sp., It. *tesauro*.] 1. Wealth accumulated; particularly, a stock or store of money in reserve. 2. A great quantity of anything collected for future use. 3. Something very much valued. *Ps. cxxxv.* 4. Great abundance.
 TREA-SURE, (trezh'ur) *v. t.* To hoard; to collect and reposit, either money or other things, for future use; to lay up.
 TREA-SURE-CIT-Y, (trezh'ur-sit-y) *n.* A city for stores and magazines. *Ex. i.*
 TREA-SURED, (trezh'urd) *pp.* Hoarded; laid up for future use.
 TREA-SURE-HOUSE, (trezh'ur-house) *n.* A house or building where treasures and stores are kept. *Taylor.*
 TREA-SUR-ER, (trezh'ur-er) *n.* One who has the care of a treasure or treasury; an officer who receives the public money arising from taxes and duties or other sources of revenue, takes charge of the same, and disburses it upon orders drawn by the proper authority.
 TREA-SUR-ER-SHIP, (trezh'ur-er-ship) *n.* The office of treasurer.
 TREA-SUR-ESS, (trezh'ur-es) *n.* A female who has charge of a treasure. *Dering.*
 TREA-SURE-TROVE, (trezh'ur-trove) *n.* [treasure, and Fr. *trouvé*.] Any money, bullion and the like, found in the earth, the owner of which is not known. *Eng. Lac.*
 TREA-SUR-Y, (trezh'ur-y) *n.* 1. A place or building in which stores of wealth are repositied; particularly, a place where the public revenues are deposited and kept. 2. A building appropriated for keeping public money. *John viii.* 3. The officer or officers of the treasury department. 4. A repository of abundance. *Ps. cxxxv.*
 TREAT, *v. t.* [Fr. *traiter*; It. *trattare*; Sp. *tratar*; L. *tracto*; Sax. *trahian*.] 1. To handle; to manage; to use. 2. To discourse on. 3. To handle in a particular manner, in writing or speaking. 4. To entertain without expense to the guest. 5. To negotiate; to settle; [obs.] 6. To manage in the application of remedies.
 TREAT, *v. i.* 1. To discourse; to handle in writing or

- speaking; to make discussions. 2. To come to terms of accommodation. 3. To make gratuitous entertainment.
- TREAT, *n.* 1. An entertainment given. 2. Something given for entertainment.—3. *Emphatically*, a rich entertainment.
- † TREAT-A-BLE, *a.* Moderate; not violent. *Temple.*
- † TREAT-A-BLY, *adv.* Moderately. *Hooker.*
- TREAT'ED, *pp.* Handled; managed; used; discoursed on; entertained.
- TREAT'ER, *n.* One that treats; one that handles or discourses on; one that entertains.
- TREAT'ING, *pp.* Handling; managing; using; discoursing on; entertaining.
- TREATISE, *n.* [*L. tractatus.*] A tract; a written composition on a particular subject, in which the principles of it are discussed or explained.
- † TREAT'IS-ER, *n.* One who writes a treatise. *Featley.*
- TREATMENT, *n.* [*Fr. traitement.*] 1. Management; manipulation; manner of mixing or combining, of decomposing, and the like. 2. Usage; manner of using; good or bad behavior towards. 3. Manner of applying remedies to cure; mode or course pursued to check and destroy. 4. Manner of applying remedies to.
- TREATY, *n.* [*Fr. traité; It. trattato.*] 1. Negotiation; act of treating for the adjustment of differences, or for forming an agreement. 2. An agreement, league or contract between two or more nations or sovereigns. 3. Entreaty; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
- TREATY-MAK-ING, *a.* The treaty-making power is lodged in the executive government.
- * TREBLE, (trib'l) *a.* [*Fr. triple; L. triplex.*] 1. Threefold; triple.—2. In music, acute; sharp. 3. That plays the highest part or most acute sounds; that plays the treble.
- * TREBLE, (trib'l) *n.* In music, the part of a symphony whose sounds are highest or most acute.
- * TREBLE, (trib'l) *v. t.* [*L. triplico; Fr. tripler.*] To make thrice as much; to make threefold.
- * TREBLE, (trib'l) *v. i.* To become threefold.
- * TREBLE-NESS, (trib'l-nes) *n.* The state of being treble.
- * TREBLY, (trib'ly) *adv.* In a threefold number or quantity.
- TRE-BUCKET, *n.* A cucking-stool; a tumbrel.
- TREE, *n.* [*Sax. treo, treow; Dan. træ; Sw. trä.*] 1. The general name of the largest of the vegetable kind, consisting of a firm woody stem, springing from woody roots, and spreading above into branches which terminate in leaves. 2. Something resembling a tree, consisting of a stem, or stalk, and branches.—3. In ship-building, pieces of timber are called *chess-trees, cross-trees, roof-trees, tressel-trees, &c.*—4. In Scripture, a cross. *Acts x. 5.* Wood; [*obs.*] *Wicliffe.*
- TREE-FROG, *n.* [*tree and frog.*] A species of frog.
- TREE-GER-MAN-DER, *n.* A plant.
- TREE-LOUSE, *n.* An insect of the genus *aphis*.
- TREE-MOSS, *n.* A species of lichen. *Cyc.*
- † TREEN, *a.* Wooden; made of wood. *Camden.*
- † TREEN, *n.* The old plural of *tree*. *B. Jonson.*
- TREE-NAIL, *n.* [*tree and nail;* commonly pronounced *trunnel.*] A long wooden pin, used in fastening the planks of a ship to the timbers.
- TREE-OF-LIFE, *n.* An evergreen tree of the genus *Thuja*.
- TREE-TOAD, *n.* [*tree and toad.*] A small species of toad in North America, found on trees.
- TREFOIL, *n.* [*Fr. trèfle; L. trifolium.*] The common name for many plants. *Cyc.*
- TREILLAGE, (treil'aj) *n.* [*Fr.*] In gardening, a sort of rail-work, consisting of light posts and rails.
- TREILLIS, *n.* [*Fr. treillis.*] In gardening, a structure or frame of cross-barred work, or lattice work, used like the treillage for supporting plants.
- TRELLISED, *a.* Having a trellis or trellises. *Herbert.*
- TREMBLE, *v. i.* [*Fr. trembler; L. tremo.*] 1. To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold or weakness; to quake; to quiver; to shiver; to shudder. 2. To shake; to quiver; to totter. 3. To quaver; to shake, as sound.
- TREMBLEMENT, *n.* In French music, a trill or shake.
- TREMBLER, *n.* One that trembles.
- TREMBLING, *pp.* Shaking, as with fear, cold or weakness; quaking; shivering.
- TREMBLING-LY, *adv.* So as to shake; with shivering or quaking. *Shak.*
- TREMBLING-POP-LAR, *n.* The aspen-tree.
- TRE-MEN-DOUS, *a.* [*L. tremendus.*] 1. Such as may excite fear or terror; terrible; dreadful. 2. Violent; such as may astonish by its force and violence.
- TRE-MEN-DOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to terrify or astonish; with great violence.
- TRE-MEN-DOUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being tremendous, terrible or violent.
- TREMO-LITE, *n.* A mineral, so called from *Tremola*, a valley in the Alps, where it was discovered.
- TREMOR, *n.* [*L.*] An involuntary trembling; a shivering or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion.
- TREM-U-LOUS, *a.* [*L. tremulus.*] 1. Trembling; affected with fear or timidity. 2. Shaking; shivering; quivering.
- TREM-U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* With quivering or trepidation.
- TREM-U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of trembling.
- TREN, *n.* A fish spear.
- TRENCH, *v. t.* [*Fr. trancher; It. trinciare.*] 1. To cut or dig, as a ditch, a channel for water, or a long hollow in the earth. 2. To fortify by cutting a ditch and raising a rampart or breast-work of earth thrown out of the ditch. 3. To furrow; to form with deep furrows by ploughing. 4. To cut a long gash; [*obs.*]
- TRENCH, *v. i.* To encroach. *See ENTRENCH.*
- TRENCH, *n.* 1. A long, narrow cut in the earth; a ditch.—2. In fortification, a deep ditch cut for defense, or to interrupt the approach of an enemy.—To open the trenches, to begin to dig, or to form the lines of approach.
- TRENCHANT, *a.* [*Fr. tranchant.*] Cutting; sharp. [*L. a.*]
- TRENCHED, *pp.* Cut into long hollows or ditches.
- TRENCHER, *n.* [*Fr. tranchoir.*] 1. A wooden plate. 2. The table. 3. Food; pleasures of the table.
- TRENCHER-FLY, *n.* [*trencher and fly.*] One that haunts the tables of others; a parasite. *L'Estrange.*
- TRENCHER-FRIEND, *n.* [*trencher and friend.*] One who frequents the tables of others; a sponger.
- TRENCHER-MAN, *n.* [*trencher and man.*] 1. A feeder; a great eater. *Shak.* 2. A cook; [*obs.*]
- TRENCHER-MATE, *n.* A table companion; a parasite.
- TRENCH'ING, *pp.* Cutting into trenches; digging.
- TRENCH-PLOUGH, *n.* A kind of plough for opening land to a greater depth than that of common furrows.
- TRENCH-PLOUGH, *v. t.* [*trench and plough.*] To plough with deep furrows.
- TRENCH-PLOUGH-ING, *n.* The practice or operation of ploughing with deep furrows. *Cyc.*
- TREND, *v. i.* To run; to stretch; to tend; to have a particular direction.
- TREND, *n.* That part of the stock of an anchor from which the size is taken. *Cyc.*
- TREND, *v. t.* In rural economy, to free wool from its filth. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*
- TRENDER, *n.* One whose business is to free wool from its filth. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*
- TREND'ING, *pp.* 1. Running; tending. 2. Cleaning wool; [*local.*]
- TREND'ING, *n.* The operation of freeing wool from filth of various kinds. *Cyc.*
- TRENDLE, *n.* [*Sax. trendel.*] Any thing round used in turning or rolling; a little wheel.
- TRENTAL, } *n.* [*Fr. trente.*] An office for the dead in TRENTALS, } the Romish service, consisting of thirty masses rehearsed for thirty days successively.
- TRE-PAN, *n.* [*Fr. trepan; It. trapano.*] In surgery, a circular saw for perforating the skull. *Cyc.*
- TRE-PAN', *v. t.* To perforate the skull and take out a piece; a surgical operation for relieving the brain from pressure or irritation. *Cyc.*
- TRE-PAN', a snare, and TRE-PAN', to insnare, are like trap, and written *trapan*, which see.
- TRE-PANNED, (tre-pand') *pp.* Having the skull perforated.
- TRE-PANNER, *n.* One who trepans.
- TRE-PANNING, *pp.* Perforating the skull with a trepan.
- TRE-PANNING, *n.* The operation of making an opening in the skull, for relieving the brain from compression or irritation. *Cyc.*
- TREPHELINE, *n.* An instrument for trepanning.
- TREPHELINE, *v. t.* To perforate with a trephine; to trepan. *Cyc.*
- † TREPID, *a.* [*L. trepidus.*] Trembling; quaking.
- TREPID-ATION, *n.* [*L. trepidatio.*] 1. An involuntary trembling; a quaking or quivering, particularly from fear or terror; hence, a state of terror. 2. A trembling of the limbs, as in paralytic affections.—3. In the old astronomy, a libration of the eighth sphere, or a motion which the Ptolemaic system ascribes to the firmament, to account for the changes and motion of the axis of the world. 4. Hurry; confused haste.
- TRES-PASS, *v. i.* [*Norm. trespasser.*] 1. Literally, to pass beyond; hence, *primarily*, to pass over the boundary line of another's land; to enter unlawfully upon the land of another. 2. To commit any offense or to do any act that injures or annoys another; to violate any rule of rectitude to the injury of another.—3. In a moral sense, to violate any known rule of duty. 4. To intrude; to go too far; to pass to inconvenience by demand or opportunity.
- TRES-PASS, *n.* 1. In law, violation of another's rights, not amounting to treason, felony, or misprision of justice. 2. Any injury or offense done to another. 3. Any voluntary transgression of the moral law; any violation of a known rule of duty; sin. *Col. ii.*
- TRES-PASS-ER, *n.* 1. One who commits a trespass; one who enters upon another's land or violates his rights. 2. A transgressor of the moral law; an offender; a sinner.

- CRISPASS-ING**, *ppr.* Entering another man's inclosure; injuring or annoying another; violating a law.
- TRESS**, *n.* [Fr. *Dau. tresse*; Sw. *tress*.] A knot or curl of hair; a rizzlet. *Pope.*
- TRESSED**, *a.* 1. Having tresses. 2. Curled; formed into ringlets. *Spenser.*
- TRESSURE**, (*tresh'ur*) *n.* In *heraldry*, a kind of border. *Warton.*
- TRESTLE**, (*tres'l*) *n.* [Fr. *tréteau*.] 1. The frame of a table. 2. A movable form for supporting any thing.—3. In *bridges*, a frame consisting of two posts with a head or cross beam and braces, on which rest the string-pieces.
- TRET**, *n.* [probably from *L. tritus*.] In *commerce*, an allowance to purchasers, for waste or refuse matter, of four per cent. on the weight of commodities.
- TRETHINGS**, *n.* [W. *trêth*, a tax; *trêthu*.] Taxes; imposts.
- TREVET**, *n.* [*three-feet, tripod*; Fr. *trepied*.] A stool or other thing that is supported by three legs.
- TREY**, *n.* [*L. tres*; Eng. *three*; Fr. *trois*.] A three at cards; a card of three spots. *Shak.*
- TRI**, a prefix in words of Greek and Latin origin, signifies *three*, from Gr. *τρεῖς*.
- TRIA-BLE**, *a.* [from *try*.] 1. That may be tried; that may be subjected to trial or test. *Boyle.* 2. That may undergo a judicial examination; that may properly come under the cognizance of a court.
- TRI-A-CONT-A-HÉ-DRAL**, *a.* [Gr. *τριάκοντα* and *ἔδρα*.] Having thirty sides.—In *mineralogy*, bounded by thirty rhombs.
- TRI-A-CONT-ER**, *n.* [Gr. *τριάκοντηρης*.] In *ancient Greece*, a vessel of thirty oars. *Milford.*
- TRIAD**, *n.* [*L. trias*, from *tres*.] The union of three; three united.—In *music*, the common chord or harmony, consisting of the third, fifth and eighth.
- TRIAL**, *n.* [from *try*.] 1. Any effort or exertion of strength for the purpose of ascertaining its effect, or what can be done. 2. Examination by a test; experiment. 3. Experiment; act of examining by experience. 4. Experience; suffering that puts strength, patience or faith to the test; afflictions or temptations that exercise and prove the graces or virtues of men.—5. In *law*, the examination of a cause in controversy between parties, before a proper tribunal. 6. Temptation; test of virtue. 7. State of being tried.
- TRI-AL-I-TY**, *n.* [from *three*.] Three united; state of being three. [*Little used*.] *Wharton.*
- TRI-AN-DE-R**, *n.* [Gr. *τρεῖς* and *αυρη*.] A plant having three stems.
- TRI-AN-DRI-AN**, *a.* Having three stems.
- TRI-AN-GLE**, *n.* [Fr.; *L. triangulum*.] In *geometry*, a figure bounded by three lines, and containing three angles.
- TRI-ANGLED**, *a.* Having three angles.
- TRI-ANGU-LAR**, *a.* Having three angles.—In *botany*, a *triangular stem* has three prominent longitudinal angles.
- TRI-ANGU-LAR-LY**, *adv.* After the form of a triangle.
- TRI-ARI-AN**, *a.* [*L. triarii*.] Occupying the third post.
- TRIBE**, *n.* [W. *treb*; Gael. *treabh*; *L. tribus*.] 1. A family, race or series of generations, descending from the same progenitor and kept distinct, as in the case of the twelve tribes of Israel. 2. A division, class or distinct portion of people, from whatever cause that distinction may have originated. 3. A number of things having certain characters or resemblances in common. 4. A division; a number considered collectively. 5. A nation of savages; a body of rude people united under one leader or government. 6. A number of persons of any character or profession; in *contempt*.
- TRIBE**, *v. t.* To distribute into tribes or classes. [*L. u.*]
- TRIBLET**, or **TRIBOULET**, *n.* A goldsmith's tool for making rings. *Ainsworth.*
- TRI-BOM-E-TER**, *n.* [Gr. *τρεῖς* and *περσων*.] An instrument to ascertain the degree of friction.
- TRIBRACH**, *n.* [Gr. *τρεῖς* and *βραχυσ*.] In *ancient prosody*, a poetical foot of three short syllables, as *mēlētis*.
- TRI-BRAC-TE-ATE**, *a.* Having three bracts about the flower.
- TRIBU-LATION**, *n.* [Fr.; *L. tribulo*.] Severe affliction; distresses of life; vexations.
- TRIBUNAL**, *n.* [*L. tribunal*.] 1. Properly, the seat of a judge; the bench on which a judge and his associates sit for administering justice.—2. More generally, a court of justice.—3. [Fr. *tribunal*.] In *France*, a gallery or emicircle in a church or other place, in which the musical performers are placed for a concert.
- TRIBU-NA-RY**, *a.* Pertaining to tribunals.
- TRIBUNE**, *n.* [Fr. *tribun*; *L. tribunus*; Sp. It. *tribuno*.] 1. In *ancient Rome*, an officer or magistrate chosen by the people to protect them from the oppression of the patricians or nobles, and to defend their liberties against any attempts that might be made upon them by the senate and consuls.—2. In *France*, a pulpit or elevated place in the chamber of deputies, where a speaker stands to address the assembly.
- TRIBUNE-SHIP**, *n.* The office of a tribune. *Addison.*
- TRIBU-NI-CIAN**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to tribunes. 2. Suit.
- TRIBU-NI-TIAL**, *y* ing a tribune.
- TRIBU-TA-RY**, *a.* 1. Paying tribute to another. 2. Subject; subordinate. 3. Paid in tribute. 4. Yielding supplies of any thing.
- TRIBU-TA-RY**, *n.* One that pays tribute or a stated sum for the purpose of securing peace and protection, or as an acknowledgment of submission.
- TRIBUTE**, *n.* [Fr. *tribut*; *L. tributum*.] 1. An annual or stated sum of money or other valuable thing, paid by one prince or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace and protection, or by virtue of some treaty. 2. A personal contribution. 3. Something given or contributed.
- TRI-CAP-SU-LAR**, *a.* [*L. tres* and *capsula*.] In *botany*, three-capsuled; having three capsules to each flower.
- TRICE**, *v. t.* [W. *treisiao*.] In *seamen's language*, to haul and tie up by means of a small rope or line. *Mar. Dict.*
- TRICE**, *n.* A very short time; an instant; a moment.
- TRI-CHOT'O-MOUS**, *a.* Divided into three parts, or divided by threes. *Martyn.*
- TRI-CHOT'O-MY**, *n.* [Gr. *τρεῖς* and *μενω*.] Division into three parts. *Watts.*
- TRICK**, *n.* [D. *trek*; G. *trug*, *betrug*; Dan. *trekke*; Fr. *tricher*.] 1. An artifice or stratagem for the purpose of deception; a fraudulent contrivance for an evil purpose, or an underhand scheme to impose upon the world; a cheat or cheating. 2. A dextrous artifice. 3. Vicious practice. 4. The sly artifice or legerdemain of a juggler. 5. A collection of cards laid together. 6. An unexpected event. 7. A particular habit or manner; as, he has a trick of drumming with his fingers.
- TRICK**, *v. t.* To deceive; to impose on; to defraud.
- TRICK**, *v. t.* [W. *treccian*.] To dress; to decorate; to set off; to adorn fantastically. *Pope.*
- TRICK**, *v. t.* To live by deception and fraud. *Dryden.*
- TRICKED**, *pp.* Cheated; deceived; dressed.
- TRICKER**, *n.* One who tricks; a deceiver; a cheat.
- TRICKSTER**, *n.* One who tricks; a deceiver; a cheat.
- TRICKER**, *n.* A trigger. See *Τριγγα*.
- TRICKER-Y**, *n.* The art of dressing up; artifice; stratagem. *Burke.*
- TRICKING**, *ppr.* 1. Deceiving; cheating; defrauding. 2. Dressing; decorating.
- TRICKING**, *n.* Dress; ornament. *Shak.*
- TRICKISH**, *a.* Artful in making bargains; given to deception and cheating; knavish. *Pope.*
- TRICKLE**, *v. i.* [alled, perhaps, to Gr. *τρῆξω*, to run, and a diminutive.] To flow in a small, gentle stream; to run down.
- TRICKLING**, *ppr.* Flowing down in a small, gentle stream.
- TRICKLING**, *n.* The act of flowing in a small, gentle stream. *Wiseman.*
- TRICKMENT**, *n.* Decoration.
- TRICKSY**, *a.* [from *trick*.] Pretty; brisk. [*L. u.*] *Shak.*
- TRICK-TRACK**, *n.* A game at tables.
- TRI-CLINIA-RY**, *a.* [*L. triclinarius*.] Pertaining to a couch for dining, or to the ancient mode of reclining at table.
- TRI-COC'COUS**, *a.* [*L. tres* and *coccus*.] A *triccoccus* or three-grained capsule is one which is swelling out in three protuberances, internally divided into three cells, with one seed in each, as in *euphorbia*.
- TRI-COR-PO-RAL**, *a.* [*L. tricorpor*.] Having three bodies.
- TRI-CUS-PI-DATE**, *a.* [*L. tres* and *cuspis*.] In *botany* three-pointed; ending in three points.
- TRI-DAC-TYLOUS**, *a.* [Gr. *τρεῖς* and *δακτύλος*.] Having three toes.
- TRIDE**, *a.* Among *hunters*, short and ready; fleet.
- TRIDENT**, *n.* [Fr.; *L. tridens*.] In *mythology*, a kind of sceptre or spear with three prongs, which the fables of antiquity put into the hands of Neptune, the deity of the ocean.
- TRIDENT**, or **TRIDENT-ED**, *a.* Having three teeth or prongs.
- TRIDENT'ATE**, *a.* [*L. tres* and *dens*.] Having three teeth. *Lee.*
- TRI-DI-A-PÁ-SON**, *n.* [*tri* and *diapason*.] In *music*, a triple octave or twenty-second. *Busby.*
- TRIDING**. See **TRITING**.
- TRI-DO-DE-CA-HÉ-DRAL**, *a.* [Gr. *τρεῖς*, and *dodecahedra*.] In *crystallography*, presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each containing twelve faces.
- TRIDU-AN**, *a.* [*L. triduum*.] Lasting three days, or happening every third day. [*Little used*.]
- TRI-EN-NI-AL**, *a.* [Fr. *triennal*; *L. triennis*, *triennium*.] 1. Continuing three years. 2. Happening every three years.
- TRI-EN-NI-AL-LY**, *adv.* Once in three years.
- TRIER**, *n.* 1. One who tries; one who makes experiments; one who examines any thing by a test or standard. 2.

- One who tries judicially; a judge who tries a person or cause; a jurymen. 3. A test; that which tries or approves. *Shak.*
- TRIER-ARCH**, *n.* [Gr. *τρίτης* and *αρχος*.] In ancient Greece, the commander of a trireme.
- TRI-E-TERI-CAL**, *a.* [L. *trietericus*.] Triennial; kept or occurring once in three years. [*Litté used.*]
- TRIFAL-LÖW**, *v. t.* [L. *tres* and *fallow*.] To plough land the third time before sowing. *Mortimer.*
- TRIFID**, *a.* [L. *trifidus*.] In botany, divided into three parts; three-leaf.
- TRI-FIS-TU-LA-RY**, *a.* [L. *tres* and *fistula*.] Having three pipes. *Brown.*
- TRIFLE**, *n.* [It coincides with *trivial*, which see.] A thing of very little value or importance. *Young.*
- TRIFLE**, *v. i.* 1. To act or talk without seriousness, gravity, weight or dignity; to act or talk with levity. 2. To indulge in light amusements. *Lave.*—To *trifle with*, to mock; to play the fool with.—To *trifle with*, or to *trifle away*, to spend in vanity; to waste to no good purpose.
- TRIFLE**, *v. t.* To make of no importance.
- TRIFLER**, *n.* One who trifles or acts with levity. *Bacon.*
- TRIFLING**, *ppr.* 1. Acting or talking with levity, or without seriousness or being in earnest. 2. *a.* Being of small value or importance; trivial.
- TRIFLING**, *n.* Employment about things of no importance.
- TRIFLING-LY**, *adv.* In a trifling manner; with levity; without seriousness or dignity. *Locke.*
- TRIFLING-NESS**, *n.* 1. Levity of manners; lightness. *Entick.* 2. Smallness of value; emptiness; vanity.
- TRIFLO-ROUS**, *a.* [L. *tres* and *flos, floris*.] Three-flowered; bearing three flowers. *Martyn.*
- TRI-FÖLI-ATE**, *a.* [L. *tres* and *folium*.] Having three leaves. *Harte.*
- TRI-FÖLI-O-LATE**, *a.* Having three folioles.
- TRIFO-LY**, *n.* Sweet trefoil. [*See* **TRÉFOIL**.] *Mason.*
- TRIFORM**, *a.* [L. *triformis*.] Having a triple form or shape. *Milton.*
- TRIG**, *v. t.* [W. *trigaw*. *See* **TRIGGER**.] 1. To fill; to stuff; [*obs.*] 2. To stop, as a wheel. *Bailey.*
- TRIG**, *a.* Full; trim; neat.
- TRIG-A-MY**, *n.* [Gr. *τρεις* and *γαμος*.] State of being married three times; or the state of having three husbands or three wives at the same time.
- TRIG-GER**, *n.* [W. *trigaw*; Dan. *trekker, trykker*.] 1. A catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity. 2. The catch of a musket or pistol; the part which, being pulled, looses the lock for striking fire.
- TRIGINTALS**, *n.* [L. *triginta*.] Trentals; the number of thirty masses to be said for the dead.
- TRIGLYPH**, *n.* [Gr. *τρεις* and *γλυφη*.] An ornament in the frieze of the Doric column, repeated at equal intervals.
- TRIGON**, *n.* [Gr. *τρεις* and *γωνια*.] 1. A triangle; a term used in astrology; also, trine, an aspect of two planets distant 120 degrees from each other. 2. A kind of triangular lyre or harp.
- TRIGONAL**, *a.* 1. Triangular; having three angles or corners.—2. In botany, having three prominent longitudinal angles.
- TRIGONO-METRI-CAL**, *a.* Pertaining to trigonometry; performed by or according to the rules of trigonometry.
- TRIGONO-METRI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* According to the rules or principles of trigonometry. *Asiat. Res.*
- TRIGONOMETRY**, *n.* [Gr. *τριγωνος* and *μετροω*.] The measuring of triangles; the science of determining the sides and angles of triangles, by means of certain parts which are given.
- TRIGYN**, *n.* [Gr. *τρεις* and *γυνη*.] In botany, a plant having three pistils.
- TRIGYNI-AN**, *a.* Having three pistils.
- TRI-HE-DRAL**, *a.* Having three equal sides.
- TRI-HE-DRON**, *a.* [Gr. *τρεις* and *εδρα*.] A figure having three equal sides.
- TRI-JUGOUS**, *a.* [L. *tres* and *jugum*.] In botany, having three pairs.
- TRI-LAT-ER-AL**, *a.* [Fr., from L. *tres*, three, and *latus*, side.] Having three sides.
- TRI-LIT-ER-AL**, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *litera*, letter.] Consisting of three letters.
- TRI-LIT-ER-AL**, *n.* A word consisting of three letters.
- TRILL**, *n.* [It. *trillo*; Dan. *trille*; G. *triller*.] A quaver; a shake of the voice in singing, or of the sound of an instrument.
- TRILL**, *v. t.* [It. *trillare*.] To utter with a quavering or tremulousness of voice; to shake. *Thomson.*
- TRILL**, *v. i.* 1. To flow in a small stream, or in drops rapidly succeeding each other; to trickle. 2. To shake or quaver; to play in tremulous vibrations of sound.
- TRILLED**, *pp.* Shaken; uttered with rapid vibrations.
- TRILLING**, *ppr.* Uttering with a quavering or shake.
- TRILLION**, (*tril'yun*) *n.* [a word formed arbitrarily of
- three*, or Gr. *τριτος*, and *million*.] The product of a million multiplied by a million, and that product multiplied by a million; or the product of the square of a million multiplied by a million.
- TRI-LÖ-BATE**, *a.* [L. *tres* and *lobus*.] Having three lobes
- TRI-LOC'U-LAR**, *a.* [L. *tres* and *locus*.] In botany, three-celled; having three cells for seeds.
- TRI-LÖMI-NAR**, *a.* [L. *tres* and *lumen*.] Having three lights.
- TRI-LÖMI-NOUS**, *a.* [L. *tres* and *lumen*.] Having three lights.
- TRIM**, *a.* [Sax. *trum*, *tryman*.] Firm; compact; tight; snug; being in good order.
- TRIM**, *v. t.* [Sax. *trumian*, *trymian*.] 1. In a general sense, to make right, that is, to put in due order for any purpose. 2. To dress; to put the body in a proper state. 3. To decorate; to invest or embellish with extra ornaments. 4. To clip, as the hair of the head; also, to shave; that is, to put in due order. 5. To lop, as superfluous branches; to prune. 6. To supply with oil; as, to trim a lamp. 7. To make neat; to adjust.—8. In carpentry, to dress, as timber; to make smooth. 9. To adjust the cargo of a ship, or the weight of persons or goods in a boat, so equally on each side of the centre and at each end, that she shall sit well on the water and sail well. 10. To rebuke; to reprove sharply. 11. To arrange in due order for sailing.—To *trim in*, in carpentry, to fit, as a piece of timber into other work. *Mozon.*—To *trim up*, to dress; to put in order.
- TRIM**, *v. i.* To balance; to fluctuate between parties, so as to appear to favor each. *South.*
- TRIM**, *n.* 1. Dress; gear; ornaments. 2. The state of a ship or her cargo, ballast, masts, &c., by which she is well prepared for sailing.
- TRIME-TER**, *n.* A poetical division of verse, consisting of three measures. *Louth.*
- TRIME-TER**, *a.* [Gr. *τριμετρος*.] Consisting of three measures, forming an hexameter of six feet.
- TRIMLY**, *adv.* Nicely; neatly; in good order. *Spenser.*
- TRIMMED**, *pp.* Put in good order; dressed; ornamented; clipped; shaved; balanced; rebuked.
- TRIMMER**, *n.* 1. One that trims; a time-server. 2. A piece of timber fitted in. *Mozon.*
- TRIMMING**, *ppr.* Putting in due order; dressing; decorating; pruning; balancing; fluctuating between parties.
- TRIMMING**, *n.* Ornamental appendages to a garment, as lace, ribbons and the like.
- TRIMNESS**, *n.* Neatness; snugness; the state of being close and in good order.
- TRINAL**, *a.* [L. *trinus*.] Threefold. *Milton.*
- TRINE**, *a.* Threefold; as, *trine* dimension, that is, length, breadth and thickness.
- TRINE**, *n.* In astrology, the aspect of planets distant from each other 120 degrees, forming the figure of a trigon or triangle.
- TRINE**, *v. t.* To put in the aspect of a trine. *Dryden.*
- TRINERVATE**, *a.* In botany, having three nerves or unbranched vessels meeting behind or beyond the base
- TRINERVE**, *a.* In botany, a *trinerved* or three-nerved
- TRINERVED**, *a.* leaf has three nerves or unbranched vessels meeting in the base of the leaf.
- TRINGLE**, *n.* [Fr.] In architecture, a little square member or ornament, as a listel, regist, plataband and the like, but particularly a little member fixed exactly over every triglyph.
- TRIN-I-TÄRI-AN**, *a.* Pertaining to the Trinity, or to the doctrine of the Trinity.
- TRIN-I-TÄRI-AN**, *n.* 1. One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity. 2. One of an order of religious, who made it their business to redeem Christians from infidels.
- TRINITY**, *n.* [L. *trinitas*; *tres* and *unus, unus, one, unity*.] In theology, the union of three persons in one Godhead, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.
- TRINKET**, *n.* 1. A small ornament, as a jewel, a ring and the like. 2. A thing of little value; tackle; tools.
- TRI-NÖMI-AL**, *a.* [L. *tres* and *nomen*.] In mathematics, a trinomial root is a root consisting of three parts.
- TRI-NÖMI-AL**, *n.* A root of three terms or parts.
- TRIO**, *n.* A concert of three parts; three united.
- TRI-ÖBO-LAR**, *a.* [L. *triobolus*.] Of the value of three oboli; mean; worthless. *Cheyne.*
- TRI-Ö-TA-HE-DRAL**, *a.* [*tri* and *octahedral*.] In crystallography, presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing eight faces.
- TRI-Ö-TILE**, *n.* [L. *tres* and *octo*.] In astrology, an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are three octants, or eight parts of a circle, that is, 135 degrees, distant from each other.
- TRIPOR**, *n.* In law, a person appointed by the court to *tripor*, or to any juror, is just.
- TRIP**, *v. t.* [G. *trippeln*; D. *trippen*; Sw. *trippa*; Dan. *tripp*.] 1. To supplant; to cause to fall by striking the feet suddenly from under the person; usually followed by *up*.

- 2 To supplant; to overthrow by depriving of support.
3 To catch; to detect. 4 To loose an anchor from the bottom by its cable or buoy-rope.
- TRIP**, *v. i.* 1. To stumble; to strike the foot against something so as to lose the step and come near to fall; or to stumble and fall. 2. To err; to fail; to mistake; to be deficient.
- TRIP**, *v. i.* [Ar. *tariba*; G. *treppe*.] 1. To run or step lightly; to walk with a light step. 2. To take a voyage or journey.
- TRIP**, *n.* 1. A stroke or catch by which a wrestler supplants his antagonist. 2. A stumble by the loss of foot-hold, or a striking of the foot against an object. 3. A failure; a mistake. 4. A journey; or a voyage.—5. In navigation, a single board in plying to windward.—6. Among farmers, a small flock of sheep, or a small stock of them; [*local*.]
- TRIPARTITE**, *a.* [Fr.; L. *tripartitus*.] 1. Divided into three parts. 2. Having three corresponding parts or copies.
- TRIPARTITION**, *n.* A division by three, or the taking of a third part of any number or quantity. *Cyc.*
- TRIPLE**, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *tripa*; It. *trippa*; G. *tripp*.] 1. Properly, the entrails; but in common usage, the large stomach of ruminating animals, prepared for food.—2. In ludicrous language, the belly.
- * **TRIPLE-DAL**, *a.* [L. *tres* and *pes*.] Having three feet.
- TRIPPE-MAN**, *n.* A man who sells tripe. *Sciift*.
- TRIPENNATE**, or **TRIPINNATE**, *a.* [L. *tres* and *penna*, or *penna*.] In botany, a tripinnate leaf is a species of superdicompound leaf, when a petiole has bipinnate leaves ranged on each side of it, as in common fern.
- TRIPERSONAL**, *a.* [L. *tres* and *persona*.] Consisting of three persons. *Milton*.
- TRIPERSONALITY**, *n.* The state of existing in three persons in one Godhead. *Milton*.
- TRIPETALOUS**, *a.* [Gr. *τρεις* and *πεταλον*.] In botany, three-petaled; having three petals or flower-leaves.
- TRIPPHANE**, *n.* A mineral, spodumene. *Ure*.
- TRIPHONTH**, (*trip/thong*) *n.* [Gr. *τρεις* and *φθογγη*.] A coalition of three vowels in one compound sound, or in one syllable, as in *adieu*, *eye*.
- TRIPHONTHGAL**, (*trip-thong/gal*) *a.* Pertaining to a triphthong; consisting of a triphthong.
- TRIPHYLLOUS**, *a.* [Gr. *τρεις* and *φυλλον*.] In botany, three-leaved; having three leaves.
- TRIPLE**, *a.* [Fr.; L. *triplex*, *triplex*.] 1. Threefold; consisting of three united. *Dryden*. 2. Treble; three times repeated; see **TREBLE**.
- TRIPLE**, *v. t.* To treble; to make threefold or thrice as much or as many. [Usually written **TREBLE**.] *Lee*.
- TRIPLET**, *n.* [from *triple*.] 1. Three of a kind, or three united.—2. In poetry, three verses rhyming together.—3. In music, three notes sung or played in the time of two.
- TRIPLETATE**, *a.* [L. *triplicatus*, *triplicatus*.] Made thrice as much; threefold.
- TRIPLETATION**, *n.* 1. The act of trebling or making threefold, or adding three together. *Glanville*.—2. In the civil law, the same as *sur-repouder* in common law.
- TRIPLETICITY**, *n.* [Fr. *triplicité*; from L. *triplex*.] Trebleness; the state of being threefold. *Watts*.
- TRIPPLY-RIBBED**, *a.* In botany, having a pair of large ribs branching off from the main one above the base.
- TRIP-MAD-AM**, *n.* A plant. *Mortimer*.
- * **TRIPPOD**, *n.* [L. *tripus*, *tripodis*; Gr. *τριπους*.] A bench, stool or seat supported by three legs, on which the priest and sibyls in ancient times were placed to render oracles.
- TRIPOLI**, *n.* In mineralogy, a mineral originally brought from Tripoli, used in polishing stones and metals.
- TRIPOLINE**, *a.* Pertaining to Tripoli.
- TRIPPOS**, *n.* A tripod, which see.
- TRIPPED**, *pp.* [from *trip*.] Supplanted.
- TRIPPER**, *n.* One who trips or supplants; one that walks nimbly.
- TRIPPING**, *pp.* 1. Supplanting; stumbling; falling; stepping nimbly. 2. *a.* Quick; nimble.
- TRIPPING**, *n.* 1. The act of tripping. 2. A light dance. *Milton*. 3. The loosing of an anchor from the ground by its cable or buoy-rope.
- TRIPPING-LY**, *adv.* Nimbly; with a light, nimble, quick step; with agility. *Shak.*
- TRIPOTOTE**, *n.* [Gr. *τρεις* and *πρωσις*.] In grammar, a name or noun having three cases only. *Clarke*.
- TRIPUDIARY**, *a.* [L. *tripudium*.] Pertaining to dancing; performed by dancing. *Brown*.
- TRIPUDIATE**, *v. i.* [L. *tripudio*.] To dance. *Cockeram*.
- TRIPUDIATION**, *n.* [L. *tripudium*.] Act of dancing. *Johnson*.
- TRIPYRAMID**, *n.* [L. *tres* and *pyramis*.] In mineralogy, a genus of spars, the body of which is composed of single pyramids, each of three sides, affixed by their base to some solid body.
- TRIQUETROUS**, *a.* [L. *triquetris*, from *triquetra*.] Three-sided; having three plane sides. *Encyc.*
- TRI-RADIATED**, *a.* [L. *tres* and *radius*.] Having three rays.
- TRIREME**, *n.* [L. *triremis*.] A galley or vessel with three benches or ranks of oars on a side. *Mitford*.
- TRI-RHOMBICOIDAL**, *a.* [Tri and *rhomboïdal*.] Having the form of three rhombs.
- TRISACRA-MEN-TARIAN**, *n.* One of a religious sect who admit of three sacraments and no more. *Cyc.*
- TRISAGION**, *n.* [Gr. *τρεις* and *αγιος*.] A hymn in which the word *holy* is repeated three times. *Bull*.
- TRISECT**, *v. t.* [L. *tres* and *seco*.] To cut or divide into three equal parts. *Allen*.
- TRISECTED**, *pp.* Divided into three equal parts.
- TRISECTING**, *pp.* Dividing into three equal parts.
- TRISECTION**, *n.* [L. *tres* and *sectio*.] The division of a thing into three parts.
- TRISEPTALOUS**, *a.* In botany, having three sepals to a calyx.
- TRISPAST**, } *n.* [Gr. *τρεις* and *στρω*.] In mechanics, a
TRISPASTON, } machine with three pulleys for raising
 } great weights. *Cyc.*
- TRISPERMOUS**, *a.* [Gr. *τρεις* and *σπέρμα*.] Three-seeded; containing three seeds; as, a *trispermous* capsule.
- † **TRIST**, } *a.* [L. *tristis*.] Sad; sorrowful; gloomy.
† **TRISTFUL**, } *Shak.*
† **TRISTITATE**, *v. t.* [L. *tristitia*.] To make sad or sorrowful. *Feltham*.
- † **TRISULC**, *n.* [L. *trisulcus*.] Something having three points. *Brown*.
- TRISYLLABIC**, } *a.* from *trissyllable*.] Pertaining
TRISYLLABICAL, } to a trissyllable; consisting of
 } three syllables.
- * **TRISYLLABLE**, *n.* [L. *tres*, three, and *syllaba*, syllable.] A word consisting of three syllables.
- TRITE**, *a.* [L. *tritius*.] Worn out; common; used till so common as to have lost its novelty and interest. *Sciift*.
- TRITELY**, *adv.* In a common manner.
- TRITENESS**, *n.* Commonness; staleness; a state of being worn out.
- TRITERNATE**, *a.* [L. *tres* and *ternate*.] Having three biternate leaves, or the divisions of a triple petiole subdivided into three.
- * **TRITHEISM**, *n.* [Fr. *tritheisme*; Gr. *τρεις* and *θεος*.] The opinion or doctrine that there are three Gods in the Godhead.
- * **TRITHEIST**, *n.* One who believes that there are three distinct Gods in the Godhead. *Encyc.*
- TRITHEISTIC**, *a.* Pertaining to tritheism.
- TRITHEISTE**, *n.* A tritheist.
- TRIFBING**, *n.* [from *three*.] One of the divisions of the county of York in England, which is divided into three parts. It is now called *Riding*.
- † **TRITICAL**, *a.* [from *trite*.] Tritic; common.
- † **TRITICALESS**, *n.* Triteness. *Warton*.
- TRITON**, *n.* 1. In mythology, a fabled sea demi-god, supposed to be the trumpeter of Neptune. 2. A genus of the molluscal order of worms. 3. A bird of the West Indies, famous for its notes.
- TRITONE**, *n.* [L. *tres* and *tonus*.] In music, a false concord, consisting of three tones, two major and one minor tone, or of two tones and two semitones; a dissonant interval.
- TRITOXID**, *n.* [Gr. *τριτος*, and *oxyd*.] In chemistry, a substance oxydized in the third degree.
- TRITURABLE**, *a.* Capable of being reduced to a fine powder by pounding, rubbing or grinding.
- TRITURATE**, *v. t.* [L. *trituro*.] To rub or grind to a very fine powder, and properly to a finer powder than that made by pulverization.
- TRITURATED**, *pp.* Reduced to a very fine powder.
- TRITURATING**, *pp.* Grinding or reducing to a very fine powder.
- TRITURATION**, *n.* The act of reducing to a fine powder by grinding.
- † **TRITURE**, *n.* A rubbing or grinding. *Cheyne*
- TRITURIUM**, *n.* A vessel for separating liquors of different densities.
- TRIUMPH**, *n.* [Fr. *triomphe*; It. *trionfo*; Sp. *trianfo*; L. *triumphus*.] 1. Among the ancient Romans, a pompous ceremony performed in honor of a victorious general. 2. State of being victorious. 3. Victory; conquest. 4. Joy or exultation for success. 5. A card that takes all others; now written *trump*, which see.
- TRIUMPH**, *v. i.* 1. To celebrate victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory. 2. To obtain victory. 3. To insult upon an advantage gained. 4. To be prosperous; to flourish.—*To triumph over*, to succeed in overcoming; to surmount.
- TRIUMPHAL**, *a.* [Fr.; L. *triumphalis*.] Pertaining to triumph; used in a triumph. *Sciift*.
- TRIUMPHAL**, *n.* A token of victory. *Milton*.
- TRIUMPHANT**, *a.* [L. *triumphans*.] 1. Celebrating victory. 2. Rejoicing as for victory. 3. Victorious; graceful.

- with conquest. 4. Celebrating victory; expressing joy for success.
- TRIUMPHANT-LY**, *adv.* 1. In a triumphant manner; with the joy and exultation that proceeds from victory or success. 2. Victoriously; with success. 3. With insolent exultation.
- TRIUMPH-ER**, *n.* 1. One who triumphs or rejoices for victory; one who vanquishes. 2. One who was honored with a triumph in Rome.
- TRIUMPH-ING**, *ppr.* Celebrating victory with pomp; vanquishing; rejoicing for victory; insulting on an advantage.
- TRIUMVIR**, *n.* [*L. tres and vir.*] One of three men united in office.
- TRIUMVIRATE**, *n.* 1. A coalition of three men; particularly, the union of three men who obtained the government of the Roman empire. 2. Government by three men in coalition.
- TRIUINE**, *a.* [*L. tres and unus.*] Three in one; an epithet applied to God, to express the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of persons.
- TRINITY**, *n.* Trinity.
- TRIVANT**, *n.* A truant. *Burton.*
- TRIVALVULAR**, *a.* Three-valved; having three valves.
- TRIVERBIAL**, *a.* [*L. triverbium.*] *Tricerebral* days, in the Roman calendar, were juridical or court days, days allowed to the pretor for hearing causes; called also *dies fasti*.
- TRIVET**, *n.* A three-legged stool. See *TRIVET*.
- TRIVIAL**, *a.* [*Fr.; L. trivialis.*] 1. Trifling; of little worth or importance; inconsiderable. *Pope.* 2. Worthless; vulgar.—*Trivial name*, in natural history, the common name for the species, which, added to the generic name, forms the complete denomination of the species; the specific name.
- TRIVIALITY**, *n.* Trivialness. [*Not much used.*]
- TRIVIAL-LY**, *adv.* 1. Commonly; vulgarly. 2. Lightly; inconsiderably; in a trifling degree.
- TRIVIAL-NESS**, *n.* 1. Commonness. 2. Lightness; unimportance.
- TROAT**, *v. i.* To cry, as a buck in rutting time. *Dict.*
- TROAT**, *n.* The cry of a buck in rutting time.
- TROCAR**, *n.* [*Fr. un trois quart.*] A surgical instrument for tapping tropical persons and the like.
- TROCHAE**, } *a.* [*See TROCHEE.*] In poetry, consist-
- TROCHAEAL**, } ing of trochees.
- TROCHANTER**, *n.* [*Gr. τροχαντηρ.*] In anatomy, the trochanters are two processes of the thigh-bone, called major and minor, the major on the outside, and the minor on the inside.
- TROCHE**, *n.* [*Gr. τροχος.*] A form of medicine in a cake or tablet, or a stiff paste cut into proper portions and dried.
- TROCHEE**, *n.* [*L. trocheus; Gr. τροχαιος.*] In verse, a foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short.
- TROCHILIC**, *a.* Having power to draw out or turn round.
- TROCHILICS**, *n.* [*Gr. τροχιλις; L. trochilus.*] The science of rotary motion.
- TROCHILUS**, } *n.* [*L. trochilus; Gr. τροχιλος.*] 1. An
- TROCHIL**, } aquatic bird, a swift runner, with long legs, which is said to get its meat out of the crocodile's mouth. 2. A name given to the golden-crowned wren.—3. In zoology, the humming bird or honey-sucker, a kind of beautiful little birds, natives of America.—4. In architecture, a hollow ring round a column; called also *scotia*, and by workmen, the *casement*.
- TROCHINGS**, *n.* The small branches on the top of a deer's head. *Cyc.*
- TROCHISCH**, (*tro'kish*) *n.* [*Gr. τροχισκος.*] A kind of tablet or lozenge. *Bacon.*
- TROCHITE**, *n.* [*L. trochus.*] 1. In natural history, a kind of figured fossil stone, resembling parts of plants called *St. Cuthbert's* beads. 2. Fossil remains of the shells called *trochus*.
- TROCHLEA**, *n.* [*L.*] A pulley-like cartilage, through which the tendon of the trochlear muscle passes.
- TROCHLEARY**, *a.* Pertaining to the trochlea.
- TROCHOID**, *n.* [*Gr. τροχος; L. trochus.*] In geometry, a curve generated by the motion of a wheel; and the cycloid.
- TROD**, *pret.* of tread.
- TROD**, } *pp.* of tread. Jerusalem shall be trodden down
- TRODDEN**, } by the Gentiles. *Luke* xxi.
- TRODE**, *old pret.* of tread.
- TRODE**, *n.* Tread; footing. *Spenser.*
- TROGLO-DYTE**, *n.* [*Gr. τρογλη and δυω.*] The *Troglydites* were a people of Ethiopia, represented by the ancients as living in caves.
- TROLL**, *v. t.* [*G. trollen; W. trolian.*] To move in a circular direction; to roll; to move volubly; to turn; to drive about.
- TROLL**, *v. i.* 1. To roll; to run about.—2. Among anglers,
- to fish for pikes with a rod whose line runs on a wheel or pulley. *Gay.*
- TROLLED**, *pp.* Rolled; turned about.
- TROLLING**, *ppr.* Rolling; turning; driving about; fishing with a rod and reel.
- TROLLOP**, *n.* [*G. trolle.*] A stroller; a loiterer; a woman loosely dressed; a slattern. *Milton.*
- TROLLOPEE**, *n.* Formerly, a loose dress for females.
- TROLMY-DAMES**, *n.* [*Fr. trou-madame.*] The game of nine-holes. *Shak.*
- TROMP**, *n.* A blowing machine formed of a leather case, used in furnaces.
- TROMPIL**, *n.* An aperture in a tromp.
- TROMPAGE**, *n.* Formerly, a toll or duty paid for weighing wool. *Cyc.*
- TROMPATOR**, *n.* An officer in London, whose business was to weigh wool.
- TROMBO**, *n.* [*L. tronus.*] A term in Italian music, denoting a note or sound to be cut short, or just uttered and then discontinued.
- TRONE**, *n.* A provincial word in some parts of England for a small drain. *Cyc.*
- TRONE**, or **TRONES**, *n.* A steelyard. *North of England.*
- TROOP**, *n.* [*Fr. troupe; It. truppa; Sp., Port. tropa; Ital. D. troop; G. trupp; Sw. tropp.*] 1. A collection of persons; a company; a number; a multitude. *Gen. xlii. t. 1.* body of soldiers. But, applied to infantry, it is now used in the plural, *troops*, and this word signifies soldiers in general.—3. *Troop*, in the singular, a small body or company of cavalry, light-horse or dragons, commanded by a captain. 4. A company of stage-players.
- TROOP**, *v. i.* 1. To collect in numbers. 2. To march in a body. 3. To march in haste or in company.
- TROOPER**, *n.* A private or soldier in a body of cavalry or horse-soldier.
- TROOPING**, *ppr.* Moving together in a crowd; marching in a body.
- TROPE**, *n.* [*L. tropus; Gr. τροπος.*] In rhetoric, a word or expression used in a different sense from that which it properly signifies; or a word changed from its original signification to another, for the sake of giving life or emphasis to an idea, as when we call a shrewd man a fish.
- TROPHIED**, *a.* Adorned with trophies. *Pope.*
- TROPHY**, *n.* [*L. trophæum; Gr. τροφαιον; Fr. trophée; It. trofeo.*] 1. Among the ancients, a pile of arms taken from a vanquished enemy, raised on the field of battle by the conquerors; also, the representation of such a pile on marble, on medals and the like. 2. Anything taken and preserved as a memorial of victory, as arms, high standards and the like, taken from an enemy.—3. *Architecture*, an ornament representing the stem of a tree, charged or encompassed with arms and military weapons, offensive and defensive. 4. Something that is evidence of victory; memorial of conquest.
- TROPHY-MONEY**, *n.* A duty paid in England formerly by house-keepers, towards providing harness, drums, colours, &c. for the militia.
- TROPIC**, *n.* [*Fr. tropique; L. tropicus.*] 1. In astronomy, a circle of the sphere drawn through a solstitial point, parallel to the equator; or the line which bounds the north declination from the equator, north or south.—2. *Tropics*, in geography, are two lesser circles of the globe, drawn parallel to the equator through the beginning of Cancer and of Capricorn.
- TROPICAL**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the tropics; being within the tropics. 2. Incident to the tropics. 3. [*From Trop.*] Figurative; rhetorically changed from its proper or original sense.
- TROPICAL-LY**, *adv.* In a tropical or figurative manner.
- TROPIC-BIRD**, *n.* An aquatic fowl of the genus *tringa*.
- TROPICIST**, *n.* One who explains the Scriptures by tropes and figures of speech; one who deals in tropes.
- TROPIC-LOGICAL**, *a.* Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.
- TROPIC-O-GY**, *n.* [*Gr. τροπος and γυω.*] A rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes, or change from the original import of the word.
- TROSSERS**, *n.* Trowers. See *TROWERS*. *Shak.*
- TROT**, *v. t.* [*Fr. trotter; G. trotten; It. trottere; Sp. trotar.*] 1. To move faster than in walking, as a horse or other quadruped, by lifting one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time. 2. To walk or move fast; or to run.
- TROT**, *n.* 1. The pace of a horse or other quadruped, when he lifts one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time. 2. An old woman; an envious.
- TROTH**, *n.* [*Sax. treothe.*] 1. Belief; faith; fidelity. 2. Truth; verity; veracity; as, by my troth.
- TROTHLESS**, *a.* Faithless; treacherous. *Forster.*
- TROTH-PLIGHT**, *v. t.* To betroth or affiancer.
- TROTH-PLIGHT**, *v. t.* Betrothed; espoused; affianced.
- TROTH-PLIGHT**, *n.* The act of betrothing or affiancing. *Shak.*

- TROTTER**, *n.* 1. A beast that trots, or that usually trots. 2. A sheep's foot.
- TROTTING**, *ppr.* Moving with a trot; walking fast, or running.
- TROUBA-DOUR**, *n.* [Old Fr.] An early poet of Provence. *Harris.*
- TROUBLE**, (trub'l) *v. t.* [Fr. *troubler*; It. *turbare*; Sp. *Port. to jar*; L. *turbo*.] 1. To agitate; to disturb; to put into confused motion. 2. To disturb; to perplex. 3. To afflict; to grieve; to distress. 4. To busy; to cause to be much engaged or anxious. 5. To tease; to vex; to molest. 6. To give occasion for labor to. 7. To sue for a debt.
- TROUBLE**, (trub'l) *n.* 1. Disturbance of mind; agitation; commotion of spirits; perplexity. 2. Affliction; calamity. 3. Molestation; inconvenience; annoyance. 4. Uneasiness; vexation. 5. That which gives disturbance, annoyance or vexation; that which afflicts.
- TROUBLED**, (trub'ld) *pp.* Disturbed; agitated; afflicted; annoyed; molested.
- TROUBLER**, (trub'ler) *n.* One who disturbs; one who afflicts or molests; a disturber. *Waller.*
- TROUBLE-SOME**, (trub'l-sum) *a.* 1. Giving trouble or disturbance; molesting; annoying; vexatious. 2. Burdensome; tiresome; wearisome. 3. Giving inconvenience to. 4. Teasing; importunate.
- TROUBLE-SOME-LY**, (trub'l-sum-ly) *adv.* In a manner or degree to give trouble; vexatiously.
- TROUBLE-SOME-NESS**, (trub'l-sum-nes) *n.* 1. Vexatiousness; the quality of giving trouble or of molesting. 2. Unseasonable intrusion; importunity.
- TROUBLE-STATE**, *n.* A disturber of the community.
- TROUBLING**, (trub'ling) *ppr.* Disturbing; agitating; molesting; annoying; afflicting.
- TROUBLING**, (trub'ling) *n.* 1. The act of disturbing or putting in commotion. *John v.* 2. The act of afflicting.
- TROUBLOUS**, (trub'lus) *a.* 1. Agitated; tumultuous; full of commotion. 2. Full of trouble or disorder; tumultuous; full of affliction.
- TROUGH**, (trauf) *n.* [Sax., D., G. *trog*; Dan. *trug*.] 1. A vessel hollow longitudinally, or a large log or piece of timber excavated longitudinally on the upper side; used for various purposes. 2. A tray. 3. A canoe; the rude boat of uncivilized men. 4. The channel that conveys water, as in mills.
- TROUL**, for *troll*. See *TROLL*.
- TROUNCE**, (trouns) *v. t.* [qu. Fr. *trouçon*, *trouçonner*.] To punish, or to beat severely. [A low word.]
- * **TROUSE**, (trooz) *n.* [See *Trowers*.] A kind of trowsers worn by children.
- TROUT**, *n.* [Sax. *truht*; Fr. *truite*; It. *trota*; D. *truit*; L. *trutta*.] A river fish of the genus *salmo*.
- TROUT-COLORED**, *a.* White with spots of black, bay or sorrel; as, a trout-colored horse.
- TROUT-FISHING**, *n.* The fishing for trouts.
- TROUT-STREAM**, *n.* A stream in which trout breed.
- TROUVER**, *v.* [Fr. *trouver*; It. *trovare*.] 1. In law, the gaining possession of any goods, whether by finding or by other means. 2. An action which a man has against another who has found or obtained possession of any of his goods, and who refuses to deliver them on demand.
- † **TROW**, *v. t.* [Sax. *treowan*, *treowan*; G. *trauen*; Sw. *tro*.] To believe; to trust; to think or suppose. *Hooker.*
- TROW** is used in the imperative, as a word of inquiry.
- TROWEL**, *n.* [Fr. *truelle*; L. *trulla*; D. *troffel*.] 1. A mason's tool. 2. A gardener's tool.
- TROWL**. See *TROLL*.
- TROWSERS**, *n. plu.* [Gaelic, *truisan*; Fr. *trousse*; W. *trws*, *trousse*.] A loose garment worn by males, extending from the waist to the knee or to the ankle, and covering the lower limbs.
- TROY**, *n.* [said to have been named from TROY-WEIGHT, } *Troyes*, in France.] The weight by which gold and silver, jewels, &c. are weighed.
- TROUANT**, *a.* [Fr. *trouant*.] Idle; wandering from business; loitering; as, a trouant boy.
- TROUANT**, *n.* An idler; an idle boy. *Dryden.*
- TROUANT**, *v. i.* To idle away time; to loiter or be absent from employment. *Shak.*
- TROUANT-LY**, *adv.* Like a truant; in idleness.
- TROUANT-SHIP**, *n.* Idleness; neglect of employment.
- TRUBS**, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- † **TRUBTAIL**, *n.* A short, squat woman. *Ainsworth.*
- TRUCE**, *n.* [Goth. *triggva*; It. *trégua*; Norm. *trence*.] 1. In war, a suspension of arms by agreement of the commanders; a temporary cessation of hostilities. 2. Intermission of action, pain or contest; temporary cessation; short quiet.
- TRUCE-BREAKER**, *n.* [truce and breaker.] One who violates a truce, covenant or engagement. 2 *Tim.* iii.
- TRUCHMAN**, *n.* An interpreter. See *DRAGOMAN*.
- TRUCI-DATION**, *n.* [L. *trucidō*.] The act of killing.
- TRUCK**, *v. t.* [Fr. *troquer*; Sp., *Port. trocar*.] To exchange commodities; to barter. [A vulgar word.]
- TRUCK**, *v. t.* To exchange; to give in exchange; to barter. [Vulgar.] *Swift.*
- TRUCK**, *n.* 1. Permutation; exchange of commodities; barter. 2. A small wooden wheel not bound with iron; a cylinder. 3. A small wheel; hence *trucks*, a low carriage for carrying goods, stone, &c.
- TRUCK/AGE**, *n.* The practice of bartering goods. *Milton.*
- TRUCKER**, *n.* One who trafficks by exchange of goods.
- TRUCKING**, *ppr.* Exchanging goods; bartering.
- TRUCKLE**, *n.* A small wheel or caster. *Hudibras.*
- TRUCKLE**, *v. i.* [dim of truck.] To yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to submit; to creep.
- TRUCKLE-BED**, *n.* A bed that runs on wheels and may be pushed under another; a trundle-bed.
- TRUCKLING**, *ppr.* Yielding obsequiously to the will of another.
- TRUCULENCE**, *n.* [L. *truculentia*.] 1. Savageness of manners; ferociousness. 2. Terribleness of countenance.
- TRUCULENT**, *a.* Fierce; savage; barbarous. 2. Of a ferocious aspect. 3. Cruel; destructive.
- TRUDGE**, *v. i.* 1. To travel on foot. 2. To travel or march with labor. *Dryden.*
- TRUE**, *a.* [Sax. *treow*, *treowe*; Sw. *tro*; Dan. *trøe*; G. *treu*; D. *trouw*.] 1. Conformable to fact; being in accordance with the actual state of things. 2. Genuine; pure; real; not counterfeit, adulterated or false. 3. Faithful; steady in adhering to friends, to promises, to a prince, or to the state; loyal; not false, fickle or perfidious. 4. Free from falsehood. 5. Honest; not fraudulent. 6. Exact; right to precision; conformable to a rule or pattern. 7. Straight; rigid. 8. Not false or pretended; real. 9. Rightful.
- TRUEBORN**, *a.* [true and born.] Of genuine birth; having a right by birth to any title. *Shak.*
- TRUEBRED**, *a.* 1. Of a genuine or right breed. *Dryden.* 2. Being of genuine breeding or education.
- TRUEHEART-ED**, *a.* [true and heart.] Being of a faithful heart; honest; sincere; not faithless or deceitful.
- TRUEHEART-ED-NESS**, *n.* Fidelity; loyalty; sincerity.
- TRUELOVE**, *n.* [true and love.] 1. One really beloved. 2. A plant, the herb *Paris*.
- TRUELOVE-KNOT**, *n.* A knot composed of lines united with many involutions; the emblem of interwoven affection or engagements.
- TRUENESS**, *n.* 1. Faithfulness; sincerity. 2. Reality; genuineness. 3. Exactness.
- TRUEPEN-NY**, *n.* [true and penny.] A familiar phrase for an honest fellow. *Bacon.*
- * **TRUFFLE**, (truf'fl, or troof'fl) *n.* [Fr. *truffe*; Sp. *trufa*.] A subterraneous vegetable production, or a kind of mushroom.
- TRUFFLE-WORM**, *n.* A worm found in truffles.
- TRUG**, *n.* A hod. This is our *trough* and *tray*; the pronunciation being retained in some parts of England.
- TRUISM**, *n.* An undoubted or self-evident truth.
- TROLL**, *n.* [W. *trölliac*.] A low, vagrant strumpet.
- TROLL-ZATION**, *n.* [L. *trullisio*.] The laying of strata of plaster with a trowel.
- TROULY**, *adv.* 1. In fact; in deed; in reality. 2. According to truth; in agreement with fact. 3. Sincerely; honestly; really; faithfully. 4. Exactly; justly.
- TRUMP**, *n.* [It. *tromba*; Gaelic, *trumpa*.] 1. A trumpet; a wind instrument of music; a poetical word used for trumpet. 2. [contracted from triumph; It. *trionfo*; Fr. *trionphe*.] A winning card; one of the suit of cards which takes any of the other suits. 3. An old game with cards.—To put to the trumps, or to put on the trumps, to reduce to the last expedient, or to the utmost exertion of power.
- TRUMP**, *v. t.* 1. To take with a trump card. 2. [Fr. *trumper*.] To obtrude; also, to deceive; [obs.]—To trump up, to devise; to seek and collect from every quarter.
- TRUMP**, *v. i.* To blow a trumpet. *Wicliffe.*
- TRUMPER-Y**, *n.* [Fr. *tromperie*.] 1. Falsehood; empty talk. *Raleigh.* 2. Useless matter; things worn out and cast aside.
- TRUMPET**, *n.* [Fr. *trompette*; G. *trompete*; D., Sw. *trampet*; Dan. *trompette*; Arm. *trompett*.] 1. A wind instrument of music, used chiefly in war and military exercises. 2. In the military style, a trumpeter. 3. One who praises or propagates praise, or is the instrument of propagating it.
- TRUMPET**, *v. t.* To publish by sound of trumpet; also, to proclaim.
- TRUMPET-ED**, *ppr.* Sounded abroad; proclaimed.
- TRUMPETER**, *n.* 1. One who sounds a trumpet. 2. One who proclaims, publishes or denounces. 3. A bird, a variety of the domestic pigeon.
- TRUMPET-FISH**, *n.* A fish of the genus *centriscus*, (C. scolopax;) called, also, the *bellows-fish*. *Cyc.*
- TRUMPET-FLOWER**, *n.* A flower. *Cyc.*
- TRUMPET HONEY-SUCKLE**, *n.* A plant.
- TRUMPETING**, *ppr.* Blowing the trumpet; proclaiming.

TRUMPET-SHELL, *n.* The name of a genus of univalve shells, of the form of a trumpet. *Cyc.*

TRUMPET-TONGUED, *a.* Having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet. *Shak.*

TRUMP-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a trumpet. *Chapman.*

TRUNATE, *v. t.* [L. *truncus*; Fr. *trancher*.] To cut off; to lop; to maim.

TRUNATE, *a.* In *botany*, appearing as if cut off at the tip; ending in a transverse line. *Martyn.*

TRUNCA-TED, *pp.* 1. Cut off; cut short; maimed. 2. Appearing as if cut off; plane; having no edge.

TRUNCA-TING, *ppr.* Cutting off.

TRUNCATION, *n.* The act of lopping or cutting off.

TRUNCHEON, *n.* [Fr. *tronçon*; L. *truncus*.] A short staff; a club; a cudgel; a baton.

TRUNCHEON, *v. t.* To beat with a truncheon; to cudgel. *Shak.*

TRUNCH-EON-EER, *n.* A person armed with a truncheon.

TRUNDLE, *v. i.* [Sax. *trandle*, *trandle*; Dan., Sw. *trinda*.] 1. To roll, as on little wheels. 2. To roll, as a bowl.

TRUNDLE, *v. t.* To roll, as a thing on little wheels.

TRUNDLE, *n.* A round body; a little wheel, or a kind of low cart with small wooden wheels.

TRUNDLE-BED, *n.* A bed that is moved on trundles or little wheels; called, also, *truckle-bed*.

TRUNDLE-TAIL, *n.* A round tail; a dog so called from his tail. *Shak.*

TRUNK, *n.* [Fr. *tronc*; It. *troncone*, Sp. *tronco*; L. *truncus*.] 1. The stem or body of a tree, severed from its roots. 2. The body of an animal without the limbs. 3. The main body of any thing. 4. The snout or proboscis of an elephant; the limb or instrument with which he feeds himself. 5. A slender, oblong, hollow body, joined to the forepart of the head of many insects.—6. In *architecture*, the fust or shaft of a column. 7. A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown. 8. A box or chest covered with skin.

TRUNK, *v. t.* To lop off; to curtail; to truncate.

TRUNKED, *pp.* 1. Cut off; curtailed; [obs.] 2. Having a trunk.

TRUNK-HOSE, *n.* Large breeches formerly worn.

TRUNNION, *n.* [Fr. *trignon*.] The *trunnions* of a piece of ordnance are two knobs which project from the opposite sides of a piece, and serve to support it on the cheeks of the carriage.

TRUNNION-PLATE, *n.* The *trunnion-plates* are two plates in traveling-carriages, mortars and howitzers, which cover the upper parts of the side-pieces, and go under the trunnions.

TRUNNION-RING, *n.* A ring on a cannon next before the trunnions.

TRUSSION, (*trū'zhun*) *n.* [L. *trudo*.] The act of pushing or thrusting. *Bentley.*

TRUSS, *n.* [Fr. *trousse*; Dan. *trosse*; Sw. *tröss*.] 1. In a general sense, a bundle; as, a *truss* of hay or straw.—2. In *surgery*, a bandage or apparatus used in cases of ruptures, to keep up the reduced parts and hinder further protrusion, and for other purposes.—3. Among *botanists*, a *truss* or bunch is a tuft of flowers formed at the top of the main stalk or stem of certain plants.—4. In *navigation*, a machine to pull a lower yard close to its mast and retain it firmly in that position. 5. See *Trouse*.

TRUSS, *v. t.* 1. To bind or pack close. 2. To skewer; to make fast.—To *truss up*, to strain; to make close or tight.

TRUSSED, *pp.* Packed or bound closely.

TRUSSING, *ppr.* Packing or binding closely.

TRUST, *n.* [Dan. *trüst*, *trüster*; Sw. *tröst*.] 1. Confidence; a reliance or resting of the mind on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship or other sound principle of another person. 2. He or that which is the ground of confidence. 3. Charge received in confidence. 4. That which is committed to one's care. 5. Confident opinion of any event. 6. Credit given without examination. 7. Credit on promise of payment, actual or implied. 8. Something committed to a person's care for use or management, and for which an account must be rendered. 9. Confidence; special reliance on supposed honesty. 10. State of him to whom something is intrusted. 11. Care; management. 1 *Tim* vi.—12. In *law*, an estate, devised or granted in confidence that the devisee or grantee shall convey it, or dispose of the profits, at the will of another; an estate held for the use of another.

TRUST, *v. t.* 1. To place confidence in; to rely on. 2. To believe; to credit. 3. To commit to the care of, in confidence. 4. To venture confidently. 5. To give credit to; to sell upon credit, or in confidence of future payment.

TRUST, *v. i.* 1. To be confident of something present or future. 2. To be credulous; to be won to confidence.

TRUSTED, *pp.* 1. Confided in; relied on; depended on. 2. Sold on credit, as goods or property. 3. Delivered in confidence to the care of another.

TRUSTEE, *n.* 1. A person to whom any thing or business is committed. 2. A person to whom is confided the management of an institution.

TRUSTY, *n.* One who trusts or gives credit.

TRUSTY-LY, *adv.* Faithfully; honestly; with fidelity.

TRUSTY-NESS, *n.* That quality of a person by which he deserves the confidence of others; fidelity; faithfulness; honesty.

TRUSTING, *ppr.* Confiding in; giving credit.

TRUSTING-LY, *adv.* With trust or implicit confidence.

TRUSTLESS, *a.* Not worthy of trust; unfaithful.

TRUSTY, *a.* 1. That may be safely trusted; that fully deserves confidence; fit to be confided in. 2. That will not fail; strong; firm.

TROUGH, *n.* [Sax. *treowth*; G. *trave*.] 1. Conformity to fact or reality; exact accordance with that which actually has been, or shall be. 2. True state of facts or things. 3. Conformity of words to thoughts, which is called *verbal truth*. 4. Veracity; purity from falsehood; practice of speaking truth; habitual disposition to speak truth. 5. Correct opinion. 6. Fidelity; constancy. 7. Honesty; virtue. 8. Exactness; conformity to rule; [obs.] 9. Real fact or just principle; real state of things. 10. Sincerity. *John* iv. 11. The *truth* of God is his veracity and faithfulness. *Ps.* lxxi. 12. Jesus Christ is called *the truth*. *John* xiv. 13. It is sometimes used by way of exclamation.—In *truth*, in reality; in fact.—Of a *truth*, in reality, certainly.

TRUTHFUL, *a.* Full of truth. *Barrington.*

TRUTHLESS, *a.* 1. Wanting truth. 2. Faithless.

TRUTH-NATION, *n.* [L. *trutina*.] The act of weighing.

TRUT-TACEOUS, *a.* [L. *trutta*.] Pertaining to the truth.

TRY, *v. i.* [This word is from the root of Dan. *tride*, to draw, or *trykker*, Sw. *trycka*, to press.] To exert strength; to endeavor; to make an effort; to attempt.

TRY, *v. t.* 1. To examine; to make experiment on; to prove by experiment. 2. To experience; to have knowledge by experience of. 3. To prove by a test. 4. To set upon as a test. 5. To examine judicially by witnesses and the principles of law. 6. To essay; to attempt. 7. To purify; to refine; as, silver seven times *tried*. 8. To search carefully into. *Ps.* xi. 9. To use as means. 10. To strain; as, to *try* the eyes.—To *try* taller, *&c.* to melt and separate it from the membranes.—*Try* out, to pursue efforts till a decision is obtained.

TRYING, *ppr.* 1. Exerting strength; attempting. 2. Examining by searching or comparison with a test; proving; using; straining, &c. 3. *a.* Adapted to try, or put to severe trial.

TRY-SAIL, *n.* A sail used by a ship in a storm; literally the *strain-sail*.

TUB, *n.* [D. *tabbe*; G. *zuber*; Gaelic, *tubag*.] 1. An open wooden vessel formed with staves, heading and bung, used for various domestic purposes, as for washing, or making cheese, &c. 2. A state of salivation; so called because the patient was formerly sweated in a tub. 3. A certain quantity; as a *tub* of tea, which is 50 pounds [local]. 4. A wooden vessel in which vegetables are planted, for the sake of being movable and set in a house in cold weather.

TUB, *v. t.* To plant or set in a tub.

TUBBER, *n.* In *Cornwall*, a mining instrument, called in other places a *bee*. *Cyc.*

TUBBING, *ppr.* Setting in a tub.

TUBE, *n.* [Fr. *tube*; L. *tubus*.] 1. A pipe; a siphon; a canal or conduit; a hollow cylinder. 2. A vessel of animal bodies or plants, which conveys a fluid or other substance.—3. In *botany*, the narrow hollow part of a non-opetulous corol, by which it is fixed to the receptacle.—4. In *artillery*, an instrument of tin, used in quick firing.

TUBE, *v. t.* To furnish with a tube; as, to *tube* a well.

TUBER, *n.* In *botany*, a knob in roots, solid, with the component particles all similar. *Martyn.*

TUBER-CLE, *n.* [Fr. *tubercule*; L. *tuberculum*.] 1. A pimple; a small push, swelling or tumor on animal bodies. 2. A little knob, like a pimple, on plants; a little knob on rough point on the leaves of some lichens, supposed to be the fructification.

TUBER-CULAR, or **TUBER-CULOUS**, *a.* 1. Full of knobs or pimples. 2. Affected with tubercles.

TUBER-CULATE, *a.* Having small knobs or pimples.

TUBER-OSE, *n.* [L. *tuberosa*.] A plant with a tubercle root and a lilaceous flower, the *polianthes tuberosa*. The botanic term.

TUBER-OUS, *a.* [from L. *tuber*.] Knobbed. In *botany*, consisting of roundish, fleshy bodies, or tubers, connected into a bunch by intervening threads.

TUB-FISH, *n.* [*tub* and *fish*.] A species of triple, sometimes called the *triple-fish*. *Cyc.*

TUBI-PORE, *n.* A genus of Zoophytes or corals.

TUBI-PORITE, *n.* Fossil tubipores.

TUB-MAN, *n.* In the *exchequer*, a barrister so called.

TUBULAR, *a.* [from L. *tubus*.] Having the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a pipe; fistular.

TUBULE, *n.* [L. *tubulus*.] A small pipe or fistular body.

TUBULIFORM, *a.* Having the form of a tube.

TUBULOUS, *a.* 1. Longitudinally hollow. 2. Containing

- tubes; composed wholly of tubulose florets.—3. In botany, having a bell-shaped border, with five reflex segments, rising from a tube.
- TUCH**, *n.* A kind of marble. *Herbert.*
- TUCK**, *n.* [Gaelic, *tuca*; W. *tacca*.] 1. A long, narrow sword. 2. A kind of net. *Carew.* 3. [from the verb following.] In a ship, the part where the ends of the bottom planks are collected under the stern. 4. A fold; a pull; a lugging; see **TUG**.
- TUCK**, *v. t.* [G. *zucken*; Ir. *tucalam*.] 1. To thrust or press in or together; to fold under; to press into a narrower compass. 2. To inclose by tucking close around. 3. To fall, as cloth; [local.]
- † **TUCK**, *v. i.* To contract; to draw together. *Sharp.*
- TUCKER**, *n.* 1. A small piece of linen for shading the breast of women. 2. A fuller, whence the name; [local.]
- TUCKET**, *n.* [It. *tocato*.] 1. A flourish in music; a voluntary; a prelude. 2. [It. *tocchetto*.] A steak; a collop.
- TUCKET-SO-NANCE**, *n.* The sound of the tucket, an ancient instrument of music. *Shak.*
- TUCKING**, *ppr.* Pressing under or together; folding.
- TU**, *n.* [Fr. *tuyau*.] The anus. *Skinner.*
- TUESDAY**, (*tûze/de*) *n.* [Sw. *Tisdag*; Dan. *Tirsdag*, D. *Dingsdag*; G. *Dingstag*; Sax. *Tweosdag*, or *Tuesdag*, from *Tiûg*, *Tiûg*, or *Tuisco*, Mars.] The third day of the week.
- TU-FA**, { *n.* [It. *tufo*; Fr. *tuif*; G. *tof*.] A stone or porous substance.
- TU-FACEOUS**, *a.* Pertaining to tufo; consisting of tufo, or resembling it.
- TUF-FOON**, *n.* [a corruption of *tuphon*.] A violent tempest or tornado, frequent in the Chinese sea.
- TUFT**, *n.* [W. *tuof*; Fr. *tuiffe*, *tuouet*; Sw. *tufo*; Sp. *tupe*.] 1. A collection of small things in a knot or bunch. 2. A cluster; a clump.—3. In botany, a head of flowers, each elevated on a partial stalk, and all forming together a dense, roundish mass.
- TUFT**, *v. t. i.* 1. To separate into tufts. 2. To adorn with tufts or with a tuft. *Thomson.*
- † **TUF-TAFEE-TA**, *n.* A villous kind of silk.
- TUFTED**, *pp. or a.* Adorned with a tuft, as the tufted duck; growing in a tuft or clusters. *Pope.*
- TUFTY**, *a.* Abounding with tufts; growing in clusters; bushy. *Thomson.*
- TUG**, *v. t.* [Sax. *teogan*, *teon*; Fr. *tourer*.] 1. To pull or draw with great effort; to drag along with continued exertion; to haul along. 2. To pull; to pluck.
- TUG**, *v. i.* 1. To pull with great effort. 2. To labor; to strive; to struggle; [not elegant.] *Hovee.*
- TUG**, *n.* [G. *tug*.] 1. A pull with the utmost effort. 2. A sort of carriage.—3. In some parts of New England, the traces of a harness are called tugs.
- TUGGER**, *n.* One who tugs or pulls with great effort.
- TUGGING**, *ppr.* Pulling with great exertion; hauling.
- TUGGING-LY**, *adv.* With laborious pulling. *Bailey.*
- TUITION**, *n.* [L. *tuitio*.] 1. Guardianship; superintending care over a young person; the particular watch and care of a tutor or guardian over his pupil or ward.—2. More especially, instruction; the act or business of teaching the various branches of learning. 3. The money paid for instruction.
- TULIP**, *n.* [Fr. *tulipe*; L. *tulipa*; It. *tulipano*; Sp. *tulipan*; D. *tulp*.] A plant and a flower of the genus *tulipa*.
- TULIP-TREE**, *n.* An American tree bearing flowers.
- TUMBLE**, *v. i.* [Sax. *tumbian*; Sw. *tumla*; Dan. *tumler*; Fr. *tomber*; Sp. *tumbar*.] 1. To roll; to roll about by turning one way and the other. 2. To fall; to come down suddenly and violently. 3. To roll down. 4. To play mountebank tricks.
- TUMBLE**, *v. t. i.* 1. To turn over; to turn or throw about for examination or searching. 2. To disturb; to rumple.
- TUMBLE**, *n.* A fall. *L'Estrange.*
- TUMBLED**, *pp.* Rolled; disturbed; rumbled; thrown down.
- TUMBLER**, *n. i.* One who tumbles; one who plays the tricks of a mountebank. 2. A large drinking glass. 3. A variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from his practice of tumbling or turning over in flight. 4. A sort of dog, so called from his practice of tumbling before he attacks his prey. *Sican.*
- TUMBLING**, *ppr.* Rolling about; falling; disturbing; rumpling.
- TUMBLING-BAY**, *n.* In a canal, an overfall or weir.
- TUMBREL**, *n.* [Fr. *tombereau*.] 1. A ducking-stool for the punishment of scolds. 2. A dung-cart. 3. A cart or carriage with two wheels, which accompanies troops or artillery, for conveying the tools of pioneers, cartridges and the like.
- TUMBREL**, *n.* A contrivance of the basket kind, or a kind of cage of osiers, willows, &c., for keeping hay and other food for sheep.
- TUM-FACTION**, *n.* [L. *tumefacio*.] The act or process of swelling or rising into a tumor; a tumor; a swelling.
- TUM-PIED**, *pp.* [from *tumefy*.] Swelled; enlarged.
- TUM-E-FY**, *v. t.* [L. *tumefacio*; *tumidus*, *tumeco*, and *facio*] To swell, or cause to swell.
- TUM-E-FY**, *v. i.* To swell; to rise in a tumor.
- TUM-E-FY-ING**, *ppr.* Swelling; rising in a tumor.
- TUMID**, *a.* [L. *tumidus*.] 1. Being swelled, enlarged or distended. 2. Protuberant; rising above the level. 3. Swelling in sound or sense; pompous; puffy; bombastic; falsely sublime.
- TUMID-LY**, *adv.* In a swelling form.
- TUMID-NESS**, *n.* A swelling or swelled state.
- TUMOR**, *n.* A mineral. See **THUMMERSTONE**.
- TUMOR**, *n.* [L.] 1. In surgery, a swelling; a morbid enlargement of any part of the body. 2. Affected pomp; bombast in language; swelling words or expressions; false magnificence or sublimity; [little used.] *Wotton.*
- TUMORED**, *a.* Distended; swelled. *Junius.*
- TUMOROUS**, *a. i.* Swelling; protuberant. *Wotton* 2
- TUMP**, *n.* A little hillock.
- TUMP**, *v. t.* [W. *tump*; L. *tumulus*.] In gardening, to form a mass of earth or a hillock round a plant.
- TUMPED**, *pp.* Surrounded with a hillock of earth.
- TUMPING**, *ppr.* Raising a mass of earth round a plant.
- TUMULAR**, *a.* [L. *tumulus*.] Consisting in a heap, formed or being in a heap or hillock. *Pinkerton.*
- † **TUMU-LATE**, *v. i.* To swell.
- TUMU-LOSI-TY**, *n.* Hilliness. *Bailey.*
- TUMU-LOUS**, *a.* [L. *tumulosus*.] Full of hills. *Bailey.*
- TUMULT**, *n.* [L. *tumulus*.] 1. The commotion, disturbance or agitation of a multitude, usually accompanied with great noise, uproar and confusion of voices. 2. Violent commotion or agitation with confusion of sounds. 3. Agitation; high excitement; irregular or confused motion. 4. Bustle; stir.
- TUMULT**, *v. i.* To make a tumult; to be in great commotion. *Milton.*
- † **TUMULT-ER**, *n.* One who makes a tumult. *Milton.*
- † **TUMULTU-ARI-LY**, *adv.* [from *tumultuary*.] In a tumultuary or disorderly manner.
- TUMULTU-ARI-NESS**, *n.* Disorderly or tumultuous conduct; turbulence; disposition to tumult. *K. Charles.*
- TUMULTU-ARI-Y**, *a.* [Fr. *tumultuaire*.] 1. Disorderly; promiscuous; confused. 2. Restless; agitated; inquiet.
- † **TUMULTU-ATE**, *v. i.* [L. *tumulto*.] To make a tumult.
- TUMULTU-ATION**, *n.* Commotion; irregular or disorderly movement. *Boyle.*
- TUMULTU-OUS**, *a.* [Fr. *tumultueux*.] 1. Conducted with tumult; disorderly. 2. Greatly agitated; irregular; noisy; confused. 3. Agitated; disturbed. 4. Turbulent; violent. 5. Full of tumult and disorder.
- TUMULTU-OUS-LY**, *adv.* In a disorderly manner; by a disorderly multitude.
- TUMULTU-OUS-NESS**, *n.* The state of being tumultuous; disorder; commotion.
- TUN**, *n.* [Sax., Sw. *tunna*; Fr. *tonne*, *tonneau*; Ir. *tonna*; G. *tonne*; D. *ton*.] 1. In a general sense, a large cask; an oblong vessel bulging in the middle, like a pipe or puncheon, and girt with hoops. 2. A certain measure for liquids, as for wine, oil, &c. 3. A quantity of wine, consisting of two pipes or four hogheads, or 252 gallons.—4. In commerce, the weight of twenty hundreds gross, each hundred consisting of 112 lb.—2240 lb.—5. A certain weight by which the burden of a ship is estimated. 6. A certain quantity of timber, consisting of forty solid feet if round, or fifty-four feet if square. 7. Proverbially, a large quantity.—8. In burlesque, a drunkard. 9. At the end of names, *tun*, *ton*, or *don*, signifies town, village or hill.
- TUN**, *v. t.* To put into casks. *Bacon. Boyle.*
- TUNABLE**, *a.* [from *tune*.] 1. Harmonious; musical. 2. That may be put in tune.
- TUNABLE-NESS**, *n.* Harmony; melodiousness.
- TUN-PLY**, *adv.* Harmoniously; musically.
- TUN-BEL-LIED**, *a.* Having a large, protuberant belly.
- TUN-DISH**, *n.* [*tun* and *dish*.] A tunnel.
- TUNE**, *n.* [Fr. *ton*; It. *tuono*; D. *toon*; W. *ton*; Ir. *tona*; L. *tonus*.] 1. A series of musical notes in some particular measure, and consisting of a single series, for one voice or instrument, the effect of which is melody. 2. Sound; note. 3. Harmony; order; concert of parts. 4. The state of giving the proper sounds. 5. Proper state for use or application; right disposition; fit temper or humor.
- TUNE**, *v. t. i.* 1. To put into a state adapted to produce the proper sounds. 2. To sing with melody or harmony. 3. To put into a state proper for any purpose; [little used.]
- TUNE**, *v. i.* 1. To form one sound to another. 2. To utter inarticulate harmony with the voice.
- TUNED**, *pp.* Uttered melodiously; or harmoniously; put in order to produce the proper sounds.
- TUNE-FUL**, *a.* Harmonious; melodious; musical. *Dryden.*
- TUNELESS**, *a. i.* Unmusical; unharmonious. 2. Not employed in making music; as, a *tuneless* harp.

- TUNER**, *n.* 1. One who tunes. *Stack.* 2. One whose occupation is to tune musical instruments.
- TUNG**, *n.* A name given by the Indians to a small insect, called by the Spaniards *pique*.
- TUNG**, *n.* [Sax. *tung*, *tunga*; Sw. *tunga*; Dan. *tunge*; D. *long*.] In *man*, the instrument of taste, and the chief instrument of speech. See **TONGUE**.
- TUNGSTATE**, *n.* A salt formed of tungstic acid and a base.
- TUNGSTEN**, *n.* [Sw., Dan. *tung* and *sten*.] In *mineralogy*, a mineral of a yellowish or grayish-white color.
- TUNGSTENIC**, *a.* Pertaining to tungsten.
- TUNIC**, *n.* [Fr. *tunique*; L. *tunica*.] 1. A kind of waistcoat of under garment worn by men in ancient Rome and the East.—2. Among the *religious*, a woollen shirt or under garment.—3. In *anatomy*, a membrane that covers or conposes some part or organ. 4. A natural covering; an integument.
- TUNICATED**, *a.* In *botany*, covered with a tunic or membranes; coated, as a stem.
- TUNICATE**, *n.* A natural covering; an integument.
- TUNING**, *ppr.* Uttering harmoniously or melodiously; putting in due order for making the proper sounds.
- TUNING-FORK**, *n.* A steel instrument consisting of two prongs and a handle, used for tuning instruments.
- TUNING-HAMMER**, *n.* An instrument for tuning instruments of music. *Busby*.
- TUNKER**, *n.* [G. *tunken*.] The *Tunkers* are a religious sect in Pennsylvania, of German origin.
- TUNNAGE**, *n.* 1. The amount of tuns that a ship will carry; the content or burden of a ship. 2. The duty charged on ships according to their burden or the number of tuns at which they are rated. 3. A duty laid on liquors according to their measure. 4. A duty paid to mariners by merchants for unloading their ships, after a rate by the tun. 5. The whole amount of shipping, estimated by the tuns.
- TUNNEL**, *n.* [Fr. *tunnel*.] 1. A vessel with a broad mouth at one end, and a pipe or tube at the other, for conveying liquor into casks. 2. The opening of a chimney for the passage of smoke; called, generally, a *funnel*. 3. A large subterraneous arch through a hill for a canal and the passage of boats.
- TUNNEL**, *v. t.* 1. To form like a tunnel. 2. To catch in a net called a tunnel-net. 3. To form with net-work.
- TUNNEL-KILN**, *n.* A lime-kiln in which coal is burnt.
- TUNNEL-NET**, *n.* A net with a wide mouth at one end and narrow at the other. *Cyc.*
- TUNNEL-PIT**, *n.* A shaft sunk from the top of the ground to the level of an intended tunnel, for drawing up the earth and stones.
- TUNNING**, *ppr.* Putting into casks.
- TUNNY**, *n.* [It. *tonno*; Fr. *thon*; G. *thunfisch*; L. *thynnus*.] A fish of the genus *scomber*. *Cyc.*
- TUP**, *n.* A ram. [*Local*.]
- TUP**, *v. t.* [Gr. *τυπω*.] 1. To butt, as a ram; [*local*.] 2. To cover, as a ram; [*local*.]
- TUPE-LO**, *n.* A tree of the genus *nyssa*. *Mease*.
- TUP-MAN**, *n.* A man who deals in tups. [*Local*.]
- TURBAN**, *n.* [Ar.] 1. A head-dress worn by the orientals, consisting of a cap, and a sash of fine linen or taffeta.—2. In *conchology*, the whole set of whirls of a shell.
- TURBANED**, *a.* Wearing a turban. *Shak*.
- TURBAN-SHELL**, *n.* In *natural history*, a genus of shells.
- TURBAN-TOP**, *n.* A plant of the genus *helvella*.
- TURBARIY**, *n.* [from *turf*; Latinized, *turbaria*.] 1. In *law*, a right of digging turf on another man's land. 2. The place where turf is dug. *Cowel*.
- TURBID**, *a.* [L. *turbidus*.] Properly, having the lees disturbed; but in a *more general sense*, muddy; foul with extraneous matter; thick, not clear.
- TURBID-LY**, *adv.* Proudly; haughtily; as *Latinism*.
- TURBID-NESS**, *n.* Muddiness; haughtiness; a *Latinism*.
- TURBILLION**, *n.* [Fr. *tourbillon*.] A whirl; a vortex.
- TURBILNATE**, *a.* [L. *turbilnatus*.] 1. In *conchology*, larger base to a kind of apex.—2. In *botany*, shaped like a top or cone inverted; narrow at the base, and broad at the apex. 3. Whirling; [*little used*.]
- TURBINATION**, *n.* The act of spinning or whirling, as a top.
- TURBINITE**, or **TURBITE**, *n.* A petrified shell of the turbo kind. *Kirwan*.
- TURBIT**, *n.* 1. A variety of the domestic pigeon, remarkable for its short beak. 2. The turbot.
- TURBITH**, or **TURPETH**, *n.* A root brought from the East Indies. It is cathartic.
- TURBOT**, *n.* [Fr.] A fish of the genus *pleuronectes*.
- TURBULENCE**, *n.* 1. A disturbed state; tumult; con-
- TURBULENCEY**, *fusion.* 2. Disorder or tumult of the passions. 3. Agitation; tumultuousness. 4. Disposition to resist authority; insubordination.
- TURBU-LENT**, *a.* [L. *turbulentus*.] 1. Disturbed; agitated; tumultuous; being in violent commotion. 2. Rest-
- less; unquiet; refractory; disposed to insubordination and disorder. 3. Producing commotion.
- TURBU-LENT-LY**, *adv.* Tumultuously; with violent agitation; with refractoriness.
- *TURCISM**, *n.* The religion of the Turks.
- TURCOIS**. See **TURKISH**.
- TU-REEN**, *n.* A domestic vessel for holding soap or on the table.
- TURF**, *n.* [Sax. *tyrf*; D. *turf*; G., Sw. *tyrf*.] 1. The upper stratum of earth and vegetable mold, which is filled with the roots of grass and other small plants, so as to adhere and form a kind of mat. 2. Peat; a peculiar kind of blackish, fibrous, vegetable, earthy substance, used as fuel. 3. Race-ground, or horse-racing.
- TURF**, *v. t.* To cover with turf or sod.
- TURF-COVERED**, *a.* Covered with turf. *Toxic*.
- TURF-DRAIN**, *n.* A drain filled with turf or peat.
- TURFED**, *ppr.* Covered with turf or green sod.
- TURF-HEDGE**, *n.* A hedge or fence formed with turf and plants of different kinds. *Cyc.*
- TURF-HOUSE**, *n.* A house or shed formed of turf.
- TURFINESS**, *n.* The state of abounding with turf, or of having the consistence or qualities of turf.
- TURPING**, *ppr.* Covering with turf.
- TURPING**, *n.* The operation of laying down turf, or covering with turf.
- TURPING-IRON**, *n.* An implement for paring off turf.
- TURPING-SPADE**, *n.* An instrument for under-cutting turf, when marked out by the plough. *Cyc.*
- TURF-MOSS**, *n.* A tract of turf, mossy or boggy land.
- TURF-SPADE**, *n.* A spade for cutting and digging out longer and narrower than the common spade. *Cyc.*
- TURFY**, *a.* 1. Abounding with turf. 2. Having the qualities of turf.
- TURGENT**, *a.* [L. *turgens*.] Swelling; tumid; rising into a tumor or puffiness.
- TURGESCENCE**, *n.* [L. *turgescens*.] 1. The act of swelling. 2. The state of being swelled. 3. Empty pomposness; inflation; bombast.
- TURGID**, *a.* [L. *turgidus*.] 1. Swelled; bloated; distended beyond its natural state by some internal agent or expansive force. 2. Tumid; pompos; inflated; bombastic.
- TURGIDITY**, *n.* State of being swelled; tumidness.
- TURGID-LY**, *adv.* With swelling or empty pomp.
- TURGID-NESS**, *n.* 1. A swelling or swelled state of a thing; distention beyond its natural state by some internal force or agent, as in a limb. 2. Pomposness (colloquial manner of writing or speaking); bombast.
- TURIO-NIFEROUS**, *a.* [L. *turio* and *fero*.] Producing shoots. *Barton*.
- TURKEY**, *n.* A large fowl, the *meleagris gallopavo*.
- TURKEY**, *n.* distinct genus.
- TURKKEY-STONE**, *n.* Another name of the *oil-stone*.
- *TURKOIS**, *n.* [Fr. *turquoise*; from *Turkey*.] A mineral called, also, *calcaite*, brought from the east.
- TURK'S-CAP**, *n.* A plant of the genus *lilium*.
- TURK'S-HEAD**, *n.* A plant of the genus *cactus*.
- TURK'S-TURBAN**, *n.* A plant of the genus *reum*.
- TURM**, [L. *turma*.] A troop. [*Not English*.] *Allen*.
- TURMALINE**, *n.* An electric stone. See **TORMALINE**.
- TURMA-LIN**, *n.* [It. *turmaglio*.] Indian saffron.
- *TURMOIL**, *n.* Disturbance; tumult; harassing or troublesome; molestation by tumult. *Sack*.
- TURMOIL**, *v. t.* 1. To harass with commotion. 2. To disquiet; to weary.
- TURMOLLY**, *v. i.* To be disquieted; to be in commotion.
- TURN**, *v. t.* [Sax. *turnan*, *tyrnan*; L. *turno*; Fr. *tourner*.] 1. To cause to move in a circular course. 2. To change or shift sides; to put the upper side downwards, or upside in the place of the other. 3. To alter, as a position. 4. To cause to preponderate; to change the state of a balance. 5. To bring the inside out. 6. To alter, as the posture of the body, or direction of the look. 7. To turn on a lathe; to make round. 8. To form; to shape. 9. To change; to transform; as, to turn evil to good. 10. To metamorphose. 11. To alter or change, as nature. 12. To change or alter in any manner; to vary. 13. To translate. 14. To change, as the manner of writing. 15. To change, as from one opinion or party to another. 16. To change in regard to inclination or temper. 17. To change or alter from one purpose or effect to another. 18. To transfer. 19. To cause to nascate or lodge. 20. To make giddy. 21. To infatuate; to make mad, wild or enthusiastic. 22. To change direction to or from any point. 23. To direct by a change to a certain purpose or object; to direct, as the inclination, thoughts or will. 24. To revolve; to agitate in the mind. 25. To bend from a perpendicular direction. 26. To move from a direct course or straight line; to cause to deviate. 27. To apply by a change of use. 28. To reverse. 29. To keep passing and changing in the course of trade. 30. To adapt the mind. 31. To make acid; to sour. 32. To

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

persuade to renounce an opinion; to dissuade from a purpose, or cause to change sides.

To turn aside, to avert.—**To turn away**. 1. To dismiss from service; to discard. 2. To avert.—**To turn back**, to return; [*l. u.*].—**To turn down**, to fold or double down.—**To turn in**, to fold or double.—**To turn off**. 1. To dismiss contemptuously. 2. To give over; to resign. 3. To divert; to deflect.—**To be turned off**, to be advanced beyond.—**To turn out**. 1. To drive out; to be advanced beyond. 2. To put to pasture, as cattle or horses.—**To turn over**. 1. To change sides; to roll over. 2. To transfer. 3. To open and examine one leaf after another. 4. To overset.—**To turn to**, to have recourse to.—**To turn upon**, to retort; to throw back.—**To turn the back**, to flee; to retreat. *Ex. xliii.*—**To turn the back upon**, to quit with contempt; to forsake.—**To turn the die or dice**, to change fortune.

TURN, v. i. 1. To move round; to have a circular motion. 2. To be directed. 3. To show regard by directing the look towards any thing. 4. To move the body round. 5. To move; to change posture. 6. To deviate. 7. To alter; to be changed or transformed. 8. To become by change. 9. To change sides. 10. To change opinions or parties. 11. To change the mind or conduct. 12. To change to acid. 13. To be brought eventually; to result or terminate in. 14. To depend on for decision. 15. To become giddy. 16. To change a course of life; to repent. 17. To change the course or direction.

To turn about, to move the face to another quarter.—**To turn away**. 1. To deviate. 2. To depart from; to forsake.—**To turn in**. 1. To bend inward. 2. To enter for lodgings or entertainment. *Gen. xix.* 3. To go to bed.—**To turn off**, to be diverted; to deviate from a course.—**To turn on or upon**. 1. To reply or retort. 2. To depend on.—**To turn out**. 1. To move from its place, as a bone. 2. To bend outwards; to project. 3. To rise from bed; also, to come abroad.—**To turn over**. 1. To turn from side to side; to roll; to tumble. 2. To change sides or parties.—**To turn to**, to be directed.—**To turn under**, to bend or be folded downwards.—**To turn up**, to bend or be doubled upwards.

TURN, n. 1. The act of turning; movement or motion in a circular direction, whether horizontally, vertically or otherwise; a revolution. 2. A winding; a meandering course; a bend or bending. 3. A walk to and fro. 4. Change; alteration; vicissitude. 5. Successive course. 6. Manner of proceeding; change of direction. 7. Chance; hap; opportunity. 8. Occasion; incidental opportunity. 9. Time at which, by successive vicissitudes, any thing is to be had or done. 10. Action of kindness or malice. 11. Reigning inclination or course. 12. A step off the ladder at the gallows. 13. Convenience; occasion; purpose; exigence. 14. Form; cast; shape; manner; in a literal or figurative sense. 15. Manner of arranging words in a sentence. 16. Change; new position of things. 17. Change of direction. 18. One round of a rope or cord.—19. In mining, a pit sunk in some part of a drift.—20. Turn, or tourn, in law. The sheriff's turn is a court of record, held by the sheriff twice a year in every hundred within his county; [*England.*].—By turns. 1. One after another; alternately. 2. At intervals.—**To take turns**, to take each other's places alternately.

TURN-BENCH, n. A kind of iron lathe. *Mozen.*

TURN-COAT, n. [*turn and coat.*] One who forsakes his party or principles. *Shak.*

TURNED, pp. Moved in a circle; changed.

TURNIP, n. [*Sax. nape; l. napus.*] A bulbous root or plant of the genus *brassica*, of great value for food.

TURNER, n. One whose occupation is to form things with a lathe; one who turns.

TURNER-ITE, n. A rare mineral. *Phillips.*

TURNER-Y, n. 1. The art of forming into a cylindrical shape by the lathe. 2. Things made by a turner.

TURNING, ppr. Moving in a circle; changing; winding.

TURNING, n. 1. A winding; a bending course; flexure; meander. 2. Deviation from the way or proper course.

TURNING-NESS, n. Quality of turning; tergiversation.

TURNPIKE, n. 1. Strictly, a frame consisting of two bars crossing each other at right angles, and turning on a post or pin, to hinder the passage of beasts, but admitting a person to pass between the arms. 2. A gate set across a road to stop travelers and carriages till toll is paid for keeping the road in repair. 3. A turnpike-road.—4. In military affairs, a beam filled with spikes to obstruct passage. *Cyc.*

TURNPIKE, v. t. To form, as a road, in the manner of a turnpike-road; to throw the path of a road into a rounded form. *Med Repos.*

TURNPIKE-ROAD, n. A road on which turnpikes or toll-gates are established by law. *Cyc.*

TURN-SERVING, n. The act or practice of serving one's turn or promoting private interest.

TURN-SICK, a. [*turn and sick.*] Giddy. *Bacon.*

TURN-SOLE, n. [*turn, and l. sol.*] A plant.

TURN-SPIT, n. 1. A person who turns a spit. 2. A variety of the dog, so called from turning the spit.

TURN-STILE, n. A turnpike in a foot-path.

TURN-STONE, n. A bird, called the sea-dottrel.

TURPENTINE, n. [*L. terbinthina; Sp. l. tremantina; G. terpentini.*] A transparent, resinous substance, flowing from several species of trees, as from the pine, larch, fir, &c.

TURPEN-TINE-TREE, n. A tree of the genus *Pistacia*.

TURPI-TUDE, n. [*Fr.; L. turpido.*] 1. Inherent baseness or vileness of principle in the human heart; extreme depravity. 2. Baseness or vileness of words or actions; shameful wickedness.

TURQUOISE. [*See TURKOIS.*] *Shak.*

TURREL, n. A tool used by coopers. *Sherwood.*

TURRET, n. [*L. turris.*] 1. A little tower; a small eminence or spire attached to a building and rising above it. —2. In the art of war, movable turrets, used formerly by the Romans, were buildings of a square form, consisting of ten or even twenty stories.

TURRET-ED, a. 1. Formed like a tower. *Bacon.* 2. Furnished with turrets.

TURBIL-LITE, n. The fossil remains of a spiral multilocular shell. *Ed. Encyc.*

TURTLE, n. [*Sax; Fr. tourterelle; L. turtur.*] 1. A fowl of the genus *columba*; called, also, the turtle-dove. 2. The name sometimes given to the common tortoise. 3. The name given to the large sea-tortoise.

TURTLE-DOVE, n. A species of the genus *columba*.

TURTLE-SHELL, n. [*turtle and shell.*] A shell, a beautiful species of *murex*; also, tortoise-shell.

TUSCAN, a. Pertaining to Tuscany in Italy; an epithet given to one of the orders of columns.

TUSCAN, n. An order of columns.

TUSH, an exclamation, indicating check or rebuke.

TUSH, n. [*Sax. tuz.*] A tooth.

TUSK, n. [*Sax. tuz.*] The long, pointed tooth of certain rapacious, carnivorous or fighting animals.

+TUSK, v. t. To gnash the teeth, as a boar. *B. Jonson.*

TUSKED, a. Furnished with tusks; as, the tusky boar.

TUSKY, } Dryden.

TUSKLE, n. A struggle; a conflict. [*Vulgar.*] *See Tousse.*

+TUSSE, or +TUSSE, n. A tuft of grass or twigs. *Gray.*

TUT, an exclamation, used for checking or reLuking.

TUT, n. An imperial ensign of a golden globe with a cross on it.—**Tut-bargain**, among miners, a bargain by the lump.

TUTEL-AGE, n. [*from L. tutela.*] 1. Guardianship; protection. *Bacon.* 2. State of being under a guardian.

TUTEL-LAR, } a. [*L. tutelaris.*] Having the guardian-

TUTEL-LARY, } ship or charge of protecting a person or

a thing; guardian; protecting.

TUTEL-NAG, n. The Chinese name of zink.

TUTOR, n. [*L.; Fr. tuteur.*] 1. In the civil law, a guardian; one who has the charge of a child or pupil and his estate. 2. One who has the care of instructing another in various branches or in any branch of human learning.—

3. In universities and colleges, an officer or member of some hall, who has the charge of instructing the students.

TUTOR, v. t. 1. To teach; to instruct. *Shak.* 2. To treat with authority or severity. 3. To correct.

TUTOR-AGE, n. 1. In the civil law, guardianship; the charge of a pupil and his estate. 2. The authority or solemnity of a tutor; [*little used.*]

TUTORED, pp. Instructed; corrected; disciplined.

TUTOR-ESS, n. A female tutor; an instructress; a governess. *More.*

TUTOR-ING, ppr. Teaching; directing; correcting.

TUTOR-ING, n. The act of instructing; education.

TUTOR-SHIP, n. Office of a tutor. *Hooker.*

TUTRIX, n. A female guardian. *Smollett.*

TUTSAN, n. A plant of the genus *hypericum*.

TUTTI, n. [*L. toti.*] In Italian music, a direction for all to play in full concert.

TUTTY, n. [*It. tuzia; Low L. tutia.*] An argillaceous ore of zink, found in Persia.

+TUZ, n. [*qu. touse.*] A lock or tuft of hair. *Dryden.*

TWAIN, a. or n. [*Sax. twegen; Sw. tvعان; Dan. tvende.*] Two. [*Nearly obsolete.*]

TWAIT, n. 1. A fish. 2. In old writers, woodland with the wood grubbed up and converted into arable land; [*local.*]

TWANG, v. i. [*D. dwang; Dan. twang; Sw. twang.*] To sound with a quick, sharp noise; to make the sound of a string which is stretched and suddenly pulled.

TWANG, v. t. To make to sound, as by pulling a tense string and letting it go suddenly. *Shak.*

TWANG, n. 1. A sharp, quick sound. 2. An affected modulation of the voice; a kind of nasal sound.

TWANGLE, v. t. To twang. *Shak.*

TWANGING, ppr. 1. Making a sharp sound. 2. a. Contemptibly noisy. *Shak.*

TWANK, a corruption of twang. *Addison.*

TWAS, a contraction of it was.

- TWATTLE**, *v. i.* [*G. schwatzen.*] To prate; to talk much and idly; to gabble; to chatter. *L'Estrange.*
- TWATTLE**, *v. t.* To pet; to make much of. [*Local.*] *Grose.*
- TWATTLING**, *ppr.* or *a.* Prating; gabbling; chattering.
- TWATTLING**, *n.* The act of prating; idle talk.
- † **TWAY**, for *twain*, two. *Spenser.*
- TWAY-BLADE**, *n.* A plant of the genus *ophris*; a polytway-blade, } petalous flower.
- TWEAG**, or **TWEAK**, *v. t.* [*Sax. twiccan; G. zwicken.*] To twist; to pinch and pull with a sudden jerk. *Swift.*
- † **TWEAG**, *n.* Distress; a pinching condition. *Arbutnot*
- TWEE'DLE**, *v. t.* To handle lightly; used of awkward fiddling. *Adairson.*
- TWEEEL**, *v. t.* To weave with multiplied leases in the harness, by increasing the number of threads in each split of the reed, and the number of treddles, &c.
- TWEEZER-CASE**, *n.* A case for carrying tweezers.
- TWEEZERS**, *n.* Nippers; small pincers used to pluck out hairs.
- TWELFTH**, *a.* [*Sax. twelfta; Sw. tolfte.*] The second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.
- TWELFTH-TIDE**, *n.* [*twelfth and tide.*] The twelfth day after Christmas. *Tusser.*
- TWELVE**, (twelv) *a.* [*Sax. twelf; D. twaal; G. zwölf.*] The sum of two and ten; twice six; a dozen.
- TWELVE-MONTH**, (twelv'month) *n.* [*twelve and month.*] A year, which consists of twelve calendar months.
- TWELVE-PENCE**, (twelv'pens) *n.* A shilling.
- TWELVE-PEN-NY**, (twelv'pen-ny) *a.* Sold for a shilling; worth a shilling. *Dryden.*
- TWELVE-SCORE**, *a.* Twelve times twenty.
- TWENTY-ETH**, *a.* [*Sax. twentigtha, twentigotha.*] The ordinal of twenty. *Dryden.*
- TWENTY**, *a.* [*Sax. twenti, twentig.*] 1. Twice ten. 2. *Proverbially*, an indefinite number.
- TWIBBL**, *n.* A kind of mattock, and a halbert.
- TWICE**, *adv.* [*from two.*] 1. Two times. 2. Doubly; as, twice the sum.—3. *Twice* is used in composition; as in twice-told.
- * **TWIDLE**, for *twedde*. See **TWEEDE**.
- TWIFAL-LÖW**, *v. t.* [*twi, two, and fallow.*] To plough a second time land that is fallowed.
- TWIFAL-LÖWED**, *pp.* Ploughed twice, as summer fallow.
- TWIFAL-LÖW-ING**, *ppr.* Ploughing a second time.
- TWIFAL-LÖW-ING**, *n.* The operation of ploughing a second time, as fallow land, in preparing it for seed.
- † **TWIFOLD**, *a.* Twofold. *Spenser.*
- TWIG**, *n.* [*Sax. twig; D. twigg.*] A small shoot or branch of a tree or other plant. *Raleigh.*
- TWIGGEN**, *a.* Made of twigs; wicker. *Grew.*
- TWIGGY**, *a.* Full of twigs; abounding with shoots.
- TWILIGHT**, (twilite) *n.* [*Sax. twigon-lecht, doubtful light.*] 1. The faint light which is reflected upon the earth after sunset and before sunrise; crepuscular light. 2. Dubious or uncertain view.
- TWILIGHT**, *a.* 1. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; shaded. 2. Seen or done by twilight.
- † **WILL**, *v. t.* To weave in ribs or ridges; to quill.
- TWILT**, *n.* A quilt. [*Local.*] *Grose.*
- TWIN**, *n.* [*Sax. twinan.*] 1. One of two young produced at a birth by an animal that ordinarily brings but one. 2. A sign of the zodiac; Gemini. 3. One very much resembling another.
- TWIN**, *a.* 1. Noting one of two born at a birth. 2. Very much resembling.—3. In *botany*, swelling out into two protuberances, as an anther or germ.
- TWIN**, *v. i.* 1. To be born at the same birth. 2. To bring two at once. 3. To be paired; to be suited.
- TWIN**, *v. t.* To separate into two parts. *Chaucer.*
- TWIN-BORN**, *a.* Born at the same birth.
- TWINE**, *v. t.* [*Sax. twinan; D. twynen; Sw. twinna.*] 1. To twist; to wind, as one thread or cord around another, or as any flexible substance around another body. 2. To unite closely; to cling to; to embrace. 3. To gird; to wrap closely about.
- TWINE**, *v. i.* 1. To unite closely, or by interposition of parts. 2. To wind; to bend; to make turns. 3. To turn round.
- TWINE**, *n.* 1. A strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together. 2. A twist; a convolution; as, Typhon's snaky twine. 3. Embrace; act of winding round.
- TWINED**, *pp.* Twisted; wound round.
- TWINGE**, (twinj) *v. t.* [*Sw. twinga; D. dwingen; Dan. twinger.*] 1. To affect with sharp, sudden pain; to torment with pinching or sharp pains. 2. To pinch; to tweak; to pull with a jerk.
- TWINGE**, (twinj) *v. i.* To have a sudden, sharp, local pain, like a twitch; to suffer a keen spasmodic or shooting pain; as, the side *twinges*.
- TWINGE**, (twinj) *n.* 1. A sudden, sharp pain; a darting, local pain of momentary continuance. 2. A sharp rebuke of conscience. 3. A pinch; a tweak.
- TWINGING**, *ppr.* Suffering a sharp, local pain of momentary continuance; pinching with a sudden pull.
- TWINGING**, *n.* The act of pinching with a sudden twist; a sudden, sharp, local pain.
- TWINING**, *ppr.* 1. Twisting; winding round; uniting closely; embracing.—2. In *botany*, ascending spirally around a branch, stem or prop.
- TWINK**. See **TWINGLE**.
- TWINKLE**, *v. i.* [*Sax. twincian.*] 1. To sparkle; to flash at intervals; to shine with a tremulous, intermitted light, or with a broken, quivering light. 2. To open and shut the eye by turns. 3. To play irregularly.
- TWINKLE**, *n.* 1. A sparkling; a shining with tremulous light. 2. A motion of the eye. 3. A moment; an instant; the time of a wink.
- TWINKLING**, *n.* Mitted light. 2. A motion of the eye. 3. A moment; an instant; the time of a wink.
- TWINKLING**, *ppr.* Sparkling.
- TWINLING**, *n.* [*from twin.*] A twin lamb. *Tusser.*
- TWINNED**, *a.* [*from twin.*] Produced at one birth, like twins; united. *Milton.*
- TWINNER**, *n.* A breeder of twins. *Tusser.*
- TWINTER**, *n.* A beast two winters old. [*Local.*] *Grose.*
- † **TWIRE**, *v. i.* To take short flights; to flutter; to quiver; to twitter. *Chaucer.*
- TWIRL**, *v. t.* [*D. dwarlen; G. queren.*] To move or turn round with rapidity; to whirl round.
- TWIRL**, *v. i.* To revolve with velocity; to be whirled round.
- TWIRL**, *n.* 1. A rapid circular motion; quick motion. 2. Twist; convolution. *Woodward.*
- TWIRLED**, *pp.* Whirled round.
- TWIRLING**, *ppr.* Turning with velocity; whirling.
- TWIST**, *v. t.* [*Sax. getwistan; D. twisten.*] 1. To unite by winding one thread, strand or other flexible substance round another; to form by convolution, or winding separate things round each other. 2. To form into a thread from many fine filaments. 3. To contort; to writh. 4. To wreath; to wind; to encircle. 5. To firm; to weave. 6. To unite by intertexture of parts. 7. To unite; to enter by winding; to insinuate. 8. To pervert. 9. To turn from a straight line.
- TWIST**, *v. i.* To be contorted or united by winding round each other.
- TWIST**, *n.* 1. A cord, thread or any thing flexible, formed by winding strands or separate things round each other. 2. A cord; a string; a single cord. 3. A contortion; a writh. 4. A little roll of tobacco. 5. Manner of twisting. 6. A twig; [*obs.*]
- TWISTED**, *pp.* Formed by winding threads or strands round each other.
- TWISTER**, *n.* 1. One that twists. 2. The instrument of twisting.
- TWISTING**, *ppr.* Winding different strands or threads round each other; forming into a thread by twisting.
- TWIT**, *v. t.* [*Sax. othwitan, edwitan, atwitan.*] To reproach; to upbraid, as for some previous act.
- TWITCH**, *v. t.* [*Sax. twiccan.*] To pull with a sudden jerk; to pluck with a short, quick motion; to snatch.
- TWITCH**, *n.* 1. A pull with a jerk; a short, sudden, quick pull. 2. A short, spasmodic contraction of the fibres or muscles.
- TWITCHED**, *pp.* Pulled with a jerk.
- TWITCHER**, *n.* One that twitches.
- TWITCH-GRASS**, *n.* Couch-grass; a species of grass which it is difficult to exterminate.
- TWITCHING**, *ppr.* Pulling with a jerk; suffering short spasmodic contractions.
- TWITTED**, *pp.* Upbraided.
- TWITTER**, *v. t.* [*D. kwetteren; Dan. quider; Sw. twita.*] 1. To make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises. 2. To make the sound of a half-suppressed laugh.
- TWITTER**, *n.* One who twits or reproaches.
- TWITTER**, *n.* A small, intermitted noise, as in half-suppressed laughter; or the sound of a swallow.
- TWITTER-ING**, *ppr.* Uttering a succession of small, intermitted sounds, as in half-suppressed laugh.
- TWITTING**, *ppr.* Upbraiding; reproaching.
- TWITTING-LY**, *adv.* With upbraiding. *Junian.*
- TWITTLE-TWATTLE**, *n.* Tattle; gabble. [*Walger.*]
- TWIXT**, a contraction of *betwixt*; used in poetry.
- TWO**, (too) *a.* [*Sax. twa; Goth. twa, twan, twau; D. twee; G. zwei; Sw. två; Ir., Gaelic, da, or do; Russ. dva, toot.*] 1. One and one.—2. *Two* is used in composition as in two-legged.
- TWO-CAP-SOLED**, *a.* Bicapsular.
- TWO-CELLED**, *a.* Bilocular.
- TWO-CLEFT**, *a.* Bid.
- TWO-EDGED**, *a.* Having two edges.
- TWO-FLOW-ERED**, *a.* Bearing two flowers at the end.
- TWÖFÖLD**, *a.* 1. Two of the same kind, or two different things existing together. 2. Double.—3. In *botany*, two and two together, growing from the same place.
- TWÖFÖLD**, *adv.* Doubly; in a double degree. *Matt. xxi.*
- TWÖ-FORKED**, *a.* Dichotomous.

TWO-HAND-ED, *a.* Having two hands; an epithet used as equivalent to *large, stout, and strong.* Milton.

TWO-LEAVED, *a.* Diphylloous.

TWO-LOBED, *a.* Bilobate.

TWO-PART-ED, *a.* Bipartite.

* **TWO-PENCE**, (*too-pens, or tup pens*) *n.* A small coin. Shak.

TWO-PET-ALED, *a.* Dipetalous.

TWO-SEED-ED, *a.* In botany, dispermous; containing two seeds, as a fruit; having two seeds to a flower, as a plant.

TWO-TIPPED, *a.* Bilabiate.

TWO-TONGUED, *a.* Double-tongued; deceitful. Sandys.

TWO-VALVED, *a.* Bivalvular, as a shell, pod or glume.

TYE *v. t.* [See **TIE**, the more usual orthography, and **TYING**.] To bind or fasten.

TYE, *n.* 1. A knot; [see **TIE**.] 2. A bond; an obligation. —3. In ships, a runner, or short, thick rope.

TYER, *n.* One who ties or unites. Fletcher.

TYGER. See **TIGER**.

TY-HEE'. See **TYHER**.

TYING, *ppr.* [See **TIE** and **TYE**.] Binding; fastening.

TYKE, *n.* A dog; or one as contemptible as a dog. Shak.

TYMBAL, *n.* [Fr. *timbale*.] A kind of kettle-drum.

TYMPAN, *n.* [L. *tympanum*.] 1. A drum; hence, the barrel or hollow part of the ear behind the membrane of the tympanum. 2. The area of a pediment; also, the part of a pedestal called the *trunk, or base*. 3. The panel of a door. 4. A triangular space or table in the corners or sides of an arch, usually enriched with figures. —5. Among printers, a frame covered with parchment or cloth, on which the blank sheets are put in order to be laid on the form to be impressed.

TYMPAN-ITES, *n.* In medicine, a flatulent distention of the belly; wind dropsy; tympany. Cyc.

TYMPAN-IZE, *v. t.* To act the part of a drummer.

TYMPAN-IZE, *v. t.* To stretch, as a skin over the head of a drum.

TYMPA-NUM, *n.* 1. The drum of the ear. —2. In mechanics, a wheel placed round an axis. Cyc.

TYMPA-NY, *n.* A flatulent distention of the belly.

TYNY, *a.* Small. See **TINY**.

TYPE, *n.* [Fr. *type*; L. *typus*; Gr. *τυπος*.] 1. The mark of something; an emblem; that which represents something else. 2. A sign; a symbol; a figure of something to come. 3. A model or form of a letter in metal or other hard material; used in printing. —4. In medicine, the form or character of a disease, in regard to the intension and remission of fevers, pulses, &c.; the regular progress of a fever. —5. In natural history, a general form, such as is common to the species of a genus, or the individuals of a species. 6. A stamp or mark. Shak.

TYPE, *n. t.* To prefigure; to represent by a model or symbol beforehand. [Little used.] White.

TYPE-MET-AL, *n.* A compound of lead and antimony, with a small quantity of copper or brass.

TYPHOID, *a.* [*typhus*, and Gr. *αἶδος*, form.] Resembling typhus; weak; low. Say.

TYPHUS, *a.* [from Gr. *τυφος*.] A typhus disease or fever is accompanied with great debility. The word is sometimes used as a noun.

TYPIC, } *a.* Emblematic; figurative; representing something future by a form, model or re-

semblance. — *Typic fever* is one that is regular in its attacks. Cyc.

TYPI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a typical manner; by way of image, symbol or resemblance.

TYPI-CAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being typical.

TYPI-FIED, *pp.* Represented by symbol or emblem.

TYPI-FY, *v. t.* To represent by an image, form, model or resemblance. Brown.

TYPI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Representing by model or emblem.

TYPO-COS-MY, *n.* [Gr. *τυπος* and *κοσμος*.] A representation of the world. [Not much used.] Camden.

TY-POG-RA-PHER, *n.* A printer. Warton.

TY-PO-GRAPH-IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to printing. 2

* **TY-PO-GRAPH-I-CAL**, } Emblematic.

TY-PO-GRAPH-I-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. By means of types; after the manner of printers. 2. Emblematically; figuratively.

TY-POG-RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *τυπος* and *γραφω*.] 1. The art of printing, or the operation of impressing letters and words on forms of types. 2. Emblematical or hieroglyphic representation.

TYPO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *τυπος* and *λιθος*.] In natural history, a stone or fossil which has on it impressions or figures of plants and animals.

† **TYRAN**, *n.* A tyrant. Spenser.

TYRAN-NESS, *n.* A female tyrant. Akenside.

TY-RAN-NIC, } *a.* [Fr. *tyrannique*.] Pertaining to a

TY-RAN-NI-CAL, } tyrant; suiting a tyrant; arbitrary; unjustly severe in government; imperious; despotic; cruel.

TY-RAN-NI-CAL-LY, *adv.* With unjust exercise of power; arbitrarily; oppressively.

TY-RAN-NI-CAL-NESS, *n.* Tyrannical disposition or practice. Ch. Relig. Appeal.

TY-RAN-NI-CIDE, *n.* [L. *tyrannus* and *caedo*.] 1. The act of killing a tyrant. 2. One who kills a tyrant.

† **TYRAN-NING**, *ppr.* or *a.* Acting as a tyrant. Spenser.

TYRAN-NIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *tyranniser*.] To act the tyrant; to exercise arbitrary power; to rule with unjust and oppressive severity.

TYRAN-NOUS, *a.* Tyrannical; arbitrary; unjustly severe; despotic. Sidney.

TYRAN-NY, *n.* [Fr. *tyrannie*.] 1. Arbitrary or despotic exercise of power; the exercise of power over subjects and others with a rigor not authorized by law or justice, or not requisite for the purposes of government. Hence, *tyranny* is often synonymous with *cruelty and oppression*. 2. Cruel government or discipline. 3. Unrestrained and cruel power. 4. Absolute monarchy cruelly administered. 5. Severity; rigor; inclemency.

TYRANT, *n.* [L. *tyrannus*; Gr. *τυραννος*.] 1. A monarch or other ruler or master, who uses power to oppress his subjects; a person who exercises unlawful authority, or lawful authority in an unlawful manner. 2. A despotic ruler; a cruel master; an oppressor.

TYRE. [See **TIRE**.] Hakevill.

TIRE, *v. t.* To prey upon. See **TIRE**.

TYRO, *n.* A beginner. See **TIRO**.

TYTHE. See **TITHE**.

TYTHING. See **TITHING**.

TZAR, *n.* The emperor of Russia.

TZAR-YNA, *n.* The empress of Russia.

U.

U is the twenty-first letter and the fifth vowel in the English Alphabet. The first, or long and proper sound of *u*, in English, is now not perfectly simple, and it cannot be strictly called a *vowel*. The sound seems to be nearly that of *eu*, shortened and blended. This sound, however, is not precisely that of *eu*, or *yu*, except in a few words, as in *unite, union, uniform*; the sound does not begin with the distinct sound of *e*, nor end in the distinct sound of *o*, unless when prolonged. It cannot be well expressed in letters. This sound is heard in the unaffected pronunciation of *annuity, numerate, brute, mute, dispute, duke*. — In some words, as in *bull, full, pull*, the sound of *u* is that of the Italian *u*, the French *ou*, but shortened. This is a *vowel*. — *U* has another short sound, as in *tun, run, sun, turn, rub*. This, also, is a *vowel*.

UBER-IOUS, *a.* [L. *uber*.] Fruitful; copious. [Little used.]

UBER-TY, *n.* [L. *ubertas*.] Abundance; fruitfulness.

UBI-CATION, } *n.* [L. *ubi, where*.] The state of being in

UBI-ETY, } a place; local relation. [Little used.]

UBI-QUI-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* Existence every where. [Little used.]

U-BI-QUI-TA-RY, (*yu-bik-we-ter-ry*) *a.* [L. *ubique*, from *ubi*.] Existing every where, or in all places. Howell.

U-BI-QUI-TA-RY, *n.* One that exists every where.

U-BI-QUI-TY, (*yu-bik-we-ty*) *n.* [L. *ubique*.] Existence in all places or every where at the same time; omnipresence South.

UD-DER, *n.* [Sax. *uder*; G. *uter*.] The breast of a female. — but the word is applied chiefly or wholly to the glandular organ of female beasts, in which the milk is secreted.

UD-DERED, *a.* Furnished with udders. Gay.

UG-LY, *adv.* In an ugly manner; with deformity.

UG-LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Total want of beauty; deformity of person. 2. Turpitude of mind; moral depravity; loathsomeness.

UG-LY, *a.* [W. *hag, hagr*.] Deformed; offensive to the sight; contrary to beauty; hateful.

U-KASE, *n.* In Russia, a proclamation or imperial order published.

UL-ANS, *n.* A certain description of militia among the modern Tartars. Jones.

UL-CER, *n.* [Fr. *ulcere*; It. *ulcera*; L. *ulcus*.] A sore; a solution of continuity in any of the soft parts of the body

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

- attended with a secretion of pus, or some kind of discharge.
- UL/CER-ATE, *v. i.* To be formed into an ulcer; to become ulcerous.
- UL/CER-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ulcerer*; L. *ulcero*.] To affect with an ulcer or with ulcers. *Harvey*.
- UL/CER-A-TED, *pp.* Affected with ulcers.
- UL/CER-A-TING, *ppr.* Turning to an ulcer; generating ulcers.
- UL/CER-ATION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *ulceratio*.] 1. The process of forming into an ulcer; or the process of becoming ulcerous. 2. An ulcer; a morbid sore that discharges pus or other fluid.
- UL/CERED, *a.* Having become an ulcer. *Temple*.
- UL/CER-OUS, *a.* 1. Having the nature or character of an ulcer; discharging purulent or other matter. 2. Affected with an ulcer or with ulcers.
- UL/CER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being ulcerous.
- UL/CUS-LE, *n.* [L. *ulcusculum*.] A little ulcer.
- ULCE-TREE, *n.* In *botany*, the *castilla*, a genus of trees.
- UL-GIN-IOUS, *a.* [L. *uliginosus*.] Muddy; oozy; slimy.
- UL-LAGE, *n.* In *commerce*, the wantage of casks of liquor, or what a cask wants of being full. *Cyc*.
- ULMIN, *n.* [L. *ulmus*, elm.] A substance obtained from the elm-tree, of very singular properties.
- ULNAGE. See *ALNAGE*, *AUNAGE*.
- ULNAR, *a.* [L. *ulna*.] Pertaining to the *ulna*, or cubit.
- UL-TERI-OR, *a.* [L. comparative.] 1. Further.—2. In *geography*, being or situated beyond or on the further side of any line or boundary.
- UL-TI-MATE, *a.* [L. *ultimus*.] 1. Furthest; most remote; extreme. 2. Final; being that to which all the rest is directed, as to the main object. 3. Last in a train of consequences; intended in the last resort. 4. Last; terminating; being at the furthest point. 5. The last into which a substance can be resolved; constituent. *Darwin*.
- UL-TI-MATE-LY, *adv.* Finally; at last; in the end.
- UL-TI-MATUM, *n.* [L.] 1. In *diplomacy*, the final propositions, conditions or terms offered as the basis of a treaty; the most favorable terms that a negotiator can offer. 2. Any final proposition or condition.
- UL-TIMI-TY, *n.* The last stage or consequence. [L. *u.*]
- UL-TRA-MA-RINE, *a.* [L. *ultra* and *marinus*.] Situated or being beyond the sea. *Ainsworth*.
- UL-TRA-MA-RINE, *n.* 1. A beautiful and durable sky-blue; a color formed of the mineral called *lapis lazuli*. 2. Azure-stone.
- UL-TRA-MONTANE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *ultra* and *montanus*.] Being beyond the mountain. *Cyc*.
- UL-TRA-MUNDANE, *a.* [L. *ultra* and *mundus*.] Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system.
- UL-TRONE-OUS, *a.* [L. *ultra*.] Spontaneous; voluntary.
- ULU-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *ululo*.] To howl, as a dog or wolf. *Herbert*.
- UL-U-LATION, *n.* A howling, as of the wolf or dog.
- UMBEL, *n.* [L. *umbella*.] In *botany*, a particular mode of inflorescence or flowering.
- UMBEL-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to an umbel; having the form of an umbel.
- UMBEL-LATE, } *a.* Bearing umbels; consisting of an
- UMBEL-LA-TED, } umbel; growing on an umbel.
- UMBEL-LET, } *n.* A little or partial umbel. *Mar-*
- UMBEL-LET-CLE, } *lyn*.
- UMBEL-LIFER-OUS, *a.* [L. *umbella* and *fero*.] Producing the inflorescence called an umbel; bearing umbels.
- UMBER, *n.* In *natural history*, an ore of iron, a fossil of a brown, yellowish, or blackish-brown color.
- UMBER, *n.* A fowl of Africa, called the *African crow*.
- UMBER, *n.* A fish of the truttaeous kind.
- UMBER, *v. t.* To color with umber; to shade or darken.
- UMBERED, *a.* [L. *umbra*] 1. Shaded; clouded. *Shak*. 2. [from *umber*.] Painted with umber.
- UM-BIL-IE, *n.* The navel; the centre. *Herbert*.
- UM-BIL-IE, } *a.* [L. *umbilicus*.] Pertaining to the na-
- UM-BIL-I-CAL, } vel.
- UM-BIL-I-CATE, } *a.* Navel-shaped; formed in the mid-
- UM-BIL-I-CATED, } die like a navel.
- UMBLES, *n.* [Fr.] The entrails of a deer. *Dict*.
- UMBO, *n.* [L.] The boss or protuberant part of a shield.
- UM-BOL-DI-LITE, *n.* A Vesuvian mineral.
- UM-BRA, *n.* A fish caught in the Mediterranean.
- UM-BRAGE, *n.* [Fr. *ombrage*; L. *umbra*.] 1. A shade; a screen of trees. *Milton*. 2. Shadow; shade; slight appearance; [obs.] 3. Suspicion of injury; offense; resentment.
- UM-BRAGEOUS, *a.* [Fr. *ombrageux*.] 1. Shading; forming a shade. 2. Shady; shaded. 3. Obscure.
- UM-BRAGEOUS-NESS, *n.* Shadiness. *Raleigh*.
- UMBRATE, *v. t.* [L. *umbro*.] To shade; to shadow.
- UM-BRA-TED, *pp.* Shaded; shadowed.
- UM-BRAT-IC, } *a.* [L. *umbraticus*.] 1. Shadowy; typ-
- UM-BRAT-I-CAL, } ical. 2. Keeping in the shade or at home.
- UM-BRA-TILE, *a.* [L. *umbratilis*.] 1. Being in the shade.
2. Unreal; unsubstantial. 3. Being in retirement; secluded; [little used.]
- UM-BRATIOUS, *a.* Suspicious; apt to distrust; suspicious, disposed to take umbrage. [Little used.]
- UM-BREL, } *n.* [from L. *umbra*.] A shade, screen or
- UM-BRELLA, } guard, carried in the hand for shading
- the person from the rays of the sun, or from rain or snow.
- UM-BRIERE', (um-breer') *n.* The visor of a helmet. *Spruce*.
- UM-BROSU-TY, *n.* [L. *umbrosus*.] Shadiness. [Little used.]
- UMPI-RAGE, *n.* [from *umpire*.] 1. The power, right or authority of an umpire to decide. *President's Message*, Oct. 1803. 2. The decision of an umpire.
- UMPIRE, *n.* [Norm. *impere*; L. *imperium*.] 1. A third person called in to decide a controversy or question submitted to arbitrators, when the arbitrators do not agree in opinion. 2. A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred.
- UMPIRE, *v. t.* To arbitrate; to decide as umpire; to settle, as a dispute. [Little used.] *Becon*.
- UN, a prefix or inseparable preposition, Sax. *un* or *er*, usually *un*, G. *un*, D. *on*, Sans. *an*, is the same word as the L. *in*. It is a particle of negation, giving to words in which it is prefixed a negative signification. We use it or *in* indifferently for this purpose; and the tendency of modern usage is to prefer the use of *in*, in some words where *un* was formerly used. *Un* admits of no change of *n* into *l*, *m* or *r*, as *in* does, in *illuminate*, *immense*, *errulate*. It is prefixed generally to adjectives and participles, and almost to pleases.
- UN-A-BAS-ED, *a.* Not abased; not humbled.
- UN-A-BASH-ED, *a.* Not abashed; not confused with shame, or by modesty. *Pope*.
- UN-A-BAT-ED, *a.* Not abated; not diminished in strength or violence; as, the fever remains unabated.
- UN-AB-BREVI-A-TED, *a.* Not abbreviated; not shortened.
- UN-A-BET-TER-ED, *a.* Not abetted; not aided.
- † UN-A-BIL-I-TY, or † UN-ABLE-NESS, *n.* Want of ability. We use *inability*.
- UN-AB-JURED, *a.* Not abjured; not renounced on oath.
- UN-ABLE, *a.* 1. Not able; not having sufficient strength or means; impotent; weak in power, or poor in substance. 2. Not having adequate knowledge or skill.
- UN-A-BOL-I-SH-A-BLE, *a.* Not abolishable; that may not be abolished, annulled or destroyed. *Milton*.
- UN-A-BOL-I-SH-ED, *a.* Not abolished; not repealed or annulled, remaining in force. *Hooker*.
- UN-A-BRIDG-ED, *a.* Not abridged; not shortened.
- UN-A-BRO-GA-TED, *a.* Not abrogated; not annulled.
- UN-AB-SOLV-ED, *a.* Not absolved; not acquitted or forgiven.
- UN-AB-SORB-A-BLE, *a.* Not absorbable; not capable of being absorbed. *Davy*.
- UN-AB-SORB-ED, *a.* Not absorbed; not imbibed. *Damp-*
- UN-AC-CEL-ER-A-TED, *a.* Not accelerated; not hastened.
- UN-AC-CENT-ED, *a.* Not accented; having no accent.
- UN-AC-CEPT-A-BLE, *a.* Not acceptable; not pleasing; not welcome; not such as will be received with pleasure.
- UN-AC-CEPT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of not pleasing.
- UN-AC-CEPT-A-BLY, *adv.* In an unwelcome or unpleasant manner.
- UN-AC-CEPT-ED, *a.* Not accepted or received; rejected. *Prior*.
- † UN-AC-CESS-I-BLE, *a.* Inaccessible.
- UN-AC-CESS-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of not being approachable; inaccessibility.
- UN-AC-COM-MO-DA-TED, *a.* 1. Not accommodated; not furnished with external conveniences. 2. Not fitted or adapted.
- UN-AC-COM-MO-DA-TING, *a.* Not accommodating; not ready to oblige; uncompliant.
- UN-AC-COM-PA-NI-ED, *a.* 1. Not attended; having no attendants, companions or followers. 2. Having no dependages.
- UN-AC-COM-PLISHED, *a.* 1. Not accomplished; not finished; incomplete. 2. Not refined in manners; not furnished with elegant literature.
- UN-AC-COM-PLISH-MENT, *n.* Want of accomplishment or execution. *Milton*.
- UN-AC-CORD-ING, *a.* Not according; not agreeing.
- UN-AC-COUNT-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of not being accountable; or the state of being unaccountable for. *Swift*.
- UN-AC-COUNT-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not to be accounted for. 2. Not explicable; not to be solved by reason or the light possessed; not reducible to rule. 3. Not subject to account or control; not subject to answer; not responsible.
- UN-AC-COUNT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Strangeness. 2. Irresponsibility.
- UN-AC-COUNT-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be explained; strangely. *Addison*.
- UN-AC-CREDIT-ED, *a.* Not accredited; not received or authorized.
- UN-AC-CU-RATE, *a.* Inaccurate; not correct or exact.

- UN AC'CU-RATE-NESS, *n.* Want of correctness.
 UN-AC-CUS'ED, *a.* Not accused; not charged with a crime or fault.
 UN-AC-CUSTOMED, *a.* 1. Not accustomed; not used; not made familiar; not habituated. 2. New; not usual; not made familiar. *Watts.*
 UN-A-CHIEV-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be done.
 UN-A-CHIEV'ED, *a.* Not achieved; not accomplished or performed.
 UN-ACH'ING, *a.* Not aching; not feeling pain.
 UN-AC-KNOWLEDGED, *a.* 1. Not acknowledged; not recognized. 2. Not owned; not confessed; not avowed.
 UN-AC-QUAIN'TANCE, *n.* Want of acquaintance or familiarity; want of knowledge; followed by *with.*
 UN-AC-QUAIN'TED, *a.* 1. Not well known; unusual; [*obs.*] 2. Not having familiar knowledge; followed by *with.*
 UN-AC-QUAIN'TED-NESS, *n.* Want of acquaintance
 UN-AC-QUIR'ED, *a.* Not acquired; not gained.
 UN-AC-QUIR'TED, *a.* Not acquitted; not declared innocent.
 UN-ACT'ED, *a.* Not acted; not performed; not executed.
 UN-ACTIV'E, *a.* 1. Not active; not brisk. 2. Having no employment. 3. Not busy; not diligent; idle. 4. Having no action or efficacy; see INACTIVE.
 UN-ACTU-A-TED, *a.* Not actuated; not moved.
 UN-A-DAPT'ED, *a.* Not adapted; not suited. *Mitford.*
 UN-AD-DICT'ED, *a.* Not addicted; not given or devoted.
 UN-AD-JUDG'ED, *a.* Not adjudged; not judicially decided.
 UN-AD-JUST'ED, *a.* 1. Not adjusted; not settled; not regulated. 2. Not settled; not liquidated.
 UN-AD-MIN-IS-TER'ED, *a.* Not administered.
 UN-AD-MIR'ED, *a.* Not admired; not regarded with great affection or respect. *Pope.*
 UN-AD-MIR'ING, *a.* Not admiring.
 UN-AD-MON-ISH'ED, *a.* Not admonished; not cautioned, warned or advised. *Milton.*
 UN-A-DOPT'ED, *a.* Not adopted; not received as one's own.
 UN-A-DÖR'ED, *a.* Not adored; not worshipped.
 UN-A-DORN'ED, *a.* Not adorned; not decorated; not embellished. *Milton.*
 UN-A-DUL-TER-A-TED, *a.* Not adulterated; genuine; pure.
 UN-A-DUL-TER-OUS, *a.* Not guilty of adultery.
 UN-A-DUL-TER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without being guilty of adultery.
 UN-AD-VENT'UR-OU'S, *a.* Not adventurous; not bold.
 UN-AD-VIS-A-BLE, *a.* Not advisable; not to be recommended; not expedient; not prudent.
 UN-AD-VIS'ED, *a.* 1. Not prudent; not discreet. *Shak.* 2. Done without due consideration; rash. *Shak.*
 UN-AD-VIS'ED-LY, *adv.* Imprudently; indiscreetly; rashly; without due consideration. *Hooker.*
 UN-AD-VIS'ED-NESS, *n.* Imprudence; rashness.
 UN-A-DV'ER-A-TED, *a.* Not combined with carbonic acid.
 UN-A-F-F'A-BLE, *a.* Not affable; not free to converse.
 UN-A-F-FECT'ED, *a.* 1. Not affected; plain; natural; not labored or artificial; simple. 2. Real; not hypocritical; sincere. 3. Not moved; not having the heart or passions touched.
 UN-A-F-FECT'ED-LY, *adv.* Really; in sincerity; without disguise; without attempting to produce false appearances.
 UN-A-F-FECT'ING, *a.* Not pathetic; not adapted to move the passions.
 UN-A-F-FEC'TION-ATE, *a.* Not affectionate; wanting affection.
 UN-A-F-FIRM'ED, *a.* Not affirmed; not confirmed.
 UN-A-F-FLI'CT'ED, *a.* Not afflicted; free from trouble.
 UN-A-F-FRIGHT'ED, *a.* Not frightened.
 UN-AG-GR-A-V-A-TED, *a.* Not aggravated.
 UN-AG-I-TA-TED, *a.* Not agitated; calm.
 UN-A-GREE-A-BLE, *a.* Not consistent; unsuitable. *Milton.*
 UN-A-GREE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness; inconsistency with. *Decay of Piety.*
 UN-AID'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be aided or assisted.
 UN-AID'ED, *a.* Not aided; not assisted. *Blackmore.*
 UN-AIM'ING, *a.* Having no particular aim or direction.
 UN-A-LARM'ED, *a.* Not alarmed; not disturbed with fear.
 UN-AL-LIEN-A-BLE, (un-ale'yen-a-bl) *a.* Not alienable; that cannot be alienated; that may not be transferred.
 UN-AL-LIEN-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of no alienation; as, property *unalienably* vested.
 UN-AL-LIEN-A-TED, *a.* Not alienated; not transferred.
 UN-AL-LAY'ED, *a.* 1. Not allayed; not appeased or quieted. 2. For *unalloyed*; [see UNALLOYED.]
 UN-AL-LÉ-VI-A-TED, *a.* Not alleviated; not mitigated.
 UN-AL-LI'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be allied or connected in amity.
 UN-ALLI'ED, *a.* 1. Having no alliance or connection, either by nature, marriage or treaty. 2. Having no powerful relation.
 UN-AL-LOW'ED, *a.* Not allowed; not permitted.
- UN-AL-LOY'ED, *a.* Not alloyed; not reduced by foreign admixture. *Mitford.*
 UN-AL-LÖR'ED, *a.* Not allured; not enticed.
 UN-AL-LÖRING, *a.* Not alluring; not tempting. *Mitford.*
 UN-XLMS'ED, (un-ämzd) *a.* Not having received alms.
 UN-AL-TER-A-BLE, *a.* Not alterable; unchangeable; immutable. *South.*
 UN-AL-TER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unchangeableness; immutability. *Woodward.*
 UN-AL-TER-A-BLY, *adv.* Unchangeably; immutably.
 UN-ALTER'ED, *a.* Not altered or changed. *Dryden.*
 UN-A-MXZ'ED, *a.* Not amazed; free from astonishment.
 UN-AM-BIG-U-OUS, *a.* Not ambiguous; not of doubtful meaning; plain; clear; certain. *Chesterfield.*
 UN-AM-BIG-U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a clear, explicit manner.
 UN-AM-BIG-U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Clearness; explicitness
 UN-AM-BIT'IOUS, *a.* 1. Not ambitious; free from ambition. 2. Not affecting show; not showy or prominent.
 UN-AM-BIT'IOUS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from ambition.
 UN-A-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of emendation.
 UN-A-MEND'ED, *a.* Not amended; not rectified.
 UN-AM-I-A-BLE, *a.* Not amiable; not conciliating love not adapted to gain affection. *Spectator.*
 UN-AM-I-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of amiableness.
 UN-A-MÖS'ED, *a.* Not amused; not entertained.
 UN-A-MÖS'ING, *a.* Not amusing; not affording entertainment.
 UN-A-MÖS'IVE, *a.* Not affording amusement.
 UN-AN-A-LÖG'I-CAL, *a.* Not analogical.
 UN-A-NAL-O-GÖUS, *a.* Not analogous; not agreeable to.
 UN-AN-AL-YZ'ED, *a.* Not analyzed; not resolved into simple parts. *Boyle.*
 UN-AN-CHÖR'ED, *a.* Not anchored; not moored.
 UN-A-NEL'ED, *a.* Not having received extreme unction
 UN-ANGU-LAR, *a.* Having no angles. *Good.*
 UN-AN-I-MAL-YZ'ED, *a.* Not formed into animal matter.
 UN-AN-I-MA-TED, *a.* 1. Not animated; not possessed of life. 2. Not enlivened; not having spirit; dull.
 UN-AN-I-MA-TING, *a.* Not animating; dull.
 UN-AN-I-MI-TY, *n.* [*Fr. unanimité.*] Agreement of a number of persons in opinion or determination.
 UN-AN-I-MÖUS, *a.* 1. Being of one mind; agreeing in opinion or determination. 2. Formed by unanimity.
 UN-AN-I-MÖUS-LY, *adv.* With entire agreement of minds.
 UN-AN-I-MÖUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being of one mind. 2. Proceeding from unanimity.
 UN-AN-NEAL'ED, *a.* Not annealed; not tempered by heat; suddenly cooled.
 UN-AN-NEX'ED, *a.* Not annexed; not joined.
 UN-AN-NOY'ED, *a.* Not annoyed or incommoded.
 UN-AN-OINT'ED, *a.* 1. Not anointed. 2. Not having received extreme unction. *Shak.*
 UN-AN-SWER-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be satisfactorily answered; not capable of refutation.
 UN-AN-SWER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being unanswerable.
 UN-AN-SWER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be answered; beyond refutation. *South.*
 UN-AN-SWER'ED, *a.* 1. Not answered; not opposed by a reply. 2. Not refuted. 3. Not suitably returned.
 UN-A-POC'RY-PHAL, *a.* Not apocryphal; not of doubtful authority. *Milton.*
 UN-AP-PALL'ED, *a.* Not appalled; not daunted; not impressed with fear. *Smith.*
 UN-AP-PARE'LED, *a.* Not appareled; not clothed.
 UN-AP-PARENT, *a.* Not apparent; obscure; not visible.
 UN-AP-PÉAL'A-BLE, *a.* Not appealable; admitting no appeal; that cannot be carried to a higher court by appeal.
 UN-AP-PÉAS'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not to be appeased or pacified. 2. Not placable.
 UN-AP-PÉAS'ED, *a.* Not appeased; not pacified.
 UN-AP-PLA-BLE, *a.* Inapplicable. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*
 UN-AP-PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* Inapplicable; that cannot be applied.
 UN-AP-PLÉD, *a.* Not applied; not used according to the destination.
 UN-AP-PO-SITE, *a.* Not opposite; not suitable.
 UN-AP-PRÉ-CIA-TED, *a.* Not duly estimated or valued
 UN-AP-PRÉ-HEND'ED, *a.* 1. Not apprehended; not taken. 2. Not understood. *Hooker.*
 UN-AP-PRÉ-HENS'I-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being understood.
 UN-AP-PRÉ-HENS'IVE, *a.* 1. Not apprehensive; not fearful or suspecting. 2. Not intelligent; not ready of conception.
 UN-AP-PRIS'ED, *a.* Not apprised; not previously informed.
 UN-AP-PRÖACH'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be approached, inaccessible.
 UN-AP-PRÖACH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Inaccessibility.
 UN-AP-PRÖACH'ED, *a.* Not approached; not to be approached. *Milton.*
 UN-AP-PRÖPRI-A-TED, *a.* 1. Not appropriated; not applied or directed to any specific object. 2

Not granted or given to any person, company or corporation.
 UN-AP-PROVED, *a.* Not approved; not having received approbation. *Milton.*
 UN-APT, *a.* 1. Not apt; not ready or propense. 2. Dull; not ready to learn. 3. Unfit; not qualified; not disposed. 4. Improper; unsuitable.
 UN-APPLY, *adv.* Unfitly; improperly. *Greiv.*
 UN-APTYNESS, *n.* 1. Unfitness; unsuitableness. 2. Dullness; want of quick apprehension. 3. Unreadiness; disqualification; want of propension.
 UN-ARGUED, *a.* 1. Not argued; not debated. 2. Not disputed; not opposed by argument. 3. Not censured; *a Latinism; [obs.]*
 † UN-ARM, *v. t.* To disarm; to strip of armor or arms.
 UN-ARMED, *a.* 1. Not having on arms or armor; not equipped. 2. Not furnished with scales, prickles or other defense, as animals and plants.
 UN-AR-RÄIGN'ED, (un-ar-ränd') *a.* Not arraigned; not brought to trial. *Daniel.*
 UN-AR-RÄNG'ED, *a.* Not arranged; not disposed in order.
 UN-AR-RÄY'ED, *a.* 1. Not arrayed; not dressed. *Dryden.* 2. Not disposed in order.
 UN-AR-RIV'ED, *a.* Not arrived. [*Ill formed.*] *Young.*
 UN-ART'ED, *a.* Ignorant of the arts. *Waterhouse.*
 UN-ART'FUL, *a.* 1. Not artful; artless; not having cunning. *Dryden.* 2. Wanting skill; [*little used.*] *Cheyne.*
 UN-ART'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without art; in an unartful manner.
 UN-AR-TIC'U-LÄ-TED, *a.* Not articulated. *Encyc.*
 UN-AR-TI-FI'CIAL, *a.* Not artificial; not formed by art.
 UN-AR-TI-FI'CIAL-LY, *adv.* Not with art; in a manner contrary to art. *Derham.*
 UN-AS-CENDI-BLE, *a.* That cannot be ascended.
 UN-AS-CER-TÄIN'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be ascertained, or reduced to a certainty. *Wheaton's Rep.*
 UN-AS-CER-TÄIN'ED, *a.* Not reduced to a certainty; not certainly known. *Hamilton.*
 UN-ASK'ED, *a.* 1. Not asked; unsolicited. 2. Not sought by entreaty or care. *Dryden.*
 UN-AS-PECT'IVE, *a.* Not having a view to. *Feltham.*
 UN-AS-PI-RÄ-TED, *a.* Having no aspirate. *Parr.*
 UN-AS-PIRING, *a.* Not aspiring; not ambitious. *Rogers.*
 UN-AS-SÄIL'A-BLE, *a.* Not assailable; that cannot be assaulted. *Shak.*
 UN-AS-SÄIL'ED, *a.* Not assailed; not attacked by violence. *Milton.*
 UN-AS-SÄULT'ED, *a.* Not assaulted; not attacked
 UN-AS-SÄYED, *a.* 1. Not assayed; not attempted. 2. Not subjected to assay or trial.
 UN-AS-SEM-BLED, *a.* Not assembled or congregated.
 UN-AS-SERT'ED, *a.* Not asserted; not affirmed; not vindicated.
 UN-AS-SESS'ED, *a.* Not assessed; not rated.
 UN-AS-SIGN'A-BLE, *a.* Not assignable; that cannot be transferred by assignment or indorsement. *Jones.*
 UN-AS-SIGN'ED, (un-as-sind') *a.* Not assigned; not declared; not transferred.
 UN-AS-SIM'I-LÄ-TED, *a.* 1. Not assimilated; not made to resemble.—2. In *physiology*, not formed or converted into a like substance; not animalized, as food.
 UN-AS-SIST'ED, *a.* Not assisted; not aided or helped.
 UN-AS-SIST'ING, *a.* Giving no help. *Dryden.*
 UN-AS-SÖ'CIÄ-TED, *a.* 1. Not associated; not united with a society.—2. In *Connecticut*, not united with an association.
 UN-AS-SORT'ED, *a.* Not assorted; not distributed into sorts.
 UN-AS-SÖM'ING, *a.* Not assuming; not bold or forward; not making lofty pretensions; not arrogant; modest.
 UN-AS-SÖRED, (un-a-shürd') *a.* 1. Not assured; not confident. 2. Not to be trusted. 3. Not insured against loss.
 UN-A-TÖN'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be appeased; not to be reconciled. *Milton.*
 UN-A-TÖN'ED, *a.* Not expiated. *Rowe.*
 UN-AT-TÄCH'ED, *a.* 1. Not attached; not arrested. 2. Not closely adhering; having no fixed interest. 3. Not united by affection.
 UN-AT-TÄCK'ED, *a.* Not attacked; not assaulted.
 UN-AT-TÄIN'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be gained or obtained.
 UN-AT-TÄIN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being beyond the reach or power. *Locke.*
 UN-AT-TÄINT'ED, *a.* Not attainted; not corrupted.
 UN-AT-TÄM-PERED, *a.* Not tempered by mixture.
 UN-AT-TÄMPT'ED, *a.* Not attempted; not tried; not essayed.
 UN-AT-TÄN'DED, *a.* 1. Not attended; not accompanied; having no retinue or attendance. 2. Forsaken. 3. Not medically attended; not dressed.
 UN-AT-TÄND'ING, *a.* Not attending or listening; not being attentive.
 UN-AT-TÄN'T'IVE, *a.* Not regarding; inattentive.
 UN-AT-TÄST'ED, *a.* Not attested; having no attestation.
 UN-AT-TÄTR'ED, *a.* Not attired; not adorned.

UN-AT-TRACT'ED, *a.* Not attracted; not affected by attraction.
 UN-AUG-MENT'ED, *a.* Not augmented or increased; in *grammar*, having no augment or additional syllable.
 UN-AU-THEN'TIC, *a.* Not authentic; not genuine or true.
 UN-AU-THEN'TI-CÄ-TED, *a.* Not authenticated; not made certain by authority.
 UN-AU'THOR-IZED, *a.* Not authorized; not warranted by proper authority; not duly commissioned.
 UN-A-VÄIL'A-BLE, *a.* Not available; not having sufficient power to produce the intended effect; not effectual; vain; useless.
 UN-A-VÄIL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Inefficacy; uselessness.
 UN-A-VÄILING, *a.* Not having the effect desired; infelicitous; useless; vain.
 UN-A-VENG'ED, *a.* 1. Not avenged; not having obtained satisfaction. 2. Not punished.
 UN-A-VERT'ED, *a.* Not averted; not turned away.
 UN-A-VOID'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be made null or void. 2. Not avoidable; not to be shunned; inevitable. 3. Not to be missed in ratiocination.
 UN-A-VOID'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being unavoidable; inevitableness. *Glanville.*
 UN-A-VOID'A-BLY, *adv.* Inevitably; in a manner that prevents failure or escape.
 UN-A-VOID'ED, *a.* 1. Not avoided or shunned. 2. Inevitable.
 UN-A-VÖW'ED, *a.* Not avowed; not acknowledged; not owned; not confessed.
 UN-A-WÄK'ED, } *a.* 1. Not awakened; not roused.
 UN-A-WÄK'EN-ED, } from sleep. 2. Not roused from spiritual slumber or stupidity.
 UN-A-WÄRE, *a.* Without thought; inattentive. *Scott.*
 UN-A-WÄRE, or UN-A-WÄRES', *adv.* 1. Suddenly; unexpectedly; without previous preparation. 2. Without premeditated design.—*At unawares*, unexpectedly. *Dryden.*
 UN-A-WÄW'ED, *a.* Not awed; not restrained by fear; undaunted.
 UN-BÄCK'ED, *a.* 1. Not having been backed. 2. Not trained; not taught to bear a rider. 3. Unsupported; left without aid.
 UN-BÄK'ED, *a.* Not baked.
 UN-BÄL'ANCED, *a.* 1. Not balanced; not poised; not in equipoise. 2. Not adjusted; not settled; not brought to an equality of debt and credit. 3. Not restrained by equal power.
 UN-BÄL'LAST, *v. i.* To free from ballast; to discharge the ballast from. *Mar. Dict.*
 UN-BÄL'LAST'ED, *a.* 1. Freed from ballast. 2. *a. Not furnished with ballast; not kept steady by ballast or by weight; unsteady.*
 UN-BÄND'ED, *a.* Stripped of a band; having no band.
 UN-BÄN'NERED, *a.* Having no banner. *Follek.*
 UN-BÄP-TIZ'ED, *a.* Not baptized. *Hooker.*
 UN-BÄR, *v. t.* To remove a bar or bars from; to unfasten; to open; as, to unbar a gate.
 † UN-BÄRB'ED, *a.* Not shaven. *Shak.*
 UN-BÄRK'ED, *a.* Stripped of its bark. *Baron.*
 UN-BÄRR'ED, *pp.* Having its bars removed; unfastened.
 UN-BÄR'RING, *ppr.* Removing the bars from; unfastening.
 UN-BÄSH'FUL, *a.* Not bashful; bold; impudent.
 † UN-BÄT'ED, *a.* Not repressed; not blunted.
 UN-BÄTH'ED, *a.* Not bathed; not wet. *Dryden.*
 UN-BÄT'TERED, *a.* Not battered; not bruised.
 † UN-BÄY, *v. t.* To open; to free from the restraint of mounds.
 UN-BÄARD'ED, (un-berd'ed) *a.* [*See *BEARD.*] Having no beard; beardless.
 UN-BÄÄR'ING, *a.* Bearing or producing no fruit. *Dryden.*
 UN-BÄÄTEN, *a.* 1. Not beaten; not treated with blows. 2. Untrod; not beaten by the feet.
 UN-BÄÄT'E-ÖUS, } *a.* Not beautiful; having no beauty.
 UN-BÄÄT'I-FÜL, } *a.* Not beautiful; having no beauty.
 † UN-BÄ-CÖME', *v. t.* Not to become; not to be suitable to; to misceme. *Sherlock.*
 UN-BÄ-CÖM'ING, *a.* Unsuitable; improper for the person or character; indecent; indecorous. *Dryden.*
 UN-BÄ-CÖM'ING-LY, *adv.* In an unsuitable manner; indecorously. *Barron.*
 UN-BÄ-CÖM'ING-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness to the person or character or circumstances; impropriety; indecorousness.
 UN-BÄD, *v. t.* To raise or rouse from bed; disturbed.
 UN-BÄD'DED, *pp.* Raised from bed; disturbed.
 UN-BÄD'DING, *ppr.* Raising from bed.
 UN-BÄ-FIT'TING, *a.* Not befitting; unsuitable; unbecoming.
 UN-BÄ-FRIEND'ED, (un-be-frend'ed) *a.* Not befriended; not supported by friends; having no friendly aid.
 UN-BÄ-GET, *v. t.* To deprive of existence. *Dryden.*
 UN-BÄ-GÖT, } *a.* 1. Not generated; eternal. 2. Not
 UN-BÄ-GÖT'TEN, } yet generated. 3. Not begotten; not generated.
 UN-BÄ-GÜTLE, *v. t.* To undeceive; to free from the influence of deceit. *Denne.*

* See Synopsis. Ä, Ê, I, Ö, Ü, Y, long—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † Obsolete

- UN-BE-GULFED, *pp.* Undeceived.
 UN-BE-GUN', *a.* Not begun. *Hooker.*
 UN-BE-HELD' *a.* Not beheld; not seen; not visible.
 UN-BE-ING, *z.* Not existing. *Brown.*
 UN-BE-LIEF, *n.* Sax. *ungeleafa.* 1. Incredulity; the withholding of belief. 2. Infidelity; disbelief of divine revelation.—3. In the *New Testament*, disbelief of the truth of the gospe. *Matt.* xiii. 4. Weak faith. *Mark* ix. UN-BE-LIEVE, *v. t.* 1. To discredit; not to believe or trust. 2. Not to think real or true.
 UN-BE-LIEVED, *pp.* Not believed; discredited.
 UN-BE-LIEVER, *n.* 1. An incredulous person; one who does not believe. 2. An infidel; one who discredits revelation.
 UN-BE-LIEVING, *a.* 1. Not believing; incredulous. 2. Infidel; discrediting divine revelation.
 UN-BE-LOVED, *a.* Not loved. *Dryden.*
 UN-BE-MOANED, *a.* Not lamented. *Pollok.*
 UN-BEND', *v. t.* 1. To free from flexure; to make straight. 2. To relax; to free from strain or from exertion; to set at ease for a time. 3. To relax effeminately.—4. In *seamanship*, to take the sails from their yards and stays; also, to cast loose a cable from the anchors; also, to untie one rope from another.
 UN-BENDING, *pp.* 1. Relaxing from any strain; remitting; taking from their yards, &c., as sails. 2. *a.* Not suffering flexure. 3. Unyielding; resolute; inflexible. 4. Unyielding; inflexible; firm. 5. Devoted to relaxation.
 UN-BENEFICED, *a.* Not enjoying or having a benefice.
 UN-BE-NEVO-LENT, *a.* Not benevolent; not kind.
 UN-BE-NIGHTED, *a.* Never visited by darkness.
 UN-BE-NIGN', (un-be-nine') *a.* Not benign; not favorable or propitious; malignant. *Milton.*
 UN-BENT, *pp.* of *unbend*. 1. Relaxed; remitted; relieved from strain or exertion.—2. In *seamen's language*, taken from the yards; loosed. 3. Not strained; unstrung. 4. Not crushed; not subdued.
 UN-PE-GUETHED, *a.* Not bequeathed; not given by legacy.
 UN-BE-SEEMING, *a.* Unbecoming; not befitting; unsuitable.
 UN-BE-SOUGHT', (un-be-sawt') *a.* Not besought; not sought by petition or entreaty. *Milton.*
 UN-BE-SPOKEN, *a.* Not bespoken, or ordered beforehand.
 UN-BE-STARRED, *a.* Not adorned or distinguished by stars. *Pollok.*
 UN-BE-STOWED, *a.* Not bestowed; not given; not disposed of.
 UN-BE-TRAYED, *a.* Not betrayed. *Daniel.*
 UN-BE-WILLED, *a.* Not bewilled; not lamented.
 UN-BE-WITCH, *v. t.* To free from fascination. *South.*
 UN-BIAS, *v. t.* To free from bias or prejudice. *Swift.*
 UN-BIASED, *pp.* 1. Freed from prejudice or bias. 2. *a.* Free from any undue partiality or prejudice; impartial.
 UN-BIASED-LY, *adv.* Without prejudice; impartially.
 UN-BIASED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from bias or prejudice.
 UN-BID', } *a.* 1. Not bid; not commanded. 2. Spou-
 UN-BIDDEN, } taneous. 3. Uninvited; not requested to attend.
 UN-BIG'OT-ED, *a.* Free from bigotry. *Addison.*
 UN-BIND', *n. t.* To untie; to remove a band from; to unfasten; to loose; to set free from shackles.
 UN-BISH'OP, *v. t.* To deprive of episcopal orders.
 UN-BIT', *a.* Not bitten. *Young.*
 UN-BIT', *v. t.* 1. In *seamanship*, to remove the turns of a cable from off the bits. *Mar. Dict.* 2. To unbridle.
 UN-BITTED, *pp.* Removed from the bits; unbridled.
 UN-BITTING, *pp.* Unbridling; removing from the bits.
 UN-BLAM'ABLE, *a.* Not blamable; not culpable.
 UN-BLAM'ABLE-NESS, *n.* State of being chargeable with no blame or fault. *More.*
 UN-BLAM'ABLE-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to incur no blame. 1 *Thess.* ii.
 UN-BLAM'ED, *a.* Not blamed; free from censure.
 UN-BLASTED, *a.* Not blasted; not made to wither.
 UN-BLEEDING, *a.* Not bleeding; not suffering loss of blood. *Byron.*
 UN-BLEM'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being blemished.
 UN-BLEM'ISHED, *a.* 1. Not blemished; not stained; free from tainture or reproach. 2. Free from deformity.
 UN-BLENCHED, *a.* Not disgraced; not injured by any stain or soil. *Milton.*
 UN-BLENCHING, *a.* Not shrinking or flinching; firm.
 UN-BLENDED, *a.* Not blended; not mingled.
 UN-BLEST', *a.* 1. Not blest; excluded from benediction. *Bacon.* 2. Wretched; unhappy. *Prior.*
 UN-BLIGHTED, *a.* Not blighted; not blasted. *Cowper.*
 UN-BLIND'ED, *a.* Not blinded.
 UN-BLOOD'ED, *a.* Not stained with blood. *Shak.*
 UN-BLOODY, *a.* 1. Not stained with blood. 2. Not shedding blood; not cruel. *Dryden.*
 UN-BLOSSOM-ING, *a.* Not producing blossoms. *Mason.*
 UN-BLOWN', *a.* 1. Not blown; not having the bud expanded. 2. Not extinguished. 3. Not inflated with wind.
 UN-BLUNT'ED, *a.* Not made obtuse or dull; not blunted.
 UN-BLUSHING, *a.* Not blushing; destitute of shame; impudent. *Thomson.*
 UN-BLUSHING-LY, *adv.* In an impudent manner.
 UN-BOASTFUL, *a.* Not boasting; unassuming; modest.
 UN-BODIED, *a.* 1. Having no material body; incorporeal. 2. Freed from the body. *Spenser.*
 UN-BOILED, *a.* Not boiled; as, *unboiled rice*. *Bacon.*
 UN-BOLT', *v. t.* To remove a bolt from; to unfasten; to open. *Shak.*
 UN-BOLT'ED, *a.* 1. Freed from fastening by bolts. 2. Unfastened; not bolted; not having the bran or coarse part separated by a bolter.
 UN-BON'NET-ED, *a.* Having no bonnet on. *Shak.*
 UN-BOOK'ISH, *a.* 1. Not addicted to books or reading. 2. Not cultivated by erudition. *Shak.*
 UN-BORN', } *a.* Not born; not brought into life; future.
 UN-BORN, }
 UN-BOR'ROWED, *a.* Not borrowed; genuine; original; native; one's own.
 UN-BOS'OM, *v. t.* 1. To disclose freely one's secret opinions or feelings. *Milton.* 2. To reveal in confidence.
 UN-BOS'OMED, *pp.* Disclosed, as secrets; revealed in confidence.
 UN-BOS'OM-ING, *pp.* Disclosing, as secrets; revealing in confidence.
 UN-BOTTOMED, *a.* 1. Having no bottom; bottomless. 2. Having no solid foundation. *Hammond.*
 UN-BOUGHT', (un-bawt') *a.* 1. Not bought; obtained without money or purchase. 2. Not having a purchaser.
 UN-BOUND', *a.* 1. Not bound; loose; wanting a cover. 2. Not bound by obligation or covenant. 3. *pret.* of *unbind*.
 UN-BOUND'ED, *a.* 1. Having no bound or limit; unlimited in extent; infinite; interminable. 2. Having no check or control; unrestrained.
 UN-BOUND'ED-LY, *adv.* Without bounds or limits.
 UN-BOUND'ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from bounds
 UN-BOUNTEOUS, *a.* Not bounteous; not liberal
 UN-BOW', *v. t.* To unbend. *Fuller.*
 UN-BOW'ED, *a.* Not bent; not arched. *Shak.*
 UN-BOW'EL, *v. t.* To deprive of the entrails; to eviscerate; to eviscerate. *Decay of Pity.*
 UN-BOW'ELED, *pp.* Eviscerated.
 UN-BOW'EL-ING, *pp.* Taking out the bowels.
 UN-BRACE', *v. t.* To loose; to relax.
 UN-BRAID', *v. t.* To separate the strands of a braid; to disentangle.
 UN-BRAID'ED, *pp.* Disentangled, as the strands of a braid
 UN-BRAIDING, *pp.* Separating the strands of a braid.
 UN-BRANCH'ED, *a.* Not ramified; not shooting into branches.
 UN-BRANCHING, *a.* Not dividing into branches.
 UN-BREAST', (un-brest') *v. t.* To disclose or lay open.
 UN-BREATH'ED, *a.* Not exercised. *Shak.*
 UN-BREATH'ING, *a.* Unanimated. *Shak.*
 UN-BRED', *a.* 1. Not well bred; not polished in manners; ill educated; rude. 2. Not taught.
 UN-BREECH'ED, *a.* Having no breeches. *Shak.*
 UN-BREW'ED, *a.* Not mixed; pure; genuine. *Young.*
 UN-BRIB'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be bribed. *Feltbam.*
 UN-BRIB'ED, *a.* Not bribed; not corrupted by money; not unduly influenced by money or gifts.
 UN-BRIDDLE, *v. t.* To free from the bridle.
 UN-BRIDLED, *pp.* 1. Loosed from the bridle. 2. *a.* Unrestrained; licentious.
 UN-BROKE', } *a.* 1. Not broken; not violated. 2. Not
 UN-BROKEN, } weakened; not crushed; not subdued.
 3. Not tamed; not taught; not accustomed to the saddle, harness or yoke.
 UN-BROTHER-LY, *a.* Not becoming a brother; not suitable to the character and relation of a brother; unkind. [*Unbrotherlike* is not used.]
 UN-BROIS'ED, *a.* Not bruised; not crushed or hurt.
 UN-BUCKLE, *v. t.* To loose from buckles; to unfasten.
 UN-BUCKLED, *pp.* Loosed from buckles; unfastened.
 UN-BUCKLING, *pp.* Loosing from buckles; unfastening.
 UN-BUILD', } *v. t.* To demolish what is built; to raze; to
 UN-BUILT, } destroy. *Milton.*
 UN-BUILT, *a.* Not yet built; not erected.
 UN-BURIED, (un-berrid) *a.* Not buried; not interred.
 UN-BURN'ED, } *a.* 1. Not burnt; not consumed by fire. 2
 UN-BURN'T, } Not injured by fire; not scorched. 3.
 Not baked, as brick.
 UN-BURNING, *a.* Not consuming away by fire.
 UN-BURTHEN, or UN-BURDEN, *v. t.* 1. To rid of a load; to free from a burden; to ease. 2. To throw off. 3. To relieve the mind or heart by disclosing what lies heavy on it.
 UN-BURTHENED, or UN-BURDENED, *pp.* Freed from a load; thrown off; eased; relieved.
 UN-BURTHENING, or UN-BURDENING, *pp.* Free-

- ing from a load or burden; relieving from what is a burden.
- UN-BU^SIED, (un-biz'zid) *a.* Not busy; not employed; idle.
- UN-BUTTON, *v. t.* To loose from being fastened by buttons; to loose buttons. *Shak.*
- UN-BUTTONED, *pp.* Loosed from buttons. *Addison.*
- UN-CAGE^D, *v. t.* To loose from a cage.
- UN-CAG^ED, *pp.* Released from a cage or from confinement.
- UN-CALCINED, *a.* [See *CALCINE.] Not calcined. *Boyle.*
- UN-CAL/EU-LA-TED, *a.* Not subjected to calculation.
- UN-CAL/EU-LA-TING, *a.* Not making calculations.
- UN-CALL^ED, *a.* Not called; not summoned; not invited. —*Uncalled for*, not required; not needed or demanded.
- † UN-CALM^E, *v. t.* To disturb. *Dryden.*
- UN-CANCELED, *a.* Not canceled; not erased.
- UN-CANDID, *a.* Not candid; not frank or sincere; not fair or impartial.
- UN-CA-NONI-CAL, *a.* Not agreeable to the canons; not acknowledged as authentic. *Barrow.*
- UN-CA-NONI-CAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being uncanonical.
- UN-CANO-PIED, *a.* Not covered by a canopy.
- UN-CAP^E, *v. t.* To remove a cap or cover; to open.
- UN-CAP-ABLE, *a.* Incapable.
- UN-CAP^ED, *pp.* Opened.
- UN-CAPTI-VA-TED, *a.* Not captivated. *Rambler.*
- UN-CARED *for*, *a.* Not regarded; not heeded.
- UN-CAR/NATE, *a.* Not fleshy. *Brown.*
- UN-CAR/PET-ED, *a.* Not covered with a carpet.
- UN-CASE^D, *v. t.* 1. To disengage from a covering; to take off or out. 2. To flay; to strip.
- UN-CAS^ED, *pp.* Stripped of a covering or case.
- UN-CASING, *pp.* Disengaging from a cover.
- UN-CAS/TRA-TED, *a.* Not castrated.
- UN-CATE-CHISED, *a.* Not catechised; untaught. *Milton.*
- UN-CAUGHT, (un-kaw't) *a.* Not yet caught or taken.
- UN-CAUS^ED, *a.* Having no precedent cause; existing without an author.
- UN-CAUTIOUS, *a.* Not cautious; not wary; heedless.
- UN-CEASING, *a.* Not ceasing; not intermitting; continual.
- UN-CEASING-LY, *adv.* Without intermission or cessation; continually.
- UN-CELE-BRA-TED, *a.* Not celebrated; not solemnized.
- UN-CE-LES/TIAL, *a.* Not heavenly. *Feltham.*
- UN-CENSU-RABLE, *a.* Not worthy of censure. *Dwight.*
- UN-CENSURED, (un-sen'shurd) *a.* Not censured; exempt from blame or reproach. *Pope.*
- UN-CENTRI-CAL, *a.* Not central; distant from the centre.
- UN-CER-E-MO-NI-AL, *a.* Not ceremonial.
- UN-CER-E-MONI-OUS, *a.* Not ceremonious; not formal.
- UN-CERTAIN, *a.* 1. Not certain; doubtful; not certainly known. 2. Doubtful; not having certain knowledge. 3. Not sure in the consequence. 4. Not sure; not exact. 5. Unsettled; irregular.
- † UN-CERTAINED, *a.* Made uncertain. *Raleigh.*
- UN-CERTAIN-LY, *adv.* 1. Not surely; not certainly. 2. Not confidently. *Locke.*
- UN-CERTAIN-TY, *n.* 1. Doubtfulness; dubiousness. 2. Want of certainty; want of precision. 3. Contingency. 4. Something unknown.
- UN-CES-SANT, *a.* Continual; incessant.
- UN-CES-SANT-LY, *adv.* Incessantly.
- UN-CHAIN, *v. t.* To free from chains or slavery.
- UN-CHAIN^ED, *pp.* Disengaged from chains, shackles or slavery.
- UN-CHAINING, *pp.* Freeing from chains, bonds or restraint.
- UN-CHANGE-ABLE, *a.* Not capable of change; immutable; not subject to variation.
- UN-CHANGE-ABLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being subject to no change; immutability. *Newton.*
- UN-CHANGE-ABLY, *adv.* Without change; immutably.
- UN-CHANG^ED, *a.* 1. Not changed or altered. 2. Not alterable.
- UN-CHANGING, *a.* Not changing; suffering no alteration.
- UN-CHAR-AC-TER-IS/TIC, *a.* Not characteristic; not exhibiting a character. *Gregory.*
- † UN-CHARGE, *v. t.* To retract an accusation.
- UN-CHARG^ED, *a.* Not charged; not loaded. *Shak.*
- UN-CHARIT-ABLE, *a.* Not charitable; contrary to charity, or the universal love prescribed by Christianity.
- UN-CHARIT-ABLE-NESS, *n.* Want of charity.
- UN-CHARIT-ABLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to charity.
- UN-CHARM, *v. t.* To release from some charm, fascination, or secret power. *Beaumont.*
- UN-CHARM^ED, *a.* Not charmed; not fascinated.
- UN-CHARMING, *a.* Not charming. *Dryden.*
- † UN-CHARY, *a.* Not wary; not frugal. *Shak.*
- UN-CHASTE, *a.* Not chaste; not continent; not pure; libidinous; lewd. *Milton.*
- UN-CHASTE/LY, *adv.* Incontinently; lewdly. *Milton.*
- UN-CHAS-TIS-ABLE, *a.* That cannot be chastised.
- UN-CHAS-TIS^ED, *a.* 1. Not chastised; not punished. Not corrected; not restrained.
- UN-CHAS/TI-TY, *n.* Incontinence; lewdness; immoderate indulgence of the sexual appetite. *Woodcock.*
- UN-CHECK^ED, *a.* 1. Not checked; not restrained; not hindered. 2. Not contradicted. *Shak.*
- UN-CHEER/FUL, *a.* Not cheerful; sad. *Shak.*
- UN-CHEER/FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of cheerfulness; sadness.
- UN-CHEERY, *a.* Dull; not enlivening. *Serae.*
- UN-CHEW^ED, *a.* Not chewed or masticated. *Dryden.*
- † UN-CHILD, *v. t.* To bereave of children. *Shak.*
- UN-CHRISTIAN, *a.* 1. Contrary to the laws of Christianity. 2. Not evangelized; not converted to the Christian faith; infidel.
- UN-CHRISTIAN, *v. t.* To deprive of the consistencies of Christianity. *South.*
- UN-CHRISTIAN-IZE, *v. t.* To turn from the Christian faith; to cause to degenerate from the belief and possession of Christianity.
- UN-CHRISTIAN-LY, *a.* Contrary to the laws of Christianity; unbecoming Christians. *Milton.*
- UN-CHRISTIAN-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to Christian principles. *Bedell.*
- UN-CHRISTIAN-NESS, *n.* Contrariety to Christianity.
- UN-CHURCH, *v. t.* To expel from a church; to deprive of the character and rights of a church. *Milner.*
- UN-CHURCH^ED, *pp.* Expelled from a church.
- UN-CHURCHING, *pp.* Expelling from a church.
- UN/CIAL, *a.* [L. *uncialis*.] Pertaining to letters of a large size, used in ancient manuscripts.
- UN/CIAL, *n.* An uncial letter.
- UN/CI-NATE, *a.* [L. *uncinatus*.] In botany, hooked at the end. *Martyn.*
- UN-CIR-CUM-CISED, *a.* Not circumcised. *Scripture.*
- UN-CIR-CUM-CI/SION, *n.* Absence or want of circumcision.
- UN-CIR-CUM-SCRIBED, *a.* Not circumscribed; unbounded; not limited. *Addison.*
- UN-CIR-CUM-SPECT, *a.* Not circumspect; not cautious.
- † UN-CIR-CUM-STANTIAL, *a.* Not important. *Erasmus.*
- UN-CIVIL, *a.* 1. Not civil; not complaisant; not courteous in manners. 2. Not polite; rude.
- UN-CIVIL-I-ZATION, *n.* A state of savageness; a state.
- UN-CIVIL-IZED, *a.* 1. Not reclaimed from a savage state. 2. Coarse; indecent; [obs.] *Addison.*
- UN-CIVIL-LY, *adv.* Not complaisantly; not courteously.
- UN-CLAD, *a.* Not clad; not clothed.
- UN-CLAIM^ED, *a.* Not claimed; not demanded.
- UN-CLARI-FIED, *a.* Not purified; not fined; not separated by a separation of feculent or foreign matter.
- UN-CLASP, *v. t.* To loose a clasp; to open what is closed with a clasp. *Shak.*
- UN-CLASPING, *pp.* Loosing a clasp.
- UN-CLAS/SIC, *a.* 1. Not classic; not pertaining to the classic writers.
- UN-CLAS/SI-CAL, *a.* The best models of writing. 1. Not pertaining to the classic writers.
- UN/CLE, *n.* [Fr. *oncle*; contracted from L. *avunculus*.] The brother of one's father or mother.
- UN-CLEAN, *a.* 1. Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy; [obs.] the Jewish law, ceremonially impure. *Lev. xi. 44.* 2. With sin. *Matt. x. 4.* Not in covenant with God. *Lev. xvii. 5.* Lewd; unchaste.
- UN-CLEAN-ABLE, *a.* That cannot be cleansed.
- UN-CLEAN-LINESS, (un-klen/le-nes) *n.* Want of cleanliness; filthiness. *Clarendon.*
- UN-CLEAN/LY, (un-klen/ly) *a.* 1. Foul; filthy; [obs.] *Shak.* 2. Indecent; unchaste; obscene.
- UN-CLEAN/NESS, *n.* 1. Foulness; dirtiness; filthiness. 2. Want of ritual or ceremonial purity. *Lev. xv. 10.* 3. Impurity; defilement by sin; sinfulness. *Lev. xv. 10.* 4. Incontinence. *Col. iii.*
- UN-CLEAN^ED, (un-klenzd) *a.* Not cleansed; not purified.
- UN-CLEW, *v. t.* To undo; to unwind, unfold or unroll.
- UN-CLINCH, *v. t.* To open the closed hand. *Grevel.*
- UN-CLINCH^ED, *pp.* Opened; uncloused.
- UN-CLIPP^ED, *a.* Not clipped; not cut; not diminished; shortened by clipping.
- UN-CLOG, *v. t.* To disencumber of difficulties and obstructions; to free from encumbrances or any thing that impedes motion.
- UN-CLOG GED, *pp.* or *a.* Disencumbered; set free from obstructions.
- UN-CLOG GING, *pp.* Disencumbering.
- UN-CLOIS/TER, *v. t.* To release from a cloister or confinement; to set at liberty. *Norris.*
- UN-CLOIS/TERED, *pp.* Released from a cloister or confinement.
- UN-CLOIS/TER-ING, *pp.* Releasing from confinement.
- UN-CLOSE, *v. t.* 1. To open; to break the seal of. 2. To disclose; to lay open.
- UN-CLOS^ED, *pp.* 1. Opened. 2. *a.* Not secured by

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

- enclosures; open. 3. Not finished; not concluded. 4. Not closed; not sealed.
- UN-CLOS'ING, *ppr.* Opening; breaking the seal of.
- UN-CLOTH'E, *v. t.* To strip of clothes; to make naked; to divest. *Watts*
- UN-CLOTH'ED, *pp.* Stripped of clothing or covering.
- UN-CLOTH'ED-LY, *adv.* Without clothing. *Bacon.*
- UN-CLOTH'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of clothing.
- UN-CLOUD, *v. t.* To unvail; to clear from obscurity or clouds.
- UN-CLOUDED, *a.* 1. Not cloudy; free from clouds; clear. 2. Not darkened; not obscured.
- UN-CLOUDED-NESS, *n.* 1. Freedom from clouds; clearness. 2. Freedom from obscurity or gloom.
- UN-CLOUD'ING, *ppr.* Clearing from clouds or obscurity.
- UN-CLOUD'Y, *a.* Not cloudy; clear; free from clouds, obscurity or gloom. *Gay.*
- UN-CLU'TCH, *v. t.* To open something closely shut.
- UN-CO-AG-U-LA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be coagulated. *Good.*
- UN-CO-AG-U-LA-TED, *a.* Not coagulated or concreted.
- UN-COAT'ED, *a.* Not coated; not covered with a coat.
- UN-COCK'ED, *a.* 1. Not cocked, as a gun. 2. Not made into cocks, as hay. 3. Not set up, as the brim of a hat.
- UN-COIF, *v. t.* To pull the cap off. *Arbutnot.*
- UN-COIF'ED, *a.* Not wearing a coif. *Young.*
- UN-COIL, *v. t.* To unwind or open, as the turns of a rope.
- UN-COIL'ED, *pp.* Opened; unwound.
- UN-COIN'ED, *a.* Not coined; as, uncoined silver.
- UN-COL-LECT'ED, *a.* 1. Not collected; not received. 2. Not collected; not recovered from confusion or wandering.
- UN-COL-LECT'ABLE, *a.* Not collectible; that cannot be collected or levied, or paid by the debtor.
- UN-COLORED, *a.* 1. Not colored; not stained or dyed. 2. Not heightened in description.
- UN-COMBED, *a.* Not combed; not dressed with a comb.
- UN-COM-BIN'ABLE, *a.* Not capable of being combined.
- UN-COM-BIN'ED, *a.* Not combined; separate; simple.
- UN-COM-ELI-NESS, *n.* Want of comeliness; want of beauty or grace. *Locke.*
- UN-COME'LY, *a.* 1. Not comely; wanting grace. 2. Unseemly; unbecoming; unsuitable.
- UN-COM-FORT-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Affording no comfort; gloomy. 2. Giving uneasiness.
- UN-COM-FORT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of comfort or cheerfulness. *Taylor.* 2. Uneasiness.
- UN-COM-FORT-A-BLY, *adv.* In an uncomfortable manner; without comfort or cheerfulness.
- UN-COM-MANDED, *a.* Not commanded; not required by precept, order or law. *South.*
- UN-COM-MEND'ABLE, *a.* [*See *COMMENDABLE.*] Not commendable; not worthy of commendation; illaudable.
- UN-COM-MEND'ED, *a.* Not praised; not commended.
- UN-COM-MER-CIAL, *a.* Not commercial; not carrying on commerce.
- UN-COM-MISER-A-TED, *a.* Not commiserated; not pitied.
- UN-COM-MIS'SIONED, *a.* Not commissioned; not having a commission. *Tooke.*
- UN-COM-MIT'TED, *a.* Not committed. *Hammond.*
- UN-COM-MON, *a.* 1. Not common; not usual; rare. 2. Not frequent; not often seen or known.
- UN-COM-MON-LY, *adv.* 1. Rarely; not usually. 2. To an uncommon degree.
- UN-COM-MON-NESS, *n.* Rareness of occurrence; infrequency.
- UN-COM-MU'NI-CI-A-TED, *a.* 1. Not communicated; not disclosed or delivered to others. 2. Not imparted to or from another.
- UN-COM-MU'NI-CI-A-TIVE, *a.* Not communicative; not free to communicate to others; reserved.
- UN-COM-PACT, *a.* Not compact; not firm; not of close texture; loose. *Addison.*
- UN-COM-PACT'ED, *a.* Not compact; not firm. *Johnson.*
- UN-COM-PAN'IED, *a.* Having no companion. *Fairfax.*
- UN-COM-PASSION-ATE, *a.* Not compassionate.
- UN-COM-PASSIONED, *a.* Not pitied.
- UN-COM-PELL'ABLE, *a.* Not compellable; that cannot be forced or compelled. *Feltham.*
- UN-COM-PELL'ED, *a.* Not forced; free from compulsion.
- UN-COM-PEN-SA-TED, *a.* [*See *COMPENSATE.*] Not compensated; unrewarded.
- UN-COM-PLAIN'ING, *a.* Not complaining; not murmuring; not disposed to murmur.
- UN-COM-PLAI-SANT, *a.* Not complaisant; not civil; not courteous. *Locke.*
- UN-COM-PLAI-SANT-LY, *adv.* Uncivily; discourteously.
- UN-COM-PL'ETE, *a.* Not complete; not finished.
- UN-COM-PL'ET'ED, *a.* Not finished; not completed.
- UN-COM-PL'Y'ING, *a.* Not complying; not yielding to request or command; unbending.
- UN-COM-POUNDED, *a.* 1. Not compounded; not mixed. 2. Simple; not intricate.
- UN-COM-POUND'ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from mixture, simplicity of substance. *Hammond.*
- UN-COM-PRE-HENSIVE, *a.* 1. Not comprehensive. 2. Unable to comprehend. *South.*
- UN-COM-PRESS'ED, *a.* Not compressed; free from compression. *Boyle.*
- UN-COM-PRO-MIS-ING, *a.* Not compromising; not agreeing to terms; not complying. *Review.*
- UN-CON-CEIV'ABLE, *a.* Not to be conceived or understood; that cannot be comprehended. *Locke.*
- UN-CON-CEIV'ABLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being inconceivable. [*Little used.*] *Locke.*
- UN-CON-CEIV'ED, *a.* Not thought; not imagined. *Creech.*
- UN-CON-CERN, *n.* Want of concern; absence of anxiety; freedom from solicitude. *Swift.*
- UN-CON-CERN'ED, *a.* 1. Not concerned; not anxious; feeling no solicitude. 2. Having no interest in.
- UN-CON-CERN'ED-LY, *adv.* Without interest or affection; without anxiety. *Dryden.*
- UN-CON-CERN'ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from concern or anxiety. *South.*
- UN-CON-CERN'ING, *a.* Not interesting; not affecting; not belonging to one. *Addison.*
- UN-CON-CERN'MENT, *n.* The state of having no share.
- UN-CON-CILI'A-TED, *a.* Not reconciled.
- UN-CON-CILI'A-TING, *a.* Not conciliating; not adapted or disposed to gain favor, or to reconciliation.
- UN-CON-CLUD'IBLE, *a.* Not determinable. *More.*
- UN-CON-CLUD'ING, or UN-CON-CLOD'ENT, *a.* Not decisive; not inferring a plain or certain conclusion. [*L. u.*]
- UN-CON-CLUD'ING-NESS, *n.* Quality of being inconclusive. *Boyle.*
- UN-CON-CLU'SIVE, *a.* Not decisive. *Hammond.*
- UN-CON-COCT'ED, *a.* Not concocted; not digested. *Brown.*
- UN-CON-DEM'NED, *a.* 1. Not condemned; not judged guilty. 2. Not disapproved; not pronounced criminal.
- UN-CON-DENS'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be condensed.
- UN-CON-DENS'ED, *a.* Not condensed.
- UN-CON-DI'TION-AL, *a.* Absolute; unreserved; not limited by any conditions. *Dryden.*
- UN-CON-DI'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* Without conditions; without terms of limitation; without reservation.
- UN-CON-DUC'ING, *a.* Not leading to. *Phillips.*
- UN-CON-DUCT'ED, *a.* Not led; not guided. *Barrow.*
- UN-CON-FESS'ED, *a.* Not confessed; not acknowledged.
- UN-CON-FIN'ABLE, *a.* 1. Unbounded; [*abs.*] *Shak.* 2. That cannot be confined or restrained. *Thomson.*
- UN-CON-FIN'ED, *a.* 1. Not confined; free from restraint; free from control. 2. Having no limits; unbounded.
- UN-CON-FIN'ED-LY, *adv.* Without confinement. *Barrow.*
- UN-CON-FIRM'ED, *a.* 1. Not fortified by resolution; weak; raw. 2. Not confirmed; not strengthened by additional testimony. 3. Not confirmed according to the church ritual.
- UN-CON-FORM, *a.* Unlike; dissimilar; not analogous.
- UN-CON-FORM'ABLE, *a.* Not consistent; not agreeable not conforming. *Watts.*
- UN-CON-FORM'I-TY, *n.* Incongruity; inconsistency; want of conformity. *South.*
- UN-CON-FUS'ED, *a.* 1. Free from confusion or disorder. *Locke.* 2. Not embarrassed.
- UN-CON-FUS'ED-LY, *adv.* Without confusion. *Locke.*
- UN-CON-FUT'ABLE, *a.* Not confutable; not to be refuted or overthrown; that cannot be disproved or convicted of error.
- UN-CON-GEAL'ABLE, *a.* Not capable of being congealed.
- UN-CON-GEAL'ED, *a.* Not frozen; not congealed; not concreted. *Brown.*
- UN-CON-GEN'IAL, *a.* Not congenial.
- UN-CON-JU-GAL, *a.* Not suitable to matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or husband. *Milton.*
- UN-CON-JUNG'TIVE, *a.* That cannot be joined. [*L. u.*]
- UN-CON-NECTED, *a.* 1. Not connected; not united; separate. 2. Not coherent; not joined by proper transitions or dependence of parts; loose; vague; desultory.
- UN-CON-NIV'ING, *a.* Not conniving; not overlooking or winking at. *Milton.*
- UN-CON-QUER-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not conquerable; invincible; that cannot be vanquished or defeated; that cannot be overcome in contest. 2. That cannot be subdued and brought under control.
- UN-CON-QUER-A-BLY, *adv.* Invincibly; insuperably.
- UN-CON-QUERED, *a.* 1. Not vanquished or defeated. 2. Unsubdued; not brought under control. 3. Invincible, insuperable.
- UN-CON-SCI-ENTIOUS, *a.* Not conscientious; not regulated or limited by conscience. *Kent.*
- UN-CON-SCION-ABLE, *a.* 1. Unreasonable; exceeding the limits of any reasonable claim or expectation. 2. Forming unreasonable expectations. 3. Enormous;

vast; *not elegant.*] 4. Not guided or influenced by science.

UN-CONSCION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unreasonableness of hope or claim.

UN-CONSCION-A-BLY, *adv.* Unreasonably; in a manner or degree that conscience and reason do not justify.

UN-CONSCIOUS, *a.* 1. Not conscious; having no mental perception. 2. Not conscious; not knowing; not perceiving.

UN-CONSCIOUS-LY, *adv.* Without perception; without knowledge.

UN-CONSCIOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of perception; want of knowledge.

† UN-CONSE-CRATE, *v. t.* To render not sacred; to desecrate. *South.*

UN-CONSE-CRA-TED, *a.* Not consecrated; not set apart for a sacred use by religious ceremonies; not dedicated or devoted.

UN-CON-SENT'ED, *to.* Not consented to; not yielded; not agreed to. *Waks.*

UN-CON-SENT'ING, *a.* Not consenting; not yielding consent.

UN-CON-SID'ERED, *a.* Not considered; not attended to.

UN-CON-SOL'ED, *a.* Not consoled; not comforted.

UN-CON-SOL-I-DA-TED, *a.* Not consolidated or made solid.

UN-CON-SOL'ING, *a.* Not consoling; affording no comfort.

UN-CONSO-NANT, *a.* Not consonant; not consistent; incongruous; unfit. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*

† UN-CON-SP'IRING-NESS, *n.* Absence of plot or conspiracy. *Boyle.*

UN-CONSTANT, *a.* Not constant; not steady or faithful; fickle; changeable. *Shak.*

UN-CON-STI-TUTION-AL, *a.* Not agreeable to the constitution; not authorized by the constitution; contrary to the principles of the constitution.

UN-CON-STI-TUTION-AL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being unauthorized by the constitution, or contrary to its provisions or principles.

UN-CON-STI-TUTION-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner not warranted by or contrary to the constitution.

UN-CON-STRAIN'ED, *a.* 1. Free from constraint; acting voluntarily; voluntary. 2. Not proceeding from constraint; as actions.

UN-CON-STRAIN'ED-LY, *adv.* Without force or constraint; freely; spontaneously; voluntarily. *South.*

UN-CON-STRAINT, *n.* Freedom from constraint; ease.

UN-CON-SULT'ING, *a.* Taking no advice; rash; imprudent. *Sidney.*

UN-CON-SUM'ED, *a.* Not consumed; not wasted, expended or dissipated; not destroyed. *Milton.*

UN-CON-SUM'MATE, *a.* Not consummated. *Dryden.*

UN-CON-TEM'NED, *a.* Not despised; not contemned.

UN-CON-TEND'ED, *for.* Not contended for; not urged for.

UN-CON-TENDING, *a.* Not contending; not contesting.

UN-CON-TENT'ED, *a.* Not contented; not satisfied.

† UN-CON-TENTING-NESS, *n.* Want of power to satisfy.

UN-CON-TEST'A-BLE, *a.* Indisputable; not to be controverted.

UN-CON-TEST'ED, *a.* 1. Not contested; not disputed. 2. Evident; plain. *Blackmore.*

UN-CON-TRA-DICT'ED, *a.* Not contradicted; not denied.

UN-CON-TRITE, *a.* Not contrite; not penitent.

UN-CON-TRIV'ED, *a.* Not contrived; not formed by design. *Dwight.*

UN-CON-TRIV'ING, *a.* Not contriving; improvident.

UN-CON-TROLL'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be controlled; ungovernable; that cannot be restrained. 2. That cannot be resisted or diverted. 3. Indisputable; irrefragable.

UN-CON-TROLL'A-BLY, *adv.* 1. Without power of opposition. 2. In a manner or degree that admits of no restraint or resistance.

UN-CON-TROLL'ED, *a.* 1. Not governed; not subjected to a superior power or authority; not restrained. 2. Not resisted; unopposed. 3. Not convinced; not refuted.

UN-CON-TROLL'ED-LY, *adv.* Without control or restraint; without effectual opposition. *Decay of Piety.*

UN-CON-TRO-VERT'ED, *a.* Not disputed; not contested; not liable to be called in question. *Glanville.*

UN-CON-VERS'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not free in conversation; no: social; reserved. 2. Not suited to conversation.

UN-CON-VER-SANT, *a.* Not conversant; not familiarly acquainted with. *Mitford.*

UN-CON-VERT'ED, *a.* 1. Not converted; not changed in opinion; not turned from one faith to another. 2. Not persuaded of the truth of the Christian religion. 3. Not renewed; not regenerated. 4. Not turned or changed from one form to another.

UN-CON-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* That cannot be converted or changed in form.

UN-CON-VINC'ED, *a.* Not convinced; not persuaded.

UN-CORD', *v. t.* To loose from cords; to unfasten or unbind.

UN-CORK', *v. t.* To draw the cork from

UN-CORK'ED, *pp.* Having the cork drawn

UN-CORK'ING, *ppr.* Drawing the cork from.

UN-COR-O-NET-ED, *a.* Not honored with a coronet.

UN-COR-PU-LENT, *a.* Not corpulent; not fleshy. *Faith.*

UN-COR-RECT'ED, *a.* 1. Not corrected; not revised nor rendered exact. 2. Not reformed; not amended.

UN-COR-RI-GI-BLE, *a.* That cannot be corrected; depraved beyond correction.

UN-COR-RUPT', *a.* Not corrupt; not depraved; not perverted; not tainted with wickedness; not influenced by iniquitous interest.

UN-COR-RUPT'ED, *a.* Not corrupted; not vitiated; not depraved. *Dryden.*

UN-COR-RUPT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being uncorrupted.

UN-COR-RUPT'I-BLE, *a.* That cannot be corrupted.

UN-COR-RUPT'LY, *adv.* With integrity; honestly.

UN-COR-RUPT'NESS, *n.* Integrity; uprightness.

UN-COUNSEL-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be advised; not consistent with good advice or prudence. *Clarendon.*

UN-COUNT'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be counted.

UN-COUNT'ED, *a.* Not counted; not numbered. *Shak.*

UN-COUNTER-FEIT, *a.* Not counterfeit; not spurious. *genuine.* *Sprat.*

UN-COUN-TER-MAN'D'ED, *a.* Not countermanded.

UN-COUPLE, (un-kup) *v. t.* To loose dogs from their couples; to set loose; to disjoin. *Dryden.*

UN-COUP'LED, (un-kup'pld) *pp.* Disjoined; set free.

UN-COUP'LING, *ppr.* Disuniting; setting free.

UN-COURT'E-OUS, (un-kurt'e-us) *a.* (*See* COURT'ED) Uncivil; unpolite; not kind and complaisant. *Sidney.*

UN-COURT'E-OUS-LY, *adv.* Uncivily; unpolite.

UN-COURT'E-OUS-NESS, *n.* Incivility; dishonouring treatment.

UN-COURT-LI-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness of manners to a court; inelegance. *Addison.*

UN-COURT'LY, *a.* 1. Inelegant of manners; not becoming a court; not refined; unpolite. 2. Not courteous or civil. 3. Not versed in the manners of a court.

UN-COUTH', *a.* [*Sax. uncuth.*] Odd; strange; unusual; not rendered pleasing by familiarity.

UN-COUTH'LY, *adv.* Oddly; strangely. *Dryden.*

UN-COUTH'NESS, *n.* Oddness; strangeness; want of agreeableness derived from familiarity.

UN-COVE-NANT'ED, *a.* Not promised by covenant; not resting on a covenant or promise. *S. Miller.*

UN-COVER, *v. t.* 1. To divest of a cover; to remove any covering from. 2. To deprive of clothes; to strip; to make naked. 3. To unroof, as a building. 4. To take off the hat or cap; to bare the head. 5. To strip of a veil, or of any thing that conceals; to lay open; to disclose the view.

UN-COVER'ED, *pp.* Divested of a covering or of clothing; laid open to view; made bare.

UN-COVER'ING, *ppr.* Divesting of a cover or of clothes; stripping of a veil; laying open to view.

UN-CRE-ATE', *v. t.* To annihilate; to deprive of existence. *Milton.*

UN-CRE-AT'ED, *a.* 1. Reduced to nothing; deprived of existence. 2. Not yet created. 3. Not produced by creation.

UN-CRED'I-BLE, *a.* Not to be believed; not entitled to credit.

UN-CRED'IT-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not in good credit or reputation; not reputable. 2. Not for the credit or reputation.

UN-CRED'IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of reputation. 2. The quality of being disreputable.

UN-CRED'IT-ED, *a.* Not believed. *Warner.*

UN-CRIT'I-CAL, *a.* 1. Not critical. 2. Not according to the just rules of criticism. *M. Stuart.*

UN-CROPP'ED, *a.* Not cropped; not gathered. *Milton.*

UN-CROSSED, *a.* 1. Not crossed; not canceled. *Shak.* 2. Not thwarted; not opposed.

UN-CROWD'ED, *a.* Not crowded; not compressed; not straitened for want of room.

UN-CROWN', *v. t.* 1. To deprive of a crown; to dethrone. 2. To pull off the crown. *Dryden.*

UN-CROWN'ED, *pp.* 1. Deprived of a crown. 2. *a.* Not crowned; having no crown.

UN-CROWN'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a crown.

UN-CRYSTAL-I-Z-A-BLE, *a.* Not susceptible of crystallization. *Ure.*

UN-CRYSTAL-I-ZED, *a.* Not crystallized.

UN-CTION, *n.* [*Fr. unction; L. unctio.*] 1. The act of anointing. 2. Unguent; ointment. *Dryden.* 3. The act of anointing medically. 4. Any thing softening or sensitive. *Shak.* 5. That which excites piety and devotion. *Johnson.* 6. Richness of gracious affections. 7. *Extreme unction,* the use or sanctifying grace. 1 John i.—*Extreme unction,* the use of anointing in the last hours; or the application of sweet oil to the parts where the five senses reside.

UNCT-U-OSI-TY, *n.* Oiliness; fatness; the quality of being greasy. *Brown.*

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

- UNNET-U-OUS, *a.* 1. Fat; oily; greasy. *Dryden.* 2. Having a resemblance to oil.
- UNNET-U-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Fatness, oiliness. 2. The quality of resembling oil.
- UN-CUCK-OLD-ED, *a.* Not made a cuckold. *Shak.*
- UN-CULL'ED, *a.* 1. Not gathered. 2. Not separated; not selected.
- UN-CUL-PA-BLE, *a.* Not blamable; not faulty. *Hooker.*
- UN-CUL-T'Y, *a.* [un, and *l. cultus.*] Uncultivated; rude; illiterate. *Ch. Reliq. Appeal.*
- UN-CUL-TI-VA-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being cultivated.
- UN-CUL-TI-VA-TED, *a.* 1. Not cultivated; not tilled; not used in tillage. 2. Not instructed; not civilized; rude; rough in manners.
- UN-CUMBERED, *a.* Not burdened; not embarrassed.
- UN-CUR'A-BLE, *a.* Incurable. [*The latter is mostly used.*]
- UN-CUR A-BLY, *adv.* Incurably.
- UN-CURBA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be curbed or checked.
- UN-CURBED, *a.* Not curbed; not restrained; licentious.
- UN-CURL, *v. t.* To loose from ringlets. *Dryden.*
- UN-CURL, *v. i.* To fall from a curled state, as ringlets; to become straight. *Shak.*
- UN-CURL'ED, *pp.* 1. Loosed from ringlets. 2. *a.* Not curled; not formed into ringlets.
- UN-CURLING, *pp.* Loosing from ringlets.
- UN-CURRENT, *a.* Not current; not passing in common payment. *Shak.*
- UN-CURSE, (un-curs') *v. t.* To free from any execration.
- UN-CURSED, { *a.* Not cursed; not execrated. *King*
UN-CURST, } *Charles.*
- UN-CUR-TAILED, *a.* Not curtailed; not shortened.
- UN-CUS TOM-A-RY, *a.* Not customary; not usual. *Daught.*
- UN-CUS-TOMED, *a.* 1. Not subjected to customs or duty. 2. That has not paid duty, or been charged with customs.
- UN-CUT, *a.* Not cut; as, trees *uncut.* *Walker.*
- UN-DAM, *v. t.* To free from a dam, mound or obstruction.
- UN-DAMAGED, *a.* Not damaged; not made worse.
- UN-DAMP ED, *a.* Not damped; not depressed.
- UN-DANGER-OUS, *a.* Not dangerous. *Thomson.*
- UN-DARK'ENED, *a.* Not darkened or obscured.
- UN-DA-TED, *a.* [*L. undatus, unda.*] Waved; rising and falling in waves towards the margin, as a leaf.
- UN-DAT'ED, *a.* Not dated; having no date.
- UN-DAXUN'T-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be daunted. *Harmar.*
- UN-DXUN'T'ED, *a.* Not daunted; not subdued or depressed by fear; intrepid. *Dryden.*
- UN-DAXUN'T'ED-LY, *adv.* Boldly; intrepidly. *South.*
- UN-DAXUN'T'ED-NESS, *n.* Boldness; fearless bravery.
- UN-DAXUN'ING, *a.* Not yet dawning; not growing light; not opening with brightness. *Cowper.*
- UN-DAZZ'LED, *a.* Not dazzled; not confused by splendor. *Milton. Boyle.*
- UN-DEAF, *v. t.* To free from deafness.
- UN-DE-BASED, *a.* Not debased; not adulterated. *Shak.*
- UN-DE-BAUCH'ED, *a.* Not debauched; not corrupted; pure. *Dryden.*
- UN-DECA-GON, *n.* [*L. undecim, and Gr. yovvia.*] A figure of eleven angles or sides.
- UN-DE-CAY'ED, *a.* Not decayed; not impaired by age or accident; being in full strength. *Dryden.*
- UN-DE-CAY'ING, *a.* 1. Not decaying; not suffering diminution or decline. 2. Immortal.
- UN-DE-CEIV'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be deceived; not subject to deception. *Holder.*
- UN-DE-CEIVE, *v. t.* To free from deception, cheat, fallacy or mistake, whether caused by others or by ourselves.
- UN-DE-CEIV'ED, *pp.* 1. Disabused of cheat, deception or fallacy. 2. Not deceived; not misled or imposed on.
- UN-DE-CEIV'ING, *pp.* Freeing from deception or fallacy.
- UN-DE-CEN-CY, *n.* Unbecomingness; indecency.
- UN-DE-CENT, *a.* Not decent; indecent.
- UN-DE-CENT-LY, *adv.* Indecently.
- UN-DE-CID-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be decided. *South.*
- UN-DE-CID'ED, *a.* Not decided; not determined.
- UN-DE-CIPHER-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be deciphered.
- UN-DE-CIPHERED, *a.* Not deciphered or explained.
- UN-DE-CISIVE, *a.* Not decisive; not conclusive; not determining the controversy or contest. *Graville.*
- UN-DECK, *v. t.* To divest of ornaments. *Shak.*
- UN-DECK'ED, *pp.* 1. Deprived of ornaments. 2. *a.* Not decked; not adorned. *Milton.*
- UN-DE-CLAR'ED, *a.* Not declared; not avowed.
- UN-DE-CLIN'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be declined. 2. Not to be avoided. *Hacker.*
- UN-DE-CLIN'ED, *a.* 1. Not deviating; not turned from the right way. 2. Not varied in termination.
- UN-DE-COM-POS'A-BLE, *a.* Not admitting decomposition; that cannot be decomposed. *Chemistry.*
- UN-DE-COM-POS'ED, *a.* Not decomposed; not separated, as constituent particles. *Chemistry.*
- UN-DE-COM-POUN'D, *a.* Not decomposed.
- UN-DE-CO-RA-TED, *a.* Not adorned; not embellished; plain. *Buckminster.*
- UN-DEDI-CA-TED, *a.* 1. Not dedicated; not consecrated. 2. Not inscribed to a patron.
- UN-DEE'D'ED, *a.* 1. Not signalized by any great action. *Shak.* 2. Not transferred by deed; [*local.*]
- UN-DE-FACE'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be defaced.
- UN-DE-FAC'ED, *a.* Not deprived of its form; not disfigured.
- UN-DE-FEAS'I-BLE, *a.* Not defensible.
- UN-DE-FEN'D'ED, *a.* 1. Not defended; not protected. 2. Not vindicated. 3. Open to assault; being without works of defense.
- UN-DE-FIED, *a.* Not set at defiance; not challenged.
- UN-DE-FIN'ED, *a.* Not defiled; not polluted; not vitiated.
- UN-DE-FIN'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not definable; not capable of being described or limited. 2. That cannot be described by interpretation or definition.
- UN-DE-FIN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being undefinable. *E. T. Fitch.*
- UN-DE-FIN'ED, *a.* 1. Not defined; not described by definition or explanation. 2. Not having its limits described.
- UN-DE-FLOUR'ED, *a.* Not debauched; not vitiated.
- UN-DE-FORM'ED, *a.* Not deformed; not disfigured.
- UN-DE-FRAUD'ED, *a.* Not defrauded.
- UN-DE-FRAY'ED, *a.* Not defrayed; not paid.
- UN-DE-GRAD'ED, *a.* Not degraded.
- UN-DE-I-FY, *v. t.* To reduce from the state of Deity.
- UN-DE-LEG-A-TED, *a.* Not delegated; not deputed; not granted.
- UN-DE-LIB'ER-A-TED, *a.* Not carefully considered.
- UN-DE-LIB'ER-A-TING, *a.* Not deliberating; not hesitating; hasty; prompt.
- UN-DE-LIGHT'ED, *a.* Not delighted; not well pleased.
- UN-DE-LIGHT'FUL, *a.* Not giving delight or great pleasure.
- UN-DE-LIV'ERED, *a.* Not delivered; not communicated.
- UN-DE-MAND'ED, *a.* Not demanded; not required.
- UN-DE-MOL'ISHED, *a.* 1. Not demolished; not pulled down. *Swift.* 2. Not destroyed.
- UN-DE-MON'STRA-BLE, *a.* 1. Not capable of fuller evidence. *Hooker.* 2. Not capable of demonstration.
- UN-DE-NFA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be denied.
- UN-DE-NFA-BLY, *adv.* So plainly as to admit no denial.
- UN-DE-PEND'ING, *a.* Not dependent. *Milton.*
- UN-DE-PLO'R'ED, *a.* Not lamented. *Dryden.*
- UN-DE-POS'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be deposited from office. *Milton.*
- UN-DE-PRAV'ED, *a.* Not corrupted; not vitiated.
- UN-DEPRE-CA-TED, *a.* Not deprecated.
- UN-DE-PRE-CIA-TED, *a.* Not depreciated. *Walsh.*
- UN-DE-PRIV'ED, *a.* Not deprived; not divested of by authority; not stripped of any possession.
- UN-DE-R, *prep.* [Goth. *undar*; Sax. *under*; D. *onder*; G. *unter*.] 1. Beneath; below; so as to have something over or above. 2. In a state of pupilage or subjection to. 3. In a less degree than. 4. For less than. 5. Less than; below. 6. With the pretense of; with the cover or pretext of. 7. With less than. 8. In a degree, state or rank inferior to. 9. In a state of being loaded; in a state of bearing or being burdened. 10. In a state of oppression or subjection to the state in which a person is considered as bearing or having any thing laid upon him. 11. In a state of liability or obligation. 12. In the state of bearing and being known by. 13. In the state of; in the enjoyment or possession of. 14. During the time of. 15. Not having reached or arrived to; below. 16. Represented by; in the form of. 17. In the state of protection or defense. 18. As bearing a particular character. 19. Being contained or comprehended in. 20. Attested by; signed by. 21. In a state of being handled, treated or discussed, or of being the subject of. 22. In subordination to. 23. In subjection or bondage to; ruled or influenced by; in a moral sense. *Rom. iii.*—*Under a signature, bearing, as a name or title.*—*Under way, in seamen's language, moving; in a condition to make progress.*—*To keep under, to hold in subjection or control; to restrain.*
- UN-DE-R, *a.* Lower in degree; subject; subordinate.—*Under is much used in composition.*
- UN-DE-R-ACTION, *n.* Subordinate action; action not essential to the main story. *Dryden.*
- UN-DE-R-A'GENT, *n.* A subordinate agent. *South.*
- UN-DE-R-BEAR, *v. t.* 1. To support; to endure. *Shak.* 2. To line; to guard; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
- UN-DE-R-BEAR'ER, *n.* In funerals, one who sustains the corpse.
- UN-DE-RID', *v. t.* To bid or offer less than another; as in auctions, when a contract or service is set up to the lowest bidder.
- UN-DE-R-BRED, *a.* Of inferior breeding or manners.
- UN-DE-R-BRUSH, *n.* Shrubs and small trees in a wood or forest, growing under large trees.
- UN-DE-R-BUY', *v. t.* To buy at less than a thing is worth.
- UN-DE-R-CHAM-BER-LAIN, *n.* A deputy chamberlain of the exchequer.

- UN-DER-CLERK, n.** A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk.
- UN-DER-CROFT, n.** A vault under the choir or chancel of a church; also, a vault or secret walk under ground.
- UN-DER-CUR RENT, n.** A current below the surface of the water. *Mar. Dict.*
- UN-DER-DITCH, v. t.** To form a deep ditch or trench to drain the surface of land.
- UN-DER-DÖ, v. i. 1.** To act below one's abilities. *B. Jonson.* 2. To do less than is requisite. *Greiv.*
- UN-DER-DOSE, n.** A quantity less than a dose.
- UN-DER-DÖSE, v. i.** To take small doses. *Cheyne.*
- UN-DER-DRAIN, n.** A drain or trench below the surface of the ground.
- UN-DER-DRAIN, v. t.** To drain by cutting a deep channel below the surface.
- UN-DER-FACTIÖN, n.** A subordinate faction.
- UN-DER-FARMER, n.** A subordinate farmer.
- UN-DER-FELLOW, n.** A mean, sorry wretch.
- UN-DER-FILLING, n.** The lower part of a building.
- † **UN-DER-FONG, v. t.** [*Sax. fangan, to seize.*] To take in hand. *Spenser.*
- UN-DER-FOOT, adv.** Beneath. *Milton.*
- UN-DER-FOÖT, a.** Low; base; abject; trodden down.
- UN-DER-FURNISH, v. t.** To supply with less than enough.
- UN-DER-FURNISHED, pp.** Supplied with less than enough.
- UN-DER-FURNISH-ING, ppr.** Furnishing with less than enough.
- UN-DER-FURROW, adv.** In agriculture, to sow underfurrow, is to plough in seed.
- UN-DER-GIRD, v. t.** [*See GIRD.*] To bind below; to gird round the bottom. *Acts xxvii.*
- UN-DER-GÖ, v. t. 1.** To suffer; to endure something burdensome or painful to the body or the mind. 2. To pass through. 3. To sustain without fainting, yielding or sinking. 4. To be the bearer of; to possess; [*obs.*] 5. To support; to hazard; [*obs.*] 6 To be subject to; [*obs.*]
- UN-DER-GÖING, ppr.** Suffering; enduring.
- UN-DER-GONE, pp.** Borne; suffered; sustained.
- UN-DER-GRADU-ATE, n.** A student or member of a university or college, who has not taken his first degree.
- UN-DER-GROUND, n.** A place or space beneath the surface of the ground. *Shak.*
- UN-DER-GROUND, a.** Being below the surface of the ground.
- UN-DER-GROUND, adv.** Beneath the surface of the earth.
- UN-DER-GRÖWTH, n.** That which grows under trees; shrubs or small trees growing among large ones.
- UN-DER-HAND, adv. 1.** By secret means; in a clandestine manner. *Hooker.* 2. By fraud; by fraudulent means. *Dryden.*
- UN-DER-HAND, a.** Secret; clandestine; usually implying meanness or fraud, or both.
- UN-DER-HAND'ED, a.** Underhand; clandestine.
- UN-DER-RIV'ED, a.** Not derived; not borrowed; not received from a foreign source.
- UN-DER-KEEP'ER, n.** A subordinate keeper. *Gray.*
- UN-DER-LABOR-ER, n.** A subordinate workman.
- UN-DER-LAID, pp. or a.** [*from underlay.*] Having something lying or laid beneath.
- UN-DER-LAY, v. t.** To lay beneath; to support by something laid under.
- UN-DER-LEAF, n.** A sort of apple good for cider. *Mortimer.*
- UN-DER-LET, v. t. 1.** To let below the value. *Smollett.* 2. To let or lease, as a lessee or tenant; to let under a lease.
- UN-DER-LETTER, n.** A tenant who leases.
- UN-DER-LETTING, ppr.** Letting or leasing under a lease, or by a lessee.
- UN-DER-LETTING, n.** The act or practice of letting lands by lessees or tenants.
- UN-DER-LINE, v. t. 1.** To mark with a line below the words; sometimes called *scoring*. 2. To influence secretly; [*obs.*]
- UN-DER-LINED, pp.** Marked with a line underneath.
- UN-DER-LING, n.** An inferior person or agent; a mean, sorry fellow. *Milton.*
- UN-DER-LINING, ppr.** Marking with a line below.
- UN-DER-LOCK, n.** A lock of wool hanging under the belly of a sheep. *Cyc.*
- UN-DER-MASTER, n.** A master subordinate to the principal master. *Lowth.*
- UN-DER-MEAL, n.** A repast before dinner. *B. Jonson.*
- UN-DER-MINE, v. t. 1.** To sap; to excavate the earth beneath, for the purpose of suffering to fall, or of blowing up. 2. To excavate the earth beneath. 3. To remove the foundation or support of any thing by clandestine means.
- UN-DER-MIN'ED, pp.** Sapped; having the foundation removed.
- UN-DER-MIN'ER, n. 1.** One that saps, or excavates the earth beneath any thing. 2. One that clandestinely moves the foundation or support; one that secretly throws.
- UN-DER-MIN'ING, ppr.** Sapping; digging away the earth beneath; clandestinely removing the supports of.
- UN-DER-MÖST, v. t. 1.** Lowest in place beneath others. 2. Lowest in state or condition.
- † **UN-DER-N, n.** [*Sax.*] The third hour of the day, or three o'clock. *Chaucer.*
- UN-DER-NEATH, adv.** [*under and neath.*] Beneath; low; in a lower place. *Milton.*
- UN-DER-NEATH, prep.** Under; beneath. *B. Jonson.*
- UN-DER-OFFICER, n.** A subordinate officer.
- UN-DER-ROGA-TÖRY, a.** Not derogatory. *Bayle.*
- UN-DER-PART, n.** A subordinate part. *Dryden.*
- UN-DER-PETTI-CÖAT, n.** A petticoat worn under a skirt or another petticoat. *Spectator.*
- UN-DER-PIN, v. t. 1.** To lay stones under the sills of a building, on which it is to rest. 2. To support by some solid foundation; or to place something underneath in support.
- UN-DER-PIN'NED, pp.** Supported by stones or a foundation.
- UN-DER-PIN'NING, ppr.** Placing stones under the sills in support.
- UN-DER-PIN'NING, n. 1.** The act of laying stones under sills. 2. The stones on which a building immediately rests.
- UN-DER-PLOT, n. 1.** A series of events in a play, proceeding collaterally with the main story, and subordinated to it. 2. A clandestine scheme.
- UN-DER-PRAISE, v. t.** To praise below desert.
- UN-DER-PRIZE, v. t.** To value at less than the worth; to undervalue. *Shak.*
- UN-DER-PRIZ'ED, pp.** Undervalued.
- UN-DER-PRIZING, ppr.** Undervaluing.
- UN-DER-PROP, v. t.** To support; to uphold. *Fraser.*
- UN-DER-PRO-PORTIÖNED, a.** Having too little proportion.
- † **UN-DER-PULL'ER, n.** An inferior puller. *Collier.*
- UN-DER-RATE, v. t.** To rate too low; to rate below the value; to undervalue. *Buck.*
- UN-DER-RATE, n.** A price less than the worth.
- UN-DER-RUN, v. t.** To pass under in a boat. *Mar. Dict.* — *To underrun a tackle,* to separate its parts and put them in order. *Mar. Dict.*
- UN-DER-SATU-RATED, a.** Not fully saturated.
- † **UN-DER-SAY, v. t.** To say by way of derogation or contradiction. *Spenser.*
- UN-DER-SCÖRE, v. t.** To mark under. *Dean Tucker.*
- UN-DER-SEC'RE-TARY, n.** A secretary subordinate to the principal secretary. *Bacon.*
- UN-DER-SELL, v. t.** To sell the same articles at a lower price than another.
- UN-DER-SELLING, ppr.** Selling at a lower price.
- UN-DER-SERVANT, n.** An inferior servant. *Greiv.*
- UN-DER-SET, v. t.** To prop; to support. *Bacon.*
- UN-DER-SET, n.** A current of water below the surface.
- UN-DER-SETTER, n.** A prop; a pedestal; a support.
- UN-DER-SETTING, ppr.** Propping; supporting.
- UN-DER-SETTING, n.** The lower part; the pedestal.
- UN-DER-SHERIFF, n.** A sheriff's deputy.
- † **UN-DER-SHERIFF'RY, n.** The office of an under sheriff.
- UN-DER-SHOT, a.** Moved by water passing under the wheel; opposed to *overshot*.
- UN-DER-SHRUB, n.** A low shrub, permanent and woody at the base, but the yearly branches decaying.
- UN-DER-SOIL, n.** Soil beneath the surface; subsoil. *And. Res.*
- UN-DER-SONG, n.** Chorus; burden of a song. *Dryden.*
- UN-DER-STAND, v. t;** and pp. *understand, understand, and stand.* 1. To have just and adequate ideas of, to comprehend; to know. 2. To have the same ideas as the person who speaks, or the ideas which a person intends to communicate. 3. To receive or have the ideas expressed or intended to be conveyed in a writing or book; to know the meaning. 4. To know the meaning of signs, or of any thing intended to convey ideas. 5. To suppose to mean. 6. To know by experience. 7. To know by habit. 8. To interpret, at least mentally. 9. To know another's meaning. 10. To hold in opinion with conviction. 11. To mean without expressing. 12. To know what is not expressed. 13. To learn; to be informed.
- UN-DER-STAND, v. i. 1.** To have the use of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent and conscious being. 2. To be informed by another; to learn.
- UN-DER-STAND-ABLE, a.** That can be understood. [*Little used.*]
- UN-DER-STAND'ER, n.** One who understands or knows by experience. [*Little used.*] *Beaumont.*
- UN-DER-STAND'ING, ppr. 1.** Comprehending; learning; or being informed. 2. a. Knowing; skillful.
- UN-DER-STAND'ING, n. 1.** The faculty of the human mind by which it apprehends the real state of things.

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

- presented to it, or by which it receives or comprehends the ideas which others express and intend to communicate.
2. Knowledge; exact comprehension. *Locke*. 3. Intelligence between two or more persons; agreement of minds; union of sentiments.
- UN-DE-R-STAND-ING-LY, *adv.* Intelligibly; with full knowledge or comprehension of a question or subject.
- UN-DE-R-STOOD', *pret.* and *pp.* of *understand*
- UN-DE-R-STRA'P-ER, *n.* A petty fellow; an inferior agent. *Swift*.
- UN-DE-R-STRA'TUM, *n.* Subsoil; the bed or layer of earth on which the mold or soil rests. *Cyc.*
- UN-DE-R-STROKE', *v. t.* To underline. *Swift*.
- UN-DE-R-TAK'A-BLE, *a.* That may be undertaken.
- UN-DE-R-TAKE', *v. t.*; *pret.* *undertook*; *pp.* *undertaken*. [*under* and *take*.] 1. To engage in; to enter upon; to take in hand; to begin to perform. 2. To covenant or contract to perform or execute. 3. To attempt. 4. To assume a character; [*obs.*] 5. To engage with; to attack; [*obs.*] 6. To have the charge of; [*obs.*]
- UN-DE-R-TAKE', *v. i.* 1. To take upon or assume any business or province. 2. To venture; to hazard. 3. To promise; to be bound.—*To undertake for*, to be bound; to become surety for.
- UN-DE-R-TAKEN, *pp.* of *undertake*. The work was undertaken at his own expense.
- UN-DE-R-TAK-ER, *n.* 1. One who undertakes; one who engages in any project or business. 2. One who stipulates or covenants to perform any work for another. 3. One who manages funerals.
- UN-DE-R-TAK-ING, *pp.* Engaging in; taking in hand; beginning to perform; stipulating to execute.
- UN-DE-R-TAK-ING, *n.* Any business, work or project which a person engages in; an enterprise.
- UN-DE-R-TEN'ANT, *n.* The tenant of a tenant; one who holds lands or tenements of a tenant.
- UN-DE-R-TIME, *n.* Under-tide; the time after dinner, or in the evening. *Spenser*.
- UN-DE-R-TOOK', *pret.* of *undertake*.
- UN-DE-R-TREAS'UR-ER, (un-der-trezh'ur-er) *n.* A subordinate treasurer.
- UN-DE-R-VAL-U-A'TION, *n.* The act of valuing below the real worth; rate not equal to the worth.
- UN-DE-R-VAL'UE, *v. t.* 1. To value, rate or estimate below the real worth. 2. To esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth. 3. To despise; to hold in mean estimation.
- UN-DE-R-VAL'UE, *n.* Low rate or price; a price less than the real worth *Hamilton*.
- UN-DE-R-VAL'UED, *pp.* Estimated at less than the real worth; slighted; despised.
- UN-DE-R-VAL'U-ER, *n.* One who esteems lightly.
- UN-DE-R-VAL'U-ING, *pp.* Estimating at less than the real worth; slighting; despising.
- UN-DE-R-WENT', *pret.* of *undergo*.
- UN-DE-R-WOOD, *n.* Small trees that grow among large trees. *Martinet*.
- UN-DE-R-WORK, *n.* Subordinate work; petty affairs.
- UN-DE-R-WORK', *v. t.* 1. To destroy by clandestine measures. 2. To work or labor upon less than is sufficient or proper. 3. To work at a less price than others in the like employment.
- UN-DE-R-WORK-ER, *n.* One who underworks; or a subordinate workman.
- UN-DE-R-WORK-ING, *pp.* Destroying clandestinely; working at a less price than others in the like employment.
- UN-DE-R-WORK-MAN, *n.* A subordinate workman.
- UN-DE-R-WRITE', *v. t.* 1. To write under something else. 2. To subscribe. 3. To subscribe one's name for insurance.
- UN-DE-R-WRITE', *v. i.* To practice insuring.
- UN-DE-R-WRIT-ER, *n.* One who insures; an insurer; so called because he underwrites his name to the conditions of the policy.
- UN-DE-R-WRIT'ING, *pp.* 1. Writing under something. 2. Subscribing a policy; insuring.
- UN-DE-R-WRIT'ING, *n.* The act or practice of insuring ships, goods, houses, &c.
- UN-DE-R-WRIT-TEN, *pp.* Written under; subscribed.
- UN-DE-SCEND'I-BLE, *a.* Not descendible; not capable of descending to heirs.
- UN-DE-SCRIBED, *a.* Not described. *Hooker*.
- UN-DE-SCRIBED, *a.* Not described; not discovered.
- UN-DE-SERV'ED, *a.* Not deserved; not merited.
- UN-DE-SERV'ED-LY, *adv.* Without desert. *Dryden*.
- UN-DE-SERV'ED-NESS, *n.* Want of being worthy.
- UN-DE-SERV'ER, *n.* One of no merit. *Shak*.
- UN-DE-SERV'ING, *a.* 1. Not deserving; not having merit. 2. Not meriting. *Pope*.
- UN-DE-SERV'ING-LY, *adv.* Without meriting any particular advantage or harm. *Milton*.
- UN-DE-SIGN'ED, (un-de-sind') *a.* Not designed; not intended; not proceeding from purpose.
- UN-DE-SIGN'ED-LY, *adv.* Without design or intention.
- UN-DE-SIGN'ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from design or set purpose. *Paley*.
- UN-DE-SIGN'ING, *a.* 1. Not acting with set purpose. 2. Sincere; upright; artless; having no artful or fraudulent purpose.
- UN-DE-SIR'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be desired; not to be wished; not pleasing. *Milton*.
- UN-DE-SIR'ED, *a.* Not desired, or not sol'ited.
- UN-DE-SIR'ING, *a.* Not desiring; not wishing. *Dryden*
- UN-DE-SPAIR'ING, *a.* Not yielding to despair. *Dyer*.
- UN-DE-STROY'A-BLE, *a.* Indestructible. *Boyle*.
- UN-DE-STROY'ED, *a.* Not destroyed; not wasted
- UN-DE-TECT'ED, *a.* Not detected; not discovered; not laid open. *R. G. Harper*.
- UN-DE-TERM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be determined or decided. *Locke*.
- UN-DE-TERM'IN-ATE, *a.* Not determinate; not settled
- UN-DE-TERM'IN-ATE-NESS, *n.* Uncertainty; unsettled state.
- UN-DE-TERM-IN-A'TION, *n.* Indecision; uncertainty of mind. [See *INDETERMINATION*, which is chiefly used.]
- UN-DE-TERM'INED, *a.* 1. Not determined; not settled not decided. 2. Not limited; not defined; indeterminate
- UN-DE-TER'RED, *a.* Not deterred; not restrained by fear or obstacles. *Mitford*.
- UN-DE-TEST'ING, *a.* Not detesting; not abhorring.
- UN-DE-VEL-OPE'D, *a.* Not opened or unfolded.
- UN-DE-VI-A-TING, *a.* 1. Not deviating; not departing from the way, or from a rule, principle or purpose; steady; regular. 2. Not erring; not wandering; not crooked.
- UN-DE-VI-A-TING-LY, *adv.* Without wandering; steadily; regularly.
- UN-DE-VOT'ED, *a.* Not devoted. *Clarendon*.
- UN-DE-VOU'T, *a.* Not devout; having no devotion.
- UN-DEXTROUS, *a.* Not dextrous; clumsy.
- UN-DI-APH'A-NOUS, *a.* Not transparent; not pellucid.
- UN-DID', *pret.* of *undo*.
- UN-DIG'EN-IOUS, *a.* [L. *unda*, and Gr. *γεωσι*.] Generated by water. *Kirwan*.
- UN-DI-GEST'ED, *a.* Not digested; not subdued by the stomach; crude. *Arbutnot*.
- UN-DIGHT', *v. t.* To put off. *Spenser*.
- UN-DIG'NI-FIED, *a.* Not dignified; common; mean.
- UN-DI-MIN'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of diminution.
- UN-DI-MIN'ISHED, *a.* Not diminished; not lessened.
- UN-DI-MIN'ISH-ING, *a.* Not diminishing; not becoming less.
- UN-DINT'ED, *a.* Not impressed by a blow. *Shak*.
- UN-DIP-LO-MAT'IC, *a.* Not according to the rules of diplomatic bodies.
- UN-DIPPED, *a.* Not dipped; not plunged. *Dryden*.
- UN-DI-RECT'ED, *a.* 1. Not directed; not guided; left without direction. 2. Not addressed; not superscribed.
- UN-DIS-AP-POINT'ED, *a.* Not disappointed.
- UN-DIS-CERN'ED, (un-diz-zern'd) *a.* Not discerned; not seen; not observed; not described; not discovered.
- UN-DIS-CERN'ED-LY, (un-diz-zern'ed-ly) *adv.* In such a manner as not to be discovered or seen. *Boyle*.
- UN-DIS-CERN'I-BLE, (un-diz-zern'e-ble) *a.* That cannot be discerned, seen or discovered; invisible.
- UN-DIS-CERN'I-BLE-NESS, (un-diz-zern'e-ble-ness) *n.* The state or quality of being undiscernible.
- UN-DIS-CERN'I-BLY, (un-diz-zern'e-ble) *adv.* In a way not to be discovered or seen; invisibly; imperceptibly.
- UN-DIS-CERN'ING, (un-diz-zern'ing) *a.* Not discerning; not making just distinctions; wanting judgment or the power of discrimination.
- UN-DIS-CERN'ING, (un-diz-zern'ing) *n.* Want of discernment.
- UN-DIS-CI-PLINED, *a.* 1. Not disciplined; not duly exercised and taught; not subdued to regularity and order, raw. 2. Not instructed; untaught.
- UN-DIS-CLOSE', *v. t.* Not to discover. [*A bad word.*]
- UN-DIS-CLOSE'D, *a.* Not disclosed; not revealed.
- UN-DIS-COLORED, *a.* Not discolored; not stained.
- UN-DIS-CORDING, *a.* Not disagreeing; not jarring, in music; harmonious. *Milton*.
- UN-DIS-COVER-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be discovered.
- UN-DIS-COVER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be discovered.
- UN-DIS-COVERED, *a.* Not discovered; not seen; not described. *Dryden*.
- UN-DIS-CREET', *a.* Not discreet; not prudent or wise.
- UN-DIS-CREET'LY, *adv.* Indiscreetly. See *INDISCREETLY*
- UN-DIS-CUSS'ED, *a.* Not discussed; not argued.
- UN-DIS-GRAC'ED, *a.* Not disgraced or dishonored.
- UN-DIS-GUITS'ED, *a.* 1. Not disguised; not covered with a mask, or with a false appearance. 2. Open; frank; candid; plain; artless.
- UN-DIS-HONORED, (un-dis-on'urd) *a.* Not dishonored; not disgraced. *Shak*.
- UN-DIS-MAY'ED, *a.* Not dismayed; not disheartened by fear; not discouraged.
- UN-DIS-O-BL'YING, *a.* Inoffensive. [L. *u*.] *Brown*.

- UN-DIS-OR-TERED, *a.* Not disordered; not disturbed.
- UN-DIS-PENS'ED, *a.* Not dispensed. 2. Not freed from obligation.
- UN-DIS-PENS'ING, *a.* Not allowing to be dispensed with.
- UN-DIS-PERS'ED, *a.* Not dispersed; not scattered. *Boyle.*
- UN-DIS-PLAY'ED, *a.* Not displayed; not unfolded.
- UN-DIS-POS'ED OF, Not disposed of; not bestowed. *Swift.*
- UN-DIS'PU-TA-BLE, *a.* Not disputable.
- UN-DIS-PUT'ED, *a.* Not disputed; not contested.
- UN-DIS-QUIT'ED, *a.* Not disquieted; not disturbed.
- UN-DIS-SEM-BLED, *a.* Not dissembled; open; undisguised; unfeigned. *Atterbury.*
- UN-DIS-SEM-BLING, *a.* Not dissembling; not exhibiting a false appearance; not false. *Thomson.*
- UN-DISSI-PA-TED, *a.* Not dissipated; not scattered.
- UN-DIS-SOLVIA-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be dissolved or melted. 2. That may not be loosened or broken.
- UN-DIS-SOLV'ED, *a.* Not dissolved; not melted. *Cowper.*
- UN-DIS-SOLV'ING, *a.* Not dissolving; not melting.
- UN-DIS-TEMPERED, *a.* 1. Not diseased; free from malady. 2. Free from perturbation. *Temple.*
- UN-DIS-TEND'ED, *a.* Not distended; not enlarged.
- UN-DIS-TILL'ED, *a.* Not distilled.
- UN-DIS-TINGUISH-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be distinguished by the eye; not to be distinctly seen. 2. Not to be known or distinguished by the intellect, by any peculiar property.
- UN-DIS-TINGUISH-A-BLY, *adv.* Without distinction; so as not to be known from each other. *Barrow.*
- UN-DIS-TINGUISHED, *a.* 1. Not distinguished; not so marked as to be distinctly known from each other. 2. Not separately seen or described. 3. Not plainly discerned. 4. Having no intervening space. 5. Not marked by any particular property. 6. Not treated with any particular respect. 7. Not distinguished by any particular eminence.
- UN-DIS-TINGUISH-ING, *a.* Making no difference; not discriminating. *Addison.*
- UN-DIS-TORT'ED, *a.* Not distorted; not perverted. *Merc.*
- UN-DIS-TRACTED, *a.* Not perplexed by contrariety or confusion of thoughts, desires or concerns.
- UN-DIS-TRACTED-LY, *adv.* Without disturbance from contrariety of thoughts or multiplicity of concerns.
- UN-DIS-TRACTED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from disturbance.
- UN-DIS-TRIB-U-TED, *a.* Not distributed or allotted.
- UN-DIS-TURB'ED, *a.* 1. Free from interruption; not molested or hindered. 2. Free from perturbation of mind; calm; tranquil; placid; serene; not agitated. 3. Not agitated; not stirred; not moved.
- UN-DIS-TURB'ED-LY, *adv.* Calmly; peacefully. *Locke.*
- UN-DIS-TURB'ED-NESS, *n.* Calmness; tranquillity; freedom from molestation or agitation.
- UN-DI-VERS-I-FIED, *a.* Not diversified; not varied; uniform.
- UN-DI-VERT'ED, *a.* 1. Not diverted; not turned aside. 2. Not amused; not entertained or pleased.
- UN-DI-VID'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be divided; not separable. *Shak.*
- UN-DI-VID'ED, *a.* 1. Not divided; not separated or disunited; unbroken; whole.—2. In *botany*, not lobed, cleft or branched. *Cyc.*
- UN-DI-VID'ED-LY, *adv.* So as not to be parted.
- UN-DI-VORCED, *a.* Not divorced; not separated. *Young.*
- UN-DI-VULG'ED, *a.* Not divulged; not revealed or disclosed; secret. *Robertson.*
- UN-DO', *v. t.* pret. *undid*; pp. *undone*. 1. To reverse what has been done; to annul; to bring to naught any transaction. 2. To loose; to open; to take to pieces; to unravel; to unfasten; to untie. 3. To ruin; to bring to poverty; to impoverish. 4. To ruin, in a *moral sense*; to bring to everlasting destruction and misery. 5. To ruin in reputation.
- UN-DOCK', *v. t.* To take out of dock; as, to *undock* a ship. *Encyc.*
- UN-DOER, *n.* One who undoes or brings destruction; one who reverses what has been done.
- UN-DO'ING, *pp.* Reversing what has been done; ruining.
- UN-DO'ING, *n.* 1. The reversal of what has been done. 2. Ruin; destruction. *Hooker.*
- UN-DONE', *pp.* 1. Reversed; annulled. 2. Ruined; destroyed. 3. *a.* Not done; not performed; not executed.
- UN-DOUBT'ED, (un-dout'ed) *a.* Not doubted; not called in question; indubitable; indisputable. *Milton.*
- UN-DOUBT'ED-LY, (un-dout ed-ly) *adv.* Without doubt; without question; indubitably. *Tillotson.*
- UN-DOUBT'FUL, (un-doutful) *a.* Not doubtful; not ambiguous; plain; evident. *Shak.*
- UN-DOUBT'ING, (un-dout'ing) *a.* Not doubting; not hesitating respecting facts; not fluctuating in uncertainty.
- UN-DRAI-N'ED, *a.* Not drained; not freed from water.
- UN-DRA-MAT'IC, } *a.* Not dramatic; not according to
- UN-DRA-MAT'I-CAL, } the rules of the drama, or not suited to the drama.
- UN-DRAWN', *a.* 1. Not drawn; not pulled by an external force. *Milton.* 2. Not allured by motives or persuasion. 3. Not taken from the box.
- UN-DREAD'ED, (un-dred'ed) *a.* Not dreaded; not feared.
- UN-DREAM'ED, *a.* Not dreamed; not thought of.
- UN-DRESS', *v. t.* 1. To divest of clothes; to strip. 2. To divest of ornaments, or the attire of ostentation; to disrobe.
- UN-DRESS, *n.* A loose, negligent dress. *Dryden.*
- UN-DRESS'ED, *pp.* 1. Divested of dress; disrobed. 2. Not dressed; not attired. 3. Not prepared. 4. Not trimmed; not put in order.
- UN-DRIED, *a.* 1. Not dried; wet; moist. 2. Not dried green.
- UN-DRIVEN, *a.* Not driven; not impelled. *Dryden.*
- UN-DROOP'ING, *a.* Not drooping; not sinking; not despairing. *Thomson.*
- UN-DROSS'Y, *a.* Free from dross or recreation. *Pope.*
- UN-DROWN'ED, *a.* Not drowned. *Shak.*
- UN-DUB-I-TA-BLE, *a.* Not to be doubted; unquestionable.
- UN-DUE', *a.* 1. Not due; not yet demandable of right. 2. Not right; not legal; improper. 3. Not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty; not proportioned; excessive.
- UN-DUCE', *v. t.* To deprive of dukedom. *Swift.*
- UN-DU-LA-RY, *a.* [*L. undula*.] Playing like waves; rising. *Brown.*
- UN-DU-LATE, or UN-DU-LA-TED, *a.* Wavy; waved; undulatingly up and down, near the margin, as a leaf or comb.
- UN-DU-LATE, *v. t.* [*L. undula*.] To move back and forth or up and down, as waves; to cause to vibrate.
- UN-DU-LATE, *v. i.* To vibrate; to move back and forth to wave; as, undulating air. *Pope.*
- UN-DU-LA-TING, *pp.* 1. Waving; vibrating. 2. A wavy rising and falling.
- UN-DU-LA-TING-LY, *adv.* In the form of waves.
- UN-DU-LA-TION, *n.* 1. A waving motion or vibration.—2. In *medicine*, a particular uneasy sensation of an undulatory motion in the heart.—3. In *music*, a rattling or jingling of sounds, as when discordant notes are sounded together.—4. In *surgery*, a certain motion of the matter of an abscess when pressed, which indicates its maturity and fitness for opening.
- UN-DU-LA-TORY, *a.* Moving in the manner of waves, or resembling the motion of waves, which successively rise or swell and fall.
- † UN-DULL', *v. t.* To remove dullness or obscurity, to clear; to purify. *Whitlock.*
- UN-DULY, *adv.* 1. Not according to duty or propriety. 2. Not in proper proportion; excessively.
- † UN-DURABLE, *a.* Not durable; not lasting. *Drum.*
- † UN-DUST', *v. t.* To free from dust. *Montague.*
- UN-DUTE'OUS, *a.* Not performing duty to parents and superiors; not obedient. *Dryden.*
- UN-DUTIFUL, *a.* Not obedient; not performing duty.
- UN-DUTIFUL-LY, *adv.* Not according to duty; in an disobedient manner. *Dryden.*
- UN-DUTIFUL-NESS, *n.* Want of respect; violation of duty; disobedience.
- UN-DY'ING, *a.* 1. Not dying; not perishing. 2. Not subject to death; immortal.
- UN-FARN'ED, (un-ernd') *a.* Not merited by labor or services. *Philips.*
- UN-EARTH'ED, (un-erth') *a.* Driven from a den, cavern or burrow. *Thomson.*
- UN-EARTH'LY, (un-erthly) *a.* Not terrestrial. *Shak.*
- UN-EAS-I-LY, *adv.* 1. With uneasiness or pain. *L'Empereur.* 2. With difficulty; not readily. *Boyle.*
- UN-EAS-I-NESS, *n.* 1. A moderate degree of pain; uneasiness; want of ease; disquiet. 2. Uneasiness of mind; moderate anxiety or perturbation; inquietude. 3. That which makes uneasy or gives trouble; uneasiness.
- UN-EAS'Y, *a.* 1. Feeling some degree of pain; restless; disturbed; unquiet. 2. Giving some pain. 3. Disquieted in mind; somewhat anxious; unquiet. 4. Constraining; cramping. 5. Constrained; stiff; not graceful; not easy. 6. Giving some pain to others; disagreeable; unpleasant. 7. Difficult; [obs.]
- UN-EAT'A-BLE, *a.* Not eatable; not fit to be eaten.
- UN-EAT'EN, *a.* Not eaten; not devoured. *Clarendon.*
- † UN-EATH', *adv.* [*un*, and *Sax. eath*, easy.] 1. Not easily. *Shak.* 2. Beneath; below. *Spenser.*
- UN-E-CLIP'S'ED, *a.* Not eclipsed; not obscured.
- UN-ED-I-FY'ING, *a.* Not edifying; not improving a mind. *Atterbury.*
- UN-ED-U-CA-TED, *a.* Not educated; illiterate.
- UN-EF-FAC'ED, *a.* Not effaced; not obliterated.
- UN-EF-FECTU-AL, *a.* Ineffectual.
- UN-E-LAST'IC, *a.* Not elastic; not having the property of recovering its original state, when bent or forced out of its form.
- UN-E-LAT'ED, *a.* Not elated; not puffed up.
- UN-EL-BOW'ED, *a.* Not attended by any at the elbow.
- UN-E-LECT'ED, *a.* Not elected; not chosen; not preferred.

- †UN-ELE-GANT, *a.* Not elegant. See INELEGANT.
 UN-ELI-GI-BLE, *a.* Not proper to be chosen; ineligible.
 UN-E-MAN-CI-PATED, *a.* Not emancipated.
 UN-EM-BALMED, (un-em-bāmd) *a.* Not embalmed.
 UN-EM-BARRASSED, *a.* 1. Not embarrassed; not perplexed in mind; not confused. 2. Free from pecuniary difficulties or encumbrances. 3. Free from perplexing connection.
 UN-EM-BITTERED, *a.* Not embittered; not aggravated.
Roscoe.
 UN-EM-BODIED, *a.* 1. Free from a corporeal body. 2. Not embodied; not collected into a body. *Smollett.*
 UN-EM-PHATIC, *a.* Having no emphasis.
 UN-EM-PLOYED, *a.* 1. Not employed; not occupied; not busy; at leisure; not engaged. *Addison.* 2. Not being in use.
 UN-EM-POWERED, *a.* Not empowered or authorized.
 †UN-EMPTI-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be emptied; inexhaustible.
 UN-EM-U-LA-TING, *a.* Not emulating; not striving to excel.
 UN-EN-CHANTED, *a.* Not enchanted; that cannot be enchanted. *Milton.*
 UN-EN-CUMBER, *v. t.* To free from encumbrance.
 UN-EN-CUMBERED, *pp.* 1. Disengaged from encumbrance. 2. *a.* Not encumbered; not burdened.
 UN-EN-DEARED, *a.* Not attended with endearment. *Milton.*
 UN-EN-DOWED, *a.* 1. Not endowed; not furnished; not invested. 2. Not furnished with funds.
 UN-EN-DORING, *a.* Not lasting; of temporary duration.
 UN-EN-ER-VATED, [See * ENERVATE.] *a.* Not enervated or weakened.
 UN-EN-GAGED, *a.* 1. Not engaged; not bound by covenant or promise; free from obligation to a particular person. 2. Free from attachment that binds. 3. Unemployed; unoccupied; not busy. 4. Not appropriated.
 UN-EN-GAGING, *a.* Not adapted to engage or win the attention or affections; not inviting.
 UN-EN-JOYED, *a.* Not enjoyed; not obtained.
 UN-EN-JOYING, *a.* Not using; having no fruition.
 UN-EN-LARGED, *a.* Not enlarged; narrow. *Watts.*
 UN-EN-LIGHTENED, *a.* Not enlightened; not illuminated.
 UN-EN-SLAVED, *a.* Not enslaved; free. *Addison.*
 UN-EN-TANGLED, *v. t.* To free from complication or perplexity; to disentangle. *Donne.*
 UN-EN-TANGLED, *pp.* 1. Disentangled. 2. *a.* Not entangled; not complicated; not perplexed.
 UN-ENTER-PRISING, *a.* Not enterprising; not adventurous.
 UN-EN-TER-TAINING, *a.* Not entertaining or amusing; giving no delight. *Pope.*
 UN-EN-TER-TAINING-NESS, *n.* The quality of being unentertaining or dull.
 UN-EN-THRALLLED, *a.* Not enslaved; not reduced to thralldom.
 UN-EN-TOMBED, *a.* Not buried; not interred. *Dryden.*
 UN-EN-VIDED, *a.* Not envied; exempt from the envy of others.
 UN-EN-VIOUS, *a.* Not envious; free from envy.
 UN-EPI-TAPHED, *a.* Having no epitaph. *Pollak.*
 UN-EQUA-BLE, *a.* Different from itself; different at different times; not uniform; diverse.
 UN-EQUAL, *a.* [L. *inequalis.*] 1. Not equal; not even; not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, &c. 2. Not equal in strength, talents, acquirements, &c.; inferior. 3. Not equal in age or station; inferior. 4. Insufficient; inadequate. 5. Partial; unjust; not furnishing equivalents to the different parties. 6. Disproportioned; ill-matched. 7. Not regular; not uniform.—8. In botany, having the parts not corresponding in size, but in proportion only, as a corol; rugged, not even or smooth, as the surface of a leaf or stem.
 UN-EQUAL-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be equalled. *Boyle.*
 UN-EQUALLED, *a.* Not to be equalled; unparalleled; unrivalled; in a good or bad sense.
 UN-EQUAL-LY, *adv.* 1. Not equally; in different degrees; in disproportion to each other. 2. Not with like sentiments, temper or religious opinions or habits. 2 Cor. vi.
 UN-EQUAL-NESS, *n.* State of being unequal; inequality.
Temple.
 UN-EQUIT-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not equitable; not just. 2. Not impartial. [Inequitable is generally used.]
 UN-EQUIVOCAL, *a.* 1. Not equivocal; not doubtful; clear; evident. 2. Not ambiguous; not of doubtful signification; not admitting different interpretations.
 UN-EQUIVOCAL-LY, *adv.* Without doubt; without room to doubt; plainly; with full evidence.
 UN-ERRA-BLE, *a.* Incapable of erring; infallible.
 UN-ERRA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incapacity of error.
 UN-ERRING, *a.* 1. Committing no mistake; incapable of error. 2. Incapable of failure; certain.
 UN-ERRING-LY, *adv.* Without mistake. *Glanville.*
- †UN-ES-CHEW'A-BLE, *a.* Unavoidable. *Carew.*
 UN-E-SPIED, *a.* Not espied; not discovered; not seen.
 UN-ES-SAYED, *a.* Not essayed; unattempted. *Milton.*
 UN-ES-SENTIAL, *a.* 1. Not essential; not absolutely necessary; not of prime importance. 2. Not constituting the essence. 3. Void of real being.
 UN-ES-SENTIAL, *n.* Something not constituting essence, or not of absolute necessity.
 UN-E-STABLISH, *v. t.* To unfix; to deprive of establishment. [Little used.] *Milton.*
 UN-E-STABLISHED, *a.* Not established; not permanently fixed.
 UN-E-VAN-GELI-CAL, *a.* Not orthodox; not according to the gospel. *Milner.*
 UN-EVEN, (un-ēvn) *a.* 1. Not even; not level. 2. Not equal; not of equal length. 3. Not uniform.
 UN-EVEN-LY, *adv.* In an uneven manner.
 UN-EVEN-NESS, *n.* 1. Surface not level; inequality of surface. 2. Turbulence; change; want of uniformity. 3. Want of uniformity. 4. Want of smoothness.
 UN-EVI-TA-BLE, *a.* Not to be escaped; unavoidable.
 UN-EX-ACT, *a.* Not exact. See INEXACT.
 UN-EX-ACTED, *a.* Not exacted; not taken by force.
 UN-EX-AGGER-A-TED, *a.* Not exaggerated. *Buckminster.*
 UN-EX-AGGER-A-TING, *a.* Not enlarging in description.
 UN-EX-AMIN-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be examined. *Milton.*
 UN-EX-AMINED, *a.* 1. Not examined; not interrogated strictly. 2. Not inquired into; not investigated. 3. Not discussed; not debated.
 UN-EX-AMPLIFIED, *a.* Having no example or similar case, having no precedent; unprecedented; unparalleled.
 UN-EX-CEPTION-A-BLE, *a.* Not liable to any exception or objection; unobjectionable.
 UN-EX-CEPTION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being unexceptionable. *Morse.*
 UN-EX-CEPTION-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner liable to no objection.
 UN-EX-CISED, *a.* Not charged with the duty of excise.
 UN-EX-CITED, *a.* Not excited; not roused. *Brown.*
 UN-EX-COM-MUNI-CATED, *a.* Not excommunicated.
 UN-EX-CUSABLE, *a.* Not excusable.
 UN-EX-CUSABLE-NESS, *n.* Inexcusableness, which see.
 UN-EX-E-CU-TED, *a.* 1. Not performed; not done. 2. Not signed or sealed; not having the proper attestations or forms that give validity.
 UN-EX-EM-PLARY, *a.* Not exemplary; not according to example. *Swift.*
 UN-EX-EM-PLIFIED, *a.* Not exemplified; not illustrated by example. *Boyle.*
 UN-EX-EMPT, *a.* Not exempt; not free by privilege.
 UN-EX-ERCISED, *a.* Not exercised; not practiced; not disciplined; not experienced. *Dryden.*
 UN-EX-ERTED, *a.* Not called into action; not exerted.
 UN-EX-HAUSTED, *a.* 1. Not exhausted; not drained to the bottom, or to the last article. *Addison.* 2. Not spent.
 UN-EX-ISTENT, *a.* Not existing. *Brown.*
 UN-EX-ORCISED, *a.* Not exorcised; not cast out by exorcism.
 UN-EX-PANDED, *a.* Not expanded; not spread out. *Blackmore.*
 †UN-EX-PEC-TATION, *n.* Want of foresight.
 UN-EX-PECTED, *a.* Not expected; not looked for; sudden; not provided against. *Hooker.*
 UN-EX-PECTED-LY, *adv.* At a time or in a manner not expected or looked for; suddenly.
 UN-EX-PECTED-NESS, *n.* The quality of being unexpected, or of coming suddenly and by surprise. *Watts.*
 UN-EX-PECTO-RATING, *a.* Not expectorating; not discharging from the throat or lungs.
 UN-EX-PENDI-ENT, *a.* Not expendent.
 UN-EX-PENDED, *a.* Not expended; not laid out.
 UN-EX-PENSIVE, *a.* Not expensive; not costly.
 UN-EX-PERI-ENCED, *a.* 1. Not experienced; not versed; not acquainted by trial or practice. 2. Untried.
 UN-EX-PERT, *a.* Wanting skill; not ready or dextrous in performance. *Prior.*
 UN-EX-PIRED, *a.* Not expired; not ended.
 UN-EX-PLAIN-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be explained.
 UN-EX-PLOR-ED, *a.* 1. Not explored; not searched or examined by the eye; unknown. 2. Not examined intellectually.
 UN-EX-POSED, *a.* 1. Not laid open to view; concealed. 2. Not laid open to censure.
 UN-EX-POUNDED, *a.* Not expounded; not explained.
 UN-EX-PRESSED, *a.* Not expressed; not mentioned or named; not exhibited.
 UN-EX-PRESSI-BLE, *a.* That cannot be expressed.
 UN-EX-PRESSIVE, *a.* 1. Not having the power of expressing. 2. Inexpressible; unutterable.

- UN-EX-TENDED, *a.* Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions. *Locke.*
- UN-EX-TINCT, *a.* Not extinct; not being destroyed; not having perished.
- UN-EX-TINGUISH-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be extinguished; unquenchable. 2. That cannot be annihilated or repressed.
- UN-EX-TINGUISH-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes extinction. *Johnson.*
- UN-EX-TINGUISHED, *a.* Not extinguished; not quenched; not entirely repressed. *Dryden.*
- UN-EX-TIR-PATED, [*See* *EXTIRPATE.] *a.* Not extirpated; not rooted out.
- UN-EX-TORTED, *a.* Not extorted; not wrested.
- UN-EX-TRACTED, *a.* Not extracted or drawn out.
- UN-FAD'ED, *a.* 1. Not faded; not having lost its strength of color. 2. Unwithered; as a plant.
- UN-FAD'ING, *a.* 1. Not liable to lose strength or freshness of coloring. 2. Not liable to wither.
- UN-FADING-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being unfading.
- † UN-FALL/A-BLE, *a.* That cannot fall. *Hall.*
- † UN-FALL/A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being unfallable.
- UN-FAILING, *a.* 1. Not liable to fail; not capable of being exhausted. 2. That does not fail; certain.
- UN-FAILING-NESS, *n.* The state of being unfailing.
- UN-FAINT'ING, *a.* Not fainting; not sinking; not failing under toil. *Sandys.*
- UN-FAIR, *a.* 1. Not honest; not impartial; disingenuous; using trick or artifice. 2. Not honest; not just; not equal. 3. Proceeding from trick or dishonesty.
- UN-FAIR'LY, *adv.* Not in a just or equitable manner. *Par-nell.*
- UN-FAIRNESS, *n.* 1. Dishonest or disingenuous conduct or practice; use of trick or artifice. 2. Injustice; want of equitableness.
- UN-FAITH'FUL, *a.* 1. Not observant of promises, vows, allegiance or duty; violating trust or confidence; treacherous; perfidious. 2. Not performing the proper duty. 3. Impious; infidel. 4. Negligent of duty.
- UN-FAITH'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. In violation of promises, vows or duty; treacherously; perfidiously. 2. Negligently; imperfectly.
- UN-FAITH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Neglect or violation of vows, promises, allegiance or other duty; breach of confidence or trust reposed; perfidiousness; treachery.
- UN-FAL'CATED, *a.* Not curtailed; having no deductions.
- UN-FALLEN, *a.* Not fallen. *Young.*
- UN-FALLOWED, *a.* Not fallowed. *Philips.*
- UN-FAMILIAR, *a.* Not accustomed; not common; not rendered agreeable by frequent use. *Warton.*
- UN-FAMILIAR'ITY, *n.* Want of familiarity. *Johnson.*
- UN-FASHION-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not fashionable; not according to the prevailing mode. 2. Not regulating dress or manners according to the reigning custom.
- UN-FASHION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Neglect of the prevailing mode; deviation from reigning custom. *Locke.*
- UN-FASHION-A-BLY, *adv.* Not according to the fashion.
- UN-FASHIONED, *a.* Not modified by art; amorphous; shapeless; not having a regular form. *Dryden.*
- UN-FAS'T, *a.* Not safe; not secure.
- UN-FAS'T'EN, *v. t.* To loose; to unfix; to unbind; to untie.
- UN-FAST'ENED, *pp.* Loosed; untied; unfix'd.
- UN-FATHERED, *a.* Fatherless. *Shak.*
- UN-FATHER'LY, *a.* Not becoming a father; unkind.
- UN-FATHOM-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be sounded by a line. 2. So deep or remote that limit or extent cannot be found.
- UN-FATHOM-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being unfathomable. *Norris.*
- UN-FATHOM-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be capable of being sounded. *Thomson.*
- UN-FATHOMED, *a.* Not sounded; not to be sounded.
- UN-FATIGUED', (un-fa-tegd) *a.* Not wearied; not tired. *Philips.*
- UN-FAULT'Y, *a.* Free from fault; innocent. *Milton.*
- UN-FAVOR-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not favorable; not propitious; not disposed or adapted to countenance or support. 2. Not propitious; not adapted to promote any object. 3. Not kind; not obliging. 4. Discouraging.
- UN-FAVOR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unpropitiousness; unkindness; want of disposition to countenance or promote.
- UN-FAVOR-A-BLY, *adv.* Unpropitiously; unkindly; so as not to countenance, support or promote; in a manner to discourage.
- UN-FAVORED, *a.* Not favored; not assisted. *Goldsmith.*
- UN-FEAR'ED, *a.* 1. Not affrighted; not daunted; [obs.] *B. Jonson.* 2. Not feared; not dreaded. *Milten.*
- UN-FEAS'I-BLE, *a.* That cannot be done; impracticable.
- UN-FEATHERED, *a.* Having no feathers; unfedged; impious; naked of feathers.
- UN-FEATURED, *a.* Wanting regular features; deformed.
- UN-FED', *a.* Not fed; not supplied with food.
- UN-FEED', *a.* 1. Not feed; not retained by a fee. 2. Unpaid.
- UN-FEEL'ING, *a.* 1. Insensible; void of sensibility. 2. Cruel; hard.
- UN-FEEL'ING-LY, *adv.* In an unfeeling or cruel manner.
- UN-FEELING-NESS, *n.* Insensibility; hardness of heart, cruelty. *Darwin.*
- UN-FEIGN'ED, (un-fand') *a.* Not feigned; not counterfeited; not hypocritical; real; sincere.
- UN-FEIGN'ED-LY, *adv.* Without hypocrisy; really; sincerely.
- UN-FELIC'I-TA-TING, *a.* Not producing felicity.
- UN-FELLOWED, *a.* Not matched.
- UN-FELT', *a.* Not felt; not perceived. *Dryden.*
- UN-FENCE', (un-fens') *v. t.* To strip of fence; to remove a fence from. *South.*
- UN-FENC'ED, *pp.* 1. Deprived of a fence. 2. *a.* Not fenced; not inclosed; defenseless.
- UN-FER-MENTED, *a.* 1. Not fermented; not having undergone the process of fermentation. 2. Not leavened.
- UN-FERTILE, *a.* 1. Not fertile; not rich; not having the qualities necessary to the production of good crops. 2. Barren; unfruitful; bare; waste. 3. Not prolific.
- UN-FETTER, *v. t.* 1. To loose from fetters; to unchain; to unshackle. 2. To free from restraint; to set at liberty.
- UN-FETTERED, *pp.* 1. Unchained; unshackled, freed from restraint. 2. *a.* Not restrained.
- UN-FETTER'ING, *pp.* Unchaining; setting free from restraint.
- UN-FIGURED, *a.* Representing no animal form. *Wotton.*
- UN-FILIAL, *a.* Unsuitable to a son or child; undutiful; not becoming a child. *Shak.*
- UN-FILLED, *a.* Not filled; not fully supplied. *Taylor.*
- UN-FINISHED, *a.* Not finished; not complete; not brought to an end; imperfect; wanting the last touch.
- UN-FIRM, *a.* 1. Not firm; weak; feeble; infirm. 2. Not stable; not well fixed; as, with feet unfirm. *Dryden.*
- UN-FIRMNESS, *n.* A weak state; instability.
- UN-FIT', *a.* 1. Not fit; improper; unsuitable. 2. Unqualified.
- UN-FIT', *v. t.* 1. To disable; to make unsuitable; to deprive of the strength, skill or proper qualities for any thing. 2. To disqualify; to deprive of the moral or mental qualities necessary for any thing.
- UN-FIT'LY, *adv.* Not properly; unsuitably.
- UN-FIT'NESS, *n.* 1. Want of suitable powers or qualifications, physical or moral. 2. Want of propriety or adaptation to character or place.
- UN-FITTED, *pp.* Rendered unsuitable; disqualified.
- UN-FITTING, *pp.* 1. Rendering unsuitable; disqualifying. 2. *a.* Improper; unbecoming.
- UN-FIX, *v. t.* 1. To loosen from any fastening; to detach from any thing that holds; to unsettle; to unhinge. 2. To make fluid; to dissolve.
- UN-FIXED, *pp.* 1. Unsettled; loosened. 2. *a.* Wandering; erratic; inconstant; having no settled habitation. 3. Having no settled view or object of pursuit.
- UN-FIX'ING, *pp.* Unsettling; loosening.
- UN-FLAG'GING, *a.* Not flagging; not drooping; maintaining strength or spirit. *South.*
- UN-FLATTERED, *a.* Not flattered. *Young.*
- UN-FLATTER'ING, *a.* Not flattering; not gratifying with obsequious behavior; not coloring the truth to please. 2. Not affording a favorable prospect.
- UN-FLED'GED, *a.* 1. Not yet furnished with feathers; impious. 2. Young; not having attained to full growth.
- UN-FLESH'ED, *a.* Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood, raw.
- UN-FOILED, *a.* Not vanquished; not defeated. *Temple.*
- UN-FOLD', *v. t.* 1. To open folds; to expand; to spread out. 2. To open any thing covered or close; to lay open to view or contemplation; to disclose; to reveal. 3. To declare; to tell; to disclose. 4. To display. 5. To release from a fold or pen.
- UN-FOLD'ED, *pp.* Opened; expanded; revealed; displayed; released from a fold.
- UN-FOLD'ING, *pp.* Opening; expanding; disclosing; displaying; releasing from a fold.
- UN-FOLD'ING, *n.* The act of expanding, displaying or disclosing; disclosure.
- † UN-FOOL', *v. t.* To restore from folly.
- UN-FOR-BEARING, *a.* Not forbearing.
- UN-FOR-BID', } *a.* 1. Not forbid; not prohibited. 2
- UN-FOR-BID'DEN, } Allowed; permitted; legal.
- † UN-FOR-BID'DEN-NESS, *n.* The state of being unforbidden. *Boyle.*
- UN-FORCED, *a.* 1. Not forced; not compelled; not constrained. 2. Not urged or impelled. 3. Not feigned; not heightened; natural. 4. Not violent; easy; gradual. 5. Easy; natural.
- UN-FORCI-BLE, *a.* Wanting force or strength.

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

CN-FOR/D/A-BLE, a. Not fordable; that cannot be forded, or passed by wading. *Whitaker*.
 UN-FOR-E-BOD-ING, a. Giving no omens. *Pope*.
 UN-FOR-E-KNOW'N, a. Not previously known or foreseen.
 † UN-FOR-E-SEE/A-BLE, a. That cannot be foreseen.
 UN-FOR-E-SEEN, a. Not foreseen; not foreknown. *Dryden*.
 UN-FOR-E-SKINNED, a. Circumcised. [*Bad.*] *Milton*.
 UN-FOR-E-TOLD, a. Not predicted.
 UN-FOR-E-WARN'ED, a. Not previously warned.
 UN-FOR-FEIT-ED, a. Not forfeited. *Rogers*.
 UN-FOR-GIV'EN, a. Not forgiven; not pardoned.
 UN-FOR-GIV'ING, a. Not forgiving; not disposed to overlook or pardon offenses; implacable. *Dryden*.
 UN-FOR-GOT', } a. 1. Not forgot; not lost to mem-
 UN-FOR-GOT'TEN, } ory. 2. Not overlooked; not neglected.
 UN-FORM, v. t. To destroy; to unmake; to decompose or resolve into parts. *Good*.
 UN-FORM'ED, a. Not molded into regular shape.
 UN-FOR-SAK'EN, a. Not forsaken; not deserted; not entirely neglected.
 UN-FORT-LI-FIED, a. 1. Not fortified; not secured from attack by walls or mounds. 2. Not guarded; not strengthened against temptations or trials; weak; exposed; defenseless. 3. Wanting securities or means of defense.
 UN-FORT-U-NATE, a. Not successful; not prosperous.
 UN-FORT-U-NATE-LY, adv. Without success; unhappily.
 UN-FORT-U-NATE-NESS, n. Ill luck; ill fortune; failure of success. *Sidney*.
 UN-FOS-TERED, a. 1. Not fostered; not nourished. 2. Not countenanced by favor; not patronized.
 UN-FOUGHT', (un-fawt') a. Not fought. *Knolles*.
 UN-FOUL'ED, a. Not fouled; not polluted; not soiled; not corrupted; pure. *Young*.
 UN-FOUND, a. Not found; not met with. *Dryden*.
 UN-FOUND'ED, a. 1. Not founded; not built or established. 2. Having no foundation; vain; idle.
 † UN-FRAM-A-BLE, a. Not to be framed or molded.
 † UN-FRAM-A-BLE-NESS, n. The quality of not being frameable. *Sanderson*.
 UN-FRAM'ED, a. 1. Not framed; not fitted for erection. 2. Not framed; not constructed; not fashioned.
 UN-FRA-TERN'AL, a. Not brotherly.
 UN-FREE, a. Not free; as, *unfree* peasants. *Tooke*.
 UN-FRE-QUEN-CY, n. The state of being infrequent.
 UN-FRE-QUENT, a. Not frequent; not common; not happening often; infrequent. *Brown*.
 † UN-FRE-QUENT', [See *FREQUENT.] v. t. To cease to frequent.
 UN-FRE-QUENT-ED, a. Rarely visited; seldom resorted to by human beings. *Addison*.
 UN-FRE-QUENT-LY, adv. Not often; seldom. *Brown*.
 UN-FRIE-A-BLE, a. Not easily crumbled. *Paley*.
 UN-FRIEN'D-ED, (un-frend-ed) a. Wanting friends; not countenanced or supported. *Shak*.
 UN-FRIEN'D-LI-NESS, n. Want of kindness; disfavor.
 UN-FRIEN'D-LY, a. 1. Not friendly; not kind or benevolent. 2. Not favorable; not adapted to promote or support any object.
 UN-FROCK, v. t. To divest. *Hurd*.
 UN-FROZ'EN, a. Not frozen; not congealed. *Boyle*.
 UN-FRO-GAL, a. Not frugal; not saving or economical.
 UN-FRUIT'FUL, a. 1. Not producing fruit; barren. 2. Not producing offspring; not prolific; barren. 3. Not producing good effects or works. 4. Unproductive; not fertile.
 UN-FRUIT'FUL-NESS, n. Barrenness; infecundity; unproductiveness; applied to persons or things.
 UN-FRUS-TRA-BLE, a. That cannot be frustrated.
 UN-FUL-FILLED, a. Not fulfilled; not accomplished.
 UN-FUM'ED, a. 1. Not fumigated. 2. Not exhaling smoke; not burnt. *Milton*.
 UN-FUND'ED, a. Not funded; having no permanent funds for the payment of its interest
 UN-FURL, v. t. To loose and unfold; to expand; to open or spread; as, to *unfurl* sails.
 UN-FURL'ED, pp. Unfolded; expanded.
 UN-FURL'ING, ppr. Unfolding; spreading.
 UN-FURNISH, v. t. 1. To strip of furniture; to divest; to strip. 2. To leave naked.
 UN-FURNISHED, a. 1. Not furnished; not supplied with furniture. 2. Unsupplied with necessities or ornaments. 3. Empty; not supplied.
 UN-FUS'ED, a. Not fused; not melted.
 UN-FUS'I-BLE, a. Infusible.
 UN-GAIN-A-BLE, a. That cannot be gained. [*Little used.*]
 UN-GAIN'TFUL, a. Unprofitable; not producing gain.
 UN-GAIN'LY, a. [*Sax. un-gaerne.*] Not expert or dextrous; clumsy; awkward; uncouth. *Swift*.
 UN-GALL'ED, a. Unhurt; not galled. *Shak*.

UN-GARN'ISHED, a. Not garnished or furnished; *una* dorned.
 UN-GAR'RISONED, a. Not garrisoned; not furnished with troops for defense.
 UN-GARTERED, a. Being without garters. *Shak*.
 UN-GATH'ERED, a. Not gathered; not cropped.
 UN-GEAR', v. t. To unharness; to strip of gear.
 UN-GEAR'ED, pp. Unharnessed.
 UN-GEAR'ING, ppr. Stripping of harness or gear.
 UN-GENER-A-TED, a. Having no beginning; unbegotten.
 UN-GENER-A-TIVE, a. Begetting nothing. *Shak*.
 UN-GENER-OUS, a. 1. Not of a noble mind; not liberal. 2. Not noble; not liberal. 3. Dishonorable; ignominious.
 UN-GENER-OUS-LY, adv. Unkindly; dishonorably.
 UN-GEN'I-AL, a. Not favorable to nature or to natural growth.
 UN-GEN-TEEL', a. Not genteel; not consistent with polite manners or good breeding.
 UN-GEN-TEEL'LY, adv. Uncivilly; not with good manners.
 UN-GEN'TLE, a. Not gentle; harsh; rude. *Shak*.
 UN-GEN'TLE-MAN-LIKE, a. Not like a gentleman.
 UN-GEN'TLE-MAN-LY, a. Not becoming a gentleman.
 UN-GEN'TLE-NESS, n. 1. Want of gentleness; harshness; severity; rudeness. 2. Unkindness; incivility.
 UN-GEN'TLY, adv. Harshly; with severity; rudely.
 UN-GE-O-MET'R-I-CAL, a. Not agreeable to the rules of geometry. *Cheyne*.
 UN-GIFT'ED, a. Not gifted; not endowed with peculiar faculties. *Arbutnot*.
 UN-GILD'ED, } a. Not gilt; not overlaid with gold.
 UN-GILT', }
 UN-GIRD, v. t. To loose from a girdle or band; to unbind. *Gen. xxiv*.
 UN-GIRD'ED, pp. Loosed from a girth or band.
 UN-GIRD'ING, ppr. Loosing from a girdle or band.
 UN-GIRT, pp. 1. Unbound. 2. Loosely dressed.
 UN-GIV'ING, a. Not bringing gifts. *Dryden*.
 UN-GLAZ'ED, a. 1. Not furnished with glass. 2. Wanting glass windows. 3. Not covered with vitreous matter.
 UN-GLORI-FIED, a. Not glorified; not honored with praise or adoration.
 UN-GLORI-OUS, a. Not glorious; bringing no glory.
 † UN-GLOVE, v. t. To take off the gloves. *Beaumont*.
 UN-GLOV'ED, a. Having the hand naked. [*L. u.*] *Bacon*.
 UN-GLUE, v. t. To separate any thing that is glued.
 UN-GLU'ED, pp. Loosed from glue or cement.
 UN-GLU'ING, ppr. Separating what is cemented.
 UN-GOD, v. t. To divest of divinity. *Dryden*.
 UN-GOD-LI-LY, adv. Impiously; wickedly.
 UN-GOD-LI-NESS, n. Impiety; wickedness; disregard of God and his commands, and neglect of his worship; or any positive act of disobedience or irreverence.
 UN-GOD-LY, a. 1. Wicked; impious; neglecting the fear and worship of God, or violating his commands. 1 *Pet. iv*. 2. Sinful; contrary to the divine commands. 3. Polluted by wickedness.
 UN-GORE'D, a. 1. Not gored, not wounded with a horn. 2. Not wounded.
 UN-GORG'ED, a. Not gorged, not filled; not sated.
 UN-GOT', } a. 1. Not gained. 2. Not gotten
 UN-GOT'TEN, } *Shak*.
 UN-GOV'ERN-A-BLE, a. 1. That cannot be governed; that cannot be ruled or restrained. 2. Licentious; wild; unbridled.
 UN-GOV'ERN-A-BLY, adv. So as not to be governed or restrained. *Goldsmith*.
 UN-GOV'ERN-ED, a. 1. Not being governed. 2. Not subjected to laws or principles; not restrained or regulated; unbridled; licentious.
 UN-GOWN'ED, a. Not having or not wearing a gown.
 UN-GRACE'FUL, a. Not graceful; not marked with ease and dignity; wanting beauty and elegance.
 UN-GRACE'FUL-LY, adv. Awkwardly; inelegantly.
 UN-GRACE'FUL-NESS, n. Want of gracefulness; want of ease and dignity; want of elegance; awkwardness.
 UN-GRAC'I-OUS, a. 1. Wicked; odious; hateful. 2. Offensive; unpleasing. 3. Unacceptable; not well received; not favored.
 UN-GRAC'I-OUS-LY, adv. 1. With disfavor. 2. Not in a pleasing manner.
 UN-GRAM-MAT'I-CAL, a. Not according to the established and correct rules of grammar.
 UN-GRAM-MAT'I-CAL-LY, adv. In a manner contrary to the rules of grammar.
 UN-GRANT'ED, a. 1. Not granted; not bestowed; not transferred by deed or gift. *Hamilton*. 2. Not granted; not yielded; not conceded in argument.
 † UN-GRATE', a. Not agreeable; ungrateful. *Swift*.
 UN-GRATE'FUL, a. 1. Not grateful; not feeling thankful for favors. 2. Not making returns; or making them.

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

- for kindness. 3 Making no returns for culture. 4 Unpleasing; unacceptable.
- UN-GRATEFUL-LY, *adv.* 1. With ingratitude. *Wake*. 2. Unpleasingly; unacceptably.
- UN-GRATEFUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Ingratitude; want of due feelings of kindness for favors received; ill return for good. 2. Disagreeableness; unpleasing quality.
- UN-GRATIFIED, *a.* 1. Not gratified; not compensated. 2. Not pleased. 3. Not indulged.
- UN-GRAVELY, *adv.* Without gravity or seriousness.
- UN-GROUNDED, *a.* Having no foundation or support.
- UN-GROUNDED-LY, *adv.* Without ground or support; without reason. *Ray*.
- UN-GROUNDED-NESS, *n.* Want of foundation or support.
- UN-GRUDGING, *a.* Not grudging; freely giving.
- UN-GRUDGING-LY, *adv.* Without ill will; heartily; cheerfully.
- UN-GUARDED, *a.* 1. Not guarded; not watched. 2. Not defended; having no guard. 3. Careless; negligent; not attentive to danger; not cautious. 4. Negligently said or done; not done or spoken with caution.
- UN-GUARDED-LY, *adv.* Without watchful attention to danger; without caution; carelessly.
- UNGUENT, *n.* [*L. unguentum*.] Ointment; a soft composition used as a topical remedy, as for sores, burns and the like.
- UNGUENTOUS, *a.* Like unguent, or partaking of its qualities.
- UN-GUESSED, *a.* Not obtained by guess or conjecture.
- UN-GUEST-LIKE, *a.* Not becoming a guest. *Milton*.
- UN-GUIF-U-LAR, *a.* [*L. unguis*.] In botany, of the length of the human nails, or half an inch.
- UN-GUIF-U-LATE, *a.* [*L. unguis*.] 1. Clawed; having claws.—2. In botany, clawed; having a narrow base; as the petal in a polypetalous corolla.
- UN-GUIDED, *a.* 1. Not guided; not led or conducted. 2. Not regulated.
- UN-GUILTY, (un-gilt'y) *a.* Not guilty; not stained with crime; innocent. *Spenser*.
- UNGUINOUS, *a.* [*L. unguinosus*.] Oily; unctuous; consisting of fat or oil, or resembling it. *Forster*.
- UNGU-LA, *n.* [*L.*] In geometry, a section or part of a cylinder, cut off by a plane oblique to the base.
- UNGU-LATE, *a.* Snaped like a hoof.
- UN-HABIT-A-BLE, *a.* [*Fr. inhabitable*; *L. inhabitabilis*.] That cannot be inhabited by human beings; uninhabitable.
- UN-HABIT-U-A-TED, *a.* Not habituated; not accustomed.
- UN-HACK'ED, *a.* Not hacked; not cut, notched or mangled.
- UN-HACK'NEYED, *a.* Not hackneyed; not much used or practiced.
- UN-HALE, *a.* Unsound; not entire; not healthy.
- UN-HALLOW, *v. t.* To profane; to desecrate.
- UN-HALLOWED, *pp.* 1. Profaned; deprived of its sacred character. 2. *a.* Profane; unholy; impure; wicked.
- UN-HAND, *v. t.* To loose from the hand; to let go.
- UN-HAND-LY, *adv.* Awkwardly; clumsily.
- UN-HAND-LESS, *n.* Want of dexterity; clumsiness.
- UN-HANDLED, *a.* Not handled; not treated; not touched.
- UN-HANDSOME, *a.* 1. Ungraceful; not beautiful. 2. Unfair; illiberal; disingenuous. 3. Uncivil; unpolite.
- UN-HANDSOME-LY, *adv.* 1. Inelegantly; ungracefully. 2. Illiberally; unfairly. 3. Uncivily; unpolitely.
- UN-HANDSOME-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of beauty and elegance. 2. Unfairness; disingenuousness. 3. Incivility.
- UN-HANDY, *a.* 1. Not dextrous; not skillful; not ready in the use of the hands; awkward. 2. Not convenient.
- UN-HANG', *v. t.* 1. To divest or strip of hangings, as a room. 2. To take from the hinges.
- UN-HANGED, or UN-HUNG', *a.* Not hung upon a gallois; not punished by hanging. *Shak*.
- UN-HAP, *n.* Ill luck; misfortune. *Sidney*.
- UN-HAPPY, *a.* Made unhappy. *Shak*.
- UN-HAPPY-LY, *adv.* Un fortunately; miserably; calamitously.
- UN-HAPPY-NESS, *n.* 1. Misfortune; ill luck. 2. Infelicity; misery. 3. Mischievous prank; [*obs.*] *Shak*.
- UN-HAPPY, *a.* 1. Unfortunate; unlucky. 2. Not happy; in a degree miserable or wretched. 3. Evil; calamitous; marked by infelicity. 4. Mischievous; irregular.
- UN-HAR'ASSED, *a.* Not harassed; not vexed.
- UN-HARBOR, *v. t.* To drive from harbor or shelter.
- UN-HAR BORED, *a.* Not sheltered, or affording no shelter. *Milton*.
- UN-HARDENED, *a.* 1. Not hardened; not indurated; as metal. 2. Not hardened; not made obdurate.
- UN-HARDY, *a.* 1. Not hardy; feeble; not able to endure fatigue. 2. Not having fortitude; not bold; timorous.
- UN-HARMED, *a.* Unhurt; uninjured; unimpaired.
- UN-HARMFUL, *a.* Not doing harm; harmless; innocuous.
- UN-HAR-MON-I-OUS, *a.* 1. Not having symmetry or con-
- gruity; disproportionate. 2. Discordant; unmusical, jarring.
- UN-HAR-MON-I-OUS-LY, *adv.* With jarring; discordantly.
- UN-HARNESS, *v. t.* 1. To strip of harness; to loose from harness or gear. 2. To disarm; to divest of armor.
- UN-HATCH'ED, *a.* 1. Not hatched; not having left the egg. 2. Not matured and brought to light; not disclosed.
- UN-HAZ'ARD-ED, *a.* Not hazarded; not put in danger; not exposed to loss; not adventured. *Milton*.
- UN-HEAD', (un-hed') *v. t.* To take out the head of.
- UN-HEAD'ED, (un-hed'ed) *pp.* Taking out the head of.
- UN-HEAD'ING, (un-hed'ing) *pp.* Taking out the head of.
- UN-HEALTH'FUL, (un-helth'ful) *a.* 1. Not healthful; injurious to health; insalubrious; unwholesome; noxious. 2. Abounding with sickness or disease; sickly.
- UN-HEALTH'FUL-NESS, (un-helth'ful-ness) *n.* 1. Unwholesomeness; insalubriousness; noxiousness to health. 2. The state of being sickly.
- UN-HEALTH-I-LY, (un-helth'e-ly) *adv.* In an unwholesome or unsound manner. *Milton*.
- UN-HEALTHY-NESS, (un-helth'e-ness) *n.* 1. Want of health; habitual weakness or indisposition. 2. Unsoundness; want of vigor. 3. Unfavorableness to health.
- UN-HEALTHY, (un-helth'y) *a.* 1. Wanting health; wanting a sound and vigorous state of body; habitually weak or indisposed. 2. Unsound; wanting vigor of growth. 3. Sickly; abounding with disease. 4. Insalubrious; unwholesome; adapted to generate diseases. 5. Morbid; not indicating health.
- UN-HEARD, (un-heerd', or un-herd') [*See * HEARD.*] *a.* 1. Not heard; not perceived by the ear. 2. Not admitted to audience. 3. Not known in fame; not celebrated. 4. Unheard of; obscure; not known by fame.—*Unheard of* new; unprecedented. *Swift*.
- UN-HEART', *v. t.* To discourage; to depress; to dishearten. *Shak*.
- UN-HEATED, *a.* Not heated; not made hot. *Boyle*.
- UN-HEDGED, *a.* Not hedged; not surrounded by a hedge.
- UN-HEED'ED, *a.* Not heeded; disregarded; neglected.
- UN-HEED'FUL, *a.* Not cautious; inattentive; careless.
- UN-HEEDING, *a.* Not heeding; careless; negligent. *Dryden*.
- UN-HEEDY, *a.* Precipitate; sudden. *Spenser*.
- UN-HELE, *v. t.* To uncover. *Spenser*.
- UN-HELM'ED, *a.* Having no helm. *Pollok*.
- UN-HELP'ED, *a.* Unassisted; having no aid or auxiliary; unassisted. *Dryden*.
- UN-HELP'FUL, *a.* Affording no aid. *Shak*.
- UN-HE-SI-TA-TING, *a.* Not hesitating; not remaining in doubt; prompt; ready. *Eccles. Review*.
- UN-HE-SI-TA-TING-LY, *adv.* Without hesitation or doubt.
- UN-HEWN', *a.* Not hewn; rough. *Dryden*.
- UN-HIDE'BOUND, *a.* Lax of maw; capacious. *Milton*.
- UN-HIN'DERED, *a.* Not hindered; not opposed.
- UN-HINGE', (un-hinj') *v. t.* 1. To take from the hinges. 2. To displace; to unfix by violence. 3. To unfix; to loosen; to render unstable or wavering.
- UN-HOARD', *v. t.* To steal from a hoard; to scatter.
- UN-HOLI-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of holiness; an unsanctified state of the heart. 2. Impiety; wickedness; profaneness.
- UN-HOLY, *a.* 1. Not holy; not revered and sanctified. 2. *Tim.* iii. 2. Profane; not hallowed; not consecrated, common. *Heb.* x. 3. Impious; wicked. 4. Not ceremonially purified. *Lev.* x.
- UN-HON'EST, (un-on'est) *a.* Dishonest; dishonorable.
- UN-HON'ORED, (un-on'urd) *a.* Not honored; not regarded with veneration; not celebrated. *Dryden*.
- UN-HOOK', *v. t.* To loose from a hook.
- UN-HOOP', *v. t.* To strip of hoops. *Addison*.
- UN-HOP'ED, *a.* Not hoped for; not so probable as to excite hope. *Dryden*.—*Unhoped for*, unhoped, as above.
- UN-HOPE'FUL, *a.* Such as leaves no room to hope. *Boyle*.
- UN-HORN'ED, *a.* Having no horns. *Touke*.
- UN-HORSE', *v. t.* To throw from a horse; to cause to dismount. *Shak*.
- UN-HORS'ED, *pp.* Thrown from a horse. *Dryden*.
- UN-HORS'ING, *pp.* Throwing from a horse; dismounting.
- UN-HOS-PIT-A-BLE, *a.* Not kind to strangers.
- UN-HOS-TILE, *a.* Not belonging to a public enemy.
- UN-HOUSE, *v. t.* 1. To drive from the house or habitation; to dislodge. 2. To deprive of shelter.
- UN-HOUSE'D, *pp.* 1. Driven from a house or habitation. 2. *a.* Wanting a house; homeless. 3. Having no settled habitation. 4. Destitute of shelter or cover.
- UN-HOUSE'ELED, *a.* Not having received the sacrament. *Shak*.
- UN-HUMAN, *a.* Inhuman. [But *inhuman* is the word used.]
- UN-HUMAN-IZE, *v. t.* To render inhuman or barbarous. *J. Barlow*.
- UN-HUM-BLED, *a.* 1. Not humbled; not affected with shame or confusion; not contrite in spirit.—2. In *theology*, not having the will, and the natural enmity of the heart to God and his law, subdued.

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

- UN-HURT^d, *a.* Not hurt; not harmed; free from injury.
 UN-HURTFUL, *a.* Not hurtful; harmless; innoxious.
 UN-HURTFUL-LY, *adv.* Without harm; harmlessly.
 UN-HUSBAND-ED, *a.* 1. Deprived of support; neglected.
 2. Not managed with frugality.
 UN-HUSKED, *a.* Not being stripped of husks.
 UN-INCAPSU-LAR, *a.* [*L. unus and capsula.*] Having one capsule to each flower, as a pericarp.
 UN-CORN, *n.* [*L. unicornis.*] 1. An animal with one horn; the monoceros. This name is often applied to the rhinoceros. 2. The sea-unicorn is a fish of the whale kind, called *narwal*, remarkable for a horn growing out at his nose. 3. A fowl.
 UN-CORNIOUS, *a.* Having only one horn. *Brown.*
 UN-IDEAL, *a.* Not ideal; real. *Johnson.*
 UNIFORMOUS, *a.* [*L. unus and flos.*] Bearing one flower only; as, a *uniflorous* peduncle. *Martyn.*
 UNIFORM, *a.* [*L. uniformis.*] 1. Having always the same form or manner; not variable. 2. Consistent with itself; not different. 3. Of the same form with others; consonant; agreeing with each other; conforming to one rule or mode. 4. Having the same degree or state.
 UNIFORM, *n.* The particular dress of soldiers, by which one regiment or company is distinguished from another, or a soldier from another person.
 UNIFORMITY, *n.* 1. Resemblance to itself at all times; even tenor. 2. Consistency; sameness. 3. Conformity to a pattern or rule; resemblance, consonance or agreement. 4. Similitude between the parts of a whole. 5. Continued or unvaried sameness or likeness.—*Act of uniformity, in England, the act of parliament by which the form of public prayers, administration of sacraments and other rites, is prescribed to be observed in all the churches. 1 Eliz. and 13 and 14 Car. II.*
 UNIFORM-LY, *adv.* 1. With even tenor; without variation. 2. Without diversity of one from another.
 UNIGENITURE, *n.* [*L. unigenitus.*] The state of being the only begotten.
 UNIGENOUS, *a.* [*L. unigena.*] Of one kind; of the same genus. *Kirwan.*
 UNILABRI-ATE, *a.* In botany, having one lip only.
 UNILATERAL, *a.* [*L. unus and latus.*] 1. Being on one side or party only. 2. Having one side.
 UNILITERAL, *a.* [*L. unus and litera, letter.*] Consisting of one letter only.
 UNILLUMINATED, *a.* 1. Not illuminated; not enlightened; dark. 2. Ignorant.
 UNILLUSTRATED, *a.* Not illustrated; not made plain.
 UNILOCULAR, *a.* [*L. unus and oculus.*] Having one cell only; as, a *unilocular* pericarp.
 UNIMAGINABLE, *a.* Not to be imagined; not to be conceived. *Tillotson.*
 UNIMAGINABLY, *adv.* To a degree not to be imagined.
 UNIMAGINED, *a.* Not imagined; not conceived
 UNIMBUED, *a.* Not imbued; not tintured.
 UNIMITABLE, *a.* That cannot be imitated.
 UNIMITATED, *a.* Not imitated. *Johnson.*
 UNIMMORTAL, *a.* Not immortal; perishable
 UNIMPAIRABLE, *a.* Not liable to waste or diminution.
 UNIMPAIRED, *a.* Not impaired; not diminished; not enfeebled by time or injury.
 UNIMPASSIONED, (*ur-im-pash'und*) *a.* 1. Not endowed with passions. *Thomson.* 2. Free from passion; calm; not violent.
 UNIMPEACHABLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be impeached; that cannot be accused; free from stain, guilt or fault. 2. That cannot be called in question.
 UNIMPEACHED, *a.* 1. Not impeached; not charged or accused; fair. 2. Not called in question.
 UNIMPEDED, *a.* Not impeded; not hindered. *Ravle.*
 UNIMPLICATED, *a.* Not implicated; not involved.
 UNIMPLI-ED, *a.* Not implied; not included by fair inference. *Madison.*
 UNIMPROVED, *a.* Not implored; not solicited.
 UNIMPORTANT, *a.* 1. Not important; not of great moment. 2. Not assuming airs of dignity
 UNIMPORTUNED, *a.* Not importuned; not solicited.
 UNIMPRESSING, *a.* 1. Not impressing; not commanding respect. 2. Not enjoining as obligatory; voluntary.
 UNIMPREGNATED, *a.* Not impregnated.
 UNIMPRESSIVE, *a.* Not impressive; not forcible; not adapted to affect or awaken the passions. *Beddoes.*
 UNIMPROVABLE, *a.* 1. Not capable of improvement, melioration or advancement to a better condition. 2. Incapable of being cultivated or tilled.
 UNIMPROVABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being not improvable. *Hammond.*
 UNIMPROVED, *a.* 1. Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners or excellence. 2. Not used for a valuable purpose. 3. Not used; not employed. *Hamilton.* 4. Not tilled; not cultivated; as, *unimproved* land or soil. *Franklin.* 5. Uncensured; not disapproved; [obs.]
 UNIMPROVING, *a.* Not improving; not tending to advance or instruct. *Johnson.*
 UNIMPUTABLE, *a.* Not imputable or chargeable to magic or enchantment; not haunted.
 UN-INCREASEABLE, *a.* Admitting no increase.
 UN-IN-CUMBERED, *a.* 1. Not incumbered; not burdened. 2. Free from any temporary estate or interest, or from mortgage, or other charge or debt.
 UN-INDEBTED, *a.* 1. Not indebted. 2. Not borrowed.
 UN-INDIFFERENT, *a.* Not indifferent; not unbiased partial; leaning to one party. *Hooker.*
 UN-INDORSED, *a.* Not indorsed; not assigned.
 UN-INDUSTRI-OU, *a.* Not industrious; not diligent in labor, study or other pursuit. *Decay of Piety.*
 UN-INFECTED, *a.* 1. Not infected; not contaminated or affected by foul, infectious air. 2. Not corrupted.
 UN-INFECTIOUS, *a.* Not infectious; not foul; not capable of communicating disease.
 UN-INFLAMED, *a.* 1. Not inflamed; not set on fire. *Bacon.* 2. Not highly provoked.
 UN-INFLAMMABLE, *a.* Not inflammable; not capable of being set on fire. *Boyle.*
 UN-INFLUENCED, *a.* 1. Not influenced; not persuaded or moved by others, or by foreign considerations; not biased; acting freely. 2. Not proceeding from influence, bias or prejudice.
 UN-INFORMED, *a.* 1. Not informed; not instructed; untaught. 2. Unanimated; not enlivened.
 UN-INFORMING, *a.* Not furnishing information; uninformative. *Mitford.*
 UN-INGENIOUS, *a.* Not ingenious; dull. *Burke.*
 UN-INGENUOUS, *a.* Not ingenuous; not frank or candid; disingenuous. *Decay of Piety.*
 UN-INHABITABLE, *a.* Not inhabitable; that in which men cannot live; unfit to be the residence of men.
 UN-INHABITABLENESS, *n.* The state of being uninhabitable.
 UN-INHABITED, *a.* Not inhabited by men; having no inhabitants. *Swift.*
 UN-INITIATED, *a.* Not initiated.
 UN-INJURED, *a.* Not injured; not hurt; suffering no harm.
 UN-INQUISITIVE, *a.* Not inquisitive; not curious to search and inquire. *Warton.*
 UN-INSCRIBED, *a.* Not inscribed; having no inscription.
 UN-INSP-IR-ED, *a.* Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination. *Locke.*
 UN-INSTRUCTED, *a.* 1. Not instructed or taught; not educated. 2. Not directed by superior authority; not furnished with instructions.
 UN-INSTRUCTIVE, *a.* Not instructive; not conferring improvement. *Addison.*
 UN-IN-SULA-TED, *a.* Not insulated; not being separated or detached from every thing else. *Ure.*
 UN-IN-SURED, (*un-in-shurd*) *a.* Not insured; not assured against loss.
 UN-INTEL-LIGENT, *a.* 1. Not having reason or consciousness; not possessing understanding. 2. Not knowing; not skillful; dull.
 UN-INTEL-LIGIBLENESS, } *n.* The quality of being
 UN-INTEL-LIGIBILITY, } not intelligible. *Burnet.*
 UN-INTEL-LIGIBLE, *a.* Not intelligible; that cannot be understood. *Swift.*
 UN-INTEL-LIGIBLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be understood.
 UN-INTENDED, *a.* Not intended; not designed.
 UN-INTENTIONAL, *a.* Not intentional; not designed; done or happening without design. *Boyle.*
 UN-INTENTIONAL-LY, *adv.* Without design or purpose.
 UN-INTEREST-ED, *a.* 1. Not interested; not having any interest or property in; having nothing at stake. 2. Not having the mind or the passions engaged.
 UN-INTEREST-ING, *a.* Not capable of exciting an interest, or of engaging the mind or passions.
 UN-INTERMISSION, *n.* Defect or failure of intermission.
 UN-INTERMITTED, *a.* Not intermitted; not interrupted; not suspended for a time; continued. *Hale.*
 UN-INTERMITTING, *a.* Not intermitting; not ceasing for a time; continuing.
 UN-INTERMITTING-LY, *adv.* Without cessation; continually. *Mitford.*
 UN-INTERMIXED, *a.* Not intermixed; not mingled.
 UN-INTERPOLATED, *a.* [See *INTERPOLATE.] Not interpolated; not inserted at a time subsequent to the original writing.
 UN-INTER-RUPTED, *a.* 1. Not interrupted; not broken. *Addison.* 2. Not disturbed by intrusion or avocation.
 UN-INTER-RUPTED-LY, *adv.* Without interruption; without disturbance.
 UN-INTRENCHED, *a.* Not intrenched; not defended by intrenchments. *Pope.*

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

† UN-IN-TRI-EA-TED, *a.* Not perplexed; not intricate.
 UN-IN-TRO-DUCED, *a.* Not introduced; not properly conducted; obtrusive. *Young.*
 UN-IN-GRED, *a.* Not inured; not hardened by use or practice. *Philips.*
 UN-IN-VENTED, *a.* Not invented; not found out. *Milton.*
 UN-IN-VEST'ED, *a.* 1. Not invested; not clothed. 2. Not converted into some species of property less fitting than money.
 UN-IN-VEST-I-GA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be investigated or searched out. *Ray.*
 UN-IN-VI-DI-OU-S, *a.* Not invidious.
 UN-IN-VIT'ED, *a.* Not invited; not requested; not solicited.
 UN'ION, *n.* [Fr. *union*; It. *unione*; L. *unio*.] 1. The act of joining two or more things into one, and thus forming a compound body or a mixture; or the junction or coalition of things thus united. *Union* differs from *connection*, as it implies the bodies to be in contact, without an intervening body; whereas things may be *connected* by the intervention of a third body, as by a cord or chain. 2. Concord; agreement and conjunction of mind, will, affections or interest. 3. The conjunction or united existence of spirit and matter.—4. Among *painters*, a symmetry and agreement between the several parts of a painting.—5. In *architecture*, harmony between the colors in the materials of a building. *Cyc.*—6. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, the combining or consolidating of two or more churches into one. 7. States united. Thus the *United States* are sometimes called the *Union*. *Hamilton.* 8. [L. *unio*.] A pearl; [obs.]
 UN-IP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *unus* and *pario*.] Producing one at a birth. *Brown.*
 UN-IQUE, (yu-neck') *a.* [Fr.] Sole; without an equal; without another of the same kind known to exist.
 UN-I-RÄ-DI-A-TED, *a.* Having one ray. *Encyc.*
 UN-IRRI-TA-TED, *a.* 1. Not irritated; not fretted. 2. Not provoked or angered.
 UN-IRRI-TA-TING, *a.* 1. Not irritating or fretting. 2. Not provoking. 3. Not exciting.
 UN-I-SON, *n.* [L. *unus* and *sonus*.] 1. In *music*, an accordance or coincidence of sounds. 2. A single, unvaried note. *Pope*—In *unison*, in agreement; in harmony.
 UN-I-SON, *a.* Sounding alone.
 UN-IS'O-NANCE, *n.* Accordance of sounds. *Cyc.*
 UN-IS'O-NANT, *a.* Being in unison; having the same degree of gravity or acuteness.
 UN-IS'O-NOUS, *a.* Being in unison. *Bushby.*
 UN-IT, *n.* [L. *unus*, *unitas*.] 1. One; a word which denotes a single thing or person; the least whole number.—2. In *mathematics*, any known determinate quantity, by the constant repetition of which any other quantity, by the same kind is measured. *D. Olmsted.*
 UN-I-TÄ-RI-AN, *n.* [L. *unitas*, *unus*.] One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, and ascribes divinity to God the Father only.
 UN-I-TÄ-RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Unitarians, or to the doctrine of the unity of the Godhead.
 UN-I-TÄ-RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of Unitarians.
 UN-ITE, *v. t.* [L. *unio*, *unitus*; Fr., Sp. *unir*; It. *unire*.] 1. To put together or join two or more things, which make one compound or mixture. 2. To join; to connect in a near relation or alliance. 3. To make to agree or be uniform. 4. To cause to adhere. 5. To join in interest or fellowship. *Gen. xlix. 6.* To tie; to splice; as, to *unite* two cords or ropes. 7. To join in affection; to make near.
 UN-ITE, *v. i.* 1. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert. 2. To coalesce; to be cemented or consolidated; to combine. 3. To grow together, as the parts of a wound. 4. To coalesce, as sounds. 5. To be mixed.
 UN-IT'ED, *pp.* Joined; made to agree; cemented; mixed; attached by growth.
 UN-IT'ER, *n.* The person or thing that unites.
 UN-IT'ING, *pp.* Joining; causing to agree; consolidating; coalescing; growing together.
 † UN-IT'ION, *n.* Junction; act of uniting. *Wiseman.*
 † UN-IT'IVE, *a.* Having the power of uniting. *Norris.*
 UN-IT-Y, *n.* [L. *unitas*.] 1. The state of being one; oneness. 2. Concord; conjunction. 3. Agreement; uniformity.—4. In *Christian theology*, oneness of sentiment, affection or behavior.—5. In *mathematics*, the abstract expression for any unit whatsoever.—6. In *poetry*, the principle by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation is preserved.—In the *drama*, there are three *unities*; the unity of *action*, that of *time*, and that of *place*.—7. In *music*, such a combination of parts as to constitute a whole, or a kind of symmetry of style and character.—8. In *law*, the properties of a joint estate are derived from its *unity*, which is fourfold; unity of *interest*, unity of *title*, unity of *time*, and unity of *possession*.—9. In *law*, *unity* of possession is a joint possession of two rights by several titles.
 UN'I VALVE, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *valvæ*.] Having one valve only, as a shell or pericarp.

UN-I-VALVE, *n.* A shell having one valve only.
 UN-I-VALV'U-LAR, *a.* Having one valve only. *Cyc.*
 UN-IVERS'AL, *a.* [L. *universalis*.] 1. All; extending to or comprehending the whole number, quantity or space. 2. Total; whole. 3. Comprising all the particulars.—4. In *botany*, a *universal umbel* is a primary or general umbel; the first or largest set of rays in a compound umbel opposed to *partial*.
 UN-IVERS'AL, *n.* 1. In *logic*, a *universal* is *complex* or *incomplex*. A *complex universal* is either a universal proposition, as, "every whole is greater than its parts," or whatever raises a manifold conception in the mind, as the definition of a reasonable animal. An *incomplex universal* is what produces one conception only in the mind, and is a simple thing respecting many; as human nature, which relates to every individual in which it is found. 2. The whole; the general system of the universe; [obs.]
 UN-IVERS'AL-ISM, *n.* In *theology*, the doctrine that all men will be saved or made happy in a future life.
 UN-IVERS'AL-IST, *n.* One who holds the doctrine that all men will be saved.
 UN-IVER-SAL-I-TY, *a.* The state of extending to the whole.
 UN-IVERS'AL-LY, *adv.* With extension to the whole; in a manner to comprehend all; without exception.
 UN-IVERS'AL-NESS, *n.* Universality.
 UN-IVERSE, *n.* [Fr. *univers*; L. *universitas*.] The collective name of heaven and earth, and all that belongs to them; the whole system of created things.
 UN-IVERS'I-TY, *n.* An assemblage of colleges established in any place, with professors for instructing students in the sciences and other branches of learning, and where degrees are conferred. A *university* is properly a universal school, in which are taught all branches of learning, or the four faculties of theology, medicine, law, and the sciences and arts.
 UN-IV'O-CAL, *a.* [L. *unus* and *vox*.] 1. Having one meaning only. 2. Having unison of sounds, as the octave in music and its replicates. 3. Certain; regular; pursuing always one tenor; [little used.]
 UN-IV'O-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In one term; in one sense. *Hale.* 2. In one tenor; [little used.] *Ray.*
 UN-IV'O-CÄ-TION, *n.* Agreement of name and meaning.
 UN-IV'OQUE, *a.* In *music*, univocal concords are the *UN-IV'OKE*, } tave and its recurrences, above or below
 UN-JEAL'OUS, *a.* Not suspiciously fearful; having no unreasonable mistrust. *Clarendon.*
 UN-JOINT, *v. t.* To disjoint. *Fuller.*
 UN-JOINT'ED, *a.* 1. Disjointed; separated. *Milton.* 2. Having no joint or articulation. *Botany.*
 UN-JOY'OUS, *a.* Not joyous; not gay or cheerful.
 UN-JUD'GED, *a.* Not judged; not judicially determined. *Prior.*
 UN-JUST', *a.* 1. Not just; acting contrary to the standard of right established by the divine law; not equitable. 2. Contrary to justice and right; wrongful.
 UN-JUST'I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* Not justifiable; that cannot be proved to be right; not to be vindicated or defended.
 UN-JUST'I-FI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of not being justifiable. *Clarendon.*
 UN-JUST'I-FI-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that cannot be justified or vindicated.
 UN-JUST'I-FIED, *a.* 1. Not justified or vindicated. 2. Not pardoned.
 UN-JUST'LY, *adv.* In an unjust manner; wrongfully.
 † UNK'ED, or † UNK'ID, for *uncouth*; odd; strange.
 UN-KEM'MED, } *a.* Uncombed; unpolished. *Spenser.* [Ob-
 UN-KEMPT', } *solely, except in poetry.*
 UN-KEN'NEL, *v. t.* 1. To drive from his hole. 2. To rouse from secrecy or retreat. 3. To release from a kennel.
 UN-KEN'NELED, *pp.* Driven or let loose from confinement, as a fox or dog.
 † UN-KENT', *a.* [un and ken, to know.] Unknown. *Spenser.*
 UN-KEPT', *a.* 1. Not kept; not retained; not preserved. 2. Not observed; not obeyed, as a command.
 UN-KERN'ELED, *a.* Destitute of a kernel. *Pollok.*
 UN-KIND', *a.* 1. Not kind; not benevolent; not favorable; not obliging. 2. Unnatural.
 UN-KIND'L-I-NESS, *n.* Unfavorableness. *Hakewill.*
 UN-KIND'LY, *a.* 1. Unnatural; contrary to nature. *Spenser.* 2. Unfavorable; malignant. *Milton.*
 UN-KIND'LY, *adv.* 1. Without kindness; without affection. 2. In a manner contrary to nature; unnaturally
 UN-KIND'NESS, *n.* 1. Want of kindness; want of natural affection; want of good will. 2. Disobliging treatment, disfavor.
 UN-KING', *v. t.* To deprive of royalty. *Shak.*
 UN-KING'-LIKE, } *a.* Unbecoming a king; not noble
 UN-KING'LY, } *Shak.*
 UN-KISS'ED, *a.* Not kissed. *Shak.*
 UN'KLE. See UNCLE.
 UN-KNIGHT'LY, *a.* Unbecoming a knight. *Sidney.*

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

- UN-KNIT', *v. t.* 1. To separate threads that are knit; to open; to loose work that is knit or knotted. 2. To open.
- UN-KNOT', *v. t.* To free from knots; to untie.
- UN-KNOW', *v. t.* To cease to know.
- UN-KNOWLEDGEABLE, *a.* That cannot be known. *Watts.*
- UN-KNOWLEDGING, *a.* Not knowing; ignorant; with of.
- UN-KNOWLEDGINGLY, *adv.* Ignorantly; without knowledge or design. *Addison.*
- UN-KNOWN, *a.* 1. Not known. 2. Greater than is imagined. 3. Not having had cohabitation. 4. Not having communication.
- UN-LABORED, *a.* 1. Not produced by labor. 2. Not cultivated by labor; not tilled. 3. Spontaneous; voluntary; that offers without effort; natural. 4. Easy; natural; not stiff.
- UN-LABORIOUS, *a.* Not laborious; not difficult to be done.
- UN-LACE', *v. t.* 1. To loose from lacing or fastening by a cord or strings passed through loops and holes. 2. To loose a woman's dress. 3. To divest of ornaments.—4. *In sea language*, to loose and take off a bonnet from a sail.
- UN-LACED, *pp.* Loosed from lacing; unfastened.
- UN-LACING, *pp.* Loosing from lacing or fastening.
- UN-LACKEYED, *a.* Unattended with a lackey.
- UN-LADE', *v. t.* 1. To unload; to take out the cargo of. 2. To unload; to remove, as a load or burden. *Acts xxi.*
- UN-LADEN, *pp.* of *lade*. Unloaded.
- UN-LAID', *a.* 1. Not placed; not fixed. 2. Not allayed; not pacified; not suppressed. 3. Not laid out, as a corpse.
- UN-LAMENTED, *a.* Not lamented; not deplored.
- UN-LARDED, *a.* Not intermixed or inserted for improvement. *Chesterfield.*
- UN-LATCH, *v. i.* To open or loose by lifting the latch.
- UN-LAURELED, *a.* Not crowned with laurel; not honored.
- UN-LAVISH, *a.* Not lavish; not profuse; not wasteful.
- UN-LAVISHED, *a.* Not lavished; not spent wastefully.
- UN-LAW', *v. t.* To deprive of the authority of law. *Milton.*
- UN-LAWFUL, *a.* Not lawful; contrary to law; illegal; not permitted by law. *Dryden.*
- UN-LAWFULLY, *adv.* 1. In violation of law or right; illegally. 2. Illegitimately; not in wedlock. *Addison.*
- UN-LAWFULNESS, *n.* 1. Illegality; contrariety to law. *South.* 2. Illegitimacy.
- UN-LEARN', (un-learn') *v. t.* To forget or lose what has been learned.
- UN-LEARNED, *pp.* 1. Forgotten. 2. *a.* Not learned; ignorant; illiterate; not instructed. 3. Not gained by study; not known. 4. Not suitable to a learned man.
- UN-LEARNEDLY, *adv.* Ignorantly. *Brown.*
- UN-LEARNEDNESS, *n.* Want of learning; illiterateness. *Sylvester.*
- UN-LEAVENED, (un-lev'end) *a.* Not leavened; not raised by leaven, barm or yeast. *Ex. xii.*
- UN-LECTURED, *a.* Not taught by lecture. *Young.*
- UN-LEISURED, (un-lezh'urd) *a.* Not having leisure.
- UN-LENTY, *a.* Not lent.
- UN-LESS', *conj.* [Sax. *onlesan*, to loose or release.] Except; that is, remove or dismiss the fact or thing stated in the sentence or clause which follows.
- UN-LESSESONED, *a.* Not taught; not instructed.
- UN-LETTERED, *a.* Unlearned; untaught; ignorant.
- UN-LETTEREDNESS, *n.* Want of learning. *Waterhouse.*
- UN-LEVELED, *a.* Not leveled; not laid even. *Tickel.*
- UN-LIBIDINOUS, *a.* Not libidinous; not lustful.
- UN-LICENSED, *a.* Not licensed; not having permission by authority. *L. Beecher.*
- UN-LICKED, *a.* Shapeless; not formed to smoothness.
- UN-LIGHTED, *a.* 1. Not lighted; not illuminated. *Prior.* 2. Not kindled or set on fire.
- UN-LIGHTSOME, *a.* Dark; gloomy; wanting light.
- UN-LIKE, *a.* 1. Dissimilar; having no resemblance. 2. Improbable; unlikely. *Bacon.*
- UN-LIKELIHOOD, } *n.* Improbability. *South. Locke.*
- UN-LIKELINESS, }
- UN-LIKELY, *a.* 1. Improbable; such as cannot be reasonably expected. 2. Not promising success.
- UN-LIKELY, *adv.* Improbably. *Addison.*
- UN-LIKENESS, *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilitude.
- UN-LIMBER, *a.* Not limber; not flexible; not yielding.
- UN-LIMITABLE, *a.* Admitting no limits; boundless.
- UN-LIMITED, *a.* 1. Not limited; having no bounds; boundless. *Boyle.* 2. Undefined; indefinite; not bounded by proper exceptions. 3. Unconfined; not restrained.
- UN-LIMITEDLY, *adv.* Without bounds. *Decay of Piety.*
- UN-LIMITEDNESS, *n.* The state of being boundless, or of being undefined. *Johnson.*
- UN-LINEAL, *a.* Not in a line; not coming in the order of succession. *Shak.*
- UN-LINK', *v. t.* To separate links; to loose; to unfasten; to untwist. *Shak.*
- UN-LIQUIDATED, *a.* 1. Not liquidated; not settled; not having the exact amount ascertained. 2. Unpaid; unadjusted.
- UN-LIQUIDATED, *a.* Unmelted; not dissolved. *Addison.*
- UN-LIQUORED, (un-lik'urd) *a.* Not moistened; not smeared with liquor; not filled with liquor. *Milton.*
- UN-LISTENING, *a.* Not listening; not hearing; not regarding. *Thomson.*
- UN-LIVELINESS, *n.* Want of life; dullness. *Milton.*
- UN-LIVELY, *a.* Not lively; dull.
- UN-LOAD', *v. t.* 1. To take the load from; to discharge of a load or cargo. 2. To disburden. 3. To disburden; to relieve from any thing onerous or troublesome.
- UN-LOADED, *pp.* Freed from a load or cargo; disburdened.
- UN-LOADING, *pp.* Freeing from a load or cargo; disburdening; relieving of a burden.
- UN-LOCATED, *a.* 1. Not placed; not fixed in a place.—2. *In America*, unlocated lands are such new or wild lands as have not been surveyed, appropriated or designated by marks, limits or boundaries, to some individual, company or corporation.
- UN-LOCK', *v. t.* 1. To unfasten what is locked. 2. To open, in general; to lay open. *Pope.*
- UN-LOCKED, *pp.* 1. Opened. 2. *a.* Not locked; not made fast.
- UN-LOOK'ED FOR, *a.* Not expected; not foreseen. *Bacon.*
- UN-LOOSE', (un-loos') *v. t.* To loose.
- UN-LOOSELY, (un-loos') *v. i.* To fall in pieces; to lose all connection or union. *Collier.*
- UN-LOSABLE, *a.* That cannot be lost. *Boyle.*
- UN-LOVED, *a.* Not loved. *Sidney.*
- UN-LOVELINESS, *n.* Want of loveliness; unamiableness; want of the qualities which attract love.
- UN-LOVELY, *a.* Not lovely; not amiable; destitute of the qualities which attract love, or possessing qualities that excite dislike.
- UN-LOVING, *a.* Not loving; not fond. *Shak.*
- UN-LUCKILY, *adv.* Unfortunately; by ill fortune.
- UN-LUCKINESS, *n.* 1. Unfortunateness; ill fortune. 2. Mischievousness. *Addison.*
- UN-LUCKY, *a.* 1. Unfortunate; not successful. 2. Unfortunate; not resulting in success. 3. Unhappy; miserable; subject to frequent misfortunes. 4. Slightly mischievous; mischievously waggish. 5. Ill-omened; inauspicious.
- UN-LUSTROUS, *a.* Wanting lustre; not shining.
- UN-LUSTY, *a.* Not lusty; not stout; weak.
- UN-LUTE', *v. t.* To separate things cemented or luted; to take the lute or clay from.
- UN-LUTED, *pp.* Separated, as luted vessels.
- UN-LUTING, *pp.* Separating, as luted vessels.
- UN-MADE, *pp.* 1. Deprived of its form or qualities. 2. *a.* Not made; not yet formed. 3. Omitted to be made.
- UN-MAGNETIC, *a.* Not having magnetic properties.
- UN-MAIDENLY, *a.* Not becoming a maiden. *Hall.*
- UN-MAIMED, *a.* Not maimed; not disabled in any limb; sound; entire. *Pope.*
- UN-MAKABLE, *a.* Not possible to be made. [*L. u.*] *Grew.*
- UN-MAKE', *v. t.* 1. To destroy the form and qualities which constitute a thing what it is. 2. To deprive of qualities before possessed.
- UN-MAK'ING, *pp.* Destroying the peculiar properties of a thing.
- UN-MALLEABLE, *n.* The quality or state of being unmalieable.
- UN-MALLEABLE, *a.* Not malleable; not capable of being hammered into a plate, or of being extended by beating.
- UN-MAN', *v. t.* 1. To deprive of the constitutional qualities of a human being, as reason, &c. 2. To deprive of men. 3. To emasculate; to deprive of virility. 4. To deprive of the courage and fortitude of a man; to break or reduce into irresolution; to dishearten; to deject. 5. To dispeople.
- UN-MANAGEABLE, *a.* 1. Not manageable; not easily restrained, governed or directed; not controllable. 2. Not easily wielded.
- UN-MANAGED, *a.* 1. Not broken by horsemanship. 2. Not tutored; not educated. *Felton.*
- UN-MANLIKE, } *a.* 1. Not becoming a human being. 2.
- UN-MANLY, } Unsuitable to a man; effeminate. 3. Not worthy of a noble mind; ignoble; base; ungenerous; cowardly.
- UN-MANNED, *pp.* Deprived of the qualities of a man.
- UN-MANNERED, *a.* Uncivil; rude. *B. Johnson.*
- UN-MANNERLI-NESS, *n.* Want of good manners; breach of civility; rudeness of behavior. *Locke.*
- UN-MANNERLY, *a.* 1. Ill-bred; not having good manners; rude in behavior. 2. Not according to good manners.
- UN-MANNERLY, *adv.* Uncivilly. *Shak.*
- UN-MANUFACTURED, *a.* Not manufactured; not wrought into the proper form for use.

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

- UN-MANURED, *a.* 1. Not manured; not enriched by manure. 2. Uncultivated. *Spenser.*
- UN-MARKED, *a.* 1. Not marked; having no mark. 2. Unobserved; not regarded; undistinguished. *Pope.*
- UN-MARRIED, *a.* Not married; not injured; not spoiled; not obstructed.
- UN-MARRIABLE, *a.* Not marriageable. [*L. u.*] *Milton.*
- UN-MARRIED, *a.* Not married; having no husband or no wife. *Bacon.*
- UN-MARRY, *v. t.* To divorce. *Milton.*
- UN-MARRSHALED, *a.* Not disposed or arranged in due order.
- UN-MASCULATE, *v. t.* To enmasculate. *Fuller.*
- UN-MASCULINE, *a.* Not masculine or manly; feeble; effeminate. *Milton.*
- UN-MASK, *v. t.* To strip of a mask or of any disguise; to lay open what is concealed. *Rascommon.*
- UN-MASK, *v. i.* To put off a mask.
- UN-MASKED, *pp.* 1. Stripped of a mask or disguise. 2. Open; exposed to view. *Dryden.*
- UN-MASTERABLE, *a.* That cannot be mastered.
- UN-MASTERED, *a.* 1. Not subdued; not conquered. 2. Not conquerable. *Dryden.*
- UN-MATCHABLE, *a.* That cannot be matched; that cannot be equaled; unparalleled. *Hooker.*
- UN-MATCHED, *a.* Matchless; having no match or equal.
- UN-MEANING, *a.* 1. Having no meaning or signification. 2. Not expressive; not indicating intelligence.
- UN-MEANT, (un-ment) *a.* Not meant; not intended.
- UN-MEASURABLE, (un-mezh'ur-a-bl) *a.* That cannot be measured; unbounded; boundless. *Swift.*
- UN-MEASURABLY, *adv.* Beyond all measure. *Howell.*
- UN-MEASURED, *a.* 1. Not measured; plentiful beyond measure. *Milton.* 2. Immense; infinite. *Blackmore.*
- UN-MECHANICAL, *a.* Not mechanical; not according to the laws or principles of mechanics.
- UN-MEDDLED, *with.* Not meddled with; not touched.
- UN-MEDDLING, *a.* Not meddling; not interfering with the concerns of others; not officious. *Chesterfield.*
- UN-MEDDLINGNESS, *n.* Forbearance of interposition.
- UN-MEDITATED, *a.* Not meditated; not prepared by previous thought.
- UN-MEET, *a.* Not fit; not proper; not worthy. *Prior.*
- UN-MEETLY, *adv.* Not fitly; not properly; not suitably.
- UN-MEETNESS, *n.* Unfitness; unsuitableness.
- UN-MELLOWED, *a.* Not mellowed; not fully matured.
- UN-MELODIOUS, *a.* Not melodious; wanting melody.
- UN-MELTED, *a.* 1. Undissolved; not melted. 2. Not softened.
- UN-MENTIONED, *a.* Not mentioned; not named.
- UN-MERCHANTILE, *a.* Not according to the customs and rules of commerce.
- UN-MERCHANTABLE, *a.* Not merchantable; not of a quality fit for the market.
- UN-MERCIFUL, *a.* 1. Not merciful; cruel; inhuman to such beings as are in one's power; not disposed to spare or forgive. 2. Unconscionable; exorbitant.
- UN-MERCIFULLY, *adv.* Without mercy; cruelly.
- UN-MERCIFULNESS, *n.* Want of mercy; want of tenderness and compassion towards those who are in one's power; cruelty in the exercise of power or punishment.
- UN-MERITABLE, *a.* Having no merit or desert. *Shak.*
- UN-MERITED, *a.* 1. Not merited; not deserved; obtained without service or equivalent. 2. Not deserved; cruel; unjust.
- UN-MERITEDNESS, *n.* State of being unmerited.
- UN-MET, *a.* Not met. *B. Jonson.*
- UN-METALLIC, *a.* Not metallic; not having the properties of metal; not belonging to metals.
- UN-MIGHTY, *a.* Not mighty; not powerful.
- UN-MILD, *a.* Not mild; harsh; severe; fierce.
- UN-MILDNESS, *n.* Want of mildness; harshness.
- UN-MILITARY, *a.* Not according to military rules.
- UN-MILKED, *a.* Not milked. *Pope.*
- UN-MILLED, *a.* Not milled; not indented or grained.
- UN-MINDED, *a.* Not minded; not heeded. *Milton.*
- UN-MINDFUL, *a.* Not mindful; not heedful; not attentive; regardless. *Milton.*
- UN-MINDFULLY, *adv.* Carelessly; heedlessly.
- UN-MINDFULNESS, *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; carelessness.
- UN-MINGLED, *v. t.* To separate things mixed. *Bacon.*
- UN-MINGLEDABLE, *a.* That cannot be mixed.
- UN-MINGLED, *a.* 1. Not mingled; not mixed; pure. 2. Pure; not vitiated or alloyed by foreign admixture.
- UN-MINISTERIAL, *a.* Not ministerial.
- UN-MIRY, *a.* Not miry; not muddy; not foul with dirt.
- UN-MISSED, *a.* Not missed; not perceived to be gone or lost. *Gray.*
- UN-MISTAKABLE, *a.* That cannot be mistaken. [*Little used*]
- UN-MISTAKEN, *a.* Not mistaken; sure. *Trumbull.*
- UN-MISTRUSTING, *a.* Not mistrusting; unsuspecting.
- UN-MITIGABLE, *a.* Not capable of being mitigated.
- UN-MITIGATED, *a.* Not mitigated; not lessened; not softened in severity or harshness. *Shak.*
- UN-MIXED, *a.* 1. Not mixed; not mingled; pure; unmixed. 2. Pure; unalloyed.
- UN-MIXTURE, *a.* Not adulterated; unvitiated by foreign admixture. 2. Pure; unalloyed.
- UN-MOANED, *a.* Not lamented. *Shak.*
- UN-MODIFIABLE, *a.* That cannot be modified or altered in form; that cannot be reduced to a more acceptable or desired form.
- UN-MODIFIED, *a.* Not modified; not altered in form; not qualified in meaning.
- UN-MODISH, *a.* Not modish; not according to custom.
- UN-MOIST, *a.* Not moist; not humid; dry. *Philips.*
- UN-MOISTENED, *a.* Not made moist or humid.
- UN-MOULD, *v. t.* To change the form; to reduce from any form.
- UN-MOULD'D, *pp.* 1. Not changed in form. 2. *a.* Not molded; not shaped or formed.
- UN-MOLESTED, *a.* Not molested; not disturbed; free from disturbance. *Pope.*
- UN-MONETED, *a.* Not having money. *Shenstone.*
- UN-MONOPOLIZED, *v. t.* To recover from being monopolized.
- UN-MONOPOLIZED, *a.* Not monopolized.
- UN-MOOR, *v. t.* 1. In sea language, to bring to the state of riding with a single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables. 2. To loose from anchorage.
- UN-MOORED, *pp.* Loosed from anchorage, or brought to ride with a single anchor.
- UN-MOORING, *pp.* Loosing from anchorage, or bringing to ride with a single anchor.
- UN-MORALIZED, *a.* Untutored by morality; not conformed to good morals. *Norris.*
- UN-MORTGAGED, *a.* [See MORTGAGE.] Not mortgaged; not pledged. *Addison.*
- UN-MORTIFIED, *a.* 1. Not mortified; not shamed. 2. Not subdued by sorrow.
- UN-MOUNTED, *a.* Not mounted.
- UN-MOURNED, *a.* Not lamented. *Rogers.*
- UN-MOVABLE, *a.* That cannot be moved; firm; fixed.
- UN-MOVABLY, *adv.* Unalterably. *Ellis.*
- UN-MOVED, *a.* 1. Not moved; not transferred from one place to another. 2. Not changed in purpose; unshaken; firm. 3. Not affected; not having the passions excited not touched or impressed. 4. Not altered by passion or emotion.
- UN-MOVING, *a.* 1. Having no motion. 2. Not exciting emotion; having no power to affect the passions.
- UN-MUFFLE, *v. t.* 1. To take a covering from the face. *Milton.* 2. To remove the muffling of a drum.
- UN-MURMURED, *a.* Not murmured at. *Beaumont.*
- UN-MURMURING, *a.* Not murmuring; not complaining.
- UN-MUSICAL, *a.* 1. Not musical; not harmonious or melodious. 2. Harsh; not pleasing to the ear.
- UN-MUTILATED, *a.* Not mutilated; not deprived of a member or part; entire.
- UN-MUZZLE, *v. t.* To loose from a muzzle. *Shak.*
- UN-NAMED, *a.* Not named; not mentioned. *Milton.*
- UN-NATIVE, *a.* Not native; not natural; forced.
- UN-NATURAL, *a.* 1. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the natural feelings. 2. Acting without the affections of our common nature. 3. Not in conformity to nature; not agreeable to the real state of persons or things; not representing nature.
- UN-NATURALIZE, *v. t.* To divest of natural feelings.
- UN-NATURALIZED, *pp.* 1. Divested of natural feelings. 2. *a.* Not naturalized; not made a citizen by authority.
- UN-NATURALLY, *adv.* In opposition to natural feelings and sentiments. *Tillotson.*
- UN-NATURALNESS, *n.* Contrariety to nature.
- UN-NAVIGABLE, *a.* Not navigable.
- UN-NAVIGATED, *a.* Not navigated; not passed over in ships or other vessels. *Cook's Voyages.*
- UN-NECESSARILY, *adv.* Without necessity; needlessly. *Hooker.*
- UN-NECESSARINESS, *n.* The state of being unnecessary; needless.
- UN-NECESSARY, *a.* Not necessary; needless; not required by the circumstances of the case; useless.
- UN-NECESSITATED, *a.* Not required by necessity.
- UN-NEEDFUL, *a.* Not needful; not wanted; needless.
- UN-NEIGHBORLY, *a.* Not suitable to the duties of a neighbor; not becoming persons living near each other; not kind and friendly.
- UN-NEIGHBORLY, *adv.* In a manner not suitable to a neighbor; in a manner contrary to the kindness which should subsist among neighbors.
- UN-NERVATE, *a.* Not strong; feeble. *Broome.*
- UN-NERVE, (un-nerv) *v. t.* To deprive of nerve, force or strength; to weaken; to enfeeble. *Addison.*
- UN-NERVED, *pp.* 1. Deprived of strength. 2. *a.* Weak feeble.

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

* UN-NETH, } *adv.* Scarcely; hardly. [See UNEATH.]
 † UN-NETHES, } *Spenser.*
 UN-NEUTRAL, *a.* Not neutral; not uninterested.
 UN-NOBLE, *a.* Not noble; ignoble; mean. *Shak.*
 UN-NOT'ED, *a.* 1. Not noted; not observed; not heeded;
 not regarded. *Pope.* 2. Not honored.
 UN-NOTICED, *a.* 1. Not observed; not regarded. 2.
 Not treated with the usual marks of respect; not kindly
 and hospitably entertained.
 UN-NUMBERED, *a.* Not numbered; innumerable; in-
 definitely numerous. *Prior.*
 UN-NURTURED, *a.* Not nurtured; not educated
 UN-OBEYED, *a.* Not obeyed. *Milton.*
 UN-OBJECTED, *a.* Not objected; not charged as a fault
 or error. *Atterbury.*
 UN-OBJECTION-ABLE, *a.* Not liable to objection; that
 need not be condemned as faulty, false or improper.
 UN-OBJECTION-ABLY, *adv.* In a manner not liable to
 objection.
 UN-OBNOXIOUS, *a.* Not liable; not exposed to harm.
 UN-OBSCURED, *a.* Not obscured; not darkened.
 UN-OBSEQUI-IOUS, *a.* Not obsequious; not servilely
 submissive.
 UN-OBSEQUI-IOUS-LY, *adv.* Not with servile submis-
 siveness.
 UN-OBSEQUI-IOUSNESS, *n.* Want of servile submis-
 siveness or compliance; in compliance.
 UN-OBSERVABLE, *a.* That is not observable; not dis-
 coverable. *Boyle.*
 UN-OBSERVANCE, *n.* Want of observation; inatten-
 tion; regardlessness. *Whitlock.*
 UN-OBSERVANT, *a.* 1. Not observant; not attentive;
 heedless. *Glanville.* 2. Not observant.
 UN-OBSERVED, *a.* Not observed; not noticed; not
 seen; not regarded; not heeded. *Bacon.*
 UN-OBSERVING, *a.* Not observing; inattentive; heed-
 less.
 UN-OBSTRUCTED, *a.* 1. Not obstructed; not filled with
 impediments. 2. Not hindered; not stopped.
 UN-OBSTRUCTIVE, *a.* Not presenting any obstacle.
 UN-OBTAINABLE, *a.* That cannot be obtained; not
 within reach or power.
 UN-OBTAINED, *a.* Not obtained; not gained; not ac-
 quired. *Hooker.*
 UN-OBTRUSIVE, *a.* Not obtrusive; not forward;
 modest.
 UN-OBVIOUS, *a.* Not obvious; not readily occurring to
 the view or the understanding. *Boyle.*
 UN-OC-CUPIED, *a.* 1. Not occupied; not possessed. 2.
 Not engaged in business; being at leisure 3. Not em-
 ployed or taken up.
 UN-OF-FENDED, *a.* Not offended; not having taken of-
 fense.
 UN-OF-FENDING, *a.* 1. Not offending; not giving of-
 fense. 2. Not sinning; free from sin or fault. 3. Harm-
 less; innocent.
 UN-OF-FENSIVE, *a.* Not offensive; harmless.
 UN-OF-FERED, *a.* Not offered; not proposed to accept-
 ance. *Clarendon.*
 UN-OF-FICIAL, *a.* 1. Not official; not pertaining to
 office. 2. Not proceeding from the proper officer or from
 due authority.
 UN-OF-FICIAL-LY, *adv.* Not officially; not in the
 course of official duty.
 † UN-OF-TEN, *adv.* Rarely.
 UN-OIL, *v. t.* To free from oil. *Dryden.*
 UN-OILED, *pp.* 1. Freed from oil. 2. *a.* Not oiled; free
 from oil.
 UN-OPENED, *a.* Not opened; remaining fast, close, shut
 or sealed. *Chesterfield.*
 UN-OPENING, *a.* Not opening. *Pope.*
 UN-OPERATIVE, *a.* Not operative; producing no ef-
 fect.
 UN-OPPOSED, *a.* Not opposed; not resisted; not meet-
 ing with any obstruction.
 UN-OP-PRESSED, *a.* Not oppressed; not unduly bur-
 dened.
 UN-ORDER-LY, *a.* Not orderly; disordered; irregular.
 † UN-ORDI-NARY, *a.* Not ordinary; not common.
 UN-ORGANIZED, *a.* Not organized; not having organic
 structure or vessels for the preparation, secretion and
 distribution of nourishment, &c.
 UN-ORIGI-NAL, *a.* 1. Not original; derived. 2. Having
 no birth; ungenerated. *Milton.*
 UN-ORIGI-NATED, *a.* Not originated; having no birth
 or creation. *Stephens.*
 UN-ORNA-MENTAL, *a.* Not ornamental. *West.*
 UN-ORNA-MENT-ED, *a.* Not ornamented; not adorned.
 UN-ORTHO-DOX, *a.* Not orthodox; not holding the gen-
 uine doctrines of the Scriptures. *Decay of Piety.*
 UN-OSTEN-TATIOUS, *a.* 1. Not ostentatious; not boast-
 ful; not making show and parade; modest. 2. Not
 gaudy; not showy.
 UN-OW'ED, *a.* Not owed; not due.

UN-OWNED, *a.* 1. Not owned; having no known owner,
 not claimed. 2. Not avowed; not acknowledged as one's
 own; not admitted as done by one's self.
 UN-OXY-GEN-A-TED, } *a.* Not having oxygen in combi
 UN-OXY-GEN-IZED, } nation.
 UN-PACIFIC, *a.* Not pacific; not disposed to peace; no
 of a peaceable disposition. *Warton.*
 UN-PACIFIED, *a.* Not pacified; not appeased.
 UN-PACK, *v. t.* 1. To open, as things packed. 2. To dis-
 burden; [little used.] *Shak.*
 UN-PACKED, *pp.* 1. Opened, as goods. 2. *a.* Not pack-
 ed; not collected by unlawful artifices. *Hudibras*
 UN-PACKING, *pp.* Opening, as a package.
 UN-PAID, *a.* 1. Not paid; not discharged; as a deb
 2. Not having received what is due; as, unpaid workmen
Pope.—Unpaid for, not paid for; taken on credit.
 UN-PAINED, *a.* Not pained; suffering no pain. *Milton*
 UN-PAINFUL, *a.* Not painful; giving no pain. *Locke*
 UN-PALATABLE, *a.* 1. Not palatable; disgusting to the
 taste. 2. Not such as to be relished; disagreeable
 UN-PALLED, *a.* Not deadened.
 UN-PAN-O-PLIED, *a.* Destitute of panoply. *Pollok.*
 UN-PARADISE, *v. t.* To deprive of happiness like that
 of paradise; to render unhappy. *Young.*
 UN-PARAGONED, *a.* Unequaled; unmatched.
 UN-PARAL-LELED, *a.* Having no parallel or equal; un-
 equaled; unmatched. *Addison.*
 UN-PARDON-ABLE, *a.* Not to be forgiven; that cannot
 be pardoned or remitted. *Rogers.*
 UN-PARDON-ABLY, *adv.* Beyond forgiveness. *Atter-
 bury.*
 UN-PARDONED, *a.* 1. Not pardoned; not forgiven. *Rog-
 ers.* 2. Not having received a legal pardon.
 UN-PARDON-ING, *a.* Not forgiving; not disposed to par-
 don. *Dryden.*
 UN-PAR-LIA-MENTA-RI-NESS, *n.* Contrariety to the
 rules, usages or constitution of parliament.
 UN-PAR-LIA-MENT-ARY, *a.* 1. Contrary to the usages
 or rules of proceeding in parliament. 2. Contrary to the
 rules or usages of legislative bodies.
 UN-PARTED, *a.* Not parted; not divided; not separated.
Prior.
 † UN-PARTIAL, *a.* Not partial. See IMPARTIAL.
 † UN-PARTIAL-LY, *adv.* Fairly; impartially.
 UN-PASSABLE, *a.* 1. Not admitting persons to pass; im-
 passable. 2. Not current; not received in common pay
 ments.
 † UN-PAS-SION-ATE, } *a.* Calm; free from passion;
 † UN-PAS-SION-ATED, } impartial.
 † UN-PAS-SION-ATE-LY, *adv.* Without passion; calmly
 UN-PASTOR-AL, *a.* Not pastoral; not suitable to pastoral
 manners. *Warton.*
 UN-PATENT-ED, *a.* Not granted by patent. *Cranck.*
 UN-PATHED, *a.* 1. Unmarked by passage; not trodden
Shak. 2. Not being beaten into a path; as, unpathed
 snow.
 UN-PATHETIC, *a.* Not pathetic; not adapted to move
 the passions or excite emotion. *Warton.*
 UN-PATRON-IZED, *a.* Not having a patron; not sup-
 ported by friends. *Johnson.*
 UN-PAT-TERNED, *a.* Having no equal. *Beaumont.*
 UN-PAVED, *a.* Not paved; not covered with stone.
 UN-PAWNED, *a.* Not pawned; not pledged. *Pope.*
 † UN-PAY, *v. t.* 1. To undo. *Shak.* 2. Not to pay or com-
 pensate.
 UN-PEACE-ABLE, *a.* Not peaceable; quarrelsome.
 UN-PEACEA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unquietness; quarrelsome-
 ness.
 UN-PEACEFUL, *a.* Not pacific or peaceful; unquiet.
 UN-PEDIGREED, *a.* Not distinguished by a pedigree.
 UN-PEG, *v. t.* 1. To loose from pegs; to open. 2. To pull
 out the peg from.
 UN-PELTED, *a.* Not pelted; not assailed with stones.
 UN-PEN, *v. t.* To let out or suffer to escape by breaking a
 dam, or opening a pen. *Blackstone.*
 UN-PENAL, *a.* Not penal; not subject to a penalty
 UN-PEN-TRA-BLE, *a.* Not to be penetrated.
 † UN-PEN-TENT, *a.* Not penitent.
 UN-PEN-NED, *pp.* Unfastened; let out.
 UN-PEN-NING, *pp.* Suffering to escape; unlocking.
 UN-PEN-SIONED, *a.* 1. Not pensioned; not rewarded by
 a pension. 2. Not kept in pay; not held in dependence
 by a pension.
 UN-PEOPLE, *v. t.* To deprive of inhabitants; to depopu-
 late; to dispeople. *Dryden.*
 UN-PEOPLED, *pp.* Depopulated; dispeopled.
 UN-PEOPLING, *pp.* Depopulating.
 UN-PER-CEIVABLE, *a.* Not to be perceived.
 UN-PER-CEIVED, *a.* Not perceived; not heeded; not ob-
 served; not noticed. *Milton.*
 UN-PER-CEIVED-LY, *adv.* So as not to be perceived.
 † UN-PER-FECT, *a.* Not perfect; not complete.
 UN-PER-FECT-ED, *a.* Not perfected; not completed.
 UN-PER-FECT-LY, *adv.* Imperfectly. *Hales.*

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

- UN-PER-FECT-NESS, *n.* Want of perfectness; incompleteness.
- UN-PER-FOR-RA-TED, *a.* Not perforated; not penetrated by openings.
- UN-PER-FORMED, *a.* 1. Not performed; not done; not executed. 2. Not fulfilled. *Taylor.*
- UN-PER-FORM-ING, *a.* Not performing. *Dryden.*
- UN-PER-ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not perishable; not subject to decay.
- UN-PER-ISH-ED, *a.* Not violated; not destroyed. *Sir T. Elgot.*
- UN-PER-ISH-ING, *a.* Not perishing; durable.
- UN-PER-MA-NENT, *a.* Not permanent; not durable.
- UN-PER-JURED, *a.* Free from the crime of perjury. *Dryden.*
- UN-PER-PLEX, *v. t.* To free from perplexity. *Donne.*
- UN-PER-PLEX-ED, *a.* 1. Not perplexed; not harassed; not embarrassed. 2. Free from perplexity or complication; simple.
- UN-PER-SPI-RABLE, [*See* *PERSPIRABLE.] *a.* That cannot be perspired, or emitted through the pores of the skin. *Arbutnot.*
- UN-PER-SUA-DABLE, *a.* That cannot be persuaded, or influenced by motives urged. *Stdney.*
- UN-PER-VERT-ED, *a.* Not perverted; not wrested or turned to a wrong sense or use.
- UN-PETRI-FIED, *a.* Not petrified; not converted into stone.
- UN-PHIL-O-SOPHIC, } *a.* Not according to the rules
UN-PHIL-O-SOPHIC-AL, } or principles of sound philosophy; contrary to philosophy.
- UN-PHIL-O-SOPHIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the principles of sound philosophy or right reason.
- UN-PHIL-O-SOPHIC-AL-NESS, *n.* Incongruity with philosophy. *Norris.*
- UN-PHIL-OS-O-PHIZE, *v. t.* To degrade from the character of a philosopher. *Pope.*
- UN-PHIL-OS-O-PHIZED, *pp. or a.* 1. Degraded from the rank of a philosopher. 2. Not sophisticated or perverted by philosophy.
- UN-PHYS-ICKED, *a.* Not influenced by medicine; not physicked. *Hovell.*
- UN-PIERCED, (un-pers't) *a.* Not pierced; not penetrated. *Gay.*
- UN-PIL-LARED, *a.* Deprived of pillars. *Pope.*
- UN-PIL-LOWED, *a.* Having no pillow; having the head not supported. *Milton.*
- UN-PIN, *v. t.* To loose from pins; to unfasten what is held together by pins.
- UN-PINK-ED, *a.* Not pinked; not marked or set with eyelid holes. *Shak.*
- UN-PIT-IED, *a.* Not pitied; not compassionated; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow. *Pope.*
- UN-PIT-I-FUL, *a.* 1. Having no pity. 2. Not exciting pity.
- UN-PIT-I-FUL-LY, *adv.* Unmercifully; without mercy.
- UN-PITY-ING, *a.* Having no pity; showing no compassion.
- UN-PLA-CABLE, *a.* Not to be appeased.
- UN-PLA-CED, *a.* Having no office or employment under the government. *Pope.*
- UN-PLA-GUED, *a.* Not plagued; not harassed.
- UN-PLANT-ED, *a.* Not planted; of spontaneous growth.
- UN-PLAS-TERED, *a.* Not plastered.
- UN-PLAUS-IBLE, *a.* Not plausible; not having a fair appearance. *Milton.*
- UN-PLAUS-IBLY, *adv.* Not with a fair appearance.
- UN-PLAUS-IVE, *a.* Not approving; not applauding.
- UN-PLEAD-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be pleaded.
- UN-PLEAS-ANT, *a.* Not pleasant; not affording pleasure; disagreeable. *Hooker.*
- UN-PLEAS-ANT-LY, (un-plez'ant-ly) *adv.* In a manner not pleasing; uneasily. *Pope.*
- UN-PLEAS-ANT-NESS, (un-plez'ant-nes) *n.* Disagreeableness; the state or quality of not giving pleasure. *Hooker.*
- UN-PLEAS-ED, *a.* Not pleased; displeased. *Hooker.*
- UN-PLEAS-ING, *a.* Offensive; disgusting. *Dryden.*
- UN-PLEAS-ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to displease.
- UN-PLEAS-ING-NESS, *n.* Want of qualities to please.
- UN-PLEAS-IVE, *a.* Not pleasing. *Bp. Hall.*
- UN-PLEDGED, *a.* Not pledged; not mortgaged.
- UN-PLI-A-BLE, *a.* Not pliant; not easily bent.
- UN-PLI-ANT, *a.* 1. Not pliant; not easily bent; stiff. *Warton.* 2. Not readily yielding the will; not compliant.
- UN-PLOUGH-ED, *a.* Not ploughed. *Mortimer.*
- UN-PLUM-ED, *v. t.* To strip of plumes; to degrade. *Glan.*
- UN-PLUM-ED, *pp. or a.* Deprived of plumes; destitute of plumes.
- UN-PLUN-DERED, *a.* Not plundered or stripped.
- UN-PO-ETIC, } *a.* 1. Not poetical; not having the
UN-PO-ETIC-AL, } beauties of verse. 2. Not becoming a poet.
- UN-PO-ETI-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner not comporting with the nature of poetry. 2. In a manner unbecoming a poet.
- UN-POINT-ED, *a.* 1. Having no point or sting. 2. Not having marks by which to distinguish sentences, members and clauses in writing. 3. Not having the vowel points or marks.
- UN-POI-SON, *v. t.* To remove or expel poison. *South.*
- UN-POI-S-ED, *a.* Not poised; not balanced. *Thomson.*
- UN-POLAR-IZED, *a.* Not polarized; not having polarity.
- UN-POLI-CIED, *a.* Not having civil polity, or a regular form of government.
- UN-POLISHED, *a.* 1. Not polished; not made bright by attrition. 2. Not refined in manners; uncivilized; rude; plain.
- UN-PO-LITE, *a.* 1. Not refined in manners; not elegant. 2. Not civil; not courteous; rude; *see* IMPOLITE.
- UN-PO-LITE-LY, *adv.* In an uncivil or rude manner.
- UN-PO-LITE-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of refinement in manners; rudeness. 2. Incivility; want of courtesy.
- UN-POLL-ED, *a.* 1. Not registered as a voter. 2. Unplundered; not stripped. *Fanshau.*
- UN-POL-LUT-ED, *a.* Not polluted; not defiled; not corrupted.
- UN-POP-U-LAR, *a.* 1. Not popular; not having the public favor. 2. Not pleasing the people.
- UN-POP-U-LAR-I-TY, *n.* The state of not enjoying the public favor, or of not pleasing the people.
- UN-POR-TA-BLE, *a.* Not to be carried. *Raleigh.*
- UN-POR-TION-ED, *a.* Not endowed or furnished with a portion or fortune.
- UN-PORTU-OUS, *a.* Having no ports. *Burke.*
- UN-POS-S-ESS-ED, *a.* Not possessed; not held; not occupied.
- UN-POS-S-ESS-ING, *a.* Having no possessions. *Shak.*
- UN-POS-S-IBLE, *a.* Not possible.
- UN-POW-DER-ED, *a.* Not sprinkled with powder.
- UN-PRACTI-CABLE, *a.* That cannot be performed.
- UN-PRACTICED, *a.* 1. Not having been taught by practice; not skilled; not having experience; raw; unskillful. 2. Not known; not familiar by use; [*obs.*]
- UN-PRAI-S-ED, *a.* Not praised; not celebrated. *Dryden.*
- UN-PRE-CAR-I-OUS, *a.* Not dependent on another; not uncertain. *Blackmore.*
- UN-PRE-CED-ENT-ED, *a.* Having no precedent or example; not preceded by a like case; not having the authority of prior example. *Swift.*
- UN-PRE-CISE, *a.* Not precise; not exact. *Warton.*
- UN-PRE-DE-T-ED, *a.* Not previously determined.
- UN-PRE-DICT, *v. t.* To retract prediction. *Milton.*
- UN-PRE-FER-RED, *a.* Not preferred; not advanced. *Collier.*
- UN-PREG-NANT, *a.* Not pregnant. 2. Not prolific; not quick of wit. *Shak.*
- UN-PRE-JU-DI-CATE, *a.* Not prepossessed by settled opinions. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*
- UN-PRE-JU-DICED, *a.* 1. Not prejudiced; free from undue bias or prepossession; not preoccupied by opinion; impartial. 2. Not warped by prejudice.
- UN-PRE-JU-DIC-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being unprejudiced. *Clarke.*
- UN-PRE-LAT-I-CAL, *a.* Unsuitable to a prelate.
- UN-PRE-MEDI-TATED, *a.* 1. Not previously meditated or prepared in the mind. 2. Not previously purposed or intended; not done by design.
- UN-PRE-PARED, *a.* 1. Not prepared; not ready; not fitted or furnished by previous measures. 2. Not prepared by holiness of life for the event of death and a happy immortality.
- UN-PRE-PARED-NESS, *n.* State of being unprepared.
- UN-PRE-POS-S-ESS-ED, *a.* Not prepossessed; not biased by previous opinions; not partial. *South.*
- UN-PRE-POS-S-ESS-ING, *a.* Not having a winning appearance.
- UN-PRESSED, *a.* 1. Not pressed. 2. Not enforced.
- UN-PRE-SUMPTU-OUS, *a.* Not presumptuous; not rash; modest; submissive. *Cowper.*
- UN-PRE-TEND-ING, *a.* Not claiming distinction; modest.
- UN-PRE-VAI-LING, *a.* Being of no force; vain. *Shak.*
- UN-PRE-VENT-ED, *a.* 1. Not prevented; not hindered. *Shak.* 2. Not preceded by anything; [*obs.*] *Milton.*
- UN-PRIEST, *v. t.* To deprive of the orders of a priest.
- UN-PRIEST-LY, *a.* Unsuitable to a priest. *Bale.*
- UN-PRINCE, *v. t.* To deprive of principality or sovereignty. *Swift.*
- UN-PRINCEPL-Y, *a.* Unbecoming a prince; not resembling a prince. *K. Charles.*
- UN-PRINCI-PLED, *a.* 1. Not having settled principles. 2. Having no good moral principles; destitute of virtue not restrained by conscience; profligate.
- UN-PRINT-ED, *a.* 1. Not printed; as a literary work. *Pope.* 2. Not stamped with figures; white.
- UN-PRIS-ONED, *a.* Set free from confinement.
- UN-PRIZ-A-BLE, *a.* Not valued; not of estimation.
- UN-PRIZ-ED, *a.* Not valued. *Shak.*
- UN-PRO-CLAIM-ED, *a.* Not proclaimed; not notified by public declaration. *Milton.*

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

- UN-PRODUCTIVE, *a.* 1. Not productive; barren. *Burke*.
 —2. *More generally*, not producing large crops; not making profitable returns for labor. 3. Not profitable; not producing profit or interest, as capital. 4. Not efficient; not producing any effect.
- UN-PRODUCTIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being unproductive, as land, stock, capital, labor, &c.
- UN-PROFANED, *a.* Not profaned; not violated.
- UN-PROFESSION-AL, *a.* 1. Not pertaining to one's profession. 2. Not belonging to a profession.
- UN-PROFICIENT-CY, *n.* Want of proficiency or improvement. *Hall*.
- UN-PROFIT-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Bringing no profit; producing no gain beyond the labor, expenses and interest of capital. 2. Producing no improvement or advantage; useless; serving no purpose. 3. Not useful to others. 4. Misimproving talents; bringing no glory to God. *Matt.* xxv.
- UN-PROFIT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of producing no profit or good; uselessness; inutility. *Addison*.
- UN-PROFIT-BLY, *adv.* 1. Without profit; without clear gain. 2. Without any good effect or advantage; to no good purpose.
- UN-PROFIT-ED, *a.* Not having profit or gain. *Shak.*
- UN-PROHIBIT-ED, *a.* Not prohibited; not forbid; lawful.
- UN-PROJECT-ED, *a.* Not planned; not projected.
- UN-PROLIF-IC, *a.* 1. Not prolific; barren; not producing young or fruit. 2. Not producing in abundance.
- UN-PROMIS-ING, *a.* Not promising; not affording a favorable prospect of success, of excellence, of profit, &c.
- UN-PROMPT-ED, *a.* 1. Not prompted; not dictated. 2. Not excited or instigated.
- UN-PRO-NOUNCE-ABLE, *a.* That cannot be pronounced.
- UN-PRO-NOUNCED, *a.* Not pronounced; not uttered.
- UN-PROP, *v. t.* To remove a prop from; to deprive of support.
- † UN-PROPER, *a.* Not fit or proper.
- † UN-PROPER-LY, *adv.* Unfitly. See IMPROPERLY.
- UN-PRO-PHETIC, *a.* Not foreseeing or not predicting future events.
- UN-PRO-PHETIC-AL, *a.* Not prophetic; not favorable; not disposed to promote; inauspicious. *Pope*.
- UN-PRO-PHETICUS, *a.* Not propitious; not favorably; not disposed to promote; inauspicious. *Pope*.
- UN-PRO-PORTION-A-BLE, *a.* Wanting due proportion.
- UN-PRO-PORTION-ATE, *a.* Wanting proportion; disproportionate; unfit.
- UN-PRO-PORTIONED, *a.* Not proportioned; not suitable.
- UN-PRO-PÖSED, *a.* Not proposed; not offered. *Dryden*.
- UN-PROPPED, *a.* Not propped; not supported.
- UN-PROSPER-ÖUS, *a.* Not prosperous; not attended with success; unfortunate. *Pope*.
- UN-PROSPER-ÖUS-LY, *adv.* Unsuccessfully; unfortunately. *Taylor*.
- UN-PROSPER-ÖUS-NESS, *n.* Want of success; failure of the desired result. *Hammond*.
- UN-PROSTI-TU-TED, *a.* Not prostituted; not debased.
- UN-PRO-TECT-ED, *a.* 1. Not protected; not defended. *Hooker*. 2. Not contented; not supported.
- UN-PRO-TRACT-ED, *a.* Not protracted; not drawn out in length.
- UN-PROV-ED, *a.* 1. Not proved; not known by trial. 2. Not established as true by argument, or evidence.
- UN-PRO-VIDE, *v. t.* To unfurnish; to divest or strip of qualifications. *Southern*.
- UN-PRO-VIDED, *pp.* 1. Divested of qualifications. 2. *a.* Not provided; unfurnished; unsupplied. *Dryden*.
- † UN-PROVIDENT, *a.* Improvident.
- UN-PRO-VISIONED, *a.* Not furnished with provisions.
- UN-PRO-VÖK-ED, *a.* 1. Not provoked; not incited. 2. Not proceeding from provocation or just cause.
- UN-PRO-VÖKING, *a.* Giving no provocation or offense.
- † UN-PRU-DENTIAL, *a.* Imprudent. *Milton*.
- UN-PRUNED, *a.* Not pruned; not lopped. *Shak.*
- UN-PUBL-IC, *a.* Not public; private; not generally seen or known. *Taylor*.
- UN-PUBLISHED, *a.* 1. Not made public; secret; private. 2. Not published, as a manuscript or book. *Pope*.
- UN-PUNCT-AL, *a.* Not punctual; not exact in time. *Pope*.
- UN-PUNCT-U-AL-I-TY, *n.* Want of punctuality.
- UN-PUNCTU-A-TED, *a.* Not punctuated; not pointed.
- UN-PUNISHED, *a.* Not punished; suffered to pass without punishment or with impunity. *Dryden*.
- UN-PUNISH-ING, *a.* Not punishing.
- UN-PURCHASED, *a.* Not purchased; not bought.
- UN-PURE, *a.* Not pure; impure. See IMPURE.
- UN-PURGED, *a.* Not purged; unpurified. *Milton*.
- UN-PURIFIED, *a.* 1. Not purified; not freed from foul matter. 2. Not cleansed from sin; unsanctified.
- UN-PURPOSED, *a.* Not intended; not designed.
- UN-PURSED, *a.* Robbed of a purse. *Pollok*.
- UN-PUR-SÖED, *a.* Not pursued; not followed; not prosecuted. *Milton*.
- UN-PÖT-RE-FIED, *a.* Not purified; not corrupted.
- UN-QUAFF-ED, *a.* Not quaffed; not drunk. *Byron*.
- UN-QUALI-FIED, *a.* 1. Not qualified; not fit; not having the requisite talents, abilities, or accomplishments. 2. Not having taken the requisite oath or oaths. 3. Not modified or restricted by conditions or exceptions.
- † UN-QUALI-FY, *v. t.* To divest of qualifications.
- † UN-QUALI-TIED, *a.* Deprived of the usual faculties.
- † UN-QUARREL-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be impugned.
- UN-QUEEN, *v. t.* To divest of the dignity of queen.
- UN-QUELL-ED, *a.* Not quelled; not subdued. *Thomson*.
- UN-QUENCH-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be quenched; that will never be extinguished; inextinguishable.
- UN-QUENCH-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being inextinguishable. *Hakewill*.
- UN-QUENCH-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree so as not to be quenched.
- UN-QUENCH-ED, *a.* Not extinguished. *Bacon*.
- UN-QUESTIÖN-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be questioned; not to be doubted; indubitable; certain. *Addison*.
- UN-QUESTIÖN-A-BLY, *adv.* Without doubt; indubitably.
- UN-QUESTIÖNED, *a.* 1. Not called in question; not doubted. 2. Not interrogated; having no questions asked, not examined. 3. Indisputable; not to be opposed.
- UN-QUESTIÖN-ING, *a.* Not calling in question; not doubting; unhesitating. *J. M. Mason*.
- UN-QUICK, *a.* 1. Not quick; slow. 2. Not alive; motionless. [obs.]
- UN-QUICKENED, *a.* Not animated; not matured to vitality.
- UN-QUÖT-ET, *a.* 1. Not quiet; not calm or tranquil; restless; uneasy. 2. Agitated; disturbed by continual motion. 3. Unsatisfied; restless.
- † UN-QUÖT-ET, *v. t.* To disquiet. *Herbert*.
- UN-QUÖT-ET-LY, *adv.* In an unquiet state; without rest, in an agitated state. *Shak.*
- UN-QUÖT-ET-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of quiet; want of tranquility; restlessness; uneasiness. 2. Want of peace as of a nation. 3. Turbulence; disposition to make trouble or excite disturbance.
- † UN-QUÖT-TUDE, *n.* Uneasiness; restlessness.
- UN-RACKED, *a.* Not raked; not poured from the lees.
- UN-RÄKED, *a.* 1. Not raked. 2. Not raked together; not raked up, as fire. *Shak.*
- UN-RAN-SÄKED, *a.* Not ransacked; not searched. 2. Not pillaged. *Knolles*.
- UN-RAN-SÖMED, *a.* Not ransomed; not liberated from captivity or bondage by payment for liberty.
- UN-RASH, *a.* Not rash; not presumptuous. *Clarendon*.
- UN-RAVEL, *v. t.* 1. To disentangle; to disengage or separate threads that are knit. 2. To free; to clear from complication or difficulty. 3. To separate connected or united parts; to throw into disorder. 4. To unfold, as the plot or intrigue of a play.
- UN-RAVEL, *v. i.* To be unfolded; to be disentangled.
- UN-RAVEL-MENT, *n.* The development of the plot in a play.
- UN-RÄ-ZÖRED, *a.* Unshaven. *Milton*.
- UN-REÄCH-ED, *a.* Not reached; not attained to.
- UN-READ, (un-red) *a.* 1. Not read; not recited; not perused. *Dryden*. 2. Untaught; not learned in books. *Dryden*.
- UN-READI-NESS, (un-red'e-nes) *n.* 1. Want of readiness, want of promptness or dexterity. 2. Want of preparation.
- UN-READY, (un-red'y) *a.* 1. Not ready; not prepared; not fit. 2. Not prompt; not quick. 3. Awkward; ungainly.
- UN-REÄL, *a.* Not real; not substantial; having appearance only. *Milton*.
- UN-REÄL-I-TY, *n.* Want of reality or real existence.
- UN-REÄP-ED, *a.* Not reaped; as, uncreaped wheat.
- UN-REÄSON-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not agreeable to reason. 2. Exceeding the bounds of reason; claiming or insisting on more than is fit. 3. Immoderate; exorbitant. 4. Irrational.
- UN-REÄSON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Inconsistency with reason. 2. Exorbitance; excess of demand, claim, passion and the like.
- UN-REÄSON-A-BLY, *adv.* 1. In a manner contrary to reason. 2. Excessively; immoderately; more than enough.
- UN-REÄSONED, *a.* Not reasoned. *Burke*.
- UN-REÄVE, *v. t.* 1. To unwind; to disentangle; to loose; 2. Not to rive; not to tear asunder; not to unroof; [obs.]
- UN-RE-BÄT-ED, *a.* Not blunted. *Hakewill*.
- UN-RE-BÖK'A-BLE, *a.* Not deserving rebuke; not obnoxious to censure. 1 *Tim.* vi.
- UN-RE-CEIV-ED, *a.* 1. Not received; not taken. 2. Not come into possession. 3. Not adopted; not embraced.
- UN-RECK'N-ED, *a.* Not reckoned or enumerated.
- UN-RE-CLAIM-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be reclaimed, reformed or domesticated.
- UN-RE-CLAIM-ED, *a.* 1. Not reclaimed; not brought to a

- domestic state; not tamed. 2. Not reformed; not called back from vice to virtue.
- UN-RE-COM-PENSED, *a.* Not recompensed; not rewarded.
- UN-RE-CON-CILIA-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be reconciled; that cannot be made consistent with. 2. Not reconcilable; not capable of being appeased; implacable. 3. That cannot be persuaded to lay aside enmity or opposition, and to become friendly or favorable.
- UN-RE-CON-CILED, *a.* 1. Not reconciled; not made consistent. 2. Not appeased; not having become favorable. —3. In a *theological sense*, not having laid aside opposition and enmity to God.
- UN-RE-CORDED, *a.* 1. Not recorded; not registered. 2. Not kept in remembrance by public monuments.
- UN-RE-COUNT'ED, *a.* Not recounted; not told; not related or recited. *Shak.*
- UN-RE-COVER-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be recovered; past recovery. 2. That cannot be regained.
- UN-RE-COVERED, *a.* 1. Not recovered; not recalled into possession; not regained. 2. Not restored to health.
- UN-RE-CRUIT'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be recruited. 2. Incapable of recruiting. *Milton.*
- UN-RE-CUR'ED, *a.* Not rectified; not corrected.
- UN-RE-CUR'ING, *a.* That cannot be cured. *Shak.*
- UN-RE-DEEM'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be redeemed.
- UN-RE-DEEM'ED, *a.* 1. Not redeemed; not ransomed. 2. Not paid; not recalled into the treasury or bank by payment of the value in money.
- UN-RE-DRESS'ED, *a.* 1. Not redressed; not relieved from injustice. 2. Not removed; not reformed.
- UN-RE-DCED, *a.* Not reduced; not lessened in size, quantity or amount.
- UN-RE-DCI-BLE, *a.* Not capable of reduction. *Ash.*
- UN-RE-DCI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of not being capable of reduction. *South.*
- UN-REEVE', (un-reev') *v. t.* To withdraw or take out a rope from a block, thimble, &c. See *UNREAVE*.
- UN-RE-FIN'ED, *a.* 1. Not refined; not purified; as, *unrefined sugar*. 2. Not refined or polished in manners.
- UN-RE-FORM'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not capable of being put into a new form. 2. That cannot be reformed or amended.
- UN-RE-FORM'ED, *a.* 1. Not reformed; not reclaimed from vice. 2. Not amended; not corrected. 3. Not reduced to truth and regularity; not freed from error.
- UN-RE-FRACT'ED, *a.* Not refracted, as rays of light.
- UN-RE-FRESH'ED, *a.* Not refreshed; not relieved from fatigue; not cheered.
- UN-RE-FRESH'ING, *a.* Not refreshing; not invigorating; not cooling; not relieving from depression or toil.
- UN-RE-GARDED, *a.* Not regarded; not heeded; not noticed; neglected; slighted. *Swift.*
- UN-RE-GARDFUL, *a.* Not giving attention; heedless; negligent.
- UN-RE-GENER-A-CY, *n.* State of being unregenerate.
- UN-RE-GENER-ATE, *a.* Not regenerated; not renewed in heart; remaining at enmity with God. *Stephens.*
- UN-REGIS-TERED, *a.* Not registered; not recorded.
- UN-REGU-LA-TED, *a.* Not regulated; not reduced to order.
- UN-RE-IN'ED, *a.* Not restrained by the bridle. *Milton.*
- UN-RE-JOIC'ING, *a.* Unjoyous; gloomy; sad. *Thomson.*
- UN-RE-LAT'ED, *a.* 1. Not related by blood or affinity. 2. Having no connection with.
- UN-RE-LA-TIVE, *a.* Not relative; not relating; having no relation to. *Chesterfield.*
- UN-RE-LA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Without relation to. [*L. u.*]
- UN-RE-LEN'T'ING, *a.* 1. Not relenting; having no pity; hard; cruel. 2. Not yielding to pity. 3. Not yielding to circumstances; inflexibly rigid.
- UN-RE-LIEV'A-BLE, *a.* Admitting no relief or succor. *Boyle.*
- UN-RE-LIEVED, *a.* 1. Not relieved; not eased or delivered from pain. 2. Not succored; not delivered from confinement or distress. 3. Not released from duty.
- UN-RE-MARK'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not remarkable; not worthy of particular notice. 2. Not capable of being observed.
- UN-RE-MARK'ED, *a.* Not remarked; unobserved. *Melmoth.*
- UN-RE-ME-DI-A-BLE, *a.* [See *REMEDIA-BLE*.] That cannot be cured; admitting no remedy. *Sidney.*
- UN-RE-ME-DIED, *a.* Not cured; not remedied. *Milton.*
- UN-RE-MEM-BERED, *a.* Not remembered; not retained in the mind; not recollecting. *Wotton.*
- UN-RE-MEM-BER-ING, *a.* Having no memory. *Dryden.*
- UN-RE-MEM-BRANCE, *n.* Want of remembrance.
- UN-RE-MIT'T'ED, *a.* 1. Not remitted; not forgiven. 2. Not having a temporary relaxation. 3. Not relaxed; not abated.
- UN-RE-MIT'TING, *a.* Not abating; not relaxing for a time; incessant; continued.
- UN-RE-MIT'TING-LY, *adv.* Without abatement.
- UN-RE-MOVA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be removed; fixed
- UN-RE-MOVA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being fixed and not capable of being removed. *Hall.*
- UN-RE-MOVA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of no removal. *Shak.*
- UN-RE-MOVED, *a.* 1. Not removed; not taken away. 2. Not capable of being removed. *Milton.*
- UN-RE-NEW'ED, *a.* 1. Not made anew. 2. Not regenerated; not born of the Spirit; as, a heart *unrenewed*.
- UN-RE-PAID, *a.* Not repaid; not compensated.
- UN-RE-PEAL'ED, *a.* Not repealed; not revoked or abrogated; remaining in force.
- UN-RE-PENT'ANCE, *n.* State of being impenitent. [*L. u.*]
- UN-RE-PENT'ANT, or UN-RE-PENT'ING, *a.* Not repenting; not penitent; not contrite for sin. *Dryden.*
- UN-RE-PENT'ED, *a.* Not repented of. *Hooker.*
- UN-RE-PIN'ING, *a.* Not repining; not peevishly murmuring or complaining. *Rovee.*
- UN-RE-PIN'ING-LY, *adv.* Without peevish complaints.
- UN-RE-PLEN'ISHED, *a.* Not replenished; not filled; not adequately supplied. *Boyle.*
- UN-RE-POS'ED, *a.* Not reposed.
- UN-RE-PR'ENT'ED, *a.* Not represented; having no one to act in one's stead.
- UN-RE-PRIEVA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be reprieved or respited from death.
- UN-RE-PRIEVED, *a.* Not reprieved; not respited.
- UN-RE-PROACH'ED, *a.* Not upbraided; not reproached.
- UN-RE-PROV'A-BLE, *a.* Not deserving reproof; that cannot be justly censured. *Col. i.*
- UN-RE-PROV'ED, *a.* 1. Not reproved; not censured. *Sandys.* 2. Not liable to reproof or blame. *Milton.*
- UN-RE-PUG'NANT, *a.* Not repugnant; not opposite. *Hooker.*
- UN-REPU-TA-BLE, *a.* Not reputable.
- UN-RE-QUEST'ED, *a.* Not requested; not asked. *Knolles.*
- UN-RE-QUITTA-BLE, *a.* Not to be retaliated.
- UN-RE-QUIT'TED, *a.* Not requited; not recompensed.
- UN-RE-SCUED, *a.* Not rescued; not delivered. *Pollok.*
- UN-RE-SENT'ED, *a.* Not resented; not regarded with anger.
- UN-RE-SERVE', *n.* Absence of reserve; frankness; freedom of communication. *Warton.*
- UN-RE-SERVED, *a.* 1. Not reserved; not retained when a part is granted. 2. Not limited; not withheld in part; *f. d.*; entire. 3. Open; frank; concealing or withholding nothing; free.
- UN-RE-SERVED-LY, *adv.* 1. Without limitation or reservation. 2. With open disclosure; frankly; without concealment.
- UN-RE-SERVED-NESS, *n.* Frankness; openness; freedom of communication; unlimitedness. *Pope.*
- UN-RE-SIST'ED, *a.* 1. Not resisted; not opposed. 2. Resistless; such as cannot be successfully opposed. *Pope.*
- UN-RE-SIST'I-BLE, *a.* Irresistible. *Temple.*
- UN-RE-SIST'ING, *a.* 1. Not making resistance; yielding to physical force or to persuasion. 2. Submissive; humble.
- UN-RE-SIST'ING-LY, *adv.* Without resistance.
- UN-RE-SOLV'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be solved or resolved.
- UN-RE-SOLV'ED, *a.* 1. Not resolved; not determined. *Shak.* 2. Not solved; not cleared. *Locke.*
- UN-RE-SOLV'ING, *a.* Not resolving; undetermined.
- UN-RE-SPECT'A-BLE, *a.* Not respectable. *Malone.*
- UN-RE-SPECT'ED, *a.* Not respected; not regarded with respect. *Shak.*
- UN-RE-SPECT'IVE, *a.* Inattentive; taking little notice.
- UN-RES'PIT-ED, *a.* 1. Not respited. 2. Admitting no pause or intermission. *Milton.*
- UN-RE-SPONS'I-BLE, *a.* 1. Not answerable; not liable. 2. Not able to answer; not having the property to respond.
- UN-REST', *n.* Unquietness; uneasiness. *Wotton.*
- UN-REST'ING, *a.* Not resting; continually in motion.
- UN-RE-STOR'ED, *a.* 1. Not restored; not having recovered health. 2. Not restored to a former place, to favor or to a former condition.
- UN-RE-STRAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be restrained.
- UN-RE-STRAIN'ED, *a.* 1. Not restrained; not controlled; not confined; not hindered. 2. Licentious; loose. 3. Not limited.
- UN-RE-STRAINT', *n.* Freedom from restraint.
- UN-RE-STRIC'TED, *a.* Not restricted; not limited.
- UN-RE-TRACT'ED, *a.* Not retracted; not recalled.
- UN-RE-VEAL'ED, *a.* Not revealed; not discovered.
- UN-RE-VEN'GED, *a.* 1. Not revenged. 2. Not vindicated by just punishment. *Addison.*
- UN-RE-VENGE'FUL, *a.* Not disposed to revenge.
- UN-REV'E-NUED, *a.* Not furnished with a revenue.
- UN-REV'ER-END, *a.* 1. Not reverend. 2. Disrespectful, irreverent. *Shak.*
- UN-REV'ER-ENT, *a.* Irreverent.
- UN-REV'ER-ENT-LY, *adv.* Irreverently, which see.
- UN-RE-VERSED, *a.* Not reversed; not annulled by a counter decision.
- UN-RE-VIS'ED, *a.* Not revised; not reviewed; not corrected.

UN-RE-VIV'ED, *a.* Not revived; not recalled into life.
 UN-RE-VOK'ED, *a.* Not revoked; not recalled; not annulled. *Milton.*
 UN-RE-WARDED, *a.* Not rewarded; not compensated.
 UN-RID'DLE, *v. t.* 1. To solve or explain. 2. To explain
 UN-RID'DLED, *pp.* Explained; interpreted.
 UN-RID'DLER, *n.* One who explains an enigma.
 UN-RID'DLING, *pp.* Solving; explaining.
 UN-RIDIC'LOUS, *a.* Not ridiculous.
 UN-RIFLED, *a.* Not rifled; not robbed; not stripped.
 UN-RIG', *v. t.* To strip of both standing and running rigging.
 UN-RIG'GED, *pp.* Stripped of rigging.
 UN-RIG'GING, *pp.* Stripping of rigging.
 UN-RIGHT', *a.* Not right; wrong.
 UN-RIGHT'EOUS, (un-rí'chus) *a.* [Sax. *unrihtwis*.] 1. Not righteous; not just; not conformed in heart and life to the divine law; evil; wicked 2. Unjust; contrary to law and equity.
 UN-RIGHT'EOUS-LY, (un-rí'chus-ly) *adv.* Unjustly; wickedly; sinfully. *Dryden.*
 UN-RIGHT'EOUS-NESS, (un-rí'chus-nes) *n.* Injustice; a violation of the divine law, or of the plain principles of justice and equity; wickedness.
 UN-RIGHT'FUL, *a.* Not rightful; not just. *Shak.*
 UN-RING', *v. t.* To deprive of a ring or of rings. *Hudibras.*
 UN-RIPOT'ED, *a.* Free from rioting. *May.*
 UN-RIP, *v. t.* To rip. [Improper.] *Bacon.*
 UN-RIPE, *a.* 1. Not ripe; not mature; not brought to a state of perfection. 2. Not reasonable; not yet proper. 3. Not prepared; not completed. 4. Too early; [unusual.]
 UN-RIPENED, *a.* Not ripened; not matured. *Addison.*
 UN-RIPENESS, *n.* Want of ripeness; immaturity.
 UN-RIPELED, *a.* 1. Having no rival; having no competitor. *Pope.* 2. Having no equal; peerless.
 UN-RIV'ET, *v. t.* To loose from rivets; to unfasten.
 UN-RIV'ET-ED, *pp.* Loosed from rivets; unfastened.
 UN-RIV'ET-ING, *pp.* Unfastening; loosing from rivets.
 UN-ROBE', *v. t.* To strip of a robe; to undress; to disrobe.
 UN-ROLL, *v. t.* 1. To open what is rolled or convolved. 2. To display. *Dryden.*
 UN-ROLL'ED, *pp.* Opened, as a roll; displayed.
 UN-ROLL'ING, *pp.* Opening, as a roll; displaying.
 UN-ROMAN-IZED, *a.* Not subjected to Roman arms or customs. *Whitaker.*
 UN-ROMANTIC, *a.* Not romantic; not fanciful.
 UN-ROOF', *v. t.* To strip off the roof or covering of a house.
 UN-ROOF'ED, *pp.* Stripped of the roof.
 UN-ROOF'ING, *pp.* Stripping of the roof.
 UN-ROOST'ED, *a.* Driven from the roost. *Shak.*
 UN-ROOT', *v. t.* To tear up by the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate. *Dryden.*
 UN-ROOT', *v. i.* To be torn up by the roots.
 UN-ROUGH', (un-ruff') *a.* Not rough; unbearded; smooth.
 UN-ROUND'ED, *a.* Not made round. *Dante.*
 UN-ROUT'ED, *a.* Not routed; not thrown into disorder.
 UN-ROYAL, *a.* Not royal; unprincipally. *Sidney.*
 UN-RUFFLE', *v. i.* To cease from being ruffled or agitated; to subside to smoothness. *Addison.*
 UN-RUF'FLED, *a.* 1. Calm; tranquil; not agitated. *Addison.* 2. Not disturbed; not agitated.
 UN-RULED, *a.* Not ruled; not governed; not directed by superior power or authority. *Spenser.*
 UN-ROLI-NESS, *n.* 1. Disregard of restraint; licentiousness; turbulence. 2. The disposition of a beast to break over fences and wander from an inclosure.
 UN-RO'LY, *a.* 1. Disregarding restraint; licentious; disposed to violate laws; turbulent; ungovernable. 2. Accustomed to break over fences and escape from inclosures; apt to break or leap fences.
 UN-ROMI-NATED, *a.* Not well chewed; not well digested. *Bolingbroke.*
 UN-RUM'PLE, *v. t.* To free from rumples; to spread or lay even. *Addison.*
 UN-SAD'DEN, (un-sad'n) *v. t.* To relieve from sadness.
 UN-SADDLE, *v. t.* To strip of a saddle; to take the saddle from.
 UN-SAD'DLED, *pp.* 1. Divested of the saddle. 2. *a.* Not saddled; not having a saddle on
 UN-SAFE, *a.* 1. Not safe; not free from danger; exposed to harm or destruction. *Dryden.* 2. Hazardous.
 UN-SAFELY, *adv.* Not safely; not without danger; in a state exposed to loss, harm or destruction.
 UN-SAFETY, *n.* State of being unsafe; exposure to danger. *Bacon.*
 UN-SAID, (un-sed') *a.* Not said; not spoken; not uttered.
 UN-SAIN'T, *v. t.* To deprive of saintship. *South.*
 UN-SAIN'T'ED, *pp.* Not sainted.
 UN-SAL'ABLE, *a.* Not salable; not in demand; not meeting a ready sale; as, *unsalable goods.*
 UN-SAL'T'ED, *a.* Not salted; not pickled; fresh.
 UN-SANCT'ED, *a.* Not sanctified; not greeted.
 UN-SANCTI-FIED, *a.* 1. Not sanctified; unholy. *Thoday.* 2. Not consecrated.

UN-SANCTIONED, *a.* Not sanctioned; not ratified; not approved; not authorized. *Walsh.*
 UN-SAN'DALED, *a.* Not wearing sandals.
 UN-SATED, *a.* Not sated; not satisfied or satiated.
 UN-SATIA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be satisfied.
 UN-SATISFACTORY, *a.* Not satisfied. *More.*
 UN-SAT-IS-FAC-TION, *n.* Dissatisfaction. *Brown.*
 UN-SAT-IS-FAC-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* So as not to give satisfaction.
 UN-SAT-IS-FAC-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of not being satisfactory; failure to give satisfaction.
 UN-SAT-IS-FAC-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Not giving satisfaction, not convincing the mind. 2. Not giving content.
 UN-SAT-IS-FI-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not satisfied; not having enough; not filled; not gratified to the full. 2. Not content; not pleased. 3. Not settled in opinion; not resting in confidence of the truth of any thing. 4. Not convinced or fully persuaded. 5. Not fully paid.
 UN-SAT-IS-FIED-NESS, *n.* The state of being not satisfied or content.
 UN-SAT-IS-FY-ING, *a.* Not affording full gratification of appetite or desire; not giving content; not convincing the mind.
 UN-SAT-IS-FY-ING-NESS, *n.* Incapability of gratifying to the fill. *Bp. Taylor.*
 UN-SAT'U-RATED, *a.* Not saturated; not supplied to the full.
 UN-SAV'ED, *a.* Not saved; not having eternal life. *Pollok.*
 UN-SAVOR-ILY, *adv.* So as to displease or disgust. *Milton.*
 UN-SAVOR-I-NESS, *n.* A bad taste or smell. *Johnson.*
 UN-SAVOR-Y, *a.* 1. Tasteless; having no taste. 2. Having a bad taste or smell. 3. Unpleasant; disgusting.
 UN-SAY', *v. t. & i.* pret. and pp. *unsaid.* To recant or recall what has been said; to retract; to deny something declared.
 UN-SCALY, *a.* Not scaly; having no scales. *Gay.*
 UN-SCAN'NED, *a.* Not measured; not computed. *Shak.*
 UN-SCARED, *a.* Not scared; not frightened away.
 UN-SCAR'ED, *a.* Not marked with scars or wounds.
 UN-SCAT'TERED, *a.* Not scattered; not dispersed; not thrown into confusion.
 UN-SCHOLAR-LY, *a.* Not suitable to a scholar.
 UN-SCHO-LASTIC, *a.* 1. Not bred to literature. *Locke.* 2. Not scholastic.
 UN-SCHOOL'ED, *a.* Not taught; not educated; illiterate. *Hooker.*
 UN-SCI-EN-TIFIC, *a.* Not scientific; not according to the rules or principles of science.
 UN-SCI-EN-TIF-I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules or principles of science.
 UN-SCIN'TIL-LA-TING, *a.* Not sparkling; not emitting sparks. *J. Barlow.*
 UN-SCORCHED, *a.* Not scorched; not affected by fire. *Shak.*
 UN-SCOR'RI-FIED, *a.* Not scorified; not converted into dross.
 UN-SCOUR'ED, *a.* Not scoured; not cleaned by rubbing.
 UN-SCRATCH'ED, *a.* Not scratched; not torn. *Shak.*
 UN-SCREEN'ED, *a.* Not screened; not covered; not sheltered; not protected. *Boyle.*
 UN-SCREW', *v. t.* To draw the screws from; to loose from screws; to unfasten. *Burnet.*
 UN-SCREW'ED, *pp.* Loosed from screws.
 UN-SCREWING, *pp.* Drawing the screws from.
 UN-SCRIPTU-RAL, *a.* Not agreeable to the Scriptures; not warranted by the authority of the word of God.
 UN-SCRIPTU-RAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner not according with the Scriptures.
 UN-SCRUP'U-LOUS, *a.* Not scrupulous; having no scruples.
 UN-SCRUP'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of scrupulousness.
 UN-SCRUT'ABLE. See INSCRUTABLE.
 UN-SCUTCH'EONED, *a.* Not honored with a coat of arms.
 UN-SEAL', *v. t.* To break or remove the seal of; to open what is sealed; as, to *unseal* a letter.
 UN-SEALED, *pp.* 1. Opened, as something sealed. 2. *a.* Not sealed; having no seal, or the seal broken. *Shak.*
 UN-SEALING, *pp.* Breaking the seal of; opening.
 UN-SEAM', *v. t.* To rip; to cut open. *Shak.*
 UN-SEARCHABLE, (un-serch'a-bl) *a.* That cannot be searched or explored; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious.
 UN-SEARCH'ABLE-NESS, (un-serch'a-bl-nes) *n.* The quality or state of being unsearchable, or beyond the power of man to explore.
 UN-SEARCH'ABLE-LY, (un-serch'a-bly) *adv.* In a manner so as not to be explored.
 UN-SEARCH'ED, (un-sercht') *a.* Not searched; not explored; not critically examined.
 UN-SEAS'ON-ABLE, (un-se'z'n-a-bl) *a.* 1. Not seasonable; not being in the proper season or time. 2. Not suited to the time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed.

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

3. Late; being beyond the usual time. 4. Not agreeable to the time of the year.
- UN-SEAS'ON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being unseasonable, ill-timed, or out of the usual time.
- UN-SEAS'ON-A-BLY, *adv.* Not seasonably; not in due time, or not in the usual time; not in the time best adapted to success. *Dryden.*
- UN-SEAS'ONED, (un-se'znd) *a.* 1. Not seasoned; not exhausted of the natural juices and hardened for use. 2. Not inured; not accustomed; not fitted to endure any taing by use or habit. 3. Unformed; not qualified by use or experience. 4. Not salted; not sprinkled, filled or impregnated with any thing to give relish. 5. Unseasonable; [obs.]
- UN-SEAT, *v. t.* To throw from the seat. *Cowper.*
- UN-SEATED, *pp.* 1. Thrown from the seat. 2. *a.* Not seated; having no seat or bottom. 3. Not settled with inhabitants.
- UN-SEA'WOR-THY, *a.* Not fit for a voyage; not able to sustain the violence of the sea.
- UN-SEA'WOR-THY-NESS, *n.* The state of not being seaworthy. *Kent.*
- UN-SECO'ND-ED, *a.* 1. Not seconded; not supported. 2. Not exemplified a second time; [obs.] *Brown.*
- UN-SE'CRET, *a.* Not secret; not close; not trusty. *Shak.*
- UN-SE'CRET, *v. t.* To disclose; to divulge. *Bacon.*
- UN-SE'CU-LAR-IZE, *v. t.* To detach from secular things; to alienate from the world. *Ch. Obs.*
- UN-SE-CURE, *a.* Not secure; not safe.
- UN-SE-DC'CED, *a.* Not seduced; not drawn or persuaded to deviate from the path of duty. *Milton.*
- UN-SEE'DED, *a.* Not seeded; not sown. [Local.] *N. Eng.*
- UN-SEE'ING, *a.* Wanting the power of vision; not seeing. *Shak.*
- UN-SEEM', *v. i.* Not to seem. *Shak.*
- UN-SEEM-LI-NESS, *n.* Uncomeliness; indecency; indecorum; impropriety. *Hooker.*
- UN-SEEM'LY, *a.* Not fit or becoming; uncomely; unbecoming; indecent. *Dryden.*
- UN-SEEM'LY, *adv.* Indecently; unbecomingly. *Phillips.*
- UN-SEEN, *a.* 1. Not seen; not discovered. 2. Invisible; not discoverable. 3. Unskilled; inexperienced; [obs.]
- UN-SEIZ'ED, *a.* 1. Not seized; not apprehended. 2. Not possessed; not taken into possession. *Dryden.*
- UN-SEL'DOM, *adv.* Not seldom.
- UN-SE-LECT'ED, *a.* Not selected; not separated by choice.
- UN-SE-LECT'ING, *a.* Not selecting.
- JN-SELF'ISH, *a.* Not selfish; not unduly attached to one's own interest. *Spectator.*
- UN-SENS-ED, *a.* Wanting a distinct meaning; without a certain signification. *Puller.*
- UN-SENS-I-BLE, *a.* Not sensible.
- UN-SENT', *a.* Not sent; not dispatched; not transmitted.
- UN-SEPA-RA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be parted.
- UN-SEPA-RA-TED, *a.* Not separated or parted. *Pope.*
- UN-SEPPUL-CHRED, *a.* Having no grave; unburied.
- UN-SERVED, *a.* Not served.
- UN-SERVICE-A-BLE, *a.* Not serviceable; not bringing advantage, use, profit or convenience; useless.
- UN-SERVICE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being useless; unfitness for use. *Sanderson.*
- UN-SERVICE-A-BLY, *adv.* Without use; without advantage.
- UN-SE'V, *a.* 1. Not set; not placed. *Hooker.* 2. Not sunk below the horizon.
- UN-SETTLE, *v. t.* 1. To unfix; to move or loosen from a fixed state; to unhang; to make uncertain or fluctuating. 2. To move from a place. 3. To overthrow.
- UN-SETTLE, *v. i.* To become unfixed. *Shak.*
- UN-SETTLED, *pp.* 1. Unfixed; unhinged; rendered fluctuating. 2. *a.* Not settled; not fixed; not determined. 3. Not established. 4. Not regular; unequal; changeable. 5. Not having a legal settlement in a town or parish. 6. Having no fixed place of abode. *Hooker.* 7. Not having deposited its fecal matter; turbid. 8. Having no inhabitants; not occupied by permanent inhabitants. *Belknap.*
- UN-SETTLED-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being unfixed, unsettled or undetermined. 2. Irresolution; fluctuation of mind or opinions. 3. Uncertainty. 4. Want of fixedness; fluctuation.
- UN-SETTLE-MENT, *n.* Unsettled state; irresolution.
- UN-SETTLING, *pp.* Unfixing; removing from a settled state.
- UN-SERVED, *a.* Not severed; not parted; not divided.
- UN-SEX, *v. t.* To deprive of the sex, or to make otherwise than the sex commonly is. *Shak.*
- UN-SHAOK'LE, *v. t.* To unfetter; to loose from bonds; to set free from restraint.
- UN-SHAOK'LED, *pp.* Loosed from shackles or restraint.
- UN-SHAOK'LING, *pp.* Liberating from bonds or restraint.
- UN-SHAD'ED, *a.* 1. Not shaded; not overspread with shade or darkness. 2. Not clouded; not having shades in coloring.
- UN-SHAD'OWED, *a.* Not clouded; not darkened.
- UN-SHAK'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be shaken. *Shak.*
- UN-SHAK'ED, for unshaken. *Shak.*
- UN-SHAK'EN, *a.* 1. Not shaken; not agitated; not moved firm; fixed. 2. Not moved in resolution; firm; steady. 3. Not subject to concussion.
- UN-SHAM'ED, *a.* Not shamed; not ashamed; not abashed. *Dryden.*
- UN-SHAME'FACED, *a.* Wanting modesty; impudent.
- UN-SHAME'FACED-NESS, *n.* Want of modesty; impudence. *Chalmers.*
- UN-SHAPE', *v. t.* To throw out of form or into disorder; to confound; to derange. [Little used.] *Shak.*
- UN-SHAPE'N, *a.* Misshapen; deformed; ugly. *Addison.*
- UN-SHAR'ED, *a.* Not shared; not enjoyed in common.
- UN-SHEATH', *v. t.* To draw from the sheath or scabbard.
- UN-SHEATH'E, } *bard. Shak.*
- UN-SHEATH'ED, *pp.* Drawn from the sheath.
- UN-SHEATH'ING, *pp.* Drawing from the scabbard.
- UN-SHED, *a.* Not shed; not spilt; as, blood unshed.
- UN-SHEL'TERED, *a.* Not sheltered; not screened; not defended from danger or annoyance. *Decay of Piety.*
- UN-SHIELD'ED, *a.* Not defended by a shield; not protected; exposed. *Dryden.*
- UN-SHIP', *v. t.* 1. To take out of a ship or other water craft. 2. To remove from the place where it is fixed or fitted.
- UN-SHIP'PED, *pp.* 1. Removed from a ship or from its place. 2. Destitute of a ship.
- UN-SHOCK'ED, *a.* Not shocked; not disgusted; not astonished. *Fickel.*
- UN-SHOD, *a.* Not shod; having no shoes. *Clarendon.*
- UN-SHOOK', *a.* Not shaken; not agitated. *Pope.*
- UN-SHORN', *a.* Not shorn; not sheared; not clipped.
- UN-SHOT', *a.* 1. Not hit by shot. 2. Not shot; not discharged.
- UN-SHOUT', *v. t.* To retract a shout. *Shak.*
- UN-SHOW'ERED, *a.* Not watered or sprinkled by showers.
- UN-SHRINK'ING, *a.* Not shrinking; not withdrawing from danger or toil; not recoiling.
- UN-SHRUNK', *a.* Not shrunk; not contracted.
- UN-SHUN'NA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be shunned; inevitable.
- UN-SHUN'NED, *a.* Not shunned; not avoided.
- UN-SHUT', *a.* Not shut; open; unclosed.
- UN-SIFT'ED, *a.* 1. Not sifted; not separated by a sieve. *May.* 2. Not critically examined; untried.
- UN-SIGHT'ED, *a.* Not seen; invisible. *Shak.*
- UN-SIGHT'LI-NESS, *n.* Disagreeableness to the sight; deformity; ugliness. *Wiseman.*
- UN-SIGHT'LY, *a.* Disagreeable to the eye; ugly; deformed.
- UN-SIGNAL'IZED, *a.* Not signalized or distinguished.
- UN-SIG-NIF-I-CANT, *a.* Having no meaning.
- UN-SILVERED, *a.* Not covered with quicksilver. *Ure.*
- UN-SIN-CERE, *a.* 1. Not sincere; hypocritical. 2. Not genuine; adulterated. 3. Not sound; not solid.
- UN-SIN-CER-I-TY, *n.* Insincerity; cheat.
- UN-SIN'EW, *v. t.* To deprive of strength. *Dryden.*
- UN-SIN'EWE'D, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of strength or force; weak; nerveless. *Shak.*
- UN-SIN'EW-ING, *pp.* Depriving of strength; enfeebling.
- UN-SIN'GED, *a.* Not singed; not scorched. *Brown.*
- UN-SIN'GLED, *a.* Not singled; not separated. *Dryden.*
- UN-SINK'ING, *a.* Not sinking; not failing.
- UN-SIN'NING, *a.* Committing no sin; impeccable; untainted with sin. *Rogers.*
- UN-SIZ'A-BLE, *a.* Not being of the proper size, magnitude or bulk. *Smollett.*
- UN-SIZ'ED, *a.* Not sized; as, unsized paper.
- UN-SKILL'ED, *a.* 1. Wanting skill; destitute of readiness or dexterity in performance. 2. Destitute of practical knowledge.
- UN-SKILL'FUL, *a.* Not skillful; wanting the knowledge and dexterity which are acquired by observation, use and experience.
- UN-SKILL'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without skill, knowledge or dexterity; clumsily. *Shak.*
- UN-SKILL'FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of art or knowledge; want of that readiness in action or execution, which is acquired by use, experience and observation.
- UN-SLAIN', *a.* Not slain; not killed. *Dryden.*
- UN-SLAK'ED, *a.* Not slaked; unquenched.
- UN-SLAK'ED, *a.* Not saturated with water.
- UN-SLEEP'ING, *a.* Not sleeping; ever wakeful.
- UN-SLING', *v. t.* In seamen's language, to take off the slings of a yard, a cask, &c.
- UN-SLIP'PING, *a.* Not slipping; not liable to slip.
- UN-SL'OW', *a.* Not slow.
- UN-SLUM'BER-ING, *a.* Never sleeping or slumbering; always watching or vigilant. *Thoday.*
- UN-SMIRCH'ED, *a.* Not stained; not soiled or blacked.
- UN-SMOK'ED, *a.* 1. Not smoked; not dried in smoke. 2. Not used in smoking, as a pipe. *Swift.*
- UN-SMOOTH', *a.* Not smooth; not even; rough. *Milton.*

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

- UN-SOBER, *a.* Not sober.
- UN-SOCIABLE, *a.* 1. Not suitable to society; not having the qualities which are proper for society, and which render it agreeable. 2. Not apt to converse; not free in conversation; reserved.
- UN-SOCIABLY, *adv.* 1. Not kindly. 2. With reserve.
- UN-SOCIAL, *a.* Not adapted to society; not beneficial to society. *Shenstone.*
- UN-SOCKET, *v. t.* To loose or take from a socket.
- UN-SOFT, *a.* Not soft; hard. *Chaucer.*
- UN-SOFTLY, *adv.* Not with softness. *Spenser.*
- UN-SOILED, *a.* 1. Not soiled; not stained; unpolluted. *Dryden.* 2. Not disgraced; not tainted, as character.
- UN-SOLD, *a.* Not sold; not transferred for a consideration.
- UN-SOLDIERED, *a.* Not having the qualities of a soldier.
- UN-SOLDIER-LIKE, } *a.* [See SOLDIER.] Unbecoming a
UN-SOLDIER-LY, } soldier. *Broom.*
- UN-SOLICITED, *a.* 1. Not solicited; not requested; unasked. *Halifax.* 2. Not asked for.
- UN-SOLICITOUS, *a.* Not solicitous; not anxious; not very desirous.
- UN-SOLID, *a.* 1. Not solid; not firm; not substantial. 2. Fluid. *Locke.*
- UN-SOLVABLE, *a.* That cannot be solved; inexplicable.
- UN-SOLVED, *a.* Not solved; not explained. *Watts.*
- UN-SONABLE, *a.* That cannot be sounded.
- UN-SONSRY, *a.* Unlucky; not fortunate. *Yorkshire Glossary.*
- UN-SOOTH, *for unsweet.* *Spenser.*
- UN-SO PHISTICAL, *a.* Not adulterated by mixture; not counterfeited; pure. *Locke.*
- UN-SORROWED, *a.* Not lamented; not bewailed.
- UN-SORTED, *a.* Not separated into sorts; not distributed according to kinds or classes. *Watts.*
- UN-TOUGHT, (un-sawt) *a.* 1. Not sought; not searched for. 2. Had without searching; as, *unsought* honor.
- UN-SOUL, *v. t.* To deprive of mind or understanding.
- UN-SOULLED, *a.* Without soul; without intellectual or vital principle. *Spenser.*
- UN-SOUND, *a.* 1. Not sound; defective. 2. Infirm; sickly. 3. Not orthodox; defective. 4. Not sound in character; not honest; not faithful; not to be trusted; defective; deceitful. 5. Not true; not solid; not real; not substantial. 6. Not close; not compact. 7. Not sincere; not faithful. 8. Not solid; not material. 9. Erroneous; wrong; deceitful; sophistical. 10. Not strong. 11. Not fast; not calm. 12. Not well established; defective; questionable.
- UN-SOUNDED, *a.* Not sounded; not tried with the lead.
- UN-SOUNDLY, *adv.* Not with soundness.
- UN-SOUNDNESS, *n.* 1. Defectiveness. 2. Defectiveness of faith; want of orthodoxy. 3. Corruptness; want of solidity. 4. Defectiveness. 5. Infirmity; weakness, as of body.
- UN-SOURVED, *a.* 1. Not made sour. *Bacon.* 2. Not made morose or crabbed. *Dryden.*
- UN-SOWNED, } *a.* 1. Not sown; not sowed. 2. Not scat-
UN-SOWN, } tered on land for seed. 3. Not propagated by seed scattered.
- UN-SPARED, *a.* Not spared. *Milton.*
- UN-SPARING, *a.* 1. Not parsimonious; liberal; profuse. *Milton.* 2. Not merciful or forgiving. *Milton.*
- UN-SPARINGNESS, *n.* The quality of being liberal or profuse. *Mitford.*
- UN-SPEAK, *v. t.* To recant; to retract what has been spoken. *Shak.*
- UN-SPEAKABLE, *a.* That cannot be uttered; that cannot be expressed; unutterable.
- UN-SPEAKABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that cannot be expressed; inexpressibly; unutterably.
- UN-SPECIFIED, *a.* Not specified; not particularly mentioned. *Brown.*
- UN-SPECIOUS, *a.* Not specious; not plausible.
- UN-SPECULATIVE, *a.* Not speculative or theoretical.
- UN-SPEED, *a.* Not performed; not dispatched. *Garth.*
- UN-SPENT, *a.* 1. Not spent; not used or wasted. 2. Not exhausted. 3. Not having lost its force or impulse.
- UN-SPHERE, *v. t.* To remove from its orb. *Shak.*
- UN-SPED, *a.* 1. Not searched; not explored. *Milton.* 2. Not seen; not discovered. *Tieckel.*
- UN-SPLIT, *a.* 1. Not split; not shed. 2. Not spoiled; [obs.]
- UN-SPIRIT, *v. t.* To depress in spirits; to dispirit; to dishearten. [Little used.]
- UN-SPIRITED, *pp.* Dispirited.
- UN-SPIRITU-AL, *a.* Not spiritual; carnal; worldly.
- UN-SPIRITUALIZE, *v. t.* To deprive of spirituality.
- UN-SPLIT, *a.* Not split; as, *unsplit* wood.
- UN-SPOILED, *a.* 1. Not spoiled; not corrupted; not ruined; not rendered useless. 2. Not plundered; not pillaged.
- UN-SPOTTED, *a.* 1. Not stained; free from spot. 2. Free from moral stain; untainted with guilt; unblemished; immaculate.
- UN-SPOTTEDNESS, *n.* State of being free from stain or guilt. *Feltham.*
- UN-SQUARED, *a.* 1. Not made square. 2. Not regular; not formed. *Shak.*
- UN-SQUIRE, *v. t.* To divest of the title or privilege of an esquire. *Swift.*
- UN-STABLE, *a.* [L. *instabilis.*] 1. Not stable; not fixed. 2. Not steady; inconstant; irresolute; wavering.
- UN-STABLENESS, *n.* Instability.
- UN-STANDARD, *a.* Not steady; mutable; not settled in judgment; volatile; fickle. *Shak.*
- UN-STANDARDNESS, *n.* 1. Unfixed or volatile state or disposition; mutability; fickleness; indiscretion. 2. Uncertain motion; inconstancy. *Sidney.*
- UN-STAINED, *a.* 1. Not stained; not dyed. 2. Not polluted; not tarnished; not dishonored.
- UN-STANCH'D, *a.* Not stanch'd; not stopped, as blood.
- UN-STATE, *v. t.* To deprive of dignity. *Shak.*
- UN-STATUTABLE, *a.* Contrary to statute; not warranted by statute. *Swift.*
- UN-STEADFAST, (un-sted'fast) *a.* 1. Not fixed; not standing or being firm. 2. Not firmly adhering to a purpose.
- UN-STEADFASTNESS, (un-sted'fast-ness) *n.* Want of steadfastness; instability; inconstancy. *K. James.*
- UN-STEADFULLY, (un-sted'e-ly) *adv.* 1. Without steadiness; in a wavering, vacillating manner. 2. Inconstantly; in a fickle manner. 3. Not in the same manner at different times; variously.
- UN-STEADINESS, (un-sted'e-ness) *n.* 1. Unsteadiness; inconstancy; want of firmness; irresolution; mutableness of opinion or purpose. 2. Frequent change of place; vacillation.
- UN-STEADY, (un-sted'y) *a.* 1. Not steady; not constant; irresolute. 2. Mutable; variable; changeable. 3. Not adhering constantly to any fixed plan or business.
- UN-STEEMED, *a.* Not esteemed; not soaked. *Bacon.*
- UN-STIMULATED, *a.* Not stimulated; not excited.
- UN-STIMULATING, *a.* Not exciting motion or action.
- UN-STING, *v. t.* To disarm of a sting. *South.*
- UN-STINGED, *pp.* Deprived of its sting. *Pollok.*
- UN-STINTED, *a.* Not stinted; not limited. *Skelton.*
- UN-STIRRED, *a.* Not stirred; not agitated. *Boyle.*
- UN-STITCH, *v. t.* To open by picking out stitches.
- UN-STITCHED, *a.* Not stitched.
- UN-STOOPING, *a.* Not stooping; not bending. *Shak.*
- UN-STOP, *v. t.* 1. To free from a stopple, as a bottle or cask. 2. To free from any obstruction; to open. *Boyle.*
- UN-STOPPED, *pp.* 1. Opened. 2. *a.* Not meeting any resistance. *Dryden.*
- UN-STOPPING, *pp.* Taking out a stopper; opening, freeing from obstruction.
- UN-STOR'D, *a.* 1. Not stored; not laid up in store; not warehoused. 2. Not supplied with stores.
- UN-STORMED, *a.* Not assaulted; not taken by assault.
- UN-STRAINED, *a.* 1. Not strained. 2. Easy; not forced; natural. *Hakerill.*
- UN-STRAITENED, *a.* Not straitened; not contracted.
- UN-STRATIFIED, *a.* Not stratified; not formed or being in strata or layers. *Cleveland.*
- UN-STRENGTHENED, *a.* Not strengthened; not supported; not assisted. *Hooker.*
- UN-STRING, *v. t.* 1. To relax tension; to loosen. 2. To deprive of strings. 3. To loose; to untie. 4. To take from a string.
- UN-STRUCK, *a.* Not struck; not impressed; not affected
- UN-STUDIED, *a.* 1. Not studied; not premeditated. *Dryden.* 2. Not labored; easy; natural.
- UN-STUDIOUS, *a.* Not studious; not diligent in study.
- UN-STUFFED, *a.* Not stuffed; not filled; not crowded.
- UN-SUBDUE'D, *a.* Not subdued; not brought into subjection; not conquered.
- UN-SUBJECT, *a.* Not subject; not liable; not obnoxious.
- UN-SUBJECTED, *a.* Not subjected; not subdued.
- UN-SUBMISSIVE, *a.* Not submissive; disobedient.
- UN-SUBMITTING, *a.* Not submitting; not obsequious; not readily yielding. *Thomson.*
- UN-SUBORDINATED, *a.* Not subordinated or reduced to subjection
- UN-SUBORNED, *a.* Not suborned; not procured by secret collusion. *Hume.*
- UN-SUBSIDIZED, *a.* Not engaged in another's service by receiving subsidies.
- UN-SUBSTANTIAL, *a.* 1. Not substantial; not solid. *Milton.* 2. Not real; not having substance. *Addison.*
- UN-SUCCESSFUL, *a.* Not succeeded; not followed.
- UN-SUCCESSFUL, *a.* Not successful; not producing the desired event; not fortunate. *Addison.*
- UN-SUCCESSFULLY, *adv.* Without success; without a favorable issue; unfortunately. *South.*
- UN-SUCCESSFULNESS, *n.* Want of success or favorable issue.
- UN-SUCCESSIVE, *a.* Not proceeding by a flux of parts or by regular succession. *Hale.*
- UN-SUCKED, *a.* Not having the breasts drawn. *Milton.*

UN-SUFFER-A-BLE, *a.* Not sufferable; not to be endured; intolerable.
 UN-SUFFER-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be endured.
 UN-SUFFER-ING, *a.* Not suffering; not tolerating.
 † UN-SUP-FU/CIENT, *n.* Inability to answer the end.
 † UN-SUP-FU/CIENT, *a.* Not sufficient; inadequate.
 UN-SUG/ARED, (un-shugg'ard) *a.* Not sweetened with sugar. Bacon.
 UN-SUIT'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not suitable; unfit; not adapted. 2. Unbecoming; improper.
 UN-SUIT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unfitness; incongruity.
 UN-SUIT'A-BLY, *adv.* 1. In a manner unbecoming or improper. 2. Incongruously.
 UN-SUIT'ED, *a.* Not suited; not fitted; not adapted.
 UN-SUIT'ING, *a.* Not fitting; not becoming. Shak.
 UN-SULL'IED, *a.* 1. Not sullied; not stained; not tarnished. 2. Not disgraced; free from imputation of evil.
 UN-SUNG, *a.* Not sung; not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse. Addison.
 UN-SUN NED, *a.* Not having been exposed to the sun.
 UN-SU-PER/FLU-OUS, *a.* Not more than enough.
 UN-SUP-PLANT'ED, *a.* Not supplanted; not overthrown by secret means or stratagem.
 UN-SUP-PLY'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be supplied. Chillingworth.
 UN-SUP-PLY'ED, *a.* Not supplied; not furnished with things necessary. Dryden.
 UN-SUP-POR'T'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be supported.
 UN-SUP-POR'T'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Insupportableness.
 UN-SUP-POR'T'A-BLY, *adv.* Insupportably.
 UN-SUP-POR'T'ED, *a.* 1. Not supported; not upheld; not sustained. 2. Not countenanced; not assisted.
 UN-SUP-PRESS'ED, *a.* Not suppressed; not subdued; not extinguished.
 UN-SURE, (un-shure') *a.* Not fixed; not certain.
 UN-SUR-MOUNT'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be surmounted or overcome; insuperable. Locke.
 UN-SUR-PASS'ED, *a.* Not surpassed; not exceeded.
 UN-SUS-CEPTI-BLE, *a.* Not susceptible; not capable of admitting or receiving.
 † UN-SUS-PECT, for *unsuspected*.
 UN-SUS-PECT'ED, *a.* Not suspected; not considered as likely to have done an evil act, or to have a disposition to evil.
 UN-SUS-PECT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a manner to avoid suspicion.
 UN-SUS-PECT'ING, *a.* Not imagining that any ill is designed; free from suspicion. Pope.
 UN-SUS-PIC'IOUS, *a.* 1. Having no suspicion; not indulging the imagination of evil in others. 2. Not to be suspected.
 UN-SUS-PIC'IOUS-LY, *adv.* Without suspicion.
 UN-SUS-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* Not sustainable; that cannot be maintained or supported.
 UN-SUS-TAIN'ED, *a.* Not sustained; not supported; not seconded.
 UN-SWATH'E, *v. t.* To take a swathe from; to relieve from a bandage. Addison.
 UN-SWAY'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be swayed, governed or influenced by another. [Little used.] Shak.
 UN-SWAY'ED, *a.* 1. Not swayed; not wielded, as a sceptre. 2. Not biased; not controlled or influenced.
 UN-SWAY'ED-NESS, *n.* Steadiness; state of being un-governed by another. Hales.
 UN-SWEAT, *v. t.* To recant or recall an oath. Spenser.
 † UN-SWEAT, (un-swet') *v. t.* To ease or cool after exercise.
 UN-SWEAT'ING, (un-swet'ing) *a.* Not sweating.
 UN-SWEET, *a.* Not sweet. [Little used.] Spenser.
 UN-SWEPT, *a.* Not cleaned with a broom; not swept.
 UN-SWORN, *a.* Not sworn; not bound by an oath; not having taken an oath.
 UN-SYM-METRI-CAL, *a.* Wanting symmetry or due proportion of parts.
 UN-SYS-TE-MAT'IC, } *a.* Not systematic; not having
 UN-SYS-TE-MAT'IC-AL, } regular order, distribution or
 arrangement of parts.
 UN-SYS-TEM-IZED, *a.* Not systemized; not arranged in due order; not formed into system.
 UN-TACK, *v. t.* To separate what is tacked; to disjoin; to loosen what is fast. Milton.
 UN-TAINT'ED, *a.* 1. Not rendered impure by admixture; not impregnated with foul matter. 2. Not sullied; not stained; unblemished. 3. Not rendered unsavory by putrescence. 4. Not charged with a crime; not accused.
 UN-TAINT'ED-LY, *adv.* Without spot; without blemish; without imputation of crime.
 UN-TAINT'ED-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being untainted; purity. Hall.
 UN-TAK'EN, (un-ta'kn) *a.* 1. Not taken; not seized; not apprehended. 2. Not reduced; not subdued. 3. Not swallowed.
 UN-TAM'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be tamed or domesticated; that cannot be reclaimed from a wild state. 2. Not to be subdued or reduced to control.

UN-TAMED, *a.* 1. Not reclaimed from wildness; not domesticated; not made familiar with man. 2. Not subdued; not brought under control. 3. Not softened or rendered mild by culture.
 UN-TANGLE, *v. t.* To disentangle; to loose from tangles or intricacy. Prior.
 UN-TANGLE'D, *pp.* Disentangled.
 UN-TANGLING, *pp.* Disentangling.
 UN-TARNISHED, *a.* Not soiled; not tarnished; not stained; unblemished.
 UN-TAST'ED, *a.* 1. Not tasted; not tried by the taste or tongue. 2. Not enjoyed.
 UN-TASTE/FUL, *a.* Having no taste; being without taste.
 UN-TASTE/FUL-LY, *adv.* Without taste or gracefulness; in bad taste. Br. Rev.
 UN-TAST'ING, *a.* Not tasting; not perceiving by the taste. Smith.
 UN-TAUGHT, (un-taw't) *a.* 1. Not taught; not instructed not educated; unlettered; illiterate. Dryden. 2. Unskilled; new; not having use or practice.
 UN-TAX'ED, *a.* 1. Not taxed; not charged with taxes. 2. Not accused.
 UN-TEACH, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *untaught*. To cause to forget or lose what has been taught. Brown.
 UN-TEACH'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be taught or instructed; indocile. Milton.
 UN-TEACH-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of not readily receiving instruction; indocility. Scott.
 UN-TEEM'ING, *a.* Not producing young; barren.
 † UN-TEMPER-ATE, *a.* Intemperate.
 UN-TEMP'ERED, *a.* Not tempered; not duly mixed for use; not durable or strong.
 UN-TEMP'T'ED, *a.* Not tempted; not tried by enticements or persuasions; not invited by anything alluring.
 UN-TEN'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not tenable; that cannot be held in possession. Dryden. 2. That cannot be maintained or supported; not defensible.
 UN-TENANT'A-BLE, *a.* Not fit for an occupant; not fit suitable repair or condition for a tenant.
 UN-TENANT'ED, *a.* Not occupied by a tenant; not inhabited.
 UN-TEND'ED, *a.* Not tended; not having any attendant.
 UN-TENDER, *a.* 1. Not tender; not soft. 2. Wanting sensibility or affection. Shak.
 UN-TEND'ERED, *a.* Not tendered; not offered.
 UN-TENT, *v. t.* To bring out of a tent. [Little used.] Shak.
 UN-TENT'ED, *a.* Not having a medical tent applied.
 UN-TERRI-FIED, *a.* Not terrified; not affrighted; not daunted. Milton.
 UN-TEST'ED, *a.* Not tested; not tried by a standard Adams' Lect.
 UN-THANK'ED, *a.* 1. Not thanked; not repaid with acknowledgments. 2. Not received with thankfulness.
 UN-THANK/FUL, *a.* Not thankful; ungrateful; not making acknowledgments for good received.
 UN-THANK/FUL-LY, *adv.* Without thanks; without a grateful acknowledgment of favors. Boyle.
 UN-THANK-FUL-NESS, *n.* Neglect or omission of acknowledgment for good received; want of a sense of honor or benefits; ingratitude.
 UN-THAW'ED, *a.* Not thawed; not melted or dissolved as ice or snow. Pope.
 UN-THINK, *v. t.* To dismiss a thought. Shak.
 UN-THINK'ING, *a.* 1. Not thinking; not heedful; thoughtless; inconsiderate. 2. Not indicating thought or reflection.
 UN-THINK'ING-NESS, *n.* Want of thought or reflection; habitual thoughtlessness. Halifax.
 UN-THORNY, *a.* Not thorny; free from thorns.
 UN-THOUGHT, (un-thaw't) *a.* Not supposed to be. B. Janson.
 UN-THOUGHT/FUL, (un-thaw'tful) *a.* Thoughtless; heedless.
 UN-THOUGHT'OF, *n.* Not thought of; not regarded; not heeded.
 UN-THREAD, (un-thred') *v. t.* To draw or take out a thread from. 2. To loose. Milton.
 UN-THREAD'ED, *pp.* Deprived of a thread.
 UN-THREAD'ING, *pp.* Depriving of a thread.
 UN-THREAT'ENED, (un-thret'nd) *a.* Not threatened; not menaced. K. Charles.
 UN-THRIFT, *n.* A prodigal; one who wastes his estate by extravagance. Dryden.
 UN-THRIFT'I-LY, *adv.* Without frugality. Collier.
 UN-THRIFTI-NESS, *n.* Waste of property without necessity or use; prodigality; profusion. Hayward.
 UN-THRIFTY, *a.* 1. Prodigal; lavish; profuse; spending property without necessity or use. 2. Not thriving; not gaining property. 3. Not gaining flesh. 4. Not vigorous in growth, as a plant.
 UN-THRIV'ING, *a.* Not thriving; not prospering in temporal affairs; not gaining property.
 UN-THRONE, *v. t.* To remove from a throne, or from supreme authority; to dethrone.

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

UN-TIDI-NESS, *n.* Want of tidiness or neatness.
 UN-TIDY, *a.* 1. Not tidy; not seasonable; not ready. 2. Not neatly dressed; not in good order.
 UN-TIE, *v. t.* 1. To loosen, as a knot; to disengage the parts that form a knot; as, *untie* the knot. 2. To unbind; to free from any fastening. 3. To loosen from coils or convolution. 4. To loose; to separate something attached. 5. To resolve; to unfold; to clear.
 UN-TIED, *pp.* 1. Loosed, as a knot; unbound; separated; resolved. 2. *a.* Not tied; not bound or gathered in a knot; loose. 3. Not fastened with a knot. 4. Not held by any tie or band.
 UN-TILL, *prep.* [un and till. See TILL.] 1. To; used of time. 2. To; used of objects; [obs.] Spenser. 3. Preceding a sentence or clause, to; that is, to the event mentioned, or the time of it; as, until this hour. 4. To the point or place of. 5. To the degree that.
 UN-TILE, *v. t.* To take the tiles from; to uncover by removing tiles. *Swift.*
 UN-TILLED, *a.* Not tilled; not cultivated. *Mortimer.*
 UN-TIMBERED, *a.* 1. Not furnished with timber. *Shak.* 2. Not covered with timber-trees.
 UN-TIMELY, *a.* 1. Happening before the usual time. 2. Happening before the natural time; premature.
 UN-TIMELY, *adv.* Before the natural time. *Shak.*
 UN-TINGTURED, *a.* Not tintured; not tinged.
 UN-TINGED, *a.* 1. Not tinged; not stained; not discolored. *Boyle.* 2. Not infected. *Swift.*
 UN-TIRABLE, *a.* That cannot be wearied; indefatigable; unwearied. *Shak.*
 UN-TIRED, *a.* Not tired; not exhausted by labor.
 UN-TIRING, *a.* Not becoming tired or exhausted.
 UN-TIPIED, *a.* Having no title. *Shak.*
 † UNTO, *prep.* A compound of un, [on,] and to; of no use in the language, as it expresses no more than to. It is found in writers of former times, but is entirely obsolete.
 UN-TOLD, *a.* 1. Not told; nor related; not revealed. *Dryden.* 2. No. numbered; as, money untold.
 UN-TOMB, (un-toom) *v. t.* To disinter. *Fuller.*
 UN-TOOTH-SOME, *a.* Not pleasant to the taste.
 UN-TOUCHABLE, *a.* Not to be touched. *Feltham.*
 UN-TOUCHED, (un-tucht) *a.* 1. Not touched; not reached; not hit. 2. Not moved; not affected. 3. Not meddled with.
 UN-TOWARD, *a.* 1. Froward; perverse; refractory; not easily guided or taught. 2. Awkward; ungraceful. 3. Inconvenient; troublesome; unmanageable.
 UN-TOWARD-LY, *adv.* In a froward or perverse manner; perversely; gainly. *Tillotson.*
 UN-TOWARD-LY, *a.* Awkward; perverse; froward.
 UN-TOWARD-NESS, *n.* Awkwardness; frowardness; perverseness. *Bp. Wilson.*
 UN-TRACEABLE, *a.* That cannot be traced.
 UN-TRACED, *a.* 1. Not traced; not followed. 2. Not marked by footsteps. 3. Not marked out.
 UN-TRACKED, *a.* 1. Not tracked; not marked by footsteps. 2. Not followed by the tracks.
 UN-TRACTABLE, *a.* [L. *intractabilis*.] 1. Not tractable; not yielding to discipline; stubborn; indocile; unmanageable. 2. Rough; difficult. 3. Not yielding to the heat or to the hammer, as an ore.
 UN-TRACTABLE-NESS, *n.* Refractoriness; stubbornness; unwillingness to be governed, controlled or managed.
 UN-TRADING, *a.* Not engaged in commerce.
 UN-TRAINED, *a.* 1. Not trained; not disciplined; not skillful. 2. Not educated; not instructed. 3. Irregular; ungovernable.
 UN-TRAMMELED, *a.* Not trammelled; not shackled.
 UN-TRANSFERABLE, *a.* That cannot be transferred or passed from one to another.
 UN-TRANSFERRED, *a.* Not transferred; not conveyed or assigned to another.
 UN-TRANSLATABLE, *a.* Not capable of being translated.
 UN-TRANSLATED, *a.* Not translated or rendered into another language.
 UN-TRANS-PARENT, *a.* Not transparent; not diaphanous; opaque; not permeable by light. *Boyle.*
 UN-TRANS-POSED, (un-trans-pōzd) *a.* Not transposed; having the natural order. *Rambler.*
 UN-TRAVELED, *a.* 1. Not traveled; not trodden by passengers. 2. Having never seen foreign countries.
 UN-TRAVERSED, *a.* Not traversed; not passed over.
 UN-TREAD, (un-tred) *v. t.* To tread back; to go back in the same steps. *Shak.*
 UN-TREASURED, (un-trezh'urd) *a.* Not treasured; not laid up; not reposed. *Shak.*
 UN-TREATABLE, *a.* Not treatable; not practicable.
 UN-TREMBLING, *a.* Not trembling or shaking; firm; steady. *Montgomery.*
 UN-TRIED, *a.* 1. Not tried; not attempted. 2. Not yet experienced. 3. Not having passed trial; not heard and determined in law

UN-TRIMMED, *a.* Not trimmed; not pruned not dressed; not put in order.
 † UN-TRUMPHE-ABLE, *a.* That admits no triumph.
 UN-TRUMPHEED, *a.* Not triumphed over.
 UN-TROD, *a.* Not having been trod; not passed over; not marked by the feet.
 UN-TRODDEN, *a.* Not trod; not marked by the feet.
 UN-TROLLED, *a.* Not trolled; not rolled along.
 UN-TROUBLED, (un-trub'ld) *a.* 1. Not troubled; not disturbed by care, sorrow or business; free from trouble. 2. Not agitated; not ruffled; not confused; free from passion. 3. Not agitated; not moved. 4. Not disturbed or interrupted in the natural course. 5. Not foul; not turbid; clear.
 † UN-TROUBLED-NESS, *n.* State of being free from trouble; unconcern. *Hammond.*
 UN-TRUE, *a.* 1. Not true; false; contrary to the fact. 2. Not faithful to another; not fulfilling the duties of a husband, wife, vassal, &c.; false; disloyal. 3. Inconstant, as a lover.
 UN-TRULY, *adv.* Not truly; falsely; not according to reality.
 UN-TRUSS, *v. t.* To untie or unfasten; to loose from a truss; to let out. *Dryden.*
 UN-TRUSSED, *a.* Not trussed; not tied up.
 UN-TRUSTI-NESS, *n.* Unfaithfulness in the discharge of a trust.
 UN-TRUSTY, *a.* Not trusty; not worthy of confidence; unfaithful.
 UN-TRUTH, *n.* 1. Contrariety to truth; falsehood. 2. Want of veracity. 3. Treachery; want of fidelity; [obs.] 4. False assertion.
 UN-TUCKERED, *a.* Having no tucker. *Addison.*
 UN-TONABLE, *a.* 1. Not harmonious; not musical. 2. Not capable of making music. 3. Not capable of being tuned.
 UN-TONE, *v. t.* 1. To make incapable of harmony. *Shak.* 2. To disorder. *Shak.*
 UN-TURNED, *a.* Not turned; as, he left no stone unturned.
 UN-TUTORED, *a.* Uninstructed; untaught. *Prior.*
 UN-TWINE, *v. t.* 1. To untwist. 2. To open, to disentangle. 3. To separate, as that which winds or clasps.
 UN-TWIST, *v. t.* 1. To separate and open, as threads twisted; or to turn back that which is twisted. 2. To open; to disentangle, as intricacy.
 UN-UV. See UNV.
 UN-UNIFORM, *a.* Not uniform; wanting uniformity [Little used.]
 UN-UPHELD, *a.* Not upheld; not sustained. *Priest.*
 UN-URGED, *a.* Not urged; not pressed with solicitation.
 UN-USED, *a.* 1. Not put to use; not employed. 2. That has never been used. 3. Not accustomed.
 UN-USEFUL, *a.* Useless; serving no good purpose.
 UN-USUAL, (un-yu'zhu-al) *a.* Not usual; not common; rare.
 UN-USUAL-LY, *adv.* Not commonly; not frequently; rarely.
 UN-USUAL-NESS, *n.* Uncommonness; infrequency; rareness of occurrence. *Broome.*
 UN-UTTERABLE, *a.* That cannot be uttered or expressed; ineffable; inexpressible.
 UN-VAIL, *v. t.* To remove a veil from; to uncover; to disclose to view.
 † UN-VALUABLE, *a.* Being above price; invaluable.
 UN-VALUED, *a.* 1. Not valued; not prized; neglected. 2. Inestimable; not to be valued. 3. Not estimated; not having the value set.
 UN-VANQUISHABLE, *a.* That cannot be conquered.
 UN-VANQUISHED, *a.* Not conquered; not overcome.
 UN-VARIABLE, *a.* Not variable; not changeable.
 UN-VARIED, *a.* Not varied; not altered; not diversified.
 UN-VARIEGATED, *a.* Not variegated; not diversified.
 UN-VARNISHED, *a.* 1. Not overlaid with varnish. 2. Not artificially colored or adorned; not artfully embellished; plain.
 UN-VARY-ING, *a.* Not altering; not liable to change.
 UN-VEIL. See UNVAIL.
 UN-VEILED-LY, *adv.* Plainly; without disguise. [L. *in* *ven* *er* *ation*.] *Shak.*
 UN-VENERABLE, *a.* Not venerable; not worthy of veneration. *Shak.*
 UN-VEN'TI-LATED, *a.* Not fanned by the wind; not purified by a free current of air.
 UN-VERDANT, *a.* Not verdant; not green. *Congreve*
 † UN-VERITABLE, *a.* Not true. *Broome.*
 UN-VERSED, *a.* Not skilled; not versed; unacquainted.
 UN-VEXED, *a.* Not vexed; not troubled; not disturbed or irritated. *Dryden.*
 UN-VIO-LATED, *a.* 1. Not violated; not injured. 2. Not broken; not transgressed; as, law unviolated.
 UN-VIRTUOUS, *a.* Not virtuous; destitute of virtue.
 UN-VISARD, *v. t.* To unmask. *Milton*
 UN-VISITED, *a.* Not visited; not resorted to.
 UN-VITAL, *a.* Not vital; not affecting life. *Med. Repos.*

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

- UN-VITRIATED, } *a.* Not vitiated; not corrupted. *B. Jon-*
UN-VITRIATED, } *son.*
UN-VITRIATED, *a.* Not vitrified; not converted into
glass.
UN-VOLATILIZED, *a.* Not volatilized. *Aikin.*
UN-VOTE, *v. t.* To contravene by vote a former vote; to
annul a former vote. *Burke.*
UN-VOWELED, *a.* Having no vowels. *Skinner.*
UN-VOYAGE-ABLE, *a.* Not to be navigated or passed
over on a fluid. *Milton.*
UN-VULGAR, *a.* Not common. *B. Jonson.*
UN-VULNER-ABLE, *a.* Not vulnerable.
UN-WAKENED, *a.* Not awakened; not roused from sleep
or stupidity.
UN-WALLED, *a.* Not surrounded or supported by a
wall.
UN-WARES, *adv.* Unexpectedly. [For this, *unawares* is
used.]
UN-WARILY, *adv.* Without vigilance and caution; heed-
lessly. *Digby.*
UN-WARINESS, *n.* Want of vigilance; want of caution;
carelessness; heedlessness. *Spectator.*
UN-WARLIKE, *a.* Not fit for war; not used to war; not
military. *Waller.*
UN-WARMED, *a.* 1. Not warmed. 2. Not excited.
UN-WARNED, *a.* Not cautioned; not previously admon-
ished of danger. *Locke.*
UN-WARP, *v. t.* To reduce back what is warped.
UN-WARPED, *a.* Not warped; not biased; not turned
from the true direction; impartial. *Thomson.*
UN-WARPING, *a.* Not bending; unyielding; not devia-
ting. *Dwight.*
UN-WARRANT-ABLE, *a.* Not defensible; not vindica-
ble; not justifiable; illegal; unjust; improper.
UN-WARRANT-ABLE-NESS, *n.* State of being unwar-
rantable. *Abp. Saucroft.*
UN-WARRANT-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that cannot be
justified. *Wake.*
UN-WARRANT-ED, *a.* 1. Not warranted; not authori-
zed. 2. Not ascertained; not assured or certain. 3. Not
covered to be good, sound or of a certain quality.
UN-WARY, *a.* 1. Not vigilant against danger; not cautious;
unguarded; precipitate. *Dryden.* 2. Unexpected; [obs.]
UN-WASHED, } *a.* Not washed; not cleansed by water.
UN-WASHEN, } *Matt. xv.*
UN-WASTED, *a.* 1. Not lost by extravagance or negli-
gence; not lavished away; not dissipated. 2. Not con-
sumed by time or violence. 3. Not lost by exhaustion,
evaporation or other means.
UN-WASTING, *a.* Not growing less; not decaying.
UN-WATERED, *a.* Not watered; dry. *Pope.*
UN-WAYED, *a.* Not used to travel. *Suckling.*
UN-WEAKENED, *a.* Not weakened; not enfeebled.
UN-WEALTHY, (un-welth'y) *a.* Not wealthy. *Lang-*
horne.
UN-WEAPONED, (un-wep'nd) *a.* Not furnished with
weapons or offensive arms. *Raleigh.*
UN-WEAR-ABLE, *a.* That cannot be wearied; indefat-
igable. [Little used.] *Hooker.*
UN-WEAR-ABLE, *adv.* So as not to be fatigued. *Bp.*
Hall.
UN-WEARIED, *a.* 1. Not tired; not fatigued. 2. Inde-
fatigable; continual; that does not tire or sink under fa-
tigue.
UN-WEARIED-LY, *adv.* Without tiring or sinking under
fatigue.
UN-WEARIED-NESS, *n.* State of being unwearyed.
UN-WEARY, *a.* Not weary; not tired.
UN-WEARY, *v. t.* To refresh after fatigue. *Temple.*
UN-WEAVE, *v. t.* To unfold; to undo what has been
woven. *Sandys.*
UN-WED, *a.* Unmarried. *Shak.*
UN-WEDDED, *a.* Unmarried; remaining single.
UN-WEDGE-ABLE, (un-wed'j-a-bl) *a.* Not to be split
with wedges. *Shak.*
UN-WEDDED, *a.* Not wedded; not cleared of weeds.
UN-WEPPED. See UNWEEP.
UN-WBETTING, *a.* Ignorant; unknowing.
UN-WEETING-LY, *adv.* Ignorantly. *Spenser.*
UN-WEIGHED, *a.* 1. Not weighed; not having the weight
ascertained. 2. Not deliberately considered and exam-
ined. 3. Not considerate; negligent.
UN-WEIGHING, *a.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless. *Shak.*
UN-WELCOME, *a.* Not welcome; not grateful; not pleas-
ing; not well received.
UN-WELL, *a.* Not well; indisposed; not in good health.
UN-WELL-NESS, *n.* State of being indisposed.
UN-WEPT, *a.* Not lamented; not mourned.
UN-WET, *a.* Not wet or moist. *Dryden.*
UN-WHIPPED, } *a.* Not whipped; not corrected with the
UN-WHIP, } rod. *Pope.*
UN-WHOLE, *a.* [See WHOLE.] Not sound; infirm.
UN-WHOLE/SOME, *a.* 1. Not wholesome; unfavorable to
health; insalubrious. 2. Pernicious.
- UN-WHOLE/SOME-NESS, *n.* Insalubrity; state or quality
of being injurious or noxious to health.
UN-WIELDI-LY, *adv.* Heavily; with difficulty. *Dry-*
den.
UN-WIELDI-NESS, *n.* Heaviness; difficulty of being mov-
ed. *Donne.*
UN-WIELDY, *a.* That is moved with difficulty; unman-
ageable; bulky; ponderous.
UN-WILLED, *a.* Not willed; not produced by the will
UN-WILLING, *a.* Not willing; loth; disinclined.
UN-WILLING-LY, *adv.* Not with good will; not cheer-
fully; reluctantly.
UN-WILLING-NESS, *n.* Lothness; disinclination; re-
luctance.
UN-WIND, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unwound*. 1. To wind off;
to loose or separate what is wound. 2. To disentangle.
UN-WIND, *v. t.* To admit evolution. *Mortimer.*
UN-WIPED, *a.* Not cleaned by rubbing. *Shak.*
UN-WISE, *a.* 1. Not wise; not choosing the best means
for the end; defective in wisdom. 2. Not dictated by
wisdom; not adapted to the end.
UN-WISELY, *adv.* Not wisely; not prudently.
UN-WISH, *v. t.* To wish that which is, not to be. *Shak.*
UN-WISHED, *a.* Not wished; not sought; not desired.
Pope.
UN-WIST, *a.* Not known. *Spenser.*
UN-WIT, *v. t.* To deprive of understanding. *Shak.*
UN-WITH-DRAWING, *a.* Not withdrawing; continuing
liberal. *Milton.*
UN-WITHERED, *a.* Not withered or faded.
UN-WITHER-ING, *a.* Not liable to wither or fade.
UN-WITH-STOOD, *a.* Not opposed. *Philips.*
UN-WITNESSED, *a.* Not witnessed; not attested by wit-
nesses; wanting testimony.
UN-WITTI-LY, *adv.* Without wit. *Cowley.*
UN-WITTING-LY, *adv.* Without knowledge or conscio-
ness; ignorantly.
UN-WITTY, *a.* Not witty; destitute of wit.
UN-WIVED, *a.* Having no wife. *Selden.*
UN-WOMAN, *v. t.* To deprive of the qualities of a woman
UN-WOMAN-LY, *a.* Unbecoming a woman.
UN-WONT', *a.* [a contraction of *unwonted*.] Unaccus-
tom ed; unused. *Spenser.*
UN-WONT-ED, *a.* 1. Unaccustomed; unused; not made
familiar by practice. 2. Uncommon; unusual; infre-
quent; rare.
UN-WONT-ED-NESS, *n.* Uncommonness; rareness
UN-WOOD-ED, *a.* Not wooded; not courted. *Shak.*
UN-WORKING, *a.* Living without labor. *Locke.*
UN-WORMED, *a.* Not wormed. *Beaumont.*
UN-WORN, *a.* Not worn; not impaired. *Young.*
UN-WORSHIPED, *a.* Not worshipped; not adored. *Mil-*
ton.
UN-WORSHIP-ING, *a.* Not worshipping. *Matthews.*
UN-WORTH-LY, *adv.* Not according to desert; without
due regard to merit.
UN-WORTH-INESS, *n.* Want of worth or merit.
UN-WORTHY, *a.* 1. Not deserving; followed by *of*. 2
Not deserving; wanting merit. 3. Unbecoming; vile
base. 4. Not suitable; inadequate.
UN-WOUND, *pp.* of *wind*. Wound off; untwisted.
UN-WOUNDED, *a.* 1. Not wounded; not hurt; not injur-
ed in body. 2. Not hurt; not offended.
UN-WRAP, *v. t.* To open what is wrapped or folded.
UN-WREATH, *v. t.* To untwist or untwine. *Boyle.*
UN-WRINKLE, *v. t.* To reduce wrinkles; to smooth.
UN-WRITING, *a.* Not writing; not assuming the charac-
ter of an author.
UN-WRITTEN, (un-rit'n) *a.* 1. Not written; not reduced
to writing; verbal. 2. Blank; containing no writing.
UN-WROUGHT, (un-raw't) *a.* Not labored; not manufact-
ured; not reduced to due form. *Dryden.*
UN-WRUNG, (un-rung') *a.* Not pinched. *Shak.*
UN-YIELDED, *a.* Not yielded; not conceded.
UN-YIELDING, *a.* 1. Not yielding; unbending; unpli-
ant; stiff; firm; obstinate. 2. Not giving place.
UN-YOKE, *v. t.* 1. To loose from a yoke; to free from a
yoke. *Shak.* 2. To part; to disjoin. *Shak.*
UN-YOKED, *pp.* 1. Freed from the yoke. 2. *a.* Not hav-
ing worn the yoke. 3. Licentious; unrestrained.
UN-YOKING, *pp.* Freeing from the yoke.
UN-ZONED, *a.* Not bound with a girdle. *Prior.*
UP, *adv.* [Sax. *up*, *upp*; G. *auf*; D. *Dan. op*; Sw. *up*.] 1.
Aloft; on high. 2. Out of bed. 3. Having risen from a
seat. 4. From a state of concealment or discomfiture.
5. In a state of being built. *Shak.* 6. Above the horizon.
7. To a state of excitement. 8. To a state of advance or
proficiency. 9. In a state of elevation or exaltation. 10.
In a state of climbing or ascending. 11. In a state of in-
surrection. 12. In a state of being increased or raised.
13. In a state of approaching. 14. In order. 15. From
younger to elder years.—*Up and down*. 1. From one
place to another; here and there. 2. From one state or
position to another; backwards and forwards.—*Up to, to*

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

- a degree or point adequate.—*Up with*, raise; lift.—*Up* is much used to modify the actions expressed by verbs.
- UP**, *prep.* From a lower to a higher place; as, go up the hill.
- UP-BEAR**, *v. t.*; *pret. upbore*; *pp. upborne*. 1. To raise aloft; to lift; to elevate. 2. To sustain aloft; to support in an elevated situation. 3. To support; to sustain.
- UP-BIND**, *v. t.* To bind up. *Collins*.
- UP-BLOW**, *v. t.* To blow up. *Spenser*.
- UP-BRAID**, *v. t.* [*Sax. upgebredan*; *Dan. bebrejder*.] 1. To charge with something wrong or disgraceful; to reproach; to cast in the teeth. 2. To reproach; to chide. 3. To reproach with severity. 4. To bring reproach on. 5. To treat with contempt; [*obs.*]
- UP-BRAIDED**, *pp.* Charged with something wrong or disgraceful; reproached; improved.
- UP-BRAIDER**, *n.* One who upbraids or reproves.
- UP-BRAIDING**, *ppr.* Accusing; casting in the teeth; reproaching; reproving.
- UP-BRAIDING**, *n.* 1. A charging with something wrong or disgraceful; the act of reproaching or reproving. 2. The reproaches or accusations of conscience.
- UP-BRAY**, *for upbraid*, to shame. *Spenser*.
- UP-BROUGHT**, (*up-brawt*) *a.* Brought up; educated.
- UP-CAST**, *a.* 1. Cast up; a term in bowling. 2. Thrown upwards; as, with upcast eyes. *Dryden*.
- UP-CAST**, *n.* In bowling, a cast; a throw. *Shak.*
- UP-DRAW**, *v. t.* To draw up. *Milton*.
- UP-GATHER**, *v. t.* To contract. *Spenser*.
- UP-GROW**, *v. i.* To grow up. *Milton*.
- UP-HAND**, *a.* Lifted by the hand. *Mozon*.
- UP-HEAVE**, *v. t.* To heave or lift up.
- UP-HELD**, *pret.* and *pp.* of uphold. Sustained.
- UP-HILL**, *a.* Difficult, like the act of ascending a hill.
- UP-HOARD**, *v. t.* To hoard up. *Shak.*
- UP-HOLD**, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* upheld. [*Upholden* is obsolete.] 1. To lift on high; to elevate. 2. To support; to sustain; to keep from falling or slipping. 3. To keep from declension. 4. To support in any state. 5. To continue; to maintain. 6. To keep from being lost. 7. To continue without failing. 8. To continue in being.
- UP-HOLDER**, *n.* 1. One that upholds; a supporter; a defender; a sustainer. 2. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals.
- UP-HOLSTER-ER**, *n.* [*from up and hold*.] One who furnishes houses with beds, curtains and the like. *Pope*.
- UP-HOLSTER-Y**, *n.* Furniture supplied by upholsterers.
- UPLAND**, *n.* High land; ground elevated above the meadows and intervals which lie on the banks of rivers, near the sea, or between hills; land which is generally dry.
- UPLAND**, *a.* 1. Higher in situation; being on upland. 2. Pertaining to uplands.
- UP-LANDISH**, *a.* Pertaining to uplands; dwelling on high lands or mountains. *Chapman*.
- UP-LAY**, *v. t.* To lay up; to hoard. *Donne*.
- UP-LEAD**, *v. t.* To lead upwards. *Milton*.
- UP-LED**, *pp.* Led upwards.
- UP-LIFT**, *v. t.* To raise aloft; to raise; to elevate.
- UP-LIFTED**, *pp.* Raised high; lifted; elevated.
- UP-LOCK**, *v. t.* To lock up. *Shak.*
- UP-LOOK**, *v. t.* To look up. *Shak.*
- UPMOST**, *a.* [*up and most*.] Highest; topmost. [*L. u.*]
- UP-ON**, *prep.* [*Sax. ufan, ufon, ufe*. This is probably up and on.] 1. Resting or being on the top or surface; as, being up on a hill. 2. In a state of resting or dependence. 3. Denoting resting, as a burden. 4. In the direction or part of. 5. Relating to. 6. In consideration of. 7. Near to. 8. With, or having received. 9. On the occasion of; engaged in for the execution of. 10. In; during the time of. 11. Noting security. 12. Noting approach or attack. 13. Noting exposure, or incurring some danger or loss. 14. At the time of; on occasion of. 15. By inference from, or pursuing a certain supposition. 16. Engaged in. 17. Having a particular manner. 18. Resting or standing, as on a condition. 19. Noting means of subsistence or support. 20. Noting dependence for subsistence.
- UPPER**, *a.* [*comp. from up*.] 1. Higher in place. 2. Superior in rank or dignity; as, the upper house of a legislature.—*Upper-hand*, advantage; superiority.—*Upper-works*, in a ship, the parts above water when the ship is properly balanced for a voyage.
- UPPER-MOST**, *a.* [*superl.*; *upper and most*.] 1. Highest in place. 2. Highest in power or authority. 3. Predominant; most powerful.
- UPPISH**, *a.* Proud; arrogant. [*A low word*.]
- UP-RAISE**, *v. t.* [*up and raise*.] To raise; to lift up.
- UP-REAR**, *v. t.* [*up and rear*.] To rear up; to raise. *Gay*.
- UPRIGHT**, (*up'rite*) *a.* [*up and right*.] 1. Erect; perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. 2. Erected; pricked up; shooting directly from the body. 3. Honest; just; adhering to rectitude in all social intercourse; not deviating from correct moral principles. 4. Conformable to moral rectitude.
- UPRIGHT**, *n.* 1. In architecture, a representation or draught of the front of a building; called also an elevation or orthography. 2. Something standing erect or perpendicular.
- UP-RIGHTLY**, *adv.* 1. In a direction perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; in an erect position. 2. Honestly with strict observance of rectitude.
- UP-RIGHTNESS**, *n.* 1. Perpendicular erection. 2. Honesty; integrity in principle or practice; conformity to rectitude and justice in social dealings.
- UP-RISE**, *v. i.*; *pret. uprose*; *pp. uprisen*. 1. To rise from bed or from a seat. 2. To ascend above the horizon. 3. To ascend, as a hill; [*obs.*]
- UP-RISE**, *n.* A rising; appearance above the horizon.
- UP-RISING**, *ppr.* Rising; ascending.
- UP-RISING**, *n.* The act of rising. *Ps. cxxxix.*
- UP-ROAR**, *n.* [*D. uproer*; *G. aufrahr*.] Great tumult; violent disturbance and noise; bustle and clamor.
- UP-ROAR**, *v. t.* To throw into confusion.
- UP-ROLL**, *v. t.* [*up and roll*.] To roll up. *Milton*.
- UP-ROOT**, *v. t.* To root up; to tear up by the roots.
- UP-ROUSE**, *v. t.* To rouse from sleep; to awake.
- UP-SET**, *v. t.* [*up and set*.] To overturn; to overthrow; to overset, as a carriage.
- UPSHOT**, *n.* [*up and shot*.] Final issue; conclusion; end
- UP-SIDE DOWN**. The upper part undermost.—As a phrase, this denotes in confusion. *South*.
- UP-SPRING**, *n.* [*up and spring*.] An upstart. *Shak.*
- UP-SPRING**, *v. i.* To spring up. *Sackville*.
- UP-STAND**, *v. i.* To be erected. *May*.
- UP-START**, *v. i.* To start or spring up suddenly.
- UPSTART**, *n.* 1. One that suddenly rises from low life to wealth, power or honor. 2. Something that springs up suddenly.
- UPSTART**, *a.* Suddenly raised. *Shak.*
- UP-STAY**, *v. t.* [*up and stay*.] To sustain; to support.
- UP-SWARM**, *v. t.* To raise in a swarm. *Shak.*
- UP-TAKE**, *v. t.* To take into the hand. *Spenser*.
- UP-TEAR**, *v. t.* [*up and tear*.] To tear up. *Milton*.
- UP-TRAIN**, *v. t.* To train up; to educate. *Spenser*.
- UP-TURN**, *v. t.* To turn up; to throw up. *Pope*.
- UPWARD**, *a.* Directed to a higher place.
- UPWARD**, *n.* The top. *Shak.*
- UPWARD**, *adv.* 1. Toward a higher place; opposed to downward. 2. Toward heaven and God. 3. With respect to the higher part. 4. More than, indefinitely. 5. Toward the source. *Pope*.
- UP-WHIRL**, *v. i.* [*up and whirl*.] To rise upwards in a whirl; to whirl upwards. *Milton*.
- UP-WHIRL**, *v. t.* To raise upwards in a whirling direction.
- UP-WIND**, *v. t.* [*up and wind*.] To wind up. *Spenser*.
- URAN-GLIMMER**, *n.* An ore of uranium; uran-mica; chalcite.
- URAN-ITE**, *n.* An ore or phosphate of uranium.
- URAN-ITIC**, *a.* Pertaining to uranite, or resembling it.
- URANIUM**, *n.* [*Gr. ouranos*.] A metal discovered in 1789 by Klaproth, in the mineral called *pechblend*.
- URAN-ÖCHER**, *n.* Pechblend, an ore of uranium, containing the metal in an oxidized state.
- URAN-OL-O-GY**, *n.* [*Gr. ouranos and logos*.] A discourse or treatise on the heavens. *Mitchell*.
- UR-BANE**, *a.* [*L. urbanus, from urbs, a city*.] Civil; courteous in manners; polite.
- UR-BAN-ITY**, *n.* [*Fr. urbanité*; *L. urbanitas*.] 1. Tha civility or courtesy of manners which is acquired by associating with well-bred people; politeness; polished manners. 2. Facetiousness.
- UR-BAN-IZE**, *v. t.* To render civil and courteous; to polish.
- UR'CE-O-LATE**, *a.* [*L. urceolus*.] In botany, shaped like a pitcher; swelling out like a pitcher. *Lee*.
- UR'CHIN**, *n.* [*Arm. heurenchin*; *L. erinaceus*.] 1. A name given to the hedgehog. 2. A name of slight anger given to a child.
- UR-È**, *n.* Use; practice.
- UR-È**, *n.* A substance obtained from urine. *Ure*.
- UR-È-TER**, *n.* [*Gr. ουρητηρ*.] A tube conveying the urine from the kidney to the bladder. *Quincy*.
- UR-È-THRA**, *n.* [*Gr. ουρηθρα*.] The canal by which the urine is conducted from the bladder and discharged.
- URGE**, *v. t.* [*L. urgeo*.] 1. To press; to push; to drive; to impel; to apply force to, in almost any manner. 2. To press the mind or will; to press by motives, arguments, persuasion or importunity. 3. To provoke; to exasperate. 4. To follow close; to impel. 5. To labor vehemently; to press with eagerness. 6. To press. 7. To importune; to solicit earnestly. 8. To apply forcibly.
- URGE**, *v. i.* To press forward; as, he strives to urge upward.
- URGED**, *pp.* Pressed; impelled; importuned.

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

- URGENT-CY**, *n.* 1. Pressure; importunity; earnest solicitation. 2. Pressure of necessity.
- URGENT**, *a.* 1. Pressing with importunity. *Ex. xii.* 2. Pressing with necessity; violent; vehement.
- URGENT-LY**, *adv.* With pressing importunity; violently; vehemently; forcibly.
- URGER**, *n.* One who urges; one who importunes.
- URGE-WONDER**, *n.* A sort of grain. *Mortimer.*
- URGING**, *ppr.* 1. Pressing; driving; impelling. 2. *a.* Pressing with solicitations; importunate.
- URIC**, *a.* In *chemistry*, the uric acid, called also *lithic acid*, is obtained from the urinary calculi.
- URIM**, *n.* [Heb. *אִרְמִים*.] The *Urim* and *Thummim*, among the *Israelites*, signify lights and perfections. These were a kind of ornament belonging to the habit of the high priest, in virtue of which he gave oracular answers to the people.
- URINAL**, *n.* [Fr. *urinal*; *L. urinalis*.] 1. A bottle in which urine is kept for inspection. 2. A vessel for containing urine.—3. In *chemistry*, an oblong glass vessel, used in making solutions. *Cyc.*
- URI-NARY**, *a.* [from *urine*.] Pertaining to urine.
- URI-NARY**, or **URI-NARI-UM**, *n.* In *agriculture*, a reservoir or place for the reception of urine, &c. for manure. *Cyc.*
- URI-NATIVE**, *a.* Provoking urine. *Bacon.*
- URINATOR**, *n.* [L.] A diver; one who plunges and sinks in water in search of something, as for pearls. *Ray.*
- URINE**, *n.* [L. *urina*.] An animal fluid or liquor secreted by the kidneys; whence it is conveyed into the bladder by the ureters, and through the urethra discharged.
- URINE**, *v. i.* To discharge urine. *Bacon.*
- URI-NOUS**, *a.* Pertaining to urine, or partaking of its qualities. *Arbutnot.*
- URN**, *n.* [L. *urna*.] 1. A kind of vase, of a roundish form, largest in the middle, used as an ornament. 2. A vessel for water. 3. A vessel in which the ashes of the dead were formerly kept. 4. A Roman measure for liquids, containing about three gallons and a half, wine measure.
- URN**, *v. t.* To inclose in an urn. *Maj.*
- UROSOPY**, *n.* [Gr. *ουρον* and *σκαπω*.] Inspection of urine. *Brown.*
- URRY**, *n.* A sort of blue or black clay, lying near a vein of coal. *Mortimer.*
- URSA**, *n.* [L.] The Bear, a constellation, the greater and lesser bear, near the north pole.
- URSI-FORM**, *a.* [L. *ursa*, bear, and *form*.] In the shape of a bear.
- URSINE**, *a.* [L. *ursinus*.] Pertaining to or resembling a bear.
- URSU-LINE**, *a.* Denoting an order of nuns who observe the rule of St. Austin; so called from their institutess, St. Ursula. *Cyc.*
- URUS**, or **URE**, *n.* [L. *urus*.] The wild bull.
- US**, *pron.* objective case of *we*.
- USABLE**, *a.* That may be used.
- USAGE**, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Treatment; an action or series of actions performed by one person towards another, or which directly affect him. 2. Use, or long-continued use; custom; practice. 3. Manners; behavior; [obs.]
- † **USA-GER**, *n.* [Fr.] One who has the use of any thing in trust for another. *Daniel.*
- USANCE**, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Use; proper employment. 2. Usury; interest paid for money.—3. In *commerce*, a determined time fixed for the payment of bills of exchange, reckoned either from the day of their date, or the day of their acceptance.
- USE**, *n.* [L. *usus*; *It. uso*; *Fr. us*, plu.] 1. The act of handling or employing in any manner, and for any purpose, but especially for a profitable purpose. 2. Employment; application of any thing to a purpose, good or bad. 3. Usefulness; utility; advantage; production of benefit. 4. Need of employment, or occasion to employ. 5. Power of receiving advantage; [unusual.] 6. Continued practice or employment. 7. Custom; common occurrence; [unusual.] 8. Interest; the premium paid for the possession and employment of borrowed money. *South*.—9. In *law*, the benefit or profit of lands and tenements.—*In use*. 1. In employment. 2. In customary practice or observance.
- USE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *user*; *It. usare*; *Sp. usar*; *L. utor, usus*.] 1. To employ; to handle, hold, occupy or move for some purpose. 2. To waste, consume or exhaust by employment. 3. To accustom; to habituate; to render familiar by practice. 4. To treat. 5. To practice customarily.—*To use one's self*, to behave; [obs.] *Shak.*
- USE**, *v. i.* 1. To be accustomed; to practice customarily. 2. To be wont. 3. To frequent; to inhabit.
- USED**, *pp.* Employed; occupied; treated.
- USEFUL**, *a.* Producing or having power to produce good; beneficial; profitable; helpful towards advancing any purpose.
- USEFULLY**, *adv.* In such a manner as to produce or advance some end.
- USEFULNESS**, *n.* Conductiveness to some end, properly to some valuable end.
- USELESS**, *a.* Having no use; unserviceable; producing no good end; answering no valuable purpose; not advancing the end proposed. *Gay.*
- USELESS-LY**, *adv.* In a useless manner; without profit or advantage. *Locke.*
- USELESSNESS**, *n.* Unserviceableness; unfitness for any valuable purpose, or for the purpose intended.
- USER**, *n.* One who uses, treats or occupies.
- USHER**, *n.* [Fr. *huissier*; *It. uscio*.] 1. An officer whose business is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank. 2. An under-teacher or assistant to the preceptor of a school.
- USHER**, *v. t.* To introduce, as a forerunner or harbinger to forerun. *Milton.*
- USHERED**, *pp.* Introduced.
- USHER-ING**, *ppr.* Introducing, as a forerunner.
- * **USQUE-BAUGH**, *n.* [Fr. *usque*, water, and *baugh*, life. A compound distilled spirit. From this word, by corruption, we have *whiskey*.
- USTION**, *n.* [Fr. *ustion*; *L. ustio*.] The act of burning the state of being burnt.
- USTORIOUS**, *a.* Having the quality of burning.
- USTULATION**, *n.* [L. *ustulatus*.] 1. The act of burning or searing.—2. In *metallurgy*, *ustulation* is the operation of expelling one substance from another by heat.—3. In *pharmacy*, the roasting or drying of moist substances so as to prepare them for pulverizing.
- USU-AL**, (*yū'zhu-al*) *a.* [Fr. *usuel*; from *use*.] Customary; common; frequent; such as occurs in ordinary practice, or in the ordinary course of events.
- USU-AL-LY**, (*yū'zhu-al-ly*) *adv.* Commonly; customarily; ordinarily.
- USU-ALNESS**, (*yū'zhu-al-nes*) *n.* Commonness; frequency.
- USU-CAPTION**, *n.* [L. *usus* and *capio*.] In the *civil law* the same as *prescription* in the common law; the acquisition of the title or right to property by the uninterrupted and undisputed possession of it for a certain term prescribed by law.
- USU-FRUCT**, *n.* [L. *usus* and *fructus*.] The temporary use and enjoyment of lands or tenements.
- USU-FRUCTU-ARY**, *n.* A person who has the use and enjoyment of property for a time, without having the title or property. *Johnson.*
- USURE**, *v. i.* To practice usury. *Shak.*
- USURER**, (*yū'zhu-rer*) *n.* 1. Formerly, a person who lent money and took interest for it.—2. In *present usage*, one who lends money at a rate of interest beyond the rate established by law.
- USURI-OUS**, *a.* 1. Practicing usury; taking exorbitant interest for the use of money. 2. Partaking of usury; containing usury.
- USURI-OUS-LY**, *adv.* In a usurious manner.
- USURI-OUSNESS**, *n.* The state or quality of being usurious.
- USURP**, *v. t.* [Fr. *usurper*; *L. usurpo*.] To seize and hold in possession by force or without right.
- USURPATION**, *n.* The act of seizing or occupying and enjoying the property of another without right.
- USURPED**, (*yū-zurpt*) *pp.* Seized or occupied and enjoyed by violence, or without right.
- USURPER**, *n.* One who seizes or occupies the property of another without right. *Dryden.*
- USURPING**, *ppr.* Seizing or occupying the power or property of another without right. *Pope.*
- USURPING-LY**, *adv.* By usurpation; without just right or claim. *Shak.*
- USURY**, (*yū'zhu-ry*) *n.* [Fr. *usure*; *L. usura*.] 1. Formerly, interest; or a premium paid or stipulated to be paid for the use of money.—2. In *present usage*, illegal interest; a premium or compensation paid, or stipulated to be paid, for the use of money borrowed, beyond the rate of interest established by law. 3. The practice of taking interest; [obs.]
- UTAS**. See *Uris*
- * **UTENSIL**, *n.* [Fr. *utensile*.] An instrument; that which is used; particularly, an instrument or vessel used in a kitchen, or in domestic and farming business.
- UTERINE**, *a.* [Fr. *uterin*; *L. uterinus*.] Pertaining to the womb.—*Uterine* brother or sister is one born of the same mother, but by a different father.
- UTERO-GESTATION**, *n.* Gestation in the womb from conception to birth. *Pritchard.*
- UTERUS**, *n.* [L.] The womb.
- UTILITY**, *n.* [Fr. *utilité*; *L. utilitas*.] Usefulness; production of good; profitableness to some valuable end.
- UTILIZE**, *v. t.* [It. *utilizzare*; *Sp. utilizar*.] To gain; to acquire. [Rare.] *Journ. of Science.*
- † **UTIS**, *n.* Bustle; stir. *Shak.*
- UTMOST**, *a.* [Sax. *utmast*, *utmost*.] 1. Extreme; being

at the furthest point or extremity. 2. Being in the greatest or highest degree
UTTMOST, *n.* The most that can be; the greatest power, degree or effort. *Shak.*
U-T-O-PI-AN, *a.* [from More's *Utopia.*] Ideal; chimerical; fanciful; not well founded.
UTRI-CLE, *n.* [*L. utriculus.*] 1. A little bag or bladder; a little cell; a reservoir in plants to receive the sap. 2. A capsule of one cell, and containing a solitary seed.
U-TRICU-LAR, *a.* Containing utricles; furnished with glandular vessels like small bags; as plants. *Lee.*
UTTER, *a.* [*Sax.*; that is, *outer.*] 1. Situated on the outside, or remote from the centre. 2. Placed or being beyond any compass; out of any place. 3. Extreme; excessive; utmost. 4. Complete; total; final. 5. Peremptory; absolute. 6. Perfect; mere; quite.
UTTER, *v. t.* 1. To speak; to pronounce; to express. 2. To disclose; to discover; to divulge; to publish.—3. In the *law* style, to sell; to vend. 4. To put or send into circulation; to put off, as currency, or cause to pass in commerce.
UTTER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be uttered, pronounced or expressed.
UTTER-ANCE, *n.* 1. The act of uttering words; pronunciation; manner of speaking. 2. Emission from the mouth; vocal expression. 3 [Fr. *outrance.*] Extremity; furthest part; [*obs.*]

UTTERED, *pp.* Spoken; pronounced; disclosed; published; put into circulation.
UTTER-ER, *n.* 1. One who utters; one who pronounces. 2. One who divulges or discloses. 3. One who puts into circulation. 4. A seller; a vender.
UTTER-ING, *ppr.* Pronouncing; disclosing; putting into circulation; selling.
UTTER-LY, *adv.* To the full extent; fully; perfectly totally.
UTTER-MOST, *a.* [*utter* and *most.*] Extreme; being in the furthest, greatest or highest degree.
UTTER-MOST, *n.* The greatest.—*To the uttermost*, in the most extensive degree; fully.
UT-L-LE, *n.* Something useful, as opposed to something ornamental.
† UT-ILE, *a.* Profitable; useful.
UVE-OUS, *a.* [*L. uva.*] Resembling a grape. *Ray.*
UVU-LA, *n.* [*L.*] A soft, round, spongy body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils, over the glottis.
UX-OR-I-OUS, *a.* [*L. uxorius.*] Submissively fond of a wife. *Bacon.*
UX-OR-I-OUS-LY, *adv.* With fond or servile submission to a wife. *Dryden.*
UX-OR-I-OUS-NESS, *n.* Connubial dotage; foolish fondness for a wife. *More.*

V.

V is the twenty-second letter of the English Alphabet, and a labial articulation, formed by the junction of the upper teeth with the lower lip, as in pronouncing *av, ev, oo, vain.* It is not a close articulation, but one that admits of some sound. It is nearly allied to *f*, being formed by the same organs; but *v* is vocal, and *f* is aspirate, and this constitutes the principal difference between them. *V* and *v* were formerly the same letter, derived, no doubt, from the oriental *vau* or *vauv*; but they have now as distinct uses as any two letters in the alphabet, and are therefore to be considered as different letters. *V* has one sound only, as in *very, vote, lavish.*
 As a numeral, *V* stands for 5. With a dash over it, in old books, *V̄*, it stands for 5000.
VACAN-CY, *n.* [*L. vacans*; Fr. *vacance*; It. *vacanza*; Sp. *vacancia.*] 1. Empty space; vacancy. 2. Chasm; void space between bodies or objects. 3. The state of being destitute of an incumbent; want of the regular officer to officiate in a place. 4. Time of leisure; freedom from employment; intermission of business. 5. Listlessness; emptiness of thought. 6. A place or office not occupied, or destitute of a person to fill it; as, a *vacancy* in a school.
VACANT, *a.* [Fr.; from *L. vacans.*] 1. Empty; not filled; void of every substance except air. 2. Empty; exhausted of air. 3. Free; unencumbered; unengaged with business or care. 4. Not filled or occupied with an incumbent or possessor. 5. Being unoccupied with business. 6. Empty of thought; thoughtless; not occupied with study or reflection. 7. Indicating want of thought.—8. In *law*, abandoned; having no heir.
VACATE, *v. t.* 1. To annul; to make void; to make of no authority or validity. 2. To make vacant; to quit possession and leave destitute. 3. To defeat; to put an end to; [*unusual.*]
VAC-A-TED, *pp.* Annulled; made void; made vacant.
VAC-A-TING, *ppr.* Making void; making vacant.
VAC-A-TION, *n.* [Fr.; *L. vacatio.*] 1. The act of making void, vacant, or of no validity. 2. Intermission of judicial proceedings; the space of time between the end of one term and the beginning of the next; non-term. 3. The intermission of the regular studies and exercises of a college or other seminary, when the students have a recess. 4. Intermission of a stated employment. 5. The time when a see or other spiritual dignity is vacant. 6. Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity; [*little used.*]
VAC-CA-RY, *n.* [*L. vacca.*] An old word signifying a cow-house, dairy-house, or a cow-pasture. *Bailey.*
VACIL-LAN-CY, *n.* [*L. vacillans.*] A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy. *More.*
VACIL-LANT, *a.* Wavering; fluctuating; unsteady.
VACIL-LATE, *v. i.* [*L. vacillo.*] 1. To waver; to move one way and the other; to reel or stagger. 2. To fluctuate in mind or opinion; to waver; to be unsteady or inconstant.
VACIL-LA-TING, *ppr.* 1. Wavering; reeling; fluctuating. 2. *a.* Unsteady; inclined to fluctuate.
VACIL-LA-TION, *n.* [Fr.; *L. vacillatio.*] 1. A wavering; a moving one way and the other; a reeling or staggering.

2. Fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness; change from one object to another.
VAC-CIN-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. vacca*, a cow.] To inoculate with the cow-pox, or a virus originally taken from cows, called *vaccine* matter.
VAC-CIN-A-TED, *pp.* Inoculated with the cow-pox.
VAC-CIN-A-TING, *ppr.* Inoculating with the cow-pox.
VAC-CIN-A-TION, *n.* The act, art or practice of inoculating persons with the cow-pox.
VAC-CINE, *a.* [*L. vaccinus.*] Pertaining to cows; originating with or derived from cows.
† VAC-U-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. vacuo.*] To make void. *Secular Priest* exposed.
VAC-U-A-TION, *n.* [*L. vacuo.*] The act of emptying [*Little used.*]
VAC-U-IST, *n.* [from *vacuum.*] One who holds to the doctrine of a vacuum in nature, opposed to a *plenist.*
VAC-U-I-TY, *n.* [*L. vacuitas.*] 1. Emptiness; a state of being unfilled. 2. Space unfilled or unoccupied, or occupied with an invisible fluid only. 3. Emptiness; void. 4. Inanity; emptiness; want of reality. 5. Vacuum, which see.
VAC-U-OUS, *a.* Empty; unfilled; void. *Milton.*
VAC-U-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being empty.
VAC-U-UM, *n.* [*L.*] Space empty or devoid of all matter or body.
† VADE, *v. i.* [*L. vado.*] To vanish; to pass away. *Wotton.*
VAD-DE-ME-CUM, *n.* [*L.* go with me.] A book or other thing that a person carries with him as a constant companion; a manual.
VAG-A-BOND, *a.* [*L. vagabundus.*] 1. Wandering; moving from place to place without any settled habitation. 2. Wandering; floating about without any certain direction; driven to and fro.
VAG-A-BOND, *n.* A vagrant; one who wanders from town to town or place to place, having no certain dwelling, or not abiding in it.
VAG-A-BOND-RY, *n.* A state of wandering in idleness.
VAG-AR-Y, *n.* [*L. vagus.*] A wandering of the thoughts, a wild freak; a whim; a whimsical purpose.
† VAG-AR-Y, *v. i.* [Old Fr. *vaguer.*] To wander; to gad; to range; to roam; to remove often from place to place. *Cotgrave.*
† VAG-I-ENT, *a.* [*L. vagiens.*] Crying like a child. *More.*
VAG-I-NAL, *a.* [*L. vagina.*] Pertaining to a sheath, or resembling a sheath.
VAG-I-NANT, *a.* [*L. vagina.*] In botany, sheathing.
VAG-I-NA-TED, *a.* In botany, sheathed; invested by the tubular base of the leaf, as a stem. *Martyn.*
VAG-I-NO-PEN-NOUS, *a.* [*L. vagina* and *penna.*] Having the wings covered with a hard case or sheath, as insects.
VAG-IOUS, *a.* [*L. vagus*; Fr. *vague.*] Wandering; unsettled. [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe.*
VAG-RAN-CY, *n.* [from *vagrant.*] A state of wandering without a settled home.
VAGRANT, *a.* [*L. vagor.*] 1. Wandering from place to place without any settled habitation. 2. Wandering; unsettled; moving without any certain direction.

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

- VAGRANT**, *n.* [Norm. *vagarant*.] An idle wanderer; a vagabond; one who strolls from place to place; a sturdy beggar; one who has no settled habitation, or who does not abide in it.
- VAGUE**, (*vag*) *a.* [Fr.; *L. vagus*.] 1. Wandering; vagrant; vagabond; [*obs.*] 2. Unsettled; unfixed, undetermined; indefinite. 3. Proceeding from no known authority; flying; uncertain.
- VAIL**, *n.* [Fr. *voile*; It. *velo*; *L. velum*.] 1. Any kind of cloth which is used for intercepting the view and hiding something. 2. A piece of thin cloth or silk stuff, used by females to hide their faces. 3. A cover; that which conceals.—4. In *botany*, the membranous covering of the germen in the *musci* and *hepatica*; the calypter. 5. *Vails*, money given to servants. *Dryden*.
- VAIL**, *v. t.* [*L. velo*.] To cover, to hide from the sight.
- † **VAIL**, *v. t.* [Fr. *avaler*.] 1. To let fall. *Carew*. 2. To let fall; to lower. 3. To let fall; to sink. *Shak*.
- † **VAIL**, *v. i.* To yield or recede; to give place; to show respect by yielding. *South*.
- VAILED**, *pp.* Covered; concealed.
- † **VAILER**, *n.* One who yields from respect. *Overbury*.
- VAILING**, *ppr.* Covering; hiding from the sight.
- VAIN**, *a.* [Fr. *vain*; It. *vano*; *L. vanus*.] 1. Empty; worthless; having no substance, value or importance. 2. Fruitless; ineffectual. 3. Proud of petty things, or of trifling attainments; elated with a high opinion of one's own accomplishments, or with things more showy than valuable; conceited. 4. Empty; unreal. 5. Showy; ostentatious. 6. Light; inconstant; worthless. *Prov.* xii. 7. Empty; unsatisfied. 8. False; deceitful; not genuine; spurious. *James* i. 9. Not effectual; having no efficacy.—In *vain*, to no purpose; without effect; ineffectual.—To take the name of God in vain, to use the name of God with levity or profaneness.
- VAIN-GLORIOUS**, *a.* [*vain* and *glorious*.] 1. Vain to excess of one's own achievements; elated beyond due measure; boastful. 2. Boastful; proceeding from vanity.
- VAIN-GLORIOUS-LY**, *adv.* With empty pride. *Milton*.
- VAIN-GLORY**, *n.* [*vain* and *glory*.] Exclusive vanity excited by one's own performances; empty pride; undue elation of mind.
- VAINLY**, *adv.* 1. Without effect; to no purpose; ineffectually; in vain. 2. Boastingly; with vaunting; proudly; arrogantly. 3. Idly; foolishly.
- VAINNESS**, *n.* 1. The state of being vain; inefficacy; ineffectualness. 2. Empty pride; vanity.
- VAIR**, *n.* In *heraldry*, a kind of fur or doubling, consisting of divers little pieces, argent and azure, resembling a bell-glass.
- VAIR**, *v. a.* In *heraldry*, charged with vair; variegated **VAIRY**, } with argent and azure colors, when the term is *vairy proper*; and with other colors, when it is *vair* or *vairy compo. ed.* *Todd*.
- VAIVODE**, *n.* [Slav.] A prince of the Dacian provinces; sometimes written *vaiivode*, for this is the pronunciation.
- VALANCE**, *n.* [qu. Fr. *avalant*, falling; Norm. *valaunt*.] The fringes of drapery hanging round the tester and head of a bed. *Swift*.
- VALANCE**, *v. t.* To decorate with hanging fringes.
- VALE**, *n.* [Fr. *val*; It. *valle*; *L. vallis*.] 1. A tract of low ground or of land between hills; a valley. [*Vale* is used in poetry, and *valley* in prose.] 2. A little trough or canal. 3. *Vales*, [*avails*], money given to servants; [*not used in America*].
- VAL-É-DICTION**, *n.* [*L. valédico*.] A farewell; a bidding farewell.
- VAL-É-DICTION-ARY**, *a.* Bidding farewell.
- VAL-É-DICTION-ARY**, *n.* An oration or address spoken at commencement, in *American colleges*, by a member of the class which receive the degree of bachelor of arts, and take their leave of college and of each other.
- VAL-É-TINE**, *n.* 1. A sweetheart or choice made on Valentine's day. 2. A letter sent by one young person to another on Valentine's day.
- VALERIAN**, *n.* A plant of the genus *valeriana*.
- * **VALET**, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A waiting-servant; a servant who attends on a gentleman's person.—3. In the *manège*, a kind of goad or stick armed with a point of iron. *Cyc*.
- VAL-E-TU-DI-NARI-AN**, or **VAL-E-TU-DI-NARY**, *a.* [*L. valēdnarius*.] Sickly; weak; infirm; seeking to recover health.
- VAL-E-TU-DI-NARI-AN**, } *n.* A person of a weak, infirm
VAL-E-TU-DI-NARY, } or sickly constitution; one
who is seeking to recover health.
- † **VALENT**, (*val*) *n.* Bravery; valor. *Spenser*.
- VALENT**, (*valliant*) *a.* [F. *valliant*.] 1. Primarily, strong; vigorous in body. 2. Brave; courageous; intrepid in danger; heroic. 3. Performed with valor; bravely conducted; heroic.
- VALENT-LY**, *adv.* 1. Stoutly; vigorously; with personal strength. 2. Courageously; bravely; heroically.
- VALENT-NESS**, *n.* 1. Stoutness; strength.—2. Most generally, valor; bravery; intrepidity in danger.
- VALID**, *a.* [Fr. *valide*; *L. validus*.] 1. Having sufficient strength or force; founded in truth; sound; just; good; that can be supported; not weak or defective. 2. Having legal strength or force; efficacious; executed with the proper formalities; that cannot be rightfully overthrown or set aside; supportable by law or right. 3. Strong; powerful; [*obs.*]
- VALIDITY**, *n.* [Fr. *validité*.] 1. Strength or force to convince; justness; soundness. 2. Legal strength or force; that quality of a thing which renders it supportable in law or equity. 3. Value; [*not in use.*] *Shak*.
- VALID-LY**, *adv.* In a valid manner; in such a manner or degree as to make firm or to convince.
- VALID-NESS**, *n.* Validity, which see.
- VAL-ISE**, *n.* [Fr.] A horseman's case or portmanteau.
- VAL-LAN'CY**, *n.* [from *valance*.] A large wig that shades the face. *Dryden*.
- VAL-LATION**, *n.* [*L. vallatus*.] An entrenchment. *War-ton*.
- VALLEY**, *n.*; *plu.* **VALLEYS**. [Fr. *vallée*; *L. vallis*.] 1. A hollow or low tract of land between hills or mountains. 2. A low, extended plain, usually alluvial, penetrated or washed by a river.—3. In *building*, a gutter over the sleepers in the roof of a building.
- VAL'UM**, *n.* [*L.*] A trench or wall. *War-ton*.
- VAL'OR**, *n.* [*L. valor*; Fr. *vaieur*.] Strength of mind in regard to danger; that quality which enables a man to encounter danger with firmness; personal bravery; courage; intrepidity; prowess.
- AD VAL-OREM**, in *commerce*, according to the value; as, an *ad valorem* duty.
- VAL'OR-OUS**, *a.* Brave; courageous; stout; intrepid.
- VAL'OR-OUS-LY**, *adv.* In a brave manner; heroically.
- VAL'U-A-BLE**, *a.* [Fr. *valable*.] 1. Having value or worth, having some good qualities which are useful and esteemed; precious. 2. Worthy; estimable; deserving esteem.
- VAL'U-A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* Preciousness; worth. *Johnson*.
- VAL'U-A'TION**, *n.* [from *value*.] 1. The act of estimating the value or worth; the act of setting a price. 2. Appraisal. 3. Value set upon a thing; estimated worth.
- * **VAL'U-A'TOR**, *n.* One who sets a value; an appraiser.
- VALUE**, (*valu*) *n.* [Fr. *valoir*, *valu*; It. *valore*; Sp. *valor*.] 1. Worth; that property or those properties of a thing which render it useful or estimable; or the degree of that property or of such properties. 2. Price; the rate of worth set upon a commodity, or the amount for which a thing is sold. 3. Worth. 4. High rate. 5. Importance; efficacy in producing effects. 6. Import; precise signification.
- VALUE**, (*valu*) *v. t.* 1. To estimate the worth of; to rate at a certain price; to appraise. 2. To rate at a high price to have in high esteem. 3. To esteem; to hold in respect and estimation. 4. To take account of. 5. To reckon or estimate with respect to number or power. 6. To consider with respect to importance. 7. To raise to estimation; [*obs.*] 8. To be worth; [*obs.*]
- VAL'UED**, *pp.* Estimated at a certain rate; appraised; esteemed.
- VALUE-LESS**, *a.* Being of no value; having no worth.
- VAL'U-ER**, *n.* One who values; an appraiser; one who holds in esteem.
- VAL'U-ING**, *ppr.* Setting a price on; estimating the worth of; esteeming.
- VAL'VATE**, *a.* Having or resembling a valve.
- VALVE**, (*valv*) *n.* [*L. valva*.] 1. A folding door. 2. A lid or cover so formed as to open a communication in one direction, and close it in the other.—3. In *anatomy*, a membranous partition within the cavity of a vessel, which opens to allow the passage of a fluid in one direction, and shuts to prevent its regurgitation.—4. In *botany*, the outer coat, shell or covering of a capsule or other pericarp. 5. One of the pieces or divisions in bivalve and multivalve shells.
- VALVED**, *a.* Having valves; composed of valves.
- VALV'LET**, or **VALV'ULE**, *n.* A little valve; one of the pieces which compose the outer covering of a pericarp.
- VALV'U-LAR**, *a.* Containing valves. *Med. Dict.*
- VAMP**, *n.* [W. *gavam*.] The upper-leather of a shoe.
- VAMP**, *v. t.* To piece an old thing with a new part; to repair. *Swift*.
- VAMPED**, *pp.* Pieced; repaired.
- VAMPER**, *n.* One who pieces an old thing with something new.
- VAMPING**, *ppr.* Piecing with something new.
- VAMP'IRE**, *n.* [G. *vampyr*.] 1. In *mythology*, an imaginary demon, which was fabled to suck the blood of persons during the night.—2. In *zoology*, a species of large bat, the *Vespertilio vampyrus* of Linne, called also the *ternats bat*.
- VAN**, *n.* [Fr. *avant*, *avancer*.] 1. The front of an army; or the front line or foremost division of a fleet, either in sailing or in battle.—2. Among *farmers*, a faw for winnowing grain; [this, in *New England*, is always pro

nounced fan, which see.—3. In mining, the cleansing of ore or tin stuff by means of a shovel. 4. A wing with which the air is beaten.

VAN, *v. t.* [Fr. *vanner*.] To fan. See FAN.

VAN-COURIERS, *n.* [Fr. *avant-couriers*.] In armies, light-armed soldiers sent before armies to beat the road upon the approach of an enemy; precursors. *Cyc.*

VANDAL, *n.* [It signifies a wanderer.] A ferocious, cruel person.

VANDALIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Vandals; ferocious; rude; barbarous.

VANDALISM, *n.* Ferocious cruelty; indiscriminate destruction of lives and property. *Ramsay*.

VAN-DYKE, *n.* A small round handkerchief with a collar for the neck, worn by females.

VANE, *n.* [D. *vaan*.] A plate placed on a spindle, at the top of a spire, for the purpose of showing by its turning and direction, which way the wind blows.

VAN-POSS, *n.* A ditch on the outside of the counterscarp.

VANG, *n.* 1. The *vangs* of a ship are a sort of braces to steady the mizen-gaff. 2. The thin membranous part or web of a feather.

VAN-GUARD, *n.* [*van* and *guard*.] The troops who march in front of an army; the first line.

VAN-NIL/LA, *n.* A genus of plants. *Cyc.*

VANISH, *v. i.* [L. *vanesco*; Fr. *evanouir*.] 1. To disappear; to pass from a visible to an invisible state. 2. To disappear; to pass beyond the limit of vision. 3. To disappear; to pass away; to be annihilated or lost.

VANISHED, *a.* Having no perceptible existence. *Pope*.

VANISH-ING, *ppr.* Disappearing; passing from the sight or possession; departing forever.

VANITY, *n.* [Fr. *vanité*; L. *vanitas*.] 1. Emptiness; want of substance to satisfy desire; uncertainty; inanity. 2. Fruitless desire or endeavor. 3. Trifling labor that produces no good. 4. Emptiness; untruth. 5. Empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment. 6. Ostentation; arrogance. *Raleigh*. 7. Inflation of mind upon slight grounds; empty pride, inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal attainments or decorations.

VANQUISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *vaincre*; L. *vincio*; It. *vincere*; Sp. *vencer*.] 1. To conquer; to overcome; to subdue in battle; as an enemy. 2. To defeat in any contest; to refute in argument.

VANQUISH, *n.* A disease in sheep, in which they pine away.

VANQUISH-ABLE, *a.* That may be conquered. *Gayton*.

VANQUISHED, *pp.* Overcome in battle; subdued.

VANQUISH-ER, *n.* A conqueror; a victor. *Milton*.

VANQUISH-ING, *ppr.* Conquering; subduing; defeating; refuting.

VANSIRE, *n.* In zoology, a species of weasel with short ears, found in Madagascar. *Cyc.*

VANT, *v. i.* [Fr. *vanter*.] To boast. See VAUNT.

VANTAGE, *n.* [Sp. *ventaja*.] 1. Gain; profit; [obs.] 2. Superiority; state in which one has better means of action or defense than another; [used only in the compound *vantage-ground*.] 3. Opportunity; convenience; [obs.] 4. Profit.

VANTAGE, *v. t.* To profit.

VANTAGE-GROUND, *n.* Superiority of state or place; the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another.

VANTBRASS, *n.* [Fr. *avant-bras*.] Armor for the arm.

VAPID, *a.* [L. *apidus*.] 1. Having lost its life and spirit; dead; spiritless; flat. 2. Dull; unamused.

VAPID-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of having lost its life or spirit; deadness; flatness. 2. Dullness; want of life or spirit.

VAPOR, *n.* [L., Sp. *vapor*; Fr. *vapeur*; It. *vapore*.] 1. In a general sense, an invisible, elastic fluid, rendered aeriform by heat, and capable of being condensed, or brought back to the liquid or solid state, by cold. 2. A visible fluid floating in the atmosphere. 3. Substances resembling smoke, which sometimes fill the atmosphere, particularly in America during the autumn. 4. Wind; flatulence. 5. Mental fume; vain imagination; unreal fancy.—6. *Vapors*, a disease of nervous debility, in which a variety of strange images float in the brain, or appear as if visible. 7. Something unsubstantial, fleeting or transitory. *James* 1v.

VAPOR, *v. i.* [L. *vapors*] 1. To pass off in fumes or a moist, floating substance; to steam; to be exhaled; to evaporate. 2. To emit fumes; [l. u.] 3. To bully; to boast or vaunt with a vain, ostentatious display of worth; to brag.

VAPOR, *v. t.* To emit, cast off or scatter in fumes or steam.

VAPOR-ABLE, *a.* Capable of being converted into vapor by the agency of caloric.

VAPOR-ATE, *v. i.* To emit vapor. See EVAPORATE.

VAPOR-ATION, *n.* [L. *vaporatio*.] The act or process of converting into vapor, or of passing off in vapor.

VAPOR-BATH, *n.* 1. The application of vapor to the body

in a close place.—2. In chemistry, an apparatus for heating bodies by the fumes of hot water. *Cyc.*

VAPORED, *a.* 1. Moist; wet with vapors. 2. Splenetic; peevish. *Green*.

VAPOR-ER, *n.* A boaster; one who makes a vaunting display of his prowess or worth; a braggart.

VAPOR-IFICE, *a.* [L. *vapor* and *facio*.] Forming into vapor; converting into steam, or expelling in a volatile form, as fluids.

VAPOR-ING, *ppr.* Boasting; vaunting ostentatiously and vainly.

VAPOR-ING-LY, *adv.* In a boasting manner.

VAPOR-ISH, *a.* 1. Full of vapors. 2. Hypochondriac; splenetic; affected by hysterics.

VAPOR-IZATION, *n.* The artificial formation of vapor.

VAPOR-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into vapor by the application of heat or artificial means.

VAPOR-IZE, *v. i.* To pass off in vapor.

VAPOR-IZED, *pp.* Expelled in vapor.

VAPOR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Converting into vapor.

VAPOROUS, *a.* [Fr. *vaporeux*.] 1. Full of vapors or exhalations. 2. Vain; unreal; proceeding from the vapors. 3. Windy; flatulent.

VAPOROUS-NESS, *n.* State of being full of vapors.

VAPOR-Y, *a.* 1. Vaporous; full of vapors. *Thomson*. 2. Hypochondriac; splenetic; peevish. *Thomson*.

VAP-ULATION, *n.* [L. *vapulo*.] The act of beating or whipping.

VARE, *n.* [Sp. *vare*.] A wand or staff of justice.

VAREE, *n.* The French name for kelp or incinerated sea weed; wrack. *Ure*.

VARI, *n.* In zoology, a species of quadruped.

VARI-ABLE, *a.* [Fr. See VARY.] 1. That may vary or alter; capable of alteration in any manner; changeable. 2. Susceptible of change; liable to change; mutable; fickle; unsteady; inconstant.—3. In mathematics, subject to continual increase or decrease.

VARI-ABLE, *n.* In mathematics, a quantity which is in a state of continual increase or decrease.

VARI-ABLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Susceptibility of change; liability or aptness to alter; changeableness. 2. Inconstancy; fickleness; unsteadiness; levity.

VARI-ABLELY, *adv.* Changeably; with alteration; in an inconstant or fickle manner.

VARI-ANCE, *n.* 1. In law, an alteration of something formerly laid in a writ; or a difference between a declaration and a writ, or the deed on which it is grounded. 2. Any alteration or change of condition. 3. Difference that produces dispute or controversy; disagreement; dissension; discord.—At variance. 1. In disagreement; in a state of difference. 2. In a state of dissension or of enmity.

VARI-ATE, *v. t.* 1. To alter; to make different. *King*. 2. To vary; [a bad word.]

VARI-ATION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *variatio*.] 1. Alteration; a partial change in the form, position, state or qualities of the same thing. 2. Difference; change from one to another.—3. In grammar, change of termination of nouns and adjectives, constituting what is called *case, number and gender*. 4. Deviation.—5. In astronomy, the variation of the moon is the third inequality in her motion; by which, when out of the quadratures, her true place differs from her place twice equated.—6. In geography and navigation, the deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north point; called also *declination*.—7. In music, the different manner of singing or playing the same air or tune, by subdividing the notes into several others of less value, or by adding graces, yet so that the tune itself may be discovered through all its embellishments.

VARI-CO-CELE, *n.* [L. *varix*, and Gr. *κῆλη*.] In surgery, a varicose enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord; or, more generally, a like enlargement of the veins of the scrotum.

VARI-COSE, } *a.* [L. *varicosus*.] 1. Preternaturally enlarged, or permanently dilated, as a vein

VARI-COUS, } 2. Swelled; puffy; as an ulcer on the legs of beasts. *Cyc.*

VARI-ED, *pp.* of vary. Altered; partially changed; changed

VARI-E-GATE, *v. t.* [It. *variegare*; L. *vario, varicus*.] To diversify in external appearance; to mark with different colors.

VARI-E-GATED, *pp.* Diversified in colors or external appearance.

VARI-E-GATING, *ppr.* Diversifying with colors

VARI-E-GATION, *n.* The act of diversifying, or state of being diversified by different colors; diversity of colors.

VARI-ETY, *n.* [Fr. *variété*; L. *varietas*.] 1. Intermixture of different things, or of things different in form; or a succession of different things. 2. One thing of many which constitute variety. 3. Difference; dissimilitude. 4. Variation; deviation; change from a former state; [l. u.] 5. Many and different kinds.—6. In natural history, a difference not permanent or invariable, but occasioned by an accidental change. 7. Different sort.

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

- VARI-O-LITE**, *n.* [*L. varius*, and *Gr. λιθος*. In *mineralogy*; a kind of porphyritic rock.
- VARI-O-LOID**, *n.* [*L. variolæ*, and *Gr. εϊδος*, form.] The name recently given to a disease resembling the small-pox.
- VARI-O-LOUS**, *a.* [*L. variolæ*, from *vario*.] Pertaining to or designating the small-pox.
- VARIOUS**, *a.* [*L. varius*.] 1. Different; several; manifold. 2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed. 3. Unlike each other; diverse. 4. Variegated; diversified.
- VARIOUS-LY**, *adv.* In different ways; with change; with diversity.
- VARIX**, *n.* [*L.*] 1. An uneven swelling of a dilated vein.—2. In *beasts*, a sort of puffy dilatation or enlargement in some part of a vein, forming a kind of knot. *Cyc.*
- VARLET**, *n.* [Old Fr. See *VALET*.] 1. Anciently, a servant or footman. *Tusser*. 2. A scoundrel; a rascal.
- † **VARIABLE-RY**, *n.* The rabble; the crowd. *Shak.*
- VARNISH**, *n.* [*Fr. vernis*; *Sp. barniz*; *Port. verniz*; *It. vernice*.] 1. A thick, viscid, glossy liquid, laid on work by painters and others, to give it a smooth, hard surface and a beautiful gloss. 2. An artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct.
- VARNISH**, *v. t.* [*Fr. vernisser*, *vernr*.] 1. To lay varnish on; to cover with a liquid, for giving any thing a glossy surface. 2. To cover with something that gives a fair external appearance. 3. To give a fair external appearance in words; to give a fair coloring to.
- VARNISHED**, *pp.* 1. Covered with varnish; made glossy. 2. Rendered fair in external appearance.
- VARNISHER**, *n.* 1. One who varnishes, or whose occupation is to varnish. 2. One who disguises or palliates; one who gives a fair external appearance. *Pope*.
- VARNISHING**, *ppr.* Laying on varnish; giving a fair external appearance.
- VARNISH-TREE**, *n.* The *rhus verniz*, poison ash, or poison oak. *Lee*.
- VARVELS**, or **VERVELS**, *n.* [*Fr. vervel*.] Silver rings about the legs of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved.
- VARY**, *v. t.* [*L. vario*; *Fr. varier*; *Sp. variar*; *It. variare*.] 1. To alter in form, appearance, substance or position; to make different by a partial change. 2. To change to something else. 3. To make of different kinds. 4. To diversify; to variegate.
- VARY**, *v. i.* 1. To alter or be altered in any manner; to suffer a partial change. 2. To be changeable; to alter. 3. To differ or be different; to be unlike. 4. To be changed; to become different. 5. To become unlike one's self; to alter. 6. To deviate; to depart. 7. To alter or change in succession. 8. To disagree; to be at variance.
- VARY**, *n.* Alteration; change. *Shak.*
- VARY-ING**, *ppr.* Altering; changing; deviating.
- VASCU-LAR**, *a.* [*L. vasculum*, a vessel, from *vas*.] 1. Pertaining to the vessels of animal or vegetable bodies. 2. Full of vessels; consisting of animal or vegetable vessels, as arteries, veins, &c.
- VAS-CU-LARI-TY**, *n.* The state of being vascular.
- VAS-CU-LIFEROUS**, *a.* [*L. vasculum* and *fero*.] *Vasculiferous plants* are such as have seed-vessels divided into cells. *Cyc.*
- VASE**, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. vas, vasa*; *It. vaso*.] 1. A vessel for domestic use, or for use in temples. 2. An ancient vessel dug out of the ground or from rubbish, and kept as a curiosity.—3. In *architecture*, an ornament of sculpture, placed on acles or pedestals, representing one of the vessels of the ancients, as incense-pots, flower-pots, &c. 4. The body of the Corinthian and Composite capital; called also the *tambor* or *drum*. 5. Among *florists*, the calyx of a plant, as of a tulip.—6. Among *goldsmiths*, the middle of a church candlestick. 7. A solid piece of ornamental marble.
- VASSAL**, *n.* [*Fr. vassal*; *It. vassallo*; *Sp. vasallo*.] 1. A feudatory; a tenant; one who holds land of a superior, and who vows fidelity and homage to him. 2. A subject; a dependant. 3. A servant.—1. In *common language*, a bondman; a political slave.
- VASSAL**, *v. t.* To subject to control; to enslave.
- VASSALAGE**, *n.* [*Fr. vassalage*; *Sp. vasalage*.] 1. The state of being a vassal; feudatory. 2. Political servitude; dependence; subjection; slavery.
- VASSALED**, *pp. or a.* Enslaved; subjected to absolute power; as *a cassaled land*. *Trumbull*.
- VAST**, *a.* [*L. vastus*; *Fr. vaste*; *It. vasto*.] 1. Being of great extent; very spacious or large. 2. Huge in bulk and extent; as, the *vast mountains* of Asia. 3. Very great in numbers or amount. 4. Very great in force; mighty. 5. Very great in importance.
- VAST**, *n.* An empty waste. *Milton*.
- VASTATION**, *n.* [*L. vastatio*.] A laying waste; waste; depopulation. [*Devastation* is generally used.]
- VAS-INDI-TY**, *n.* Vastness; immensity. [*Not English*.] *Shak.*
- VASTLY**, *adv.* Very greatly; to a great extent or degree.
- VASTNESS**, *n.* 1. Great extent; immensity. 2. Immense bulk and extent. 3. Immense magnitude or amount. 4. Immense importance.
- VASTY**, *a.* Being of a great extent; very spacious. [*L. u*]
- VAT**, *n.* [*D. vat*; *Sax. fat*; *G. fass*.] 1. A large vessel or cistern for holding liquors in an immature state. 2. A square box or cistern in which hides are laid for steeping in tan. 3. An oil measure in Holland; a wine measure. 4. A square, hollow place on the back of a calceining furnace, where lin ore is laid to dry.
- VAT-CAN**, *n.* In *Rome*, the celebrated church of St. Peter; and also a magnificent palace of the pope; situated at the foot of one of the seven hills on which *Rome* was built.
- VATICIDE**, *n.* [*L. vates* and *cædo*.] The murderer of a prophet. *Pope*.
- VATICIN-AL**, *a.* [*L. vaticinor*.] Containing prophecy. *Warton*.
- VATICIN-ATE**, *v. i.* [*L. vaticinor*.] To prophesy; to foretell; to practice prediction. [*Little used*.] *Howell*.
- VATICINATION**, *n.* Prediction; prophecy. *Bentley*.
- VAU-DE-VIL**, (*vô-de-vil*) *n.* [*Fr. vaudeville*.] A song common among the vulgar, and sung about the streets. A ballad; a trivial strain.
- VAULT**, *n.* [*Fr. volte*; *It. volta*.] 1. A continued arch, or an arched roof.—*Faults* are of various kinds, circular, elliptical, single, double, cross, diagonal, Gothic, &c. 2. A cellar. 3. A cave or cavern. 4. A repository for the dead.—5. In the *manège*, the leap of a horse.
- VAULT**, *v. t.* To arch; to form with a vault; or to cover with a vault.
- VAULT**, *v. i.* [*Sp. voltear*; *It. voltare*; *Fr. vautre*.] 1. To leap; to bound; to jump; to spring. 2. To tumble; to exhibit feats of tumbling or leaping.
- VAULTAGE**, *n.* Vaulted work; an arched cellar.
- VAULTED**, *pp.* 1. Arched; concave. 2. Covered with an arch or vault.—3. *a.* In *botany*, arched like the roof of the mouth, as the upper lip of many ringlet flowers.
- VAULTER**, *n.* One that vaults; a leaper; a tumbler.
- VAULTING**, *ppr.* 1. Arching; covering with an arch. 2. Leaping; tumbling; exhibiting feats of leaping.
- † **VAULTY**, *a.* Arched; concave. *Shak.*
- VVAUNT**, *v. i.* [*Fr. vanter*; *It. vantarsi*.] To boast; to make a vain display of one's own worth, attainments or decorations; to talk with vain ostentation; to brag.
- VVAUNT**, *v. t.* To boast of; to make a vain display of.
- VVAUNT**, *n.* Boast; a vain display of what one is or has, or has done; ostentation from vanity. *Milton*.
- † **VVAUNT**, *n.* [*Fr. avant*.] The first part. *Shak.*
- VVAUNT-COURIER**, *n.* [See *VVAUNCOURIERS*.] [*Fr. avant-courier*.] A precursor. *Shak.*
- VVAUNTED**, *pp.* Vainly boasted of or displayed.
- VVAUNTER**, *n.* A vain, conceited boaster; a braggart; a man given to vain ostentation. *Spenser*.
- VVAUNTPUL**, *a.* Boastful; vainly ostentatious.
- VVAUNTING**, *ppr.* Vainly boasting; ostentatiously setting forth what one is or has.
- VVAUNTING-LY**, *adv.* Boastfully; with vain ostentation.
- VVAUNT-MURE**, *n.* [*Fr. avant-mur*.] A false wall; a work raised in front of the main wall. *Camden*.
- VVAVA-SOR**, *n.* [This word in old books is variously written, *valvasor*, *vasvasour*, *valvasour*.] *Camden* holds that the *vasvasor* was next below a baron.
- VVAVA-SORY**, *n.* The quality or tenure of the fee held by a *vasvasor*. *Cyc.*
- † **VVAWARD**, *n.* [*vau* and *ward*.] The fore part. *Shak.*
- VEAL**, *n.* [*Fr. veau*.] The flesh of a calf killed for the table.
- † **VECK**, *n.* [*It. vecchia*; *L. vetula*.] An old woman. *Chaucer*.
- † **VECTION**, *n.* [*L. vectio*.] The act of carrying, or state of being carried.
- † **VECTI-TATION**, *n.* [*L. vectio*.] A carrying. *Arbutnot*.
- VECTOR**, *n.* [*L.*] In *astronomy*, a line supposed to be drawn from any planet moving round a centre or the focus of an ellipsis, to that centre or focus.
- VECTURE**, *n.* [*L. vectura*.] A carrying; carriage; conveyance by carrying. [*Little used*.] *Bacon*.
- VEDA**, (*ve-daw*) *n.* The name of the collective body of the Hindoo sacred writings. The word is sometimes written *vedam*. *Sir W. Jones*.
- VE-DETT'**, *n.* [*Fr. vedette*; *It. vedetta*.] A sentinel on **VE-DETTE**, } horseback.
- VEER**, *v. i.* [*Fr. virer*; *Sp. virar*; *D. vieren*.] To turn; to change direction.—*To veer and haul*, as wind, to alter its direction.
- VEER**, *v. t.* To turn; to direct to a different course.—*To veer out*, to suffer to run or to let out to a greater length.—*To veer away*, to let out; to slacken and let run.—*To veer and haul*, to pull tight and slacken alternately. *Mar. Dict.*
- † **VEER-A-BLE**, *a.* Changeable; shifting. *Randolph*.

- VEERED**, *pp.* Turned; changed in direction; let out.
- VEERING**, *ppr.* Turning; letting out to a greater length.
- VEGE-TA-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* [from *vegetable*.] Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without sensation. *Brown*.
- VEGE-TA-BLE**, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A plant; an organized body destitute of sense and voluntary motion, deriving its nourishment through pores or vessels on its outer surface, and, in general, propagating itself by seeds.—2. In a more limited sense, vegetables are such plants as are used for culinary purposes, and cultivated in gardens, or are destined for feeding cattle and sheep.
- VEGE-TA-BLE**, *z.* 1. Belonging to plants. 2. Consisting of plants. 3. Having the nature of plants.
- VEGE-TAL**, *n.* A vegetable. *B. Jonson*.
- VEGE-TATE**, *v. i.* [L. *vegeto*; Fr. *vegeter*.] To sprout; to germinate; to grow, as plants; to grow and be enlarged by nutriment imbibed from the earth, air or water, by means of roots and leaves.
- VEGE-TA-TING**, *ppr.* Germinating; sprouting; growing.
- VEGE-TA-TION**, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The process of growing, as plants, by means of nourishment derived from the earth, or from water and air, and received through roots and leaves. 2. Vegetables or plants in general.
- VEGE-TA-TIVE**, *a.* [Fr. *vegetatif*.] 1. Growing, as plants. 2. Having the power to produce growth in plants.
- VEGE-TA-TIVE-NESS**, *n.* The quality of producing growth.
- VE-GETE**, *a.* [L. *vegetus*.] Vigorous; active. [L. *u.*]
- VEGE-TIVE**, *a.* [L. *vegeto, vigeo*.] Vegetable; having the nature of plants; as, *vegetive life*. [Little used.] *Tusser*.
- VEGE-TIVE**, *n.* A vegetable. *Sandys*.
- VEGE-TO-ANI-MAL**, *a.* *Vegeto-animal matter* is a term formerly applied to vegetable gluten.
- VE-GE-TOUS**, *a.* Vigorous; lively; vegete. *B. Jonson*.
- VEHE-MENCE**, } *n.* [Fr. *vehemence*; L. *vehemens*.] 1.
- VEHE-MEN-CY**, } Violence; great force; properly, force derived from velocity. 2. Violent ardor; great heat; animated fervor.
- VEHE-MENT**, *a.* [Fr.; L. *vehemens*.] 1. Violent; acting with great force; furious; very forcible. 2. Very ardent; very eager or urgent; very fervent.
- VEHE-MENT-LY**, *adv.* 1. With great force and violence. 2. Urgently; forcibly; with great zeal or pathos.
- VEHI-CLE**, *n.* [Fr. *vehicule*; L. *vehiculum*.] 1. That in which any thing is or may be carried; any kind of carriage moving on land, either on wheels or runners. 2. That which is used as the instrument of conveyance.
- VEHI-CLED**, *a.* Conveyed in a vehicle. *Green*.
- VEL**, *n.* [L. *velum*.] 1. A cover; a curtain; something to intercept the view and hide an object. 2. A cover; a disguise; see **VELL**.
- VEL**, *v. t.* 1. To cover with a veil; to conceal. 2. To invest; to cover. 3. To hide; see **VELL**.
- VEIN**, *n.* [Fr. *veine*; L. *vena*.] 1. A vessel in animal bodies, which receives the blood from the extreme arteries, and returns it to the heart. 2. In plants, a tube, or an assemblage of tubes, through which the sap is transmitted along the leaves.—3. In geology, a fissure in rocks or strata, filled with a particular substance. 4. A streak or wave of different color, appearing in wood, marble, and other stones; variegation. 5. A cavity or fissure in the earth or in other substance. 6. Tendency or turn of mind; a particular disposition or cast of genius. 7. Current. 8. Humor; particular temper. 9. Strain; quality.
- VEINED**, *a.* 1. Full of veins; streaked; variegated.—2. In botany, having vessels branching over the surface, as a leaf.
- VEINLESS**, *a.* In botany, having no veins. *Barton*.
- VEINY**, *a.* Full of veins; as, *veiny marble*. *Thomson*.
- VE-LIFER-OUS**, *a.* [L. *velum* and *fero*.] Bearing or carrying sails. *Evelyn*.
- VEL-I-TA-TION**, *n.* [L. *velitatio*.] A dispute or contest; a slight skirmish. *Barton*.
- VELL**, *n.* [qu. *fell*, a skin.] A rennet bag. [Local.]
- VELL**, *v. t.* To cut off the tail or sword of land. [Local.]
- VEL-LE-I-TY**, *n.* [Fr. *velleit*; L. *velle*.] A term by which the schools express the lowest degree of desire.
- VELLET**, and **VELLUTE**. See **VELVEY**.
- VELLI-GATE**, *v. t.* [L. *vellico*.] To twitch; to stimulate; applied to the muscles and fibres of animals; to cause to twitch convulsively, *y.*
- VELLI-GA-TED**, *pp.* Twitched or caused to twitch.
- VELLI-GA-TING**, *ppr.* Twitching; convulsing.
- VELLI-GA-TION**, *n.* 1. The act of twitching, or of causing to twitch. 2. A twitching or convulsive motion of a muscular fibre.
- VELLUM**, *n.* [Fr. *velin*; D. *vel*.] A finer kind of parchment or skin, rendered clear and white for writing.
- VE-LOC-I-TY**, *n.* [Fr. *velocité*; L. *velocitas*.] 1. Swiftness; celerity; rapidity; as, the velocity of wind. We apply celerity to animals; as, a horse or an ostrich runs with celerity, and a stream runs with rapidity or velocity; but bodies moving in the air or in ethereal space, move with greater or less velocity, not celerity.—2. In philosophy, velocity is that affection of motion by which a body moves over a certain space in a certain time.
- VEL-URE**, *n.* [Fr. *velours*.] Velvet. *Shak*.
- VEL-VET**, *n.* [It. *velluto*; Sp. *velludo*.] A rich silk stuff, covered with a close, short, fine, soft shag or nap.
- VEL-VET**, *v. t.* To paint velvet. *Peacham*.
- VEL-VET-ED**, *a.* Made of velvet; or soft and delicate, like velvet.
- VEL-VET-TEEN**, *n.* A kind of cloth made in imitation of velvet.
- VEL-VET-ING**, *n.* The fine shag of velvet. *Cyc*.
- VEL-VET-Y**, *a.* Made of velvet, or like velvet; soft; smooth; delicate. *Med. Repos*.
- VE-NAL**, *a.* [L. *vena*.] Pertaining to a vein or to veins contained in the veins; as, *venal blood*.
- VE-NAL**, *a.* [L. *venalis*.] 1. Mercenary; prostitute; that may be bought or obtained for money or other valuable consideration. 2. That may be sold; set to sale. 3. Purchased.
- VE-NAL-I-TY**, *n.* Mercenariness; the state of being influenced by money; prostitution of talents, offices or services for money or reward.
- VENA-RY**, *a.* [L. *venor*, to hunt.] Relating to hunting.
- VE-NAT-IC**, } *a.* [L. *venaticus*, from *venor*.] Used in
- VE-NAT-I-CAL**, } hunting.
- VE-NAT-ION**, *n.* [L. *venatio*.] 1. The act or practice of hunting. 2. The state of being hunted.
- VEND**, *v. t.* [L. *vendo*; Fr. *vendre*; It. *vendere*; Sp. *vender*.] To sell; to transfer a thing and the exclusive right of possessing it, to another person for a pecuniary equivalent. *Vending* differs from *barter*. We *vend* for money; we *barter* for commodities.
- VEN-DED**, *pp.* Sold; transferred for money, as goods.
- VEN-DEE**, *n.* The person to whom a thing is sold.
- VEN-DER**, *n.* [Fr. *vendeur*.] A seller; one who transfers the exclusive right of possessing a thing, either his own, or that of another as his agent.
- VEN-DI-BIL-I-TY**, } *n.* The state of being vendible or
- VEN-DI-BLE-NESS**, } salable.
- VEN-DI-BLE**, *a.* [L. *vendibilis*.] Salable; that may be sold, that can be sold; as, *vendible goods*.
- VEN-DI-BLE**, *n.* Something to be sold or offered for sale
- VEN-DI-BLY**, *adv.* In a salable manner.
- VEN-DI-TA-TION**, *n.* [L. *venditio*.] A boastful display.
- VEN-DIT-ION**, *n.* [Fr.; L. *venditio*.] The act of selling; sale.
- VEND-OR**, *n.* A vender; a seller.
- VEN-DUE**, *n.* [Fr. *vendu*, sold.] Auction; a public sale of any thing by outcry, to the highest bidder.
- VEN-DUE-MAS-TER**, *n.* One who is authorized to make sale of any property to the highest bidder, by notification and public outcry; an auctioneer.
- * **VE-NEER**, *v. t.* [G. *furnieren*.] To inlay; to lay thin slices or leaves of fine wood of different kinds on a ground of common wood.
- * **VE-NEER**, *n.* Thin slices of wood for inlaying.
- * **VE-NEER-ED**, *pp.* Inlaid; ornamented with marquetry.
- * **VE-NEER-ING**, *ppr.* Inlaying; adorning with inlaid work.
- * **VE-NEERING**, *n.* The act or art of inlaying.
- VE-NE-FICE**, *n.* [L. *veneficium*.] The practice of poisoning.
- VEN-E-FI-CIAL**, } *a.* [L. *veneficium*.] Acting by poison,
- VEN-E-FI-CIOUS**, } bewitching. [Little used.]
- VEN-E-FI-CIOUS-LY**, *adv.* By poison or witchcraft. [L. *u.*]
- VEN-EM-OUS**. See **VENOMOUS**.
- VEN-EN-ATE**, *v. t.* [L. *veneno*.] To poison, to infect with poison. *Harvey*.
- VEN-EN-A-TION**, *n.* 1. The act of poisoning. 2. Poison; venom.
- VE-NENE**, } *a.* [Fr. *veneneux*.] Poisonous; veno-
- VE-NENOSE**, } *ous*. *Harvey*.
- VEN-ER-A-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* The quality of being venerable.
- VEN-ER-A-BLE**, *a.* [Fr.; L. *venerabilis*.] 1. Worthy of veneration or reverence; deserving of honor and respect. 2. Rendered sacred by religious associations, or being consecrated to God and to his worship; to be regarded with awe and treated with reverence.
- VEN-ER-A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being venerable.
- VEN-ER-A-BLY**, *adv.* In a manner to excite reverence.
- VEN-ER-ATE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *venerer*; L. *veneror*.] To regard with respect and reverence; to reverence; to revere.
- VEN-ER-A-TED**, *pp.* Reverenced; treated with honor and respect.
- VEN-ER-A-TING**, *ppr.* Regarding with reverence.
- VEN-ER-A-TION**, *n.* [Fr.; L. *veneratio*.] The highest degree of respect and reverence; respect mingled with some degree of awe.
- VEN-ER-A-TOR**, *n.* One who venerates and reverences.
- VE-NERE-AL**, *a.* [L. *venereus*, from *Venus*.] 1. Pertaining to the pleasures of sexual commerce. 2. Proceeding from sexual intercourse. 3. Adapted to the cure of the *lues venerea*. 4. Adapted to excite venereal desire.

- aphrodisiac, provocative. 5. Consisting of copper, called by *chemists*, formerly *Venus*; [*obs.*]
- † VE-NÉ-RE-AN, *a.* Venereal. *Honell.*
- † VE-NÉ-RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *venereus*.] Lustful; libidinous.
- † VEN-ER-OUS, from *venereus*.
- VEN-É-R-Y, *n.* [from *Venus*.] The pleasures of the bed.
- VEN-É-R-Y, *n.* [Fr. *venerie*; L. *venor*.] The act or exercise of hunting; the sports of the chase.
- VEN-E-SEC-TION, *n.* [L. *vena* and *sectio*.] The act of opening a vein for letting blood; blood-letting; phlebotomy.
- † VEN-É-Y, *n.* [Fr. *venez*, from *venir*.] A bout; a thrust; a hit; a turn at fencing. *Shak.*
- † VENGE, (venj) *v. t.* [Fr. *venger*.] To avenge; to punish
- † VENGE-A-BLE, *a.* Revengeful. *Spenser.*
- VENGE-ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] The infliction of pain on another, in return for an injury or offense.—*With a vengeance*, in familiar language, signifies with great violence or vehemence.
- VENGE-FUL, *a.* 1. Vindictive; retributive. 2. Revengeful.
- VENGE-MENT, *n.* Avengement; penal retribution.
- † VEN-GER, *n.* An avenger. *Spenser.*
- † VEN-I-A-BLE, *a.* Venial; pardonable. *Brown.*
- † VEN-I-A-BLY, *adv.* Pardonably; excusably. *Brown.*
- VEN-I-AL, *a.* [It. *veniale*; Sp. *venial*; Fr. *veniel*.] 1. That may be forgiven; pardonable; as, a venial fault.—2. In familiar language, excusable; that may be allowed or permitted to pass without censure. 3. Allowed.
- VEN-I-AL-NESS, *n.* State of being excusable or pardonable.
- VE-NÉ-RE FÁ-CI-AS, or VE-NÉ-RE, *n.* In law, a writ or precept directed to the sheriff, requiring him to summon twelve men, to try an issue between parties.
- * VEN-I-SON, (ven'e-zn, or ven'zn) *n.* [Fr. *venaison*; L. *venatio*.] The flesh of beasts of game, or of such wild animals as are taken in the chase. It is, however, in the United States, applied exclusively to the flesh of the deer.
- VEN-OM, *n.* [Fr. *venin*; It. *veneno*; L. *venenum*.] 1. Poison; matter fatal or injurious to life.—*Venom* is generally used to express noxious matter that is applied externally, or that is discharged from animals, as that of bites and stings of serpents, scorpions, &c.; and *poison*, to express substances taken into the stomach. 2. Spite; malice.
- VEN-OM, *v. t.* To poison; to infect with venom.
- VEN-OM-OUS, *a.* 1. Poisonous; noxious to animal life. 2. Noxious; mischievous; malignant. 3. Spiteful.
- VEN-OM-OUS-LY, *adv.* Poisonously; malignantly.
- VEN-OM-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Poisonousness; noxiousness to animal life. 2. Malignity; spitefulness.
- VEN-OUS, *a.* [L. *venosus*.] 1. Pertaining to a vein or to veins; contained in veins.—2. In botany, veined.
- VENT, *n.* [Fr. *vente*; Sp. *venta*.] 1. A small aperture; a hole or passage for air or other fluid to escape. 2. The opening in a cannon or other piece of artillery, by which fire is communicated to the charge. 3. Passage from secrecy to notice; publication. 4. The act of opening. 5. Emission; passage; escape from confinement. 6. Discharge; utterance; means of discharge. 7. Sale. 8. Opportunity to sell; demand. 9. An inn; a baiting-place; [*obs.*].—*To give vent to*, to suffer to escape; to let out, to pour forth.
- VENT, *v. t.* 1. To let out at a small aperture. 2. To let out; to suffer to escape from confinement; to utter; to pour forth. 3. To utter; to report; [*obs.*] 4. To publish; [*obs.*] 5. To sell; [*obs.*]
- † VENT, *v. i.* To sniff. *Spenser.*
- † VENT-AGE, *n.* A small hole. *Shak.*
- VENT-PAIL, *n.* [Fr.] That part of a helmet made to be lifted up; the part intended for the admission of air, or for breathing.
- VEN-TAN-NA, *n.* [Sp. *ventana*.] A window. [*Not English*.] *Dryden.*
- VENTER, *n.* One who utters, reports or publishes.
- VENTER, *n.* [L.] 1. In anatomy, the abdomen, or lower belly. *Parr.* 2. The womb; and hence, mother. 3. The belly of a muscle.
- VEN-TI-DUCT, *n.* [L. *ventus* and *ductus*; It. *ventidotti*.] In building, a passage for wind or air; a subterranean passage or spiracle for ventilating apartments.
- VEN-TI-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *ventilo*; Fr. *ventiler*.] 1. To fan with wind; to open and expose to the free passage of air or wind. 2. To cause the air to pass through. 3. To winnow; to fan. 4. To examine; to discuss; that is, to agitate; [*obs.*]
- VEN-TI-LA-TED, *pp.* Exposed to the action of the air; fanned; winnowed; discussed.
- VEN-TI-LA-TING, *pp.* Exposing to the action of wind; fanning; discussing.
- VEN-TI-LA-TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *ventilatio*.] 1. The act of ventilating; the act of exposing to the free passage of air. 2. The act of fanning or winnowing, for the purpose of separating chaff and dust. 3. Vent; utterance; [*obs.*] 4. Refrigeration; [*obs.*]
- VEN-TI-LA-TOR, *n.* An instrument or machine for expel-
- ling foul or stagnant air from any close place or apartment, and introducing that which is fresh and pure.
- VEN-TOS-I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *ventosité*; from L. *ventosus*.] Windiness; flatulence. *Bacon.*
- VEN-TRAL, *a.* [L. *venter*.] Belonging to the belly.
- VEN-TRI-CLE, *n.* [L. *ventriculus*.] In a general sense, a small cavity in an animal body.
- VEN-TRI-COUS, *a.* [L. *ventricosus*.] In botany, bellied-distended; swelling out in the middle.
- VEN-TRI-CU-LOUS, *a.* Somewhat distended in the middle.
- VEN-TRI-CU-LOUS, or VEN-TRI-CU-LOUS, *n.* [L. *venter* and *loquor*.] The act of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears to come, not from the person, but from some distant place.
- VEN-TRI-CU-LOUS, *n.* One who speaks in such a manner that his voice appears to come from some distant place.
- VEN-TRI-CU-LOUS, *a.* Speaking in such a manner as to make the sound appear to come from a place remote from the speaker.
- VEN-TURE, *n.* [Fr. *aventure*; It., Sp. *ventura*.] 1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance or danger; the risking of something upon an event which cannot be foreseen with tolerable certainty. 2. Chance; hap; contingency; luck; an event that is not or cannot be foreseen. 3. The thing put to hazard; particularly, something sent to sea in trade.—*At a venture*, at hazard; without seeing the end or mark.
- VEN-TURE, *v. i.* 1. To dare; to have courage or presumption to do, undertake or say. 2. To run a hazard or risk.—*To venture at*, or *to venture on* or *upon*, to dare to engage in; to attempt without any certainty of success.
- VEN-TURE, *v. t.* 1. To expose; to hazard; to risk. 2. To put or send on a venture or chance.
- VEN-TURED, *pp.* Put to the hazard; risked.
- VEN-TUR-ER, *n.* One who ventures or puts to hazards.
- VEN-TURE-SOME, *a.* Bold; daring; intrepid.
- VEN-TURE-SOME-LY, *adv.* In a bold, daring manner.
- VEN-TURING, *pp.* Putting to hazard; daring.
- VEN-TURING, *n.* The act of putting to risk; a hazarding
- VEN-TUR-OUS, *a.* Daring; bold; hardy; fearless; intrepid; adventurous. *Milton.*
- VEN-TUR-OUS-LY, *adv.* Daringly; fearlessly; boldly.
- VEN-TUR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Boldness; hardness; fearlessness; intrepidity.
- VEN-UE, or VISNE, *n.* [L. *vicinia*; Norm. *visne*.] In law, a neighborhood or near place; the place where an action is laid.
- VENUÉ, *n.* A thrust. *See* VENEY.
- VENU-LITE, *a.* A petrified shell of the genus *Venus*.
- VÉ-NUS, *n.* [L.] 1. In mythology, the goddess of beauty and love; that is, beauty or love deified.—2. In astronomy, one of the inferior planets, whose orbit is between the earth and Mercury; a star of brilliant splendor.—3. In the old chemistry, a name given to copper.
- VEN-US'S CÔMB, *n.* A plant of the genus *scandix*.
- VEN-US'S LOOK-ING-GLASS, *n.* A plant of the genus *campanula*.
- VÉ-NUS'S NÁVEL-WÔRT, *n.* A plant.
- † VE-NUST, *a.* [L. *venustus*.] Beautiful.
- VE-RÁ-CIOUS, *a.* [L. *verax*.] 1. Observant of truth; habitually disposed to speak truth. 2. True; [*little used*.]
- VE-RÁ-CI-TY, *n.* [It. *veracità*.] 1. Habitual observance of truth, or habitual truth.—*Truth* is applicable to men and to facts; *veracity* to men only, or to sentient beings. 2. Invariable expression of truth.
- VER-ÁN-DA, *n.* An oriental word denoting a kind of open portico, formed by extending a sloping roof beyond the main building.
- VE-RÁ-TRI-A, *n.* [L. *veratrum*.] A vegetable alkali, extracted from the white hellebore. *Ure.*
- VERB, *n.* [L. *verbum*; Fr. *verbe*; Sp., It. *verbo*; Ir. *farb*.] 1. In grammar, a part of speech that expresses action, motion, being, suffering, or a request or command to do or forbear any thing. 2. A word. *South.*
- VER-BAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *verbalis*.] 1. Spoken; expressed to the ear in words; not written. 2. Oral; uttered by the mouth. 3. Consisting in mere words. 4. Respecting words only. 5. Minute; exact in words, or attending to words only. 6. Literal; having word answering to word.—7. In grammar, derived from a verb. 8. Verbose; abounding with words; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
- VER-BAL-I-TY, *n.* Mere words; bare literal expressions.
- VER-BAL-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into a verb.
- VER-BAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In words spoken; by words uttered; orally. 2. Word for word. *Dryden.*
- VER-BÁ-TIM, *adv.* [L.] Word for word; in the same words.
- † VER-BER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *verbero*.] To beat; to strike.
- VER-BER-ATION, *n.* 1. A beating or striking; blows. 2. The impulse of a body, which causes sound. *Cyc.*
- VER-BI-AGE, *n.* [Fr.] Verbosity; use of many words without necessity; superabundance of words.
- VER-BÔSE, *a.* [L. *verbosus*.] Abounding in words; using

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

- or containing more words than are necessary; prolix; tedious by a multiplicity of words.
- VER-BOS-I-TY, or VER-BOSE/NESS, *n.* 1. Employment of a superabundance of words; the use of more words than are necessary. 2. Superabundance of words; prolixity.
- VER-DAN-CY, *n.* Greenness. *Norris*
- VER-DANT, *a.* [Fr. *verdoyant*; *L. viridans*]; Green; fresh; covered with growing plants or grass. 2. Flourishing.
- VER-DER-ER, *n.* [Fr. *verdirer*; Low *L. viridarius*]. An officer in England, who has the charge of the king's forest.
- VER-DICT, *n.* [*L. verum dictum*]. 1. The answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause, civil or criminal, committed to their trial and examination. 2. Decision; judgment; opinion pronounced.
- VER-DI-GRIS, *n.* [Fr. *verd and gris*.] Rust of copper, or an acetate of copper, formed by the combination of an acid with copper. *Ure*.
- VER-DI-TER, *n.* [Fr. *verde-terre*]. A preparation of copper sometimes used by painters, &c. for a blue, but more generally mixed with a yellow for a green color.
- VER-DI-TURE, *n.* The faintest and palest green.
- VER-DURE, *n.* [Fr.; *L. virco*]. Green; greenness; freshness of vegetation.
- VER-DUR-OUS, *a.* Covered with green; clothed with the fresh color of vegetables. *Philips*.
- VER-E-CUND, *a.* [*L. verecundus*]. Bashful; modest. [Not much used.] *Wotton*.
- VER-E-CUND-I-TY, *n.* Bashfulness; modesty; blushing. [Not in much use.]
- VERGE, (verj) *n.* [Fr.; *It. verga*; *L. virga*]. 1. A rod, or something in the form of a rod or staff, carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean. 2. The stick or wand with which persons are admitted tenants, by holding it in the hand, and swearing fealty to the lord.—3. In law, the compass or extent of the king's court, within which is bounded the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household. 4. The extreme side or end of any thing which has some extent of length; the brink; edge; border; margin.—5. Among gardeners, the edge or outside of a border. 6. A part of a time-piece.
- VERGE, *v. i.* [*L. vergo*]. 1. To tend downwards; to bend; to slope. 2. To tend; to incline; to approach.
- VERGER, *n.* 1. He that carries the mace before the bishop, dean, &c. 2. An officer who carries a white wand before the justices of either bench in England.
- VERGING, *ppr.* Bending or inclining; tending.
- VER-GOU-LEUSE, *n.* A species of pear; contracted to *vergaloo*.
- VER-ID-I-CAL, *a.* [*L. veridicus*]. Telling truth.
- VER-I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be verified; that may be proved or confirmed by incontestable evidence.
- VER-I-FI-CATION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of verifying or proving to be true.
- VER-I-FIED, *pp.* Proved; confirmed by competent evidence.
- VER-I-FY-ER, *n.* One that proves or makes appear to be true.
- VER-I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *verifier*]. 1. To prove to be true; to confirm. 2. To fulfill, as a promise; to confirm the truth of a prediction; to show to be true. 3. To confirm or establish the authenticity of any thing by examination or competent evidence.
- VER-I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Proving to be true; confirming; establishing as authentic.
- VER-I-LY, *adv.* 1. In truth; in fact; certainly. 2. Really; truly; with great confidence.
- VER-I-SIMI-LAR, *a.* [*L. verisimilis*]. Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely. *White*.
- VER-I-SI-MILI-TUDE, *n.* [*L. verisimilitudo*]. The appearance of truth; probability; likelihood. *Glanville*.
- † VER-I-SI-MILI-TY, for *verisimilitudo*.
- VER-I-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] True; agreeable to fact. [Little used.] *Shak*.
- † VER-I-TA-BLY, *adv.* In a true manner.
- VER-I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *verité*; *L. veritas*]. 1. Truth; consonance of a statement, proposition or other thing to fact. 2. A true assertion or tenet. 3. Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.
- VER-JUDICE, *n.* [Fr. *verjus*]. A liquor expressed from wild apples, sour grapes, &c., used in sauces, ragouts and the like.
- VER-MEIL. See VERMILION.
- VER-ME-OL-O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of vermes.
- VER-ME-OL-O-GY, *n.* [*L. vermes*, and Gr. *λογος*]. A discourse or treatise on vermes, or that part of natural history which treats of vermes. [Little used.]
- VER-MES, *n.* Worms; a class of animals which, in the Linnean system, are separated from the insects.
- † VER-MI-CELLI, (ver-me-sel'ly, or ver-me-chel'ly) *n.* [*It. vermicello*; *L. vermiculus*]. In cookery, little rolls or threads of paste, or a composition of flour, eggs, sugar and saffron; used in soups and pottages.
- VER-MICU-LAR, *a.* [*L. vermiculus*]. Pertaining to worms; resembling a worm; particularly, resembling the motion of a worm.
- VER-MICU-LATE, *v. t.* [*L. vermiculatus*]. To inlay; to form work by inlaying, resembling the motion or the tracks of worms.
- VER-MICU-LA-TED, *pp.* Formed in the likeness of the motion of a worm.
- VER-MICU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Forming so as to resemble the motion of a worm.
- VER-MIC-U-LATION, *n.* 1. The act or operation of moving in the form of a worm. 2. The act of forming so as to resemble the motion of a worm.
- VERMI-CULE, *n.* [*L. vermiculus*]. A little worm or grub.
- VER-MICU-LOUS, *a.* [*L. vermiculosus*]. 1. Full of worms or grubs. 2. Resembling worms.
- VERMI-FORM, *a.* [*L. vermis and forma*]. Having the form or shape of a worm.
- VERMI-FUGE, *n.* [*L. vermis and fugo*]. A medicine or substance that destroys or expels worms from animal bodies; an anthelmintic.
- VERMIL, *n.* [Fr. *vermeil*, *vermillon*].
- VER-MIL-ION, (ver-mil'yun) *n.* [Fr. *vermeil*, *vermillon*]. 1. The cochineal, a small insect found on a particular plant; [improper or obsolete.] 2. Red sulphuret of mercury; a bright, beautiful red color of two sorts, natural and artificial. 3. Any beautiful red color.
- VER-MIL-ION, (ver-mil'yun) *v. t.* To dye red; to cover with a delicate red.
- VER-MIL-IONED, *pp.* or *a.* Dyed or tinged with a bright red.
- VERMIN, *n.* *sing.* and *plu.*; used chiefly in the plural. [Fr., *It. vermine*]. 1. All sorts of small animals which are destructive to grain or other produce; all noxious little animals or insects, as squirrels, rats, mice, worms, grubs, flies, &c. 2. Used of noxious human beings in contempt.
- VERMIN-ATE, *v. i.* [*L. vermino*]. To breed vermin.
- VERMIN-ATION, *n.* 1. The breeding of vermin. *Derham*. 2. A gripping of the bowels.
- VERMIN-LY, *a.* Like vermin; of the nature of vermin. *Gauden*.
- VERMIN-OUS, *a.* Tending to breed vermin. *Harvey*.
- VER-MIP-A-ROUS, *a.* [*L. vermes and pario*]. Producing worms. *Bronn*.
- VER-MIVOR-OUS, *a.* [*L. vermes and voro*]. Devouring worms; feeding on worms.
- VER-NA-CU-LAR, *a.* [*L. vernaculus*]. 1. Native; belonging to the country of one's birth. 2. Native; belonging to the person by birth or nature. *Milner*.
- † VER-NACU-LOUS, *a.* Vernacular; also, scoffing. *Spenser*.
- VER-NAL, *a.* [*L. vernalis*]. 1. Belonging to the spring; appearing in spring. 2. Belonging to youth, the spring of life.
- VERNANT, *a.* [*L. vernans*]. Flourishing, as in spring, as, *vernant* flowers. *Milton*.
- † VERNATE, *v. i.* To become young again.
- VER-NATION, *n.* [*L. vernis*]. In botany, the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud. *Martyn*.
- VERNIER, *n.* [from the inventor.] A graduated index which subdivides the smallest divisions on a straight or circular scale.
- † VER-NILI-TY, *n.* [*L. vernilis*]. Servility; fawning behavior, like that of a slave. *Bailey*.
- VE-RONI-CA, *n.* [*veronica*]. 1. A portrait or representation of the face of our Savior on handkerchiefs.—2. In botany, a genus of plants, speedwell.
- VER-RU-COUS, *a.* [*L. verruca, verrucosus*]. Warty; having little knobs or warts on the surface.
- † VERS-A-BIL-I-TY, or † VERS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* [*L. versabilis*]. Aptness to be turned round. *Dict.*
- † VERS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be turned.
- VER-SAL, for *universal*. [Not used, or very vulgar.]
- VER-S'A-TILE, *a.* [*L. versatilis*]. 1. That may be turned round. 2. Liable to be turned in opinion; changeable; variable; unsteady. 3. Turning with ease from one thing to another; readily applied to a new task, or to various subjects.—4. In botany, a *versatile* anther is one fixed by the middle on the point of the filament, and so poised as to turn like the needle of a compass; fixed by its side, but freely movable.
- VERS-A-TIL-I-TY, *n.* 1. The quality of being versatile; aptness to change; readiness to be turned; variability. 2. The faculty of easily turning one's mind to new tasks or subjects.
- VERSE, (vers) *n.* [*L. versus*; Fr. *vers*]. 1. In poetry, a line, consisting of a certain number of long and short syllables, disposed according to the rules of the species of poetry which the author intends to compose. 2. Poetry; metrical language. 3. A short division of any composition, particularly of the chapters in the Scriptures. 4. A piece of poetry. 5. A portion of an anthem to be performed by a single voice to each part. 6. In a song or ballad a stanza is called a verse.

VERSE, *v. t.* To tell in verse; to relate poetically.—*To be versed*, [L. *versor*.] to be well skilled; to be acquainted with.

VERSE-MAN, *n.* [*verse* and *man*.] A writer of verses; in *judicious language*. *Prion*.

VERSIFIER, *n.* A maker of verses; a versifier. *B. Jonson*.

VERSICLE, *n.* [L. *versiculus*.] A little verse.

VERSICOLOR, } *a.* [L. *versicolor*.] Having various
VERSICOLOR, } colors; changeable in color.

VERSICULAR, *a.* Pertaining to verses; designating distinct divisions of a writing.

VERSIFICATION, *n.* [Fr. from *versifier*.] The act, art or practice of composing poetic verse.

VERSIFI-CATOR, *n.* A versifier. [*Little used*.]

VERSIFIED, *pp.* Formed into verse.

VERSIFIER, *n.* 1. One who makes verses. 2. One who converts into verse; or one who expresses the ideas of another, written in prose.

VERSIFY, *v. i.* To make verses. *Dryden*.

VERSIFY, *v. t.* 1. To relate or describe in verse. *Daniel*. 2. To turn into verse.

VERSION, *n.* [Fr. from *versio*.] 1. A turning; a change or transformation; [*unusual*.] 2. Change of direction; [*unusual*.] 3. The act of translating; the rendering of thoughts or ideas expressed in one language, into words of like signification in another language. 4. Translation; that which is rendered from another language.

VERST, *n.* A Russian measure of length, containing 11663 yards, or 3500 feet; about three quarters of an English mile.

VERT, *n.* [Fr. *verd*; L. *viridis*.] 1. In the *forest laws*, every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest.—2. In *heraldry*, a green color.

VERTEBRAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the joints of the spine or back-bone. 2. Having a back-bone or spinal joints.

VERTEBRAL, *n.* An animal of the class which have a back-bone.

VERTEBRATED, *a.* [L. *vertebratus*.] Having a back-bone, or vertebral column, containing the spinal marrow, as an animal.

VERTEBRE, } *n.* [L. *vertebra*.] A joint of the spine or
VERTEBER, } back-bone of an animal.

VERTEBRA, }

VERTEX, *n.* [L.] 1. The crown or top of the head. 2. The top of a hill or other thing; the point of a cone, pyramid, angle or figure; the pole of a glass, in *optics*.—3. In *astronomy*, the zenith; the point of the heavens perpendicularly over the head.

VERTICAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *vertex*.] 1. Placed or being in the zenith, or perpendicularly over the head. 2. Being in a position perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.

VERTICAL-LY, *adv.* In the zenith.

VERTICAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being in the zenith, or perpendicularly over the head.

† VERTICALITY, *n.* The state of being in the zenith. *Brown*.

VERTICILL, *n.* [L. *verticillus*.] In *botany*, a little whirl; a mode of inflorescence, in which the flowers surround the stem in a kind of ring.

VERTICILLATE, *a.* In *botany*, *verticillate flowers* are such as grow in a whirl, or round the stem in rings, one above another, at each joint.

VERTICITY, *n.* [from *vertex*.] 1. The power of turning; revolution; rotation. 2. That property of the loadstone by which it turns to some particular point.

VERTIGINOUS, *a.* [L. *vertiginosus*.] 1. Turning round; whirling; rotary. 2. Giddy; affected with vertigo.

VERTIGINOUSNESS, *n.* Giddiness; a whirling, or sense of whirling; unsteadiness. *Taylor*.

* VERTIGO, *n.* [L.] Giddiness; dizziness or swimming of the head; an affection of the head, in which objects appear to move in various directions.

VERVAIN, *n.* A plant of the genus *verbena*.

VERVAIN-MALLOW, *n.* A species of mallow.

VERVELS, *n.* [Fr. *vervèle*.] Labels tied to a hawk.

VERVY, *a.* [Fr. *vrai*; L. *verus*.] True; real.

VERVY, *adv.* As an adverb, or modifier of adjectives and adverbs, *vervy* denotes in a great degree, an eminent or high degree, but not generally the highest; as, a *vervy* cold day.

VESICANT, *n.* A blistering application; an epispastic.

Bigelow.

VESICATE, *v. t.* [L. *vesica*.] To blister; to raise little bladders, or separate the cuticle by inflaming the skin.

VESICATED, *pp.* Blistered.

VESICATING, *ppr.* Blistering.

VESICATION, *n.* The process of raising blisters or little cuticular bladders on the skin.

VESICATORY, *n.* [Fr. *vesicatoire*.] A blistering application or plaster; an epispastic.

VESICLE, *n.* [L. *vesicula*.] 1. A little bladder, or a portion of the cuticle separated from the skin and filled with

some humor. 2. Any small membranous cavity in animals or vegetables.

VE-SICU-LAR, or VE-SICU-LOUS, *a.* 1. Pertaining to vesicles; consisting of vesicles. 2. Hollow; full of interstices. 3. Having little bladders or glands on the surface as the leaf of a plant.

VE-SICU-LATE, *a.* Bladdery; full of bladders.

VESPER, *n.* [L.] 1. The evening star; Venus; also, the evening. 2. *Vespers*, in the plural, the evening song or evening service in the Romish church.

VESPERTINE, *a.* [L. *vesperinus*.] Pertaining to the evening; happening or being in the evening.

VESSEL, *n.* [It. *vasello*; Fr. *vaisseau*; Sp. *vasija*.] 1. A cask or utensil proper for holding liquors and other things.—2. In *anatomy*, any tube or canal, in which the blood and other humors are contained, secreted or circulated, as the arteries.—3. In the *physiology of plants*, a canal or tube of very small bore, in which the sap is contained and conveyed; also, a bag or utricle, filled with pulp, and serving as a reservoir for sap; also, a spiral canal, usually of a larger bore, for receiving and distributing air. 4. Any building used in navigation, which carries masts and sails, from the largest ship of war down to a fishing sloop. 5. Something containing.

† VESSEL, *v. t.* To put into a vessel. *Bacon*.

VESSETS, *n.* A kind of cloth. *Qu*.

VESSEL-GON, } *n.* [L. *vesica*.] A soft swelling on a horse's
VESSEL-GON, } leg, called a *windgall*.

VEST, *n.* [Fr. *veste*; It. *vesta*; L. *vestis*.] 1. An outer garment.—2. In *common speech*, a man's under garment, called, also, *waistcoat*.

VEST, *v. t.* 1. To clothe; to cover, surround or encompass closely. 2. To dress; to clothe with a long garment.—*To vest with*, to clothe; to furnish with; to invest with.—*To vest in*. 1. To put in possession of; to furnish with; to clothe with. 2. To clothe with another form; to convert into another substance or species of property.

VEST, *v. i.* To come or descend to; to be fixed; to take effect, as a title or right.

VEST'AL, *a.* [L. *vestalis*.] 1. Pertaining to Vesta, the goddess of fire among the Romans, and a virgin. 2. Pure; chaste.

VEST'AL, *n.* A virgin consecrated to Vesta, and to the service of watching the sacred fire.

VEST'ED, *pp.* 1. Clothed; covered; closely encompassed. 2. *a.* Fixed; not in a state of contingency or suspension.

VESTIBULE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *vestibulum*.] 1. The porch or entrance into a house, or a large open space before the door, but covered. 2. A little antechamber before the entrance of an ordinary apartment. 3. An apartment in large buildings, which presents itself into a hall or suit of rooms or offices.—4. In *anatomy*, a cavity belonging to the labyrinth of the ear.

VESTIGE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *vestigium*.] A track or footstep; the mark of the foot left on the earth; but *mostly used* for the mark or remains of something else.

VESTING, *ppr.* Clothing; covering; closely encompassing; descending to and becoming permanent, as a right or title; converting into other species of property, as money.

VESTING, *n.* Cloth for vests; vest patterns. *U. States*.

VESTMENT, *n.* [L. *vestimentum*; Fr. *vêtement*.] A garment; some part of clothing or dress; especially some part of outer clothing; but it is not restricted to any particular garment.

VESTRY, *n.* [L. *vestiarium*; Fr. *vestiaire*.] 1. A room appendant to a church, in which the sacerdotal vestments and sacred utensils are kept, and where parochial meetings are held. 2. A parochial assembly, so called because held in a vestry. *Clarendon*.

VESTRY-CLERK, *n.* An officer chosen by the vestry, who keeps the parish accounts and books.

VESTRY-MAN, *n.* In *London*, *vestry-men* are a select number of principal persons of every parish, who choose parish officers and take care of its concerns.

VESTURE, *n.* [Fr. *vêture*.] 1. A garment; a robe. 2. Dress; garments in general; habit; clothing; vestment. 3. Clothing; covering.—4. In *old law books*, the corn with which land was covered.—5. In *old books*, seisin; possession; [obs.]

VE-SOVI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the volcano Vesuvius.

VE-SOVI-AN, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a subspecies of pyramidal garnet, a mineral found in the vicinity of Vesuvius.

VETCH, *n.* [Fr. *vesce*; It. *veccia*; L. *vicia*.] A plant of the leguminous kind, with papilionaceous flowers, of the genus *vicia*.

VETCH'LING, *n.* [from *vetch*.] In *botany*, a name of the *lathyrus aphaca*, expressive of its diminutive size.

VETCHY, *a.* 1. Consisting of vetches or of pea straw. *Spenser*. 2. Abounding with vetches.

VETERAN, *a.* [L. *veteranus*.] Having been long exercised in any thing; long practiced or experienced.

VETERAN, *n.* One who has been long exercised in any

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

service or art, particularly in war; one who has grown old in service, and has had much experience.

VET-ER-IN-AR-IAN, *n.* [*L. veterinarius.*] One skilled in the diseases of cattle or domestic animals. *Brown.*

VET-ER-I-NA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the art of healing or treating the diseases of domestic animals, as oxen, horses, sheep, &c.

VETO, *n.* [*L. veto, I forbid.*] A forbidding; prohibition; or the right of forbidding; applied to the right of a king or other magistrate or officer to withhold his assent to the enactment of a law.

VE-TUST, *a.* [*L. vetustus.*] Old; ancient. *Cockeram.*

VEX, *v. t.* [*L. vexo; Fr. vexer; It. vessare; Sp. vexar.*] 1. To irritate; to make angry by little provocations. 2. To plague; to torment; to harass; to afflict. 3. To disturb; to disquiet; to agitate. 4. To trouble; to distress. 5. To persecute. *Acts xiii.* 6. To stretch, as by hooks; [*obs.*]

VEX, *v. i.* To fret; to be teased or irritated. *Chapman.*

VEX-ATION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. vexatio.*] 1. The act of irritating, or of troubling, disquieting and harassing. 2. State of being irritated or disturbed in mind. 3. Disquiet; agitation; great uneasiness. *Temple.* 4. The cause of trouble or disquiet. 5. Afflictions; great troubles; severe judgments. 6. A harassing by law. 7. A slight; teasing trouble.

VEX-ATIOUS, *a.* 1. Irritating; disturbing or agitating to the mind; causing disquiet; afflictive. 2. Distressing; harassing. 3. Full of trouble and disquiet. 4. Teasing; slightly troublesome; provoking.

VEX-ATIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to give great trouble.

VEX-ATIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of giving great trouble and disquiet, or of teasing and provoking.

VEXED, *pp.* Teased; provoked; irritated; troubled; agitated; disquieted; afflicted.

VEXER, *v.* One who vexes, irritates or troubles.

VEX-IL, *n.* [*L. vexillum.*] A flag or standard. *In botany,* the upper petal of a papilionaceous flower.

VEX-IL-LA-RY, *n.* A standard bearer.

VEX-IL-LA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to an ensign or standard.

VEX-IL-LA-TION, *n.* [*L. vexillatio.*] A company of troops under one ensign.

VEXING, *ppr.* Provoking; irritating; afflicting.

VEXING-LY, *adv.* So as to vex, tease or irritate. *Tatler.*

VIAGE. See VOYAGE.

VIAL, *n.* [*Fr. viole; Gr. φιάλη; L. phiala.*] A phial; a small bottle of thin glass, used particularly by apothecaries and druggists.

VIAL, *v. t.* To put in a vial. *Milton.*

VIAND, *n.* [*Fr. viande; It. vivanda.*] Meat dressed; food. *Pope.*

VIA-RY, *a.* [*L. viarius.*] Happening in the way, or on the roads. *Felham.*

VI-AT-IC, *a.* [*L. viaticum.*] Pertaining to a journey or to traveling.

VI-AT-IC-UM, *n.* [*L.*] 1. Provisions for a journey.—2. Among the *ancient Romans*, an allowance to officers who were sent into the provinces to exercise any office or perform any service, also to the officers and soldiers of the army.—3. In the *Romish church*, the communion or eucharist given to persons in their last moments.

VIB-RANT, or VIB-RION, *n.* [*L. vibrans.*] A name given to the ichneumon fly, from the continual vibration of its antennae.

VIB-RATE, *v. i.* [*L. vibro; It. vibrare.*] 1. To swing; to oscillate; to move one way and the other; to play to and fro. 2. To quiver. 3. To pass from one state to another.

VIB-RATE, *v. t.* 1. To brandish; to move to and fro; to swing. 2. To cause to quiver.

VIB-RÁ-TED, *pp.* Brandished; moved one way and the other.

VI-BRA-TIL-I-TY, *n.* Disposition to preternatural vibration or motion. [*Not much used.*] *Rush.*

VP-BRA-TING, *ppr.* Brandishing; moving to and fro, as a pendulum or musical chord.

VI-BRA-TION, *n.* [*Fr.; L. vibro.*] 1. The act of brandishing; the act of moving or state of being moved one way and the other in quick succession.—2. In *mechanics*, a regular reciprocal motion of a body suspended; a motion consisting of continual reciprocations or returns, as of the pendulum of a chronometer.—3. In *physics*, alternate or reciprocal motion; as, the vibrations of the nervous fluid.—4. In *music*, the motion of a chord, or the undulation of any body, by which sound is produced.

VI-BRA-TI-UN-É-LE, *n.* A small vibration. *Chambers.*

VI-BRA-TIVE, *a.* That vibrates. *Newton.*

VI-BRA-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Vibrating; consisting in vibration or oscillation. 2. Causing to vibrate.

VICAR, *n.* [*Fr. vicaire; It. vicario; L. vicarius.*] 1. In a general sense, a person deputed or authorized to perform the functions of another; a substitute in office.—2. In the *canon law*, the priest of a parish, the predial tithes of which are impropriated or appropriated.

VICAR-AGE, *n.* The benefice of a vicar. A vicarage by endowment becomes a benefice distinct from the parsonage.

VICAR-GENER-AL, *n.* A title given by Henry VIII to the earl of Essex, with power to oversee all the clergy. It is now the title of an office, which is united in the chancellor of the diocese.

VI-CÁ-RI-AL, *a.* [*from vicar.*] Pertaining to a vicar, small.

VI-CÁ-RI-ATE, *a.* Having delegated power, as a vicar *Barrow.*

VI-CÁ-RI-ATE, *n.* A delegated office or power. *Lord North*

VI-CÁ-RI-OUS, *a.* [*L. vicarius.*] 1. Deputed; delegated. 2. Acting for another; filling the place of another. 3. Substituted in the place of another; as, a vicarious sacrifice.

VI-CÁ-RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In the place of another; by substitution. *Burke.*

VICAR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a vicar; the ministry of a vicar.

VICE, *n.* [*Fr. vice; It. vizio; Sp. vicio; L. vitium.*] 1. Properly, a spot or defect; a fault; a blemish.—2. In *ethics*, any voluntary action or course of conduct which deviates from the rules of moral rectitude. *Vice* differs from *crime*, in being less enormous. 3. Depravity or corruption of manners. 4. A fault or bad trick in a horse. 5. The fool or punchinello of old shows. 6. An iron press. [*This should be written vise.*] 7. A gripe or grasp; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

† VICE, *v. t.* To draw by a kind of violence. [*See VISE.*] *Shak.*

VICE [*L. vice, in the turn or place*] is used in *composition* to denote one *qui vicem gerit*, who acts in the place of another, or is second in authority.

VICE-AD-MI-RAL, *n.* 1. In the *navy*, the second officer in command.—2. A civil officer in *Great Britain*, appointed by the lords commissioners of the admiralty, for exercising admiralty jurisdiction within their respective districts.

VICE-AD-MI-RAL-TY, *n.* The office of a vice-admiralty; a vice-admiralty court.

VICE-Á-GENT, *n.* [*vice and agent.*] One who acts in the place of another. *Hooker.*

VICE-CHÁ-MBER-LAIN, *n.* An officer in court, next in command to the lord chamberlain. *England.*

VICE-CHÁN-CEL-OR, *n.* An officer in a university in England, a distinguished member, who is annually elected to manage the affairs in the absence of the chancellor. *Cyc.*

VICE-CON-SUL, *n.* One who acts in the place of a consul. † Viced, *a.* Vicious; corrupt. *Shak.*

VICE-DÓGE, *n.* A counselor at Venice, who represents the doge when sick or absent. *Cyc.*

VICE-GEREN-CY, *n.* The office of a vicegerent; agency under another; deputed power; lieutenantancy.

VICE-GERENT, *n.* [*L. vicem gerens.*] A lieutenant; a vicar; an officer who is deputed by a superior or by proper authority to exercise the powers of another.

VICE-GERENT, *a.* Having or exercising delegated power; acting by substitution, or in the place of another.

VICE-LEG-ATE, *n.* An officer employed by the pope.

VICE-NA-RY, *a.* [*L. vicenarius.*] Belonging to twenty.

VICE-PRES-I-DENT, *n.* An officer next in rank below a president. *United States.*

VICEROY, *n.* [*Fr. viceroi.*] The governor of a kingdom or country, who rules in the name of the king with regal authority, as the king's substitute.

VICE-ROY-AL-TY, *n.* The dignity, office or jurisdiction of a viceroiy.

VICEROY-SHIP, *n.* The dignity, office or jurisdiction of a viceroiy.

† VICE-TY, *n.* Nicety; exactness. *B. Jonson.*

VI-CI-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. vitio.*] This verb is usually written *vitate.* 1. To injure the substance or properties of a thing so as to impair its value, and lessen or destroy its use; to make less pure, or wholly impure; to deprave. 2. To render defective, and thus destroy the validity of; to invalidate by defect.

VI-CI-ATED, *pp.* Depraved; impaired in substance or quality; rendered defective and void.

VI-CI-ATING, *ppr.* Injuring in substance or properties; rendering defective; making void.

VI-CI-ATION, *n.* Depravation; corruption.

VICIN-AGE, *n.* [*from L. vicinia, vicinus.*] Neighborhood; the place or places adjoining or near.

* VIC-I-NAL, *a.* Near; neighboring. [*Little used.*] *Gian-ville.*

VICINI-TY, *n.* [*L. vicinitas.*] 1. Nearness in place. 2. Neighborhood. 3. Neighboring country.

VI-CI-OS-I-TY, *n.* Depravity; corruption of manners.

VI-CIOUS, *a.* [*Fr. vicieux; L. vitiosus.*] 1. Defective; imperfect. 2. Addicted to vice; corrupt in principles or conduct; depraved; wicked; habitually transgressing the moral law. 3. Corrupt, contrary to moral principles.

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

- or to rectitude. 4. Corrupt, in a physical sense; foul; impure; insubstantial. 5. Corrupt; not genuine or pure. 6. Unruly; refractory; not well tamed or broken. *New England.*
- VICIOUS-LY**, *adv.* 1. Corruptly; in a manner contrary to rectitude, moral principles, propriety or purity. 2. Faultily; not correctly. *Burnet.*
- VICIOUS-NESS**, *n.* 1. Addictedness to vice; corruptness of moral principles or practice; habitual violation of the moral law, or of moral duties; depravity in principles or in manners. 2. Unruliness; refractoriness, as of a beast. *New England.*
- VICISSITUDE**, *n.* [L. *vicissitudo*.] 1. Regular change or succession of one thing to another. 2. Change; revolution, as in human affairs.
- VICISSITUDINARIY**, *a.* Changing in succession. *Danne.*
- VICINTIAL**, *a.* [*vice-comitalia*.] In old law books, pertaining to the sheriff.—*Vicintial rents* are certain rents for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king.—*Vicintial writs* are such as are triable in the county or sheriff court. *Cyc.*
- VICINTIALS**, *n.* Things belonging to the sheriff; particularly, farms for which the sheriff pays rent to the king.
- VICOUNT**, *n.* [*vice-comes*.] 1. In law books, the sheriff. 2. A degree of nobility next below a count or earl; see **VISCOUNT**.
- VICTIM**, *n.* [L. *victima*; Fr. *victime*.] 1. A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite; usually, some beast slain in sacrifice. 2. Something destroyed; something sacrificed in the pursuit of an object.
- † **VICTI-MATE**, *v. t.* To sacrifice. *Bullockar.*
- VICTOR**, *n.* [L.] 1. One who conquers in war; a vanquisher; one who defeats an enemy in battle. *Victor* differs from *conqueror*. We apply *conqueror* to one who subdues countries, kingdoms or nations; as, Alexander was the *conqueror* of Asia or India, or of many nations, or of the world. In such phrases, we cannot substitute *victor*. But we use *victor*, when we speak of one who overcomes a particular enemy, or in a particular battle; as, Cesar was *victor* at Pharsalia. 2. One who vanquishes another in private combat or contest. 3. One who wins, or gains the advantage. 4. Master; lord; [L. *u.*]
- VICTOR-ESS**, *n.* A female who vanquishes. *Spenser.*
- VICTORIOUS**, *a.* [Fr. *victorieux*.] 1. Having conquered in battle or contest; having overcome an enemy or antagonist; conquering; vanquishing. 2. That produces conquest. 3. Emblematic of conquest; indicating victory.
- VICTORIOUS-LY**, *adv.* With conquest; with defeat of an enemy or antagonist; triumphantly.
- VICTORIOUS-NESS**, *n.* The state of being victorious.
- VICTORY**, *n.* [L. *victoria*; Fr. *victoire*.] 1. Conquest; the defeat of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in contest; a gaining of the superiority in war or combat. 2. The advantage or superiority gained over spiritual enemies. 1 *Cor. xv.*
- VICTRESS**, *n.* A female that conquers. *Shak.*
- VICTUAL**. See **VICTUALS**.
- VICTUAL**, (*vit'ul*) *v. t.* 1. To supply with provisions for subsistence. 2. To store with provisions.
- VICTUALED**, (*vit'uld*) *pp.* Supplied with provisions.
- VICTUAL-ER**, (*vit'ul-er*) *n.* 1. One who furnishes provisions. 2. One who keeps a house of entertainment. 3. A provision-ship.
- VICTUAL-ING**, (*vit'ul-ing*) *ppr.* Supplying with provisions.
- VICTUAL-ING-HOUSE**, *n.* A house where provision is made for strangers to eat.
- VICTUALS**, (*vit'ulz*) *n.* [Fr. *victualles*; It. *vettovaglia*; Sp. *vituals*.] Food for human beings, prepared for eating; that which supports human life; provisions; meat; sustenance.
- VIDELICET**, *adv.* [L. for *videre licet*.] To wit; namely. An abbreviation for this word is *vid.*
- † **VIDUAL**, *a.* [L. *viduus*.] Belonging to the state of a widow.
- † **VIDUITY**, *n.* [L. *viduitas*.] Widowhood.
- VIE**, *v. i.* [Sax. *vigan*.] To strive for superiority; to contend; to use effort in a race, contest, competition, rivalry or strife.
- † **VIE**, *v. t.* 1. To show or practice in competition. 2. To urge; to press.
- VIELEUR**, *n.* A species of fly in Surinam.
- VIEW**, (*vu*) *v. t.* [Fr. *vue*; L. *videre*; Russ. *viju*.] 1. To survey; to examine with the eye; to look on with attention, or for the purpose of examining; to inspect; to explore. *View* differs from *look*, see and *behold*, in expressing more particular or continued attention to the thing which is the object of sight. 2. To see; to perceive by the eye. 3. To survey intellectually; to examine with the mental eye; to consider.
- VIEW**, (*vu*) *n.* 1. Prospect; sight; reach of the eye. 2. The whole extent seen. 3. Sight; power of seeing, or limit of sight. 4. Intellectual or mental sight. 5. Act of seeing. 6. Sight; eye. 7. Survey; inspection; examination by the eye. 8. Intellectual survey; mental examination. 9. Appearance; show. 10. Display; exhibition to the sight or mind. 11. Prospect of interest. 12. Intention; purpose; design. 13. Opinion; manner of seeing or understanding.—*Point of view*, the direction in which a thing is seen.
- VIEWED**, (*vide*) *pp.* Surveyed; examined by the eye, inspected; considered.
- VIEWER**, (*vu'er*) *n.* 1. One who views, surveys or examines.—2. In *New England*, a town officer whose duty is to inspect something; as, a *viewer* of fences.
- VIEWING**, (*vu'ing*) *ppr.* Surveying; examining by the eye or by the mind; inspecting; exploring.
- VIEWING**, (*vu'ing*) *n.* The act of beholding or surveying.
- VIEWLESS**, (*vu'les*) *a.* That cannot be seen; not being perceivable by the eye; invisible. *Pope.*
- † **VIEW-LY**, (*vu'ly*) *a.* Slightly; striking to the view.
- VIGESIMATION**, *n.* [L. *vigesimus*.] The act of putting to death every twentieth man. *Bailey.*
- VIGIL**, *n.* [L. *vigilia*; Fr. *vigile*; It. *vigil*.] 1. Watch; devotion performed in the customary hours of rest or sleep.—2. In church affairs, the eve or evening before any feast; a religious service performed in the evening preceding a holiday. 3. A fast observed on the day preceding a holiday; a wake. 4. Watch; forbearance of sleep.
- VIGILANCE**, *n.* [Fr.; L. *vigilans*.] 1. Forbearance of sleep; a state of being awake. 2. Watchfulness; circumspection; attention of the mind in discovering and guarding against danger, or providing for safety. 3. Guard; watch; [unusual].
- † **VIGILANCY**, for *vigilance*.
- VIGILANT**, *a.* [Fr.; L. *vigilans*.] Watchful; circumspect; attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety.
- VIGILANT-LY**, *adv.* Watchfully; with attention to danger and the means of safety; circumspectly.
- VIG-NETTE**, (*vignette*) (commonly pronounced *vin'net*) *n.* [Fr. *vignette*; } *vignette*.] An ornament placed at the beginning of a book, preface or dedication; a head-piece.
- VIGOR**, *n.* [L.] 1. Active strength or force of body in animals; physical force. 2. Strength of mind; intellectual force; energy. 3. Strength or force in vegetable motion. 4. Strength; energy; efficacy.
- † **VIGOR**, *v. t.* To invigorate. *Felltham.*
- VIGOROUS**, *a.* 1. Full of physical strength or active force; strong; lusty. 2. Powerful; strong; made by strength, either of body or mind.
- VIGOROUS-LY**, *adv.* With great physical force or strength; forcibly; with active exertions.
- VIGOROUS-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being vigorous or possessed of active strength.
- † **VILD**, or † **VILED**, *a.* *Vile*. *Spenser.*
- VILE**, *a.* [L. *vilis*; Fr., Sp. *vil*; It. *vile*.] 1. Base; mean; worthless; despicable. 2. Morally base or impure; sinful; depraved by sin; wicked.
- † **VILED**, *a.* Abusive; scurrilous; defamatory.
- VILELY**, *adv.* 1. Basely; meanly; shamefully. 2. In a cowardly manner. 2 *Sam. i.*
- VILENESS**, *n.* 1. Baseness; meanness; despicableness. 2. Moral baseness or depravity; degradation by sin; extreme wickedness. *Prior.*
- VILI-FIED**, *pp.* Defamed; traduced; debased.
- VILI-FIER**, *n.* One who defames or traduces.
- VILI-FY**, *v. t.* 1. To make vile; to debase; to degrade. 2. To defame; to traduce; to attempt to degrade by slander.
- VILI-FY-ING**, *ppr.* Debasing; defaming.
- † **VILI-PEND**, *v. t.* [L. *vilipendo*.] To despise.
- † **VILI-PENDEN-CY**, *n.* Disesteem; slight.
- † **VILI-TY**, *n.* Vileness; baseness. *Kennet.*
- VILL**, *n.* [L. *villa*; Fr. *ville*.] A village; a small collection of houses. *Hale.*
- VILLA**, *n.* [L. *villa*; Fr. *ville*.] A country-seat or a farm, furnished with a mansion and convenient out-houses.
- VILLAGE**, *n.* [Fr.; *villa*.] A small assemblage of houses, less than a town or city, and inhabited chiefly by farmers and other laboring people.
- VILLAGER**, *n.* An inhabitant of a village. *Milton.*
- VILLAGE-Y**, *n.* A district of villages. *Shak.*
- VILLAIN**, (*n.*) [Fr. *villain*; It., Sp. *villano*.] 1. In feudal law, a *villain* or *villain* is one who holds lands by a base or servile tenure, or in *villanage*. 2. A vile, wicked person; a man extremely depraved, and capable or guilty of great crimes.
- VILLAIN-KIN**, *n.* A little village; a word used by *Gay*.
- VILLAIN-AGE**, *n.* 1. The state of a villain; base servitude. 2. A base tenure of lands; tenure on condition of doing the meanest services for the lord; usually writ *ten villanage*. 3. Baseness; infamy; see **VILLAINY**.

VIL-LAN-IZE, *v. t.* To debase; to degrade; to defame; to revile. [*Little used.*] Dryden.

VIL-LAN-IZE, *pp.* Defamed; debased. [*Little used.*]

† VIL-LAN-IZ-ER, *n.* One who degrades, debases or defames.

VIL-LAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Defaming; debasing. [*Little used.*]

VIL-LAN-OUS, *a.* [from *villain*.] 1. Base; very vile;

VIL-LAIN-OUS, } 2. Wicked; extremely depraved. 3. Proceeding from extreme depravity. 4. Sorry; vile; mischievous.

VIL-LAN-OUS-LY, *adv.* Basely; with extreme wickedness or depravity.

VIL-LAN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Baseness; extreme depravity.

VIL-LAIN-Y, } *n.* 1. Extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness.

VIL-LAIN-Y, } *edness.* 2. A crime; an action of deep depravity.

VIL-LAT'IC, *a.* [L. *villaticus*.] Pertaining to a village.

VILLEN-AGE, *n.* [from *villain*.] A tenure of lands and tenements by base services. Blackstone.

VIL-LI, *n.* [L.] In anatomy, are the same as fibres; and in botany, small hairs like the grain of plush or shag, with which, as a kind of excrescence, some trees abound. Quincy.

VIL-LOUS, *a.* [L. *villosus*.] 1. Abounding with fine hairs or woolly substance; nappy; shaggy; rough.—2. In botany, pubescent; covered with soft hairs.

VIMIN-AL, *a.* [L. *viminalis*.] Pertaining to twigs; consisting of twigs; producing twigs.

VI-MINE-OUS, *a.* [L. *vimineus*.] Made of twigs or shoots. Prior.

VI-NA-CEOUS, *a.* [L. *vinaceus*.] Belonging to wine or grapes. White.

VIN-CI-BLE, *a.* [from L. *vincio*.] Conquerable; that may be overcome or subdued. Hayward.

VIN-CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The capacity of being conquered; conquerableness. Dict.

† VINCT'URE, *n.* [L. *vinctura*.] A binding.

VIN-DE-MI-AL, *a.* [L. *vinemiālis*.] Belonging to a vintage or grape harvest.

VIN-DE-MATE, *v. t.* To gather the vintage. Evelyn.

VIN-DE-MI-ATION, *n.* The operation of gathering grapes.

VIN-DI-CA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being vindicable, or capable of support or justification.

VIN-DI-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be vindicated, justified or supported. Doughty.

VIN-DI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *vindico*.] 1. To defend; to justify; to support or maintain as true or correct, against denial, censure or objections. 2. To assert; to defend with success; to maintain; to prove to be just or valid. 3. To defend with arms, or otherwise. 4. To avenge; to punish; [*obs.*]

VIN-DI-CATED, *pp.* Defended; supported; maintained; proved to be just or true.

VIN-DI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Defending; supporting; proving to be true or just; defending by force.

VIN-DI-CATION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *vindicatio*.] 1. The defense of any thing, or a justification against denial or censure, or against objections or accusations. 2. The act of supporting by proof or legal process; the proving of any thing to be just. 3. Defense by force or otherwise.

VIN-DI-CATIVE, *a.* 1. Tending to vindicate. 2. Revengeful.

VIN-DI-CATOR, *n.* One who vindicates; one who justifies or maintains; one who defends. Dryden.

VIN-DI-CATOR-Y, *a.* 1. Punitive; inflicting punishment; avenging. 2. Tending to vindicate; justificatory.

VIN-DICTIVE, *a.* [Fr. *vindicatif*.] Revengeful; given to revenge. Dryden.

VIN-DICTIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of revenge; revengefully.

VIN-DICTIVE-NESS, *n.* 1. A revengeful temper. 2. Revengefulness.

VINE, *n.* [L. *vinca*; Fr. *vigne*; It. *vigna*; Sp. *viña*.] 1. A plant that produces grapes, of the genus *vitis*. 2. The long, slender stem of any plant, that trails on the ground, or climbs and supports itself by winding round a fixed object, or by seizing any fixed thing with its tendrils or claspers.

VINED, *a.* Having leaves like those of the vine. Wotton.

VINE-DRESS-ER, *n.* [vine and *dresser*.] One who dresses, trims, prunes and cultivates vines.

VINE-FRET-TER, *n.* [vine and *fret*.] A small insect that injures vines, the aphid or puceron.

VINE-GAR, *n.* [Fr. *vin* and *aigre*.] 1. Vegetable acid; an acid liquor obtained from wine, cider, beer or other liquors, by the second or acetous fermentation. 2. Any thing really or metaphorically sour; [*obs.*]

VINE-GRUB, *n.* [vine and *grub*.] A little insect that infests vines; the vine-fretter or puceron. Cyc.

VINER, *n.* An orderer or trimmer of vines. Huloch.

VINER-Y, *n.* In gardening, an erection for supporting vines and exposing them to artificial heat, consisting of a wall with stoves and flues.

VINE-YARD, } *n.* [Sax. *vinegard*; Ir. *fioghort*.] A plantation of vines producing grapes; properly, an enclosure or yard for grape-vines.

VIN-NEUED, *a.* [Sax. *fyng*.] Moldy; musty. Newton

VIN-NEUED-NESS, *n.* Mustiness; moldiness; Barret.

VIN-NY, *a.* Moldy; musty.

VINO-LEN-CY, *n.* [L. *vinolentia*.] Drunkenness.

VINO-LENT, *a.* Given to wine.

VI-NOS'U-TY, *n.* State or quality of being vinous. Scott.

VINOUS, *a.* [Fr. *vineux*; L. *vinum*.] Having the qualities of wine; pertaining to wine.

VINT'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *vendange*.] 1. The produce of the vine for the season. 2. The time of gathering the crop of grapes. 3. The wine produced by the crop of grapes in one season.

VINT'A-GER, *n.* One that gathers the vintage.

VINT'NER, *n.* One who deals in wine; a wine-seller.

VINT'RY, *n.* A place where wine is sold. Ainsworth.

VINY, *a.* 1. Belonging to vines; producing grapes. 2. Abounding in vines. P. Fletcher.

VIOL, *n.* [Fr. *viola*; It. Sp. *viola*; Ir. *biol*.] A stringed musical instrument, of the same form as the violin, but larger, and having formerly six strings, to be struck with a bow.

VI-O-LA-BLE, *a.* [L. *violabilis*.] That may be violated, broken or injured.

VI-O-LACEOUS, *a.* [L. *viola*.] Resembling violets.

VI-O-LATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *violier*; L. *violare*; Sp. *violar*.] 1. To injure; to hurt; to interrupt; to disturb.

2. To break; to infringe; to transgress. 3. To injure; to do violence to. 4. To treat with irreverence; to profane.

5. To ravish; to compress by force.

VI-O-LA-TED, *pp.* Injured; transgressed; ravished.

VI-O-LA-TING, *ppr.* Injuring; infringing; ravishing.

VI-O-LATION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of violating or injuring; interruption, as of sleep or peace. 2. Infringement; transgression; non-observance. 3. Act of irreverence; profanation or contemptuous treatment of sacred things.

4. Ravishment; rape.

VI-O-LA-TOR, *n.* 1. One who violates, injures, interrupts or disturbs. 2. One who infringes or transgresses. 3. One who profanes or treats with irreverence. 4. A ravisher.

VI-O-LENCE, *n.* [L. *violentia*.] 1. Physical force; strength of action or motion. 2. Moral force; vehemence. 3. Outrage; unjust force; crimes of all kinds. 4. Eager-ness; vehemence. 5. Injury; infringement. 6. Injury; hurt. 7. Ravishment; rape.—*To do violence to, to attack; to murder.—To do violence to, to outrage; to force; to injure.*

VI-O-LENCE, *v. t.* To assault; to injure; also, to bring by violence. [*Little used.*] B. Jonson.

VI-O-LENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *violentus*.] 1. Forcible; moving or acting with physical strength; urged or driven with force. 2. Vehement; outrageous. 3. Produced or continued by force; not spontaneous or natural. 4. Produced by violence; not natural. 5. Acting by violence; as saillant; not authorized. 6. Fierce; vehement. 7. Severe; extreme. 8. Extorted; not voluntary.—*Violent presumption, in law*, is presumption that arises from circumstances which necessarily attend such facts.

† VI-O-LENT, *n.* An assailant.

† VI-O-LENT, *v. t.* To urge with violence. Fuller.

VI-O-LENT-LY, *adv.* With force; forcibly; vehemently.

VI-O-LET, *n.* [Fr. *violette*; It. *violetto*; L. *viola*.] A plant and flower of the genus *viola*, of many species.

VI-O-LIN, *n.* [It. *violino*; Fr. *violin*.] A musical instrument with four strings, played with a bow; a fiddle; one of the most perfect and most powerful instruments that has been invented.

VI-O-LIN-IST, *n.* A person skilled in playing on a violin.

VI-O-LIST, *n.* A player on the viol. Todd.

* VI-O-LON-CELLO, *n.* [It.] A stringed instrument of music; a base viol of four strings, or a little base violin with long large strings, giving sounds an octave lower than the base violin.

VI-O-LON'NO, *n.* A double base, a deep-toned instrument.

VIPER, *n.* [L. *vipera*; Fr. *vipere*.] 1. A serpent, a species of coluber, whose bite is remarkably venomous. 2. A person or thing mischievous or malignant.

VIPER-INE, *a.* [L. *viperinus*.] Pertaining to a viper or to vipers.

VIPER-IOUS, *a.* [L. *viperous*.] Having the qualities of a viper; malignant; venomous. Shak.

VIPER'S BU-GLOSS, *n.* A plant of the genus *echium*.

VIPER'S GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus *scorzonera*.

† VI-R-A-GINI-AN, *a.* Of or belonging to an impudent woman. Milton.

VI-RÄ'OO, *n.* [L. from *vir*.] 1. A woman of extraordinary stature, strength and courage, a female who has the robust body and masculine mind of a man; a female warrior.—2. In common language, a bold, impudent, turbulent woman; a termagant.

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

VIRE *n.* [Sp. *virá.*] An arrow *Gower.*
VIRE-LAY, *n.* [Fr. *viréai.*] A song or little poem among the Provençal poets in France; a roundelay. *Johnson.*
VTRENT, *a.* [L. *virens.*] Green; verdant; fresh.
VIRGATE, *a.* [L. *virgá.*] In botany, having the shape of a rod or wand.
VIRGATE, *n.* A yardland. *Warton.*
VIRGE. See **VERGE**.
VIR-GIL-I-AN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to Virgil, the Roman poet. 2. Resembling the style of Virgil. *Young.*
VIRGIN, *n.* [It. *virgine*; Sp. *virgen*; Fr. *vierge*; L. *virgo*.] 1. A woman who has had no carnal knowledge of man. 2. A woman not a mother. 3. The sign Virgo; see **VIRO**.
VIRGIN, *a.* 1. Pure; untouched. 2. Fresh; new; unused. 3. Becoming a virgin; maidenly; modest; indicating modesty. 4. Pure; chaste.
VIRGIN, *v. i.* To play the virgin; a *cant word*. *Shak.*
VIRGIN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a virgin; maidenly. *Hammond.*
VIRGIN-AL, *n.* A keyed instrument of one string, jack and quill to each note, like a spinet, but in shape resembling the forte-piano; *out of use.*
VIRGIN-AL, *v. i.* To pat; to strike as on a virginal. [*A cant word.*] *Shak.*
VIRGIN-I-TY, *n.* [L. *virginitas.*] Maidenhood; the state of having had no carnal knowledge of man.
VIRGIN'S BOW-ER, *n.* A plant of the genus *climatis*.
VIRGO, *n.* [L.] A sign of the zodiac which the sun enters in August; a constellation. *Cyc.*
VI-RID-I-TY, *n.* [L. *viriditas.*] Greenness; verdure; the color of fresh vegetables. *Evelyn.*
VRILE, *a.* [L. *virilis.*] 1. Pertaining to a man, in the eminent sense of the word; belonging to the male sex. 2. Masculine; not *puerile* or *feminine*.
VRIL-I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *virilité*; L. *virilitas*.] 1. Manhood; the state of the male sex, which has arrived to the maturity and strength of a man, and to the power of procreation. 2. The power of procreation. 3. Character of man; [*unusual.*]
VIR-MILION, *n.* [properly *vermillion.*] A red color. *Roscommon.*
***VIRTU**, *n.* [It.] A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities. *Chesterfield.*
VIRTU-AL, *a.* [Fr. *virtuel.*] 1. Potential; having the power of acting or of invisible efficacy without the material or sensible part. 2. Being in essence or effect, not in fact.
VIRTU-AL-I-TY, *n.* Efficacy. *Brown.*
VIRTU-AL-LY, *adv.* In efficacy or effect only; by means of some virtue or influence, or the instrumentality of something else.
†VIRTU-ATE, *v. t.* To make efficacious. *Harvey.*
VIRTUE, *n.* [Fr. *vertu*; It. *virtu*; Sp. *virtud*; L. *virtus*.] 1. Strength; that substance or quality of physical bodies, by which they act and produce effects on other bodies. 2. Bravery; valor. This was the predominant signification of *virtus* among the Romans. [*Nearly obs.*] 3. Moral goodness; the practice of moral duties and the abstaining from vice, or a conformity of life and conversation to the moral law. 4. A particular moral excellence. 5. Acting power; something efficacious. 6. Secret agency; efficacy without visible or material action. 7. Excellence; or that which constitutes value and merit. 8. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy. *Milton.* 9. Efficacy; *pot. er.* *Addison.* 10. Legal efficacy or power; authority. — *In virtue*, in consequence; by the efficacy or authority.
VIRTUE-LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of virtue. 2. Destitute of efficacy or operating qualities. *Fairfax.*
VIR-TU-OSO, *n.* [It.] A man skilled in the fine arts, particularly in music; or a man skilled in antiquities, curiosities and the like.
VIR-TU-OSO-SHIP, *n.* The pursuits of a virtuoso.
VIRTU-OUS, *a.* 1. Morally good; acting in conformity to the moral law. 2. Being in conformity to the moral or divine law. 3. Chaste; *applied to women.* 4. Efficacious by inherent qualities; [*obs.*] 5. Having great or powerful properties; [*obs.*] 6. Having medicinal qualities; [*obs.*]
VIRTU-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a virtuous manner; in conformity with the moral law or with duty. *Addison.*
VIRTU-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being virtuous.
VIR-U-LENCE, *n.* 1. That quality of a thing which renders it extremely active in doing injury; acrimony; malignancy. 2. Acrimony of temper; extreme bitterness or malignity.
VIR-U-LENT, *a.* [L. *virulentus.*] 1. Extremely active in doing injury; very poisonous or venomous. 2. Very bitter in enmity; malignant.
VIR-U-LENT-ED, *a.* Filled with poison. *Fellham.*
VIR-U-LENT-LY, *adv.* With malignant activity; with bitter spite or severity.

VIRUS, *n.* [L.] Foul or contagious matter of an ulcer, pustule, &c.; poison.

VIS-AGE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *visaggio.*] The face; the countenance or look of a person, or of other animals; chiefly applied to human beings.

VIS-AGED, *a.* Having a visage or countenance. *Milton.*

VIS-A-VIS, (*viz'a-ve'*) *n.* [Fr. opposite, face to face.] A carriage in which two persons sit face to face.

VIS-CE-RA, *n.* [L.] The bowels or intestines; the contents of the abdomen and thorax.

VIS-CE-RAL, *a.* [L. *viscera.*] 1. Pertaining to the viscera or intestines. 2. Feeling; having sensibility; [*unusual.*]

VIS-CER-ATE, *v. t.* To exenterate; to embowel; to deprive of the entrails or viscera.

VIS-CID, *a.* [L. *viscidus.*] Glutinous; sticky; tenacious; not readily separating.

VIS-CID-I-TY, *n.* 1. Glutinousness; tenacity; stickiness. 2. Glutinous concretion. *Floyer.*

VIS-COS-I-TY, or **VIS-COUS-NESS**, *n.* Glutinousness; tenacity; viscosity; that quality of soft substances which makes them adhere so as not to be easily parted.

VIS-COUNT, (*vikount*) *n.* [L. *vice-comes*; Fr. *vicomte.*]

1. An officer who formerly supplied the place of the count or earl; the sheriff of the county. *England.* 2. A degree or title of nobility next in rank to an earl. *Eng.*

VIS-COUNT-ESS, (*vikount-ess*) *n.* The lady of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order. *Johnson.*

VIS-COUNT-SHIP, (*vikount-ship*) *n.* The quality and

VIS-COUNT-Y, (*vikount-y*) *n.* office of a viscount.

VIS-COUS, *a.* [Fr. *visqueux*; from L. *viscus.*] Glutinous; clammy; sticky; adhesive; tenacious.

VISE, *n.* [Fr. *vis.*] An agine or instrument for gripping and holding things, closed by a screw.

VISH-N-I, *n.* In the *Hindoo mythology*, the name of one of the chief deities of the trimurti or triad.

VIS-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *visibilité.*] 1. The state or quality of being perceivable to the eye. 2. The state of being discoverable or apparent; conspicuous.

VIS-I-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *visibilis.*] 1. Perceivable by the eye; that can be seen. 2. Discovered to the eye. 3. Apparent; open; conspicuous.

VIS-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being visible; visibility.

VIS-I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner perceptible to the eye.

VI-SION, (*vizhun*) *n.* [Fr.; L. *visio.*] 1. The act of seeing external objects; actual sight. 2. The faculty of seeing; sight. 3. Something imagined to be seen, though not real; a phantom; a spectre.—4. In *Scripture*, a revelation from God. 5. Something imaginary; the production of fancy. 6. Any thing which is the object of sight.

VI-SION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a vision. *Waterland.*

VI-SION-ARY, *a.* [Fr. *visionnaire.*] 1. Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination. 2. Imaginary; existing in imagination only; not real; having no solid foundation.

VI-SION-ARY, *n.* 1. One whose imagination is disturbed. 2. One who forms impracticable schemes; one who is confident of success in a project which others perceive to be idle and fanciful.—[*Visionist*, in a like sense, is not used.]

VIS-IT, *v. t.* [L. *visitó*; Fr. *visiter*; It. *visitare.*] 1. To go or come to see; to attend. 2. To go or come to see for inspection, examination, correction of abuses, &c. 3. To salute with a present. 4. To go to and to use.

VIS-IT, *v. i.* To keep up the interchange of civilities and salutations; to practice going to see others.

VIS-IT, *n.* 1. The act of going to see another, or of calling at his house; a waiting on. 2. The act of going to see. 3. A going to see or attending on. 4. The act of going to view or inspect.

VIS-IT-A-BLE, *a.* Liable or subject to be visited.

VIS-IT-ANT, *n.* One that goes or comes to see another; one who is a guest in the house of a friend. *South.*

VIS-IT-ATION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *visito.*] 1. The act of visiting. 2. Object of visit; [*unusual.*]—3. In *law*, the act of a superior or superintending officer, who visits a corporation, college, church or other house, to examine into the manner in which it is conducted.—4. In *Scripture*, and in a religious sense, the sending of afflictions and distresses on men to punish them for their sins, or to prove them.

5. Communication of divine love; exhibition of divine goodness and mercy. *Hooker.*

VIS-I-TA-TÓRI-AL. Belonging to a judicial visitor or superintendent. See **VISITORIAL**.

VIS-IT-ED, *pp.* Waited on; attended; inspected; subjected to sufferings; favored with relief or mercy.

VIS-IT-ING, *pp.* Going or coming to see; attending on, as a physician; inspecting officially; afflicting; showing mercy to. 2. *a.* Authorized to visit and inspect.

VIS-IT-ING, *n.* The act of going to see or of attending; visitation.

VIS-IT-OR, *n.* [Fr. *visiteur.*] 1. One who comes or goes to see another, as in civility or friendship. 2. A superior or person authorized to visit a corporation or any insti-tu-

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

- tion, for the purpose of seeing that the laws and regulations are observed.
- VIS-IT-O-RI-AL, *a.* [from *visitor*; written, improperly, *visitatorial*.] Belonging to a judicial visitor or superintendent.
- VISIVE, *a.* [from *L. visus*.] Pertaining to the power of seeing; formed in the act of seeing. *Brown*.
- VISNE, (veen) *n.* [Norm.; *L. vicinia*.] Neighborhood.
- † VIS-NO-MY, *n.* [a barbarous contraction of *physiognomy*.] Face; countenance. *Spenser*.
- VISOR, *n.* [Fr. *visiere*; It. *visiera*; from *L. visus, video*; written also *visard, visar, vizard*.] 1. A head-piece or mask used to disfigure and disguise. 2. A perforated part of a helmet.
- VISORED, *a.* Wearing a visor; masked; disguised.
- VISTA, *n.* [It., from *L. visus*.] A view or prospect through an avenue, as between rows of trees; hence, the trees or other things that form the avenue.
- VISU-AL, (vizh'á-al) *a.* [Fr. *visuel*; It. *visuale*.] Pertaining to sight; used in sight; serving as the instrument of seeing.
- VITAL, *a.* [*L. vitalis*.] 1. Pertaining to life, either animal or vegetable. 2. Contributing to life; necessary to life. 3. Containing life. 4. Being the seat of life; being that on which life depends. 5. Very necessary; highly important; essential. 6. So disposed as to live; [*L. u.*] — *Fital air*, pure air or oxygen gas, which is essential to animal life.
- VITAL-I-TY, *n.* [from *vital*.] 1. Power of subsisting in life; the principle of animation, or of life. 2. The act of living; animation.
- VITAL-IZE, *v. t.* To give life. *Trans. Pausanias*.
- VITAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In such a manner as to give life. 2. Essentially.
- VITALS, *n. plu.* 1. Parts of animal bodies essential to life, such as the viscera. 2. The part essential to life, or to a sound state.
- VITEL-LA-RY, *n.* [*L. vitellus*.] The place where the yolk of an egg swims in the white. [*Little used*.]
- VITIATE, *v. t.* [*L. vitio*.] 1. To injure the substance or qualities of a thing, so as to impair or spoil its use and value. 2. To render defective; to destroy, as the validity or binding force of an instrument or transaction.
- VITIATED, *pp.* Depraved; rendered impure; rendered defective and void.
- VITIATING, *ppr.* Depraving; rendering of no validity.
- VITIATION, *n.* 1. The act of vitiating; depravation; corruption. 2. A rendering invalid.
- † VIT-I-LIT-I-GATE, *v. i.* [*L. vitiosus and litigo*.] To contend in law litigiously or cavilously.
- † VIT-I-LIT-I-GATION, *n.* Cavilous litigation. *Hudibras*.
- VITIOUS, VITIOUS-LY, VITIOUS-NESS. See *Vicious* and its derivatives.
- VITRE-O-E-LECTRIC, *a.* Containing or exhibiting positive electricity, or that which is excited by rubbing glass.
- VITREOUS, *a.* [*L. vitreus*.] 1. Pertaining to glass. 2. Consisting of glass. 3. Resembling glass.
- VITREOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being vitreous; resemblance of glass.
- VITRESCENCE, *n.* [*L. vitrum*.] Glassiness; or the quality of being capable of conversion into glass; susceptibility of being formed into glass.
- VITRESCENT, *a.* Capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass.
- VITRESCIBLE, *a.* That can be vitrified. *Encyc.*
- VITRI-FAC-TION, *n.* The act, process or operation of converting into glass by heat.
- VITRI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being converted into glass by heat and fusion.
- † VITRI-FI-CABLE, for *vitrifiam*.
- † VITRI-FI-CATE, for *vitrify*. *Bacon*.
- VITRI-FI-CATION, *n.* Vitrification.
- VITRI-FIED, *pp.* Converted into glass.
- VITRI-FORM, *a.* [*L. vitrum, and form*.] Having the form or resemblance of glass. *Fourcroy*.
- VITRI-FY, *v. t.* [*L. vitrum and facio*.] To convert into glass by fusion or the action of heat.
- VITRI-FY, *v. i.* To become glass; to be converted into glass. *Arbutnot*.
- VITRI-OL, *n.* [Fr. *vitriol*; It. *vitriolo*; Sp. *vitriolo*.] 1. In *mineralogy*, native vitriol is a substance of a grayish or yellowish-white color, apple-green, or sky-blue, and, when decomposed, covered with an ochrey crust.—2. In *chemistry*, a combination of the acid of sulphur with any metallic substance.
- VITRI-O-LATE, *v. t.* To convert, as sulphur in any compound, into sulphuric acid, formerly called *vitriolic acid*.
- VITRI-O-LA-TED, *pp.* Converted into sulphuric acid or vitriol.
- VITRI-O-LA-TING, *ppr.* Turning into sulphuric acid or vitriol.
- VITRI-O-LATION, *n.* The act or process of converting into sulphuric acid or vitriol.
- VIT-RI-OL-IC, *a.* Pertaining to vitriol; having the qualities of vitriol, or obtained from vitriol.
- VITRI-OL-I-Z-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being converted into sulphuric acid.
- VITRI-OL-I-ZATION, See *VITRIOLATION*.
- VITRI-OL-IZE, See *VITRIOLATE*.
- VITRI-OL-IZED, See *VITRIOLATE*.
- VITRI-OL-IZ-ING, See *VITRIOLATING*.
- VITU-LINE, *a.* [*L. vitulinus*.] Belonging to a calf or to veal.
- † VI-TO-PER-A-BLE, *a.* Blameworthy; censurable.
- VI-TO-PER-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. vitupero*.] To blame; to censure. [*Little used*.]
- VI-TU-PER-ATION, *n.* [*L. vituperatio*.] Blame; censure [*Little used*.]
- VI-TU-PER-A-TIVE, *a.* Uttering or writing censure; containing censure. *Pope*.
- VI-VACIOUS, *a.* [*L. vivax*.] 1. Lively; active; sprightly in temper or conduct. 2. Long-lived; [*obs.*] 3. Having vigorous powers of life.
- VI-VACIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Activity; liveliness; sprightliness of temper or behavior; vivacity. 2. Power of living; also, long life; [*obs.*]
- VI-VACU-ITY, *n.* [Fr. *vivacité*; *L. vivacitas*.] 1. Liveliness; sprightliness of temper or behavior. 2. Air of life and activity. 3. Life; animation; spirits. 4. Power of living; [*obs.*] 5. Longevity; [*obs.*]
- VIVA-RY, *n.* [*L. vivarium*.] A warren; a place for keeping living animals, as a pond, a park, &c.
- VIVA VOICE, [*L.*] By word of mouth; as, to vote *viva voce*.
- † VIVE, *a.* [Fr. *vif*; *L. vivus*.] Lively; forcible. *Bacon*
- † VIVELY, *adv.* In a lively manner.
- † VIVEN-CY, *n.* [*L. vivens, from vivo*.] Manner of supporting life or vegetation. *Brown*.
- VIVES, *n.* A disease of animals, particularly of horses, seated in the glands under the ear. *Cyc.*
- VIVIAN-ITE, *n.* A phosphate of iron, of various shades of blue and green. *Phillips*.
- VIVID, *a.* [*L. vividus*.] 1. Lively; sprightly; active. 2. Lively; sprightly; forming brilliant images, or painting in lively colors. 3. Bright; strong; exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness.
- VIVID-LY, *adv.* 1. With life; with strength. 2. With brightness; in bright colors. 3. In glowing colors; with animated exhibition to the mind.
- VIVID-NESS, *n.* 1. Life; strength; sprightliness. 2. Strength of coloring; brightness.
- VIVIFIC, } *a.* [*L. vivificus*.] Giving life; reviving;
- VIVIFICAL, } enlivening. *Bailey*.
- VIVIFI-CATE, *v. t.* [*L. vivifico*.] 1. To give life to; to animate. *Morre*.—2. In *chemistry*, to recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the essential qualities; or to give to natural bodies new lustre, force and vigor.
- VIV-I-FI-CATION, *n.* 1. The act of giving life; revival.—2. Among *chemists*, the act of giving new lustre, force and vigor. *Cyc.*
- VIVI-FI-CATION, *a.* Able to animate or give life.
- VIVI-FIED, *pp.* Revived; endued with life.
- VIVI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *vivifier*; *L. vivifico*.] To endue with life; to animate; to make to be living.
- VIVI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Enduing with life; communicating life to.
- VI-VIPA-ROUS, *a.* [*L. vivus and pario*.] 1. Producing young in a living state, as all mammals.—2. In *botany*, producing its offspring alive, either by bulbs instead of seeds, or by the seeds themselves germinating on the plant, instead of falling.
- VIXEN, *n.* [*vixen* is a she fox, or a fox's cub.] A forward, turbulent, quarrelsome woman. *Shak*.
- VIXEN-LY, *a.* Having the qualities of a vixen. *Barrow*.
- VIZ, A contraction of *videlicet*; to wit, that is, namely
- VIZARD, *n.* A mask. See *Vison*.
- VIZARD, *v. t.* To mask.
- * VIZIER, or VIZER, *n.* [Ar.] The chief minister of the Turkish empire.
- VOCABLE, *n.* [*L. vocabulum*; It. *vocabolo*.] A word; a term; a name. *Asiat. Res.*
- VO-CABU-LA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *vocabulaire*, from *L. vocabulum*.] A list or collection of the words of a language, arranged in alphabetical order and explained; a dictionary or lexicon. We often use *vocabulary* in a sense somewhat different from that of *dictionary*, restricting the signification to the list of words; as when we say, the *vocabulary* of Johnson is more full or extensive than that of Entick. We rarely use the word as synonymous with *dictionary*; but in the other countries the corresponding word is so used, and this may be so used in English.
- VOCAL, *a.* [Fr.; *L. vocalis*.] 1. Having a voice. 2. Uttered or modulated by the voice.—*Vocal music*, music made by the voice, in distinction from *instrumental music*.

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

- VOCAL**, *n.* Among the Romanists, a man who has a right to vote in certain elections. *Cyc.*
- VO-CAL-I-TY**, *n.* [*L. vocalitas.*] Quality of being utterable by the voice. *Holder.*
- VOCAL-IZE**, *v. t.* To form into voice; to make vocal.
- VOCAL-IZED**, *pp.* Made vocal; formed into voice.
- VOCAL-IZ-ING**, *ppr.* Forming into voice or sound.
- VOCAL-LY**, *adv.* 1. With voice; with an audible sound. 2. In words; as, to express desires *vocally*. *Hale.*
- VO-CATION**, *n.* [*Fr.; L. vocatio.*] 1. Among *divines*, a calling by the will of God; or the bestowment of God's distinguishing grace upon a person or nation, by which that person or nation is put in the way of salvation. 2. Summons; call; inducement. 3. Designation or destination to a particular state or profession. 4. Employment, calling; occupation; trade; a word that includes professions as well as mechanical occupations.
- VOCA-TIVE**, *a.* [*Fr. vocatif; L. vocativus.*] Relating to calling.
- VOCAL-TIVE**, *n.* In *grammar*, the fifth case or state of nouns in the Latin language; or the case in any language, in which a word is placed when the person's is addressed.
- VO-CIF-ER-ATE**, *v. i.* [*L. vocifero.*] To cry out with vehemence; to exclaim.
- VO-CIF-ER-ATE**, *v. t.* To utter with a loud voice.
- VO-CIF-ER-ATION**, *ppr.* Crying out with vehemence; uttering with a loud voice.
- VO-CIF-ER-ATION**, *n.* A violent outcry; vehement utterance of the voice. *Arbutnot.*
- VO-CIF-ER-OUS**, *a.* Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy.
- VÔGUE**, (*vôg*) *n.* [*Fr. vogue; It. voga; Sp. voga.*] The way or fashion of people at any particular time; temporary mode, custom or practice; popular reception for the time.
- VOICE**, *n.* [*Fr. voix; L. vox; It. voce; Sp. voz.*] 1. Sound or audible noise uttered by the mouth. 2. Any sound made by the breath. 3. A vote; suffrage; opinion or choice expressed. 4. Language; words; expression.—5. In *Scripture*, command; precept. 6. Sound. 7. Language; tone; mode of expression.—8. In *grammar*, a particular mode of inflecting or conjugating verbs.
- VOICE**, *v. t.* 1. To rumor; to report; [*little used.*] 2. To fit for producing the proper sounds; to regulate the tone of. 3. To vote.
- † **VOICE**, *v. i.* To clamor; to exclaim. *Bacon.*
- VOICED**, *pp.* 1. Fitted to produce the proper tones. 2. *a.* Furnished with a voice. *Denham.*
- VOICELESS**, (*vois'les*) *a.* Having no voice or vote. *Coke.*
- VOID**, *a.* [*Fr. vuide; It. voto; L. viduus.*] 1. Empty; vacant; not occupied with any visible matter. 2. Empty; without inhabitants or furniture. *Gen. i.* 3. Having no legal or binding force; null; not effectual to bind parties, or to convey or support a right; not sufficient to produce its effect. 4. Free; clear. 5. Destitute. 6. Unsupplied; vacant; unoccupied; having no incumbent. 7. Unsubstantial; vain.—*Void space*, in *physics*, a vacuum.—1. To make void, to violate; to transgress. *Ps. cxix.* 2. To render useless or of no effect. *Rom. iv.*
- VOID**, *n.* An empty space; a vacuum. *Pope.*
- VOID**, *v. t.* 1. To quit; to leave. 2. To emit; to send out; to evacuate. 3. To vacate; to annul; to nullify; to render of no validity or effect. 4. To make or leave vacant.
- VOID**, *v. i.* To be emitted or evacuated. *Wiseman.*
- VOID-A-BLE**, *a.* 1. That may be annulled or made void, or that may be adjudged void, invalid or of no force. 2. That may be evacuated.
- VOID-ANCE**, *n.* 1. The act of emptying. 2. The act of ejecting from a benefice; ejection. 3. Vacancy; want of an incumbent. 4. Evasion; subterfuge.
- VOID-ED**, *pp.* 1. Thrust out; evacuated.—2. *a.* In *heraldry*, having the inner or middle part cut out, as an ordinary. *Cyc.*
- VOID-ER**, *n.* 1. A basket in which broken meat is carried from the table. 2. One who evacuates. 3. One who nullifies.—4. In *heraldry*, one of the ordinaries, whose figure is much like that of the flanch or flaque.—5. In *agriculture*, a provincial name of a kind of shallow basket of open work. *England.*
- VOIDING**, *ppr.* 1. Ejecting; evacuating. 2. Making or declaring void, or of no force. 3. Quitting; leaving. 4. *a.* Receiving what is ejected.
- VOID-NESS**, *n.* 1. Emptiness; vacuity; destitution. 2. Nullity; inefficacy; want of binding force. 3. Want of substantiality.
- VOITURE**, *n.* [*Fr.; It. vettura.*] Carriage.
- VOL-AL-KA-LI**, *n.* Volatile alkali; by contraction. *Geol.*
- VOLANT**, *a.* [*Fr.*] 1. Flying; passing through the air. 2. Nimble; active.—3. In *heraldry*, represented as flying or having the wings spread.
- VOLA-TILE**, *a.* [*Fr.; L. volatilis.*] 1. Flying; passing through the air on wings, or by the buoyant force of the atmosphere. 2. Having the power to fly. 3. Capable of wasting away, or of easily passing into the aeriform state.
4. Lively; gay; full of spirit; airy; hence, fickle; apt to change.
- VOLA-TILE**, *n.* A winged animal. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*
- VOLA-TILE-NESS**, *n.* [*Fr. volatilité.*] 1. Disposition to VOL-A-TIL-I-TY, } exhale or evaporate; the quality of being capable of evaporation. 2. Great sprightliness; levity; liveliness; whence, mutability of mind; fickleness.
- VOL-A-TIL-I-ZATION**, *n.* The act or process of rendering volatile, or rather of causing to rise and float in the air.
- VOLA-TIL-IZE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. volatiliser.*] To render volatile; to cause to exhale or evaporate; to cause to pass off in vapor or invisible effluvia, and to rise and float in the air.
- VOLA-TIL-IZED**, *pp.* Rendered volatile; caused to rise and float in air.
- VOLA-TIL-IZ-ING**, *ppr.* Rendering volatile; causing to rise and float in air.
- VOL-CANIC**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to volcanoes. 2. Produced by a volcano. 3. Changed or affected by the heat of a volcano.
- VOL-CAN-IST**, *n.* 1. One versed in the history and phenomena of volcanoes. 2. One who believes in the effects of eruptions of fire in the formation of mountains.
- VOL-CAN-ITE**, *n.* A mineral, otherwise called *augite*.
- VOL-CAN-I-TY**, *n.* The state of being volcanic or of volcanic origin.
- VOL-CAN-I-ZATION**, *n.* The process of undergoing volcanic heat and being affected by it.
- VOL-CAN-IZE**, *v. t.* To subject to or cause to undergo volcanic heat and to be affected by its action.
- VOL-CAN-IZED**, *pp.* Affected by volcanic heat.
- VOL-CANO**, *n.* [*It. from Vulcan.*] 1. In *geology*, an opening in the surface of the earth or in a mountain, from which smoke, flames, stones, lava or other substances are ejected. It is vulgarly called a *burning mountain*. 2. The mountain that ejects fire, smoke, &c.
- VOLE**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A deal at cards that draws all the tricks.
- VOL-ER-Y**, *n.* [*Fr. volerie.*] 1. A flight of birds. 2. A large bird-cage, in which the birds have room to fly. *Cyc.*
- VOL-I-TATION**, *n.* [*L. volitio.*] The act of flying; flight.
- VO-LUTION**, *n.* [*L. volutio.*] 1. The act of willing; the act of determining choice, or forming a purpose. 2. The power of willing or determining.
- VOLI-TIVE**, *a.* Having the power to will. *Hale.*
- VOLLEY**, *n.*; plu. **VOLLEYS**. [*Fr. volée.*] 1. A flight of shot; the discharge of many small arms at once. 2. A burst or emission of many things at once.
- VOLLEY**, *v. t.* To discharge with a volley.
- VOLLEY**, *v. i.* To throw out or discharge at once. *Shak.*
- VOLLEYED**, *a.* [*From volley.*] Disploded; discharged with a sudden burst. *Milton.*
- VOLT**, *n.* [*Fr. volta; It. volta; L. volutus.*] 1. A round or circular tread; a pair of two trends, made by a horse going sideways round a centre.—2. In *fencing*, a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust.—3. *Volta*, in *Italian music*, signifies that the part is to be repeated one, two or more times.
- VOL-TAIC**, *a.* Pertaining to Volta, the discoverer of voltaism; as, the *voltaic pile*.
- VOL-TA-ISM**, *n.* [*from Volta*, an Italian.] That branch of electrical science, which has its source in the chemical action between metals and different liquids. It is more properly called *galvanism*, from Galvani, who first proved or brought into notice its remarkable influence on animals.
- VO-LUBIL-ATE**, *a.* In *gardening*, a *volubilate* stem is VOL-U-BILE, } one that climbs by winding or twining round another body.
- VOL-U-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* [*Fr. volubilité; L. volubilitas.*] 1. The capacity of being rolled; aptness to roll. 2. The act of rolling. 3. Ready motion of the tongue in speaking; fluency of speech. 4. Mutability; lability; to revolution.
- VOL-U-BLE**, *a.* [*L. volubilis.*] 1. Formed so as to roll with ease, or to be easily set in motion; apt to roll. 2. Rolling; having quick motion. 3. Nimble; active; moving with ease and smoothness in uttering words. 4. Fluent flowing with ease and smoothness. 5. Having fluency of speech.
- VOL-U-BLY**, *adv.* In a rolling or fluent manner. *Hubbibras*
- *VOL-UME**, *n.* [*Fr.; L. volumen.*] 1. Primarily, a roll, as the ancients wrote on long strips of bark, parchment or other material, which they formed into rolls or folds. 2. A roll or turn; as much as is included in a roll or coil. 3. Dimensions; compass; space occupied. 4. A swelling or spherical body. 5. A book; a collection of sheets of paper, usually printed or written paper, folded and bound, or covered.—6. In *music*, the compass of a voice from grave to acute; the tone or power of voice.
- VOLUMED**, *a.* Having the form of a volume or roll.
- VO-LUMIN-OUS**, *a.* 1. Consisting of many coils or convolutions. 2. Consisting of many volumes or books. 3

Having written much, or made many volumes. 4. Copious; diffusive; [obs.]

VO-LU-MIN-OUS-LY, *adv.* In many volumes; very copiously.

VO-LU-MIN-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being bulky or in many volumes.

† **VOLU-MIST**, *n.* One who writes a volume; an author. *Milton.*

VOLUN-TA-RI-LY, *adv.* Spontaneously; of one's own will; without being influenced or impelled by others.

VOLUN-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being voluntary or optional.

VOLUN-TA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *volontaire*; *L. voluntarius*.] 1. Acting by choice or spontaneously; acting without being influenced or impelled by another. 2. Free, or having power to act by choice; not being under restraint. 3. Proceeding from choice or free will. 4. Willing; acting with willingness. 5. Done by design; purposed; intended. 6. Done freely, or of choice; proceeding from free will. 7. Acting of his own accord; spontaneous. 8. Subject to the will.

VOLUN-TA-RY, *n.* 1. One who engages in any affair of his own free will; a volunteer.—2. In *music*, a piece played by a musician temporarily, according to his fancy. 3. A composition for the organ.

VOLUN-TEER, *n.* [Fr. *volontaire*.] A person who enters into military or other service of his own free will.

VOLUN-TEER, *a.* Entering into service of free will.

VOLUN-TEER, *v. t.* To offer or bestow voluntarily, or without solicitation or compulsion.

VOLUN-TEER, *v. i.* To enter into any service of one's free will, without solicitation or compulsion.

VO-LUPTU-ARY, *n.* [*L. voluptuarius*.] A man addicted to luxury or the gratification of the appetites; and to other sensual pleasures.

VO-LUPTU-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *voluptueux*; *L. voluptuosus*.] Given to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure; indulging to excess in sensual gratifications.

VO-LUPTU-OUS-LY, *adv.* Luxuriously; with free indulgence of sensual pleasures.

VO-LUPTU-OUS-NESS, *n.* Luxuriousness; addictedness to pleasure or sensual gratification. *Donne.*

VOL-U-TA-TION, *n.* [*L. volutatio*.] A wallowing; a rolling of the body on the earth. *See WALLOW.*

VO-LUTE, *n.* [Fr. *volute*; *It. voluta*; *L. volutus*.] 1. In *architecture*, a kind of spiral scroll, used in the Ionic and Composite capitals, of which it is a principal ornament.—2. In *natural history*, a genus of shells. *Say.*

VOLU-TION, *n.* A spiral turn.

VOLU-TITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus *voluta*.

VOLVIE, *a.* Denoting a species of stone or lava.

VOMIC, *a.* The vomit nut, *nux vomica*, is the seed of the *strychnos nux vomica*. *Cyc.*

VOMI-CA, *n.* [*L.*] An encysted tumor on the lungs.

VOMIT, *v. i.* [*L. vomo*; *Fr. vomir*; *it. vomire*.] To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth.

VOMIT, *v. t. i.* 1. To throw up or eject from the stomach; to discharge from the stomach through the mouth. 2. To eject with violence from any hollow place.

VOMIT, *n.* 1. The matter ejected from the stomach. 2. That which excites the stomach to discharge its contents; an emetic.

VOMIT-ED, *pp.* Ejected from the stomach through the mouth, or from any deep place through an opening.

VOMIT-ING, *ppr.* Discharging from the stomach through the mouth; or ejecting from any deep place.

VOMIT-ING, *n.* 1. The act of ejecting the contents of the stomach through the mouth. 2. The act of throwing out substances with violence from a deep hollow, as a volcano, &c.

VO-MIT-TION, *n.* The act or power of vomiting. *Grec.*

VOMI-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *vomitif*.] Causing the ejection of matter from the stomach; emetic. *Brown.*

VOMI-TO-RY, *a.* [*L. vomitorius*.] Procuring vomits; causing to eject from the stomach; emetic.

VOMI-TO-RY, *n.* 1. An emetic. *Harvey.* 2. A door. *Gibbon.*

VO-RACIOUS, *a.* [Fr., *It. vorace*; *L. vorax*.] 1. Greedy for eating; ravenous; very hungry. 2. Rapacious; eager to devour. 3. Ready to swallow up.

VO-RACIOUS-LY, *adv.* With greedy appetite; ravenously.

VO-RACIOUS-NESS, *n.* Greediness of appetite; ravenousness; eagerness to devour; rapaciousness.

VO-RACI-TY, *n.* Greediness of appetite; voraciousness.

VO-RAGI-NOUS, *a.* [*L. voraginosus*.] Full of gulfs. *Scott.*

VORTEX, *n.*; plu. **VORTICES** or **VORTEXES**. [*L.*] 1. A whirlpool; a whirling or circular motion of water, forming a kind of cavity in the centre of the circle. 2. A whirling of the air; a whirlwind. *Cyc.*—3. In the *Cartesian system*, the circular motion originally impressed on the particles of matter, carrying them around their own axes, and around a common centre.

VORTI-CAL, *a.* Whirling; turning. *Newton.*

VOTA-RESS, *n.* A female devoted to any service, worship or state of life. *Cleveland.*

VOTA-RIST, *n.* One devoted or given up to any person or thing, to any service, worship or pursuit.

VOTA-RY, *a.* [from *L. votus*.] Devoted; promised; consecrated by a vow or promise; consequently on a vow.

VOTA-RY, *n.* One devoted, consecrated or engaged by a vow or promise; hence, *more generally*, one devoted, given or addicted to some particular service, worship, study or state of life.

VOTE, *n.* [*It., Sp. voto*; *L. votum*.] 1. Suffrage; the expression of a wish, desire, will, preference or choice, in regard to any measure proposed, in which the person voting has an interest in common with others. 2. That by which will or preference is expressed in elections, or in deciding propositions; a ballot; a ticket, &c.; as, a written vote. 3. Expression of will by a majority; legal decision by some expression of the minds of a number. 4. United voice in public prayer.

VOTE, *v. i.* To express or signify the mind, will or preference, in electing men to office, or in passing laws, regulations and the like, or in deciding on any proposition in which one has an interest with others.

VOTE, *v. t. i.* 1. To choose by suffrage; to elect by some expression of will. 2. To enact or establish by vote or some expression of will. 3. To grant by vote or expression of will.

VOTED, *pp.* Expressed by vote or suffrage.

VOTER, *n.* One who has a legal right to vote or give his suffrage.

VOTING, *ppr.* Expressing the mind, will or preference in election, or in determining questions proposed.

VOTIVE, *a.* [Fr. *votif*; *L. votivus*.] Given by vow; devoted.

VOUCH, *v. t.* [Norm. *voucher*; *L. voco*.] 1. To call to witness; to obtest. 2. To declare; to affirm; to attest; to warrant; to maintain by affirmations. 3. To warrant; to confirm; to establish proof.—4. In *law*, to call into court to warrant and defend, or to make good a warranty of title.

VOUCH, *v. i.* To bear witness; to give testimony or sui. attestation.

VOUCH, *n.* Warranty; attestation. *Shak.*

VOUCHED, *pp.* Called to witness; affirmed or fully attested; called into court to make good a warranty.

VOUCH-EE, *n.* In *law*, the person who is vouched or called into court to support or make good his warranty of title in the process of common recovery.

VOUCHER, *n.* 1. One who gives witness or full attestation to any thing.—2. In *law*, the act of calling in a person to make good his warranty of title. 3. A book, paper or document which serves to vouch the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind.

VOUCHER, or **VOUCHOR**, *n.* In *law*, the tenant in a writ of right; one who calls in another to establish his warranty of title.

VOUCHING, *ppr.* Calling to witness; attesting by affirmation; calling in to maintain warranty of title.

VOUCH-SAFE, *v. t.* [*vouch* and *safe*.] 1. To permit to be done without danger. 2. To condescend to grant.

VOUCH-SAFE, *v. i.* To condescend; to deign; to yield.

VOUCH-SAFED, (*vouch-saft*) *pp.* Granted in condescension.

VOUCH-SAFEMENT, *n.* Grant in condescension.

VOUCH-SAFING, *ppr.* Condescending to grant; deigning.

VOW, *n.* [Fr. *vœu*; *It. voto*; *L. votum*.] 1. A solemn promise made to God, or by a pagan to his deity. 2. A solemn promise.

VOW, *v. t.* [Fr. *vouer*; *L. voveo*.] 1. To give, consecrate or dedicate to God by a solemn promise. 2. To devote.

VOW, *v. i.* To make vows or solemn promises.

VOWED, *pp.* Solemnly promised to God; given or consecrated by solemn promise.

VOWEL, *n.* [*L. vocalis*; *Fr. voyelle*; *It. vocale*.] 1. In *grammar*, a simple sound; a sound uttered by simply opening the mouth or organs; as the sound of *a, e, o*. 2. The letter or character which represents a simple sound.

VOWEL, *a.* Pertaining to a vowel; vocal.

VOWELED, *a.* Furnished with vowels.

VOWER, *n.* One who makes a vow.

VOW-FEL-LÖW, *n.* One bound by the same vow. [*Little used*.]

VOWING, *ppr.* Making a vow.

VOYAGE, *n.* [Fr., from *voie*; *Eng. way*; *Sax. wæg, weg*.] 1. A passing by sea or water from one place, port or country to another, especially a passing or journey by water to a distant place or country. 2. The practice of traveling [obs.] *Bacon.*

VOYAGE, *v. i.* To sail or pass by water. *Pope.*

VOYAGE, *v. t.* To travel; to pass over. *Milton.*

VOY-A-GER, *n.* One who sails or passes by sea or water.

VUL-CAN-IST. *See VOLCANIST.*

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

VULCANO. See VOLCANO.

VULGAR, *a.* [Fr. *vulgaire*; It. *vulgare*; L. *vulgaris*.] 1. Pertaining to the common, unlettered people. 2. Used or practiced by common people. 3. Vernacular; national. 4. Common; used by all classes of people. 5. Public. 6. Mean; rustic; rude; low; unrefined. 7. Consisting of common persons.

VULGAR, *n.* The common people.

VULGARISM, *n.* 1. Grossness of manners; vulgarity; [L. *n.*] 2. A vulgar phrase or expression.

VULGARITY, *n.* 1. Mean condition in life; the state of the lower classes of society. 2. Grossness or clownishness of manners or language.

VULGARIZE, *v. t.* To make vulgar. *Foster*.

VULGAR-LY, *adv.* 1. Commonly; in the ordinary manner among the common people. 2. Meanly; rudely; clownishly.

VULGATE, *n.* A very ancient Latin version of the Scriptures, and the only one which the Romish church admits to be authentic.

VULGATE, *a.* Pertaining to the old Latin version of the Scriptures.

VULNERABLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *vulnero*.] 1. That may be wounded; susceptible of wounds or external injuries. 2. Liable to injury; subject to be affected injuriously.

VULNERARY, *a.* [Fr. *vulnere*; L. *vulnerarius*.] Useful in healing wounds; adapted to the cure of external injuries.

VULNERARY, *n.* Any plant, drug or composition, useful in the cure of wounds.

VULNERATE, *v. t.* [L. *vulnero*.] To wound; to hurt.

VULNERATION, *n.* The act of wounding. *Pearson*.

VULPINE, *a.* [L. *vulpinus*.] Pertaining to the fox; cunning; crafty; artful.

VULPINITE, *n.* [from *Vulpino*.] A mineral.

VULTURE, *n.* [L. *vultur*.] A genus of fowls, belonging

VULTUR, *n.* to the order of accipiters.

VULTURINE, *a.* [L. *vulturinus*.] Belonging to the vulture; having the qualities of the vulture; resembling the vulture; rapacious.

W.

W is the twenty-third letter of the English Alphabet. It takes its written form and its name from the union of two V's, this being the form of the Roman capital letter which we call U. W is, properly, a vowel, a simple sound, formed by opening the mouth with a close, circular configuration of the lips. It is precisely the *ou* of the French, and the *u* of the Spaniards, Italians and Germans. With the other vowels it forms diphthongs, which are of easy pronunciation; as in *well*, *want*, *will*, *dwelt*, pronounced *ooell*, *ooant*, *ooill*, *doell*. In *English*, it is always followed by another vowel, except when followed by *h*, as in *when*.—W, at the end of words, is often silent after *a* and *o*, as in *law*, *saw*, *low*, *sov*. In many words of this kind, *v* represents the Saxon *g*; in other cases, it helps to form a diphthong, as in *now*, *cow*, *new*, *strew*.

WABBLE, *v. i.* [W. *gabbiaw*.] To move from one side to the other; to vacillate, as a turning or whirling body.

WACKE, *n.* A rock nearly allied to basalt, of which it is **WACKY**, may be regarded as a variety.

WAD, *n.* [G. *watte*; Dan. *vat*.] 1. A little mass of some soft or flexible material, used for stopping the charge of powder in a gun. 2. A little mass, tuft or bundle, as of hay or peass.

WAD, *n.* In *mineralogy*, black *wadd* is a species of the **WADD**, ore of manganese, of which there are four kinds.

WADDED, *a.* Formed into a wad or mass.

WADDING, *n.* [G. *watte*.] 1. A wad, or the materials for wads. 2. A kind of soft stuff of loose texture, used for stuffing garments.

WADDLE, *v. i.* [L. *vado*; G. *waten*.] 1. To move one way and the other in walking; to deviate to one side and the other; to vacillate. 2. To walk with a waddling motion.

WADDLING, *ppr.* Moving from side to side in walking.

WADDLING-LY, *adv.* With a vacillating gait.

WADE, *v. i.* [Sw. *vada*; D. *vaaden*; G. *waten*; Dan. *vaeder*.] 1. To walk through any substance that yields to the feet. 2. To move or pass with difficulty or labor.

WADE, *v. t.* To pass by walking on the bottom.

WADING, *ppr.* Walking through a substance that yields to the feet, as through water or sand.

WADSETT, *n.* An ancient tenure or lease of land in the Highlands of Scotland. *Cyc.*

WADSETTER, *n.* One who holds by wadsett.

WAFER, *n.* [D. *wafel*; G. *waffel*; Dan. *vaffel*; Fr. *gaufre*.] 1. A thin cake or leaf. 2. A thin leaf of paste, used in sealing letters.

WAFER, *v. t.* To seal or close with a wafer.

WAFFLE, *n.* [G. *waffel*.] A thin cake baked on coals, in an iron instrument.

WAFFLE-IRON, *n.* A utensil for making waffles.

WAFY, *v. t.* 1. To bear through a fluid or buoyant medium; to convey through water or air. 2. To convey, as ships. 3. To buoy; to cause to float; to keep from sinking. 4. To beckon; to give notice by something in motion; [obs.]

WAFY, *v. i.* To float; to be moved or to pass in a buoyant medium. *Dryden*.

WAFY, *n.* A floating body; also, a signal displayed from a ship's stern, by hoisting an ensign furled in a roll, to the head of the staff.

WAFYAGE, *n.* Conveyance or transportation through a buoyant medium, as air or water. *Shak*.

WAFYED, *pp.* Borne or conveyed through air or water.

WAFYER, *n.* 1. He or that which wafes; a passage-boat. 2. The conductor of vessels at sea; *an old word*.

WAFYING, *ppr.* Carrying through a buoyant medium.

WAG, *v. t.* [Sax. *wagian* and *wecgan*; G. *bewegen*; D. *bewegen*; G. *wagen*; Sw. *våga*; Dan. *vajer*.] To move one way and the other with quick turns; to move a little way, and then turn the other way.

WAG, *v. i.* 1. To be quick in ludicrous motion; to stir. 2. To go; to depart; to pack off. 3. To be moved one way and the other.

WAG, *n.* [from the verb.] A droll; a man full of low sport and humor; a ludicrous fellow. *Dryden*.

WAGE, *v. t.* [G. *wagen*; D. *wagen*; Sw. *våga*; Fr. *gager*, for *guager*.] 1. To lay; to bet; to throw down, as a pledge; to stake; to put at hazard on the event of a contest. 2. To venture; to hazard. 3. To make; to begin; to carry on; that is, to go forward or advance to attack, as in invasion or aggression; used in the phrase, to *wage war*. 4. To set to hire; [obs.] 5. To take to hire; to hire for pay; to employ for wages; [obs.]—*To wage one's law*, to give security to make one's law.

WAGED, *pp.* Laid; deposited, as a pledge; made or begun, as war.

WAGER, *n.* 1. Something deposited, laid or hazarded on the event of a contest or some unsettled question; a bet. 2. Subject on which bets are laid.—3. In *law*, an offer to make oath of innocence or non-indebtedness; or the act of making oath, together with the oaths of eleven compurgators, to fortify the defendant's oath.—*Wager of battle* is when the tenant in a writ of right offers to prove his right by the body of his champion, and, throwing down his glove as a gage or pledge, thus wages or stipulates battle with the claimant of the demandant, who, by taking up the glove, accepts the challenge.

WAGER, *v. t.* To lay; to bet; to hazard on the issue of a contest, or on some question that is to be decided, or on some casualty.

WAGER, *v. i.* To offer a wager. *Shak*.

WAGERED, *pp.* Laid; pledged, as a bet.

WAGERER, *n.* One who wagers or lays a bet.

WAGERING, *ppr.* Laying; betting.

WAGES, *n.* [Fr. *gage*, *gages*.] 1. Hire; reward; that which is paid or stipulated for services, but chiefly for services by manual labor, or for military and naval services. We speak of servants' *wages*, a laborer's *wages*, or soldiers' *wages*; but we never apply the word to the rewards given to men in office, which are called *fees* or *salary*. 2. Reward; fruit; recompense; that which is given or received in return.

WAGGEL, or **WAG'EL**, *n.* A name given in *Cornwall* to the martinazo, dung-hunter, or dung-bird, a species of *larus* or sea-gull; [L. *parasiticus*.]

WAGGERY, *n.* [from *wag*.] Mischievous merriment; sportive trick or gayety; sarcasm in good humor.

WAGGISH, *a.* 1. Mischievous in sport; roughish in merriment or good humor; frolicsome. *L'Estrange*. 2. Done, made or laid in waggery or for sport.

WAGGISH-LY, *adv.* In a waggish manner; in sport.

WAGGISH-NESS, *n.* Mischievous sport; wanton merriment.

WAGGLE, *v. i.* [D. *waggelen*; G. *wackeln*; L. *vacillo*.] To waddle; to reel or move from side to side. *L'Estrange*

WAGGLE, *v. t.* To move one way and the other.

WAGON, *n.* [D., G. *wagen*; Sw. *wagn*; Sax. *wagn*, *womn*.] 1. A vehicle moved on four wheels, and usually drawn by horses; used for the transportation of heavy commodities. 2. A chariot; [obs.]

WAGON, *v. t.* To transport in a wagon.

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

- WAGON, v. t.** To practice the transportation of goods in a wagon.
- WAGON-AGE, n.** Money paid for carriage in a wagon.
- WAGON-ER, n.** 1. One who conducts a wagon. 2. A constellation, Charles' wain.
- WAGON-ING, ppr.** Transporting in a wagon.
- WAGON-ING, n.** The business of transporting in a wagon.
- WAGTAIL, n.** A small bird, a species of *motacilla*.
- WAGT, a.** Crushed. *Shak.*
- WAIF, n.** [Norm. *wef, wief*; from *waive*.] Goods found, of which the owner is not known.
- WAIL, v. t.** [Ice. *wala*; It. *guaiolare*; Gaelic, *guilam*, or *uail*.] To lament; to moan; to bewail. *Pops.*
- WAIL, v. i.** To weep; to express sorrow audibly
- WAIL, n.** Loud weeping; violent lamentation.
- WAILFUL, a.** Sorrowful; mournful. *Shak.*
- WAILING, ppr.** Lamenting with audible cries.
- WAILING, n.** Loud cries of sorrow; deep lamentation.
- WAILMENT, n.** Lamentation. *Hacket.*
- WAIN, n.** [Sax. *wæn*; W. *gwain*.] 1. A wagon; a carriage for the transportation of goods on wheels. 2. A constellation, Charles' wain.
- WAIN-AGE, n.** A finding of carriages. *Ainsworth.*
- WAIN-BOTE, n.** Timber for wagons or carts. *Eng. law.*
- WAIN-HOUSE, n.** A house or shed for wagons and carts. [Local.] *Cyc.*
- WAIN-ROPE, n.** A rope for binding a load on a wagon; a cart-rope. *Shak.*
- * WAINSCOT, n.** [D. *wagenschot*.] In building, timber-work serving to line the walls of a room, being made in panels.
- * WAINSCOT, v. t.** 1. To line with boards; as, to wainscot a hall. 2. To line with different materials. *Addison.*
- * WAINSCOT-ED, pp.** Lined with boards or panels.
- * WAINSCOT-ING, ppr.** Lining with boards.
- WAIR, n.** A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad.
- WAIST, n.** [W. *gwâsg*.] 1. That part of the human body which is immediately below the ribs or thorax; or the small part of the body between the thorax and hips. 2. That part of a ship which is between the quarter-deck and fore-castle.
- WAIST-BAND, n.** The band or upper part of breeches, trowsers or pantaloons, which encompasses the waist.
- WAIST-CLOTHS, n.** Coverings of canvas or tarpauling for the hammocks, stowed on the gangways, between the quarter-deck and fore-castle.
- * WAIST-COAT, n.** [waist and coat.] A short coat or garment for men, extending no lower than the hips, and covering the waist; a vest.
- WAISTMEN, n.** In ships, *waisters* are men who are stationed in the waist in working the ship. *Mar. Dict.*
- WAIT, v. i.** [Fr. *guetter*; It. *guatere*; W. *gweitiaw*.] 1. To stay or rest in expectation; to stop or remain stationary, till the arrival of some person or event. 2. To stay proceedings, or suspend any business, in expectation of some person, event, or the arrival of some hour. 3. To rest in expectation and patience. 4. To stay; not to depart. 5. To stay; to continue by reason of hinderance. 6. To lie in ambush, as an enemy.—*To wait on or upon*, to attend, as a servant; to perform menial services for.—*To wait on*. 1. To attend; to go to see; to visit on business or for ceremony. 2. To pay servile or submissive attendance. 3. To follow, as a consequence. 4. To look watchfully. 5. To attend to; to perform. 6. To be ready to serve; to obey. *Ps. xxv.*—*To wait at*, to attend in service; to perform service at. 1 *Cor. ix.*—*To wait for*, to watch, as an enemy. *Job xv.*
- WAIT, v. t.** 1. To stay for; to rest or remain stationary in expectation of the arrival of. 2. To attend; to accompany with submission or respect. 3. To attend as a consequence of something; [obs.]
- WAIT, n.** Ambush.—As a noun, this word is used only in certain phrases.—*To lie in wait*, is to lie in ambush.—*To lay wait*, to set an ambush. *Jer. ix.*
- WAITER, n.** 1. One who waits; an attendant; a servant in attendance. 2. A server; a vessel on which tea-furniture, &c., is carried.
- WAITING, ppr.** Staying in expectation.
- WAITING-MAID, n.** An upper servant who attends
- WAITING-WOMAN, n.** a lady.
- † WAITS, n.** [Goth. *wahls*.] 1. Itinerant, nocturnal musicians. 2. Nocturnal musicians who attended great men.
- WAIVE, n.** A woman put out of the protection of the law. *Cyc.*
- WAIVE, v. t.** To put off. See *WAVE*.
- WAIWODE, n.** In the Turkish empire, the governor of a small province or town; a general. *Cyc.*
- WAKE, v. t.** [Goth. *wakan*; Sax. *wacan*; G. *wachen*; D. *waaken, waken*.] 1. To be awake; to continue awake; to watch; not to sleep. 2. To be excited or roused from sleep; to awake; to be awakened. 3. To cease to sleep; to awake. 4. To be quick; to be alive or active. 5. To be excited from a torpid state; to be put in motion.
- WAKE, v. t.** 1. To rouse from sleep. 2. To arouse; to excite; to put in motion or action. 3. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death.
- WAKE, n.** 1. The feast of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night. 2. Vigils; state of forbearing sleep. 3. Act of waking; [old song.]—*Wake of a ship*, the track it leaves in the water, formed by the meeting of the water.
- WAKEFUL, a.** 1. Not sleeping; indisposed to sleep. *Dry den.* 2. Watchful; vigilant.
- WAKEFUL-LY, adv.** With watching or sleeplessness.
- WAKEFUL-NESS, n.** 1. Indisposition to sleep. 2. Forbearance of sleep; want of sleep. *Bacon.*
- WAKEN, (wâ'kn) v. i.** [This seems to be the Saxon infinitive retained.] To wake; to cease to sleep; to be awakened.
- WAKEN, (wâ'kn) v. t.** 1. To excite or rouse from sleep. 2. To excite to action or motion. 3. To excite; to produce; to rouse into action.
- WAKENED, pp.** Roused from sleep; excited into action.
- WAKEN-ER, n.** One who rouses from sleep. *Feltham.*
- WAKEN-ING, ppr.** Rousing from sleep or stupidity.
- WAKER, n.** One who watches; one who rouses from sleep.
- WAKE-ROB-IN, n.** A plant of the genus *arum*.
- WAKING, ppr.** 1. Being awake; not sleeping. 2. Rousing from sleep; exciting into motion or action.
- WAKING, n.** 1. The period of being awake. 2. Watch; [obs.]
- WALE, n.** 1. In cloth, a ridge or streak rising above the rest. 2. A streak or stripe; the mark of a rod or whip on animal flesh.—*Wales of a ship*, an assemblage of strong planks, extending along a ship's sides throughout the whole length.
- WALE-KNOT, or WALL-KNOT, n.** A single wale-knot is made by untwisting the ends of a rope, and making a bight with the first strand; then passing the second over the end of the first, and the third over the end of the second, and through the bight of the first.
- WALK, (wâ'k) v. i.** [Sax. *wælcian*; D. *walken*; G. *walken*; Sw. *walkare*; Dan. *walker*.] 1. To move slowly on the feet; to step slowly along; to advance by steps moderately repeated, as animals. 2. To move or go on the feet for exercise or amusement. 3. To appear, as a spectre. 4. To act on any occasion; [obs.] 5. To be in motion, as a clamorous tongue; [obs.] 6. To act or move on the feet in sleep. 7. To range; to be stirring; [unusual] 8. To move off; to depart; [not elegant.]—9. In Scripture, to live and act or behave; to pursue a particular course of life.
- WALK, (wâ'k) v. t.** 1. To pass through or upon. 2. To cause to walk or step slowly; to lead, drive or ride with a slow pace.
- WALK, (wâ'k) n.** 1. The act of walking; the act of moving on the feet with a slow pace. 2. The act of walking for air or exercise. 3. Manner of walking; gait; step. 4. Length of way or circuit through which one walks; or a place for walking. 5. An avenue set with trees. 6. Way; road; range; place of wandering. 7. Region. space. 8. Course of life or pursuit. 9. The slowest pace of a horse, ox or other quadruped. 10. A fish.—11. In the *West Indies*, a plantation of canes, &c.—A *sheep-walk*, so called, is high and dry land where sheep pasture.
- WALK'ABLE, (wâ'k'â-bl) a.** Fit to be walked on; [L. u.]
- WALKER, (wâ'k'ér) n.** 1. One who walks.—2. In our mother tongue, a fuller.—3. In law, a forest-officer appointed to walk over a certain space for inspection; a forester. 4. One who deports himself in a particular manner. 5. A fulling-mill; [not in use, or local.]
- WALKING, (wâ'k'ing) ppr.** Moving on the legs with a slow pace; moving; conducting one's self.
- WALKING, (wâ'k'ing) n.** The act of moving on the feet with a slow pace.
- WALKING-STAFF, n.** A staff or stick carried in the
- WALKING-STICK, n.** hand for support or amusement in walking.
- WALK-MILL, (wâ'k'-'mill) n.** A fulling-mill. [Local.] *Cyc.*
- WALL, n.** [L. *wallum*; Sax. *wæal*; D. *wal*; Russ. *wal*; W. *gwael*.] 1. A work or structure of stone, brick or other materials, raised to some height, and intended for a defense or security. 2. Walls, in the plural, is used for fortifications in general; works for defense. 3. A defense; means of security or protection. 1 *Sam. xxv.*—*To take the wall*, to take the upper or most honorable place.
- WALL-CREEPER, n.** A small bird of the genus *certhia*
- WALL-CRESS, n.** [*wall and cress*.] A plant.
- WALL-EYE, n.** 1. A disease in the crystalline humor of the eye; the glaucoma.—2. In horses, an eye in which the iris is of a very light grey color.
- WALL-EYED, a.** Having white eyes. *Johnson.*
- WALL-FLOWER, n.** [*wall and flower*.] A plant of the genus *cheiranthus*; a species of stock gillyflower.
- WALL-FRUIT, n.** [*wall and fruit*.] Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.
- WALL-LOUSE, n.** An insect or small bug. [L. *cimez*.]

- thing, by which the person authorized is secured or saved harmless from any loss or damage by the act. 2. To maintain; to support by authority or proof. 3. To justify. 4. To secure; to exempt; to privilege. 5. To declare with assurance.—6. In law, to secure to a grantee an estate granted; to assure. 7. To secure to a purchaser of goods the title to the same; or to indemnify him against loss. 8. To secure to a purchaser the good quality of the goods sold; see WARRANTY. 9. To assure that a thing is good any defect or loss incurred by it.
- WARRANT**, *n.* 1. An act, instrument or obligation, by which one person authorizes another to do something which he has not otherwise a right to do; an act or instrument investing one with a right or authority. 2. A precept authorizing an officer to seize an offender and bring him to justice. 3. Authority; power that authorizes or justifies any act. 4. A commission that gives an attests or proves. 5. A voucher; that which authorizes a person to receive money or other thing.
- WARRANT-ABLE**, *a.* Authorized by commission, precept or right; justifiable; defensible.
- WARRANT-ABLE-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being justifiable. *Sidney.*
- WARRANT-BLY**, *adv.* In a manner that may be justified; justifiably. *Wake.*
- WARRANT-ED**, *pp.* Authorized; justified; secured; assured by covenant or by implied obligation.
- WAR-RAN-TEE**, *n.* The person to whom land or other thing is warranted. *Ch. Justice Parsons.*
- WARRANT-ER**, *n.* 1. One who gives authority, or legally empowers. 2. One who assures, or covenants to assure; one who contracts to secure another in a right, or to make good any defect of title or quality.
- WARRANT-ING**, *ppr.* 1. Authorizing; empowering. 2. Assuring; securing to another a right, or covenanting to make good a defect of title in lands, or of quality in goods.
- WAR-RAN-TISE**, *n.* Authority; security. *Shak.*
- WARRANT-OR**, *n.* One who warrants.
- WAR-RAN-TY**, *n.* 1. In law, a promise or covenant by deed, made by the bargainer for himself and his heirs, to warrant or secure the bargainee and his heirs against all men in the enjoyment of an estate or other thing granted. 2. Authority; justificatory mandate or precept. 3. Security.
- WAR-RAN-TY**, *v. t.* To warrant; to guaranty.
- WAR-RAY**, *v. t.* [*Fr. guerroyer.*] To make war upon.
- WARRE**, *a.* [*Sax. warra, for warsa.*] *Worse. Spenser.*
- WARREN**, *n.* [*Fr. warren; D. waarrande.*] 1. A piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of rabbits.—2. In law, a franchise or place privileged by prescription or grant from the king, for keeping beasts and fowls. 3. A place for keeping fish in a river.
- WARREN-ER**, *n.* The keeper of a warren. *Johnson.*
- WARREN-GLE**, *n.* A hawk. *Ainsworth.*
- WARRIOR**, *n.* [*from war; Fr. guerrier; It. guerriero.*] 1. In a general sense, a soldier; a man engaged in military life.—2. Emphatically, a brave man; a good soldier.
- WARRIOR-ESS**, *n.* A female warrior. *Spenser.*
- WART**, *n.* [*Sax. wart; D. wart; G. warze; Sw. värta.*] 1. A hard excrescence on the skin of animals, which is covered with the production of the cuticle. 2. A protuberance on trees.
- WARTED**, *a.* In botany, having little knobs on the surface; verrucose; as, a warted capsule. *Martyn.*
- WARTWORT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *euphorbia*.
- WARTY**, *a.* 1. Having warts; full of warts; overgrown with warts. 2. Of the nature of warts.
- WAR-WORN**, *a.* Worn with military service.
- WARY**, *a.* [*Sax. war; Ice. var.*] Cautious of danger; carefully watching and guarding against deception, artifices and dangers; scrupulous; timorously prudent.
- WAS**, the past tense of the substantive verb; *Sax., Goth. wasan; L. esse, for vesse, to be, to exist; whence Eng. is, in the present tense, and was in the past; as, I was.*
- WASE**, *n.* A wreath of straw or cloth upon the head to relieve the pressure of burdens. *Cooper.*
- WASH**, *v. t.* [*Sax. wascan; G. waschen; D. wasschen.*] 1. To cleanse by ablation, or by rubbing in water. 2. To wet; to fall on and moisten. 3. To overflow. 4. To overflow or dash against; to cover with water. 5. To scrub in water. 6. To separate extraneous matter from.—7. In painting, to lay a color over any work with a pencil, to give it the proper tints, and make it appear more natural. 8. To rub over with some liquid substance. 9. To squeeze and cleanse in water. 10. To cleanse by a current of water. 11. To overlay with a thin coat of metal. 12. To purify from the pollution of sin.
- WASH**, *v. i.* 1. To perform the act of ablation. 2 *Kings v.* 2. To perform the business of cleansing clothes in water; to rinse printed calicoes, to dissolve and remove the gum and paste.
- WASH**, *n.* 1. Alluvial matter; substances collected and deposited by water. 2. A bog; a marsh; a fen. 3. A cosmetic. 4. A lotion; a medical liquid preparation for external application. 5. A superficial stain or color. 6. Waste liquor of a kitchen for hogs. 7. The act of washing the clothes of a family; or the whole quantity washed at once.—8. With distillers, the fermentable liquor made by dissolving the proper subject for fermentation and distillation in common water. 9. The shallow part of a river, or arm of the sea. 10. The blade of an oar; the thin part, which enters the water, and by whose impulse the boat is moved. 11. The color laid on a picture to vary its tints. 12. A substance laid on boards or other work for beauty or preservation. 13. A thin coat of metal. 14. In the *W. Indies*, a mixture of dunder, molasses, water and scummings, for distillation.
- WASH**, *a.* Weak; washy. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
- WASH-BALL**, *n.* [*wash and ball.*] A ball of soap, to be used in washing the hands or face.
- WASH-BOARD**, *n.* 1. A broad, thin plank, fixed occasionally on the top of a boat or other small vessel's side, to prevent the sea from breaking over; also, a piece of plank on the sill of a lower deck port for the same purpose. 2. A board in a room next to the floor.
- WASHED**, *pp.* 1. Cleaned in water; purified. 2. Overflowed; dashed against with water. 3. Covered over with a thin coat, as of metal.
- WASHER**, *n.* 1. One who washes. 2. An iron ring between the nave of a wheel and the linch-pin.
- WASHER-WOMAN**, *n.* A woman that washes clothes for others or for hire.
- WASHING**, *ppr.* Cleansing with water; purifying; overflowing; overspreading.
- WASHING**, *n.* 1. The act of cleansing with water; ablation. *Heb. ix.* 2. A wash; or the clothes washed.
- WASHING-MA-CHINE**, *n.* A machine used in washing.
- WASH-POT**, *n.* A vessel in which any thing is washed. *Cowley.*
- WASH-STAND**, *n.* A small table or frame on which a vessel is placed to be used in washing the hands or face.
- WASH-TUB**, *n.* A tub in which clothes are washed.
- WASHY**, *a.* 1. Watery; damp; soft. 2. Weak; not solid. 3. Weak; not firm or hardy; liable to sweat profusely with labor. *New England.*
- WASP**, *n.* [*Sax. wasp, or weaps; D. wesp; G. wespe; L. vespa.*] In entomology, a genus of stinging insects.
- WASP-FLY**, *n.* A species of fly resembling a wasp.
- WASPISH**, *a.* Snappish; petulant; irritable; irascible; quick to resent any trifling affront. *Pope.*
- WASPISH-LY**, *adv.* Petulantly; in a snappish manner.
- WASPISH-NESS**, *n.* Petulance; irascibility; snappishness.
- WASSAIL**, (*wos'sel*) *n.* [*Sax. was-hal.*] 1. A liquor made of apples, sugar and ale, formerly much used by English good-fellows. 2. A drunken bout. 3. A merry song.
- WASSAIL**, *v. i.* To hold a merry, drinking meeting.
- WASSAIL-BOWL**, *n.* A bowl for holding wassail.
- WASSAIL-CUP**, *n.* A cup in which wassail was carried to the company. *Cyc.*
- WASSAIL-ER**, *n.* A toper; a drunkard. *Milton.*
- WAST**, past tense of the substantive verb, in the second person; as, thou wast.
- WASTE**, *v. t.* [*Sax. westan, awestan; G. verwüsten; D. verwoesten; L. vasto.*] 1. To diminish by gradual dissipation or loss. 2. To cause to be lost; to destroy by scattering or by injury. 3. To expend without necessity or use; to destroy wantonly or luxuriously; to squander; to cause to be lost through wantonness or negligence. 4. To destroy in enmity; to desolate. 5. To suffer to be lost unnecessarily; or to throw away. 6. To destroy by violence. 7. To impair strength gradually. 8. To lose in idleness or misery; to wear out. 9. To spend; to consume.—10. In law, to damage, impair or injure, as an estate, voluntarily, or by suffering the buildings, fences, &c. to go to decay. 11. To exhaust; to be consumed by time or mortality. 12. To scatter and lose for want of use or of occupiers.
- WASTE**, *v. i.* 1. To dwindle; to be diminished; to lose bulk or substance gradually. 2. To be diminished or lost by slow dissipation, consumption or evaporation. 3. To be consumed by time or mortality.
- WASTE**, *a.* 1. Destroyed; ruined. 2. Desolate; uncultivated. 3. Destitute; stripped; as, lands laid waste.—4. Superfluous; lost for want of occupiers. 5. Worthless; that which is rejected, or used only for mean purposes. 6. That of which no account is taken, or of which no value is found; as, waste paper. 7. Uncultivated; untitled; unproductive.—Laid waste, desolated; ruined.
- WASTE**, *n.* 1. The act of squandering; the dissipation of property through wantonness, ambition, extravagance, luxury or negligence. 2. Consumption; loss; useless expense; any loss or destruction which is neither necessary

* See Synopsis. *X, E, I, O, U, Y, long.*—**FAR, FALL, WHAT**—**PREY**—**PIN, MARINE, BIRD**—**Obsc.lett.**

- not promotive of a good end. 3. A desolate or uncultivated country. 4. Land untilled, though capable of tillage. 5. Ground, space or place unoccupied. 6. Region ruined and deserted. 7. Mischief; destruction.—S. In *law*, spoil, destruction or injury done to houses, woods, fences, lands, &c., by a tenant for life or for years, to the prejudice of the heir, or of him in reversion or remainder.
- WASTED**, *pp.* 1. Expended without necessity or use; lost through negligence; squandered. 2. Diminished; dissipated; evaporated; exhausted. 3. Desolated; ruined; destroyed.
- WASTEFUL**, *a.* 1. Lavish; prodigal; expending property, or that which is valuable, without necessity or use. 2. Destructive to property; ruinous. 3. Desolate; unoccupied; unilled; uncultivated.
- WASTEFULLY**, *adv.* In a lavish manner; with prodigality; in useless expenses or consumption. *Dryden.*
- WASTEFULNESS**, *n.* Lavishness; prodigality; the act or practice of expending what is valuable without necessity or use.
- WASTE-GATE**, *n.* A gate to let the water of a pond pass off when it is not wanted. *Cyc.*
- WASTEL**, *n.* A particular sort of bread; fine bread.
- WASTENESS**, *n.* A desolate state; solitude.
- WASTER**, *n.* 1. One who is prodigal; one who squanders property; one who consumes extravagantly or without use. 2. A kind of cudgel.
- WASTETHRIFT**, *n.* [*waste* and *thrift*.] A spendthrift.
- WASTE-WATER**, *n.* An overflow or wier for the superfluous water of a canal. *Cyc.*
- WASTING**, *pp.* 1. Lavishing prodigally; expending or consuming without use; diminishing by slow dissipation; desolating; laying waste. 2. *a.* Diminishing by dissipation or by great destruction.
- WASTREL**, *n.* A state of waste or common. [*Local.*]
- WASTREL**, *n.* Waste substances; any thing cast
- WASTO-REL**, *n.* away as bad. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*
- WATCH**, *n.* [*Sax. wacca*; *Sw. vacht*, or *vakt*, *vachta*; *Dan. vagt*.] 1. Forbearance of sleep. 2. Attendance without sleep. 3. Attention; close observation. 4. Guard; vigilance for keeping or protecting against danger. 5. A watchman, or watchmen; men set for a guard, either one person or more, set to spy the approach of an enemy or other danger, and to give an alarm or notice of such danger; a sentinel; a guard. 6. The place where a guard is kept. 7. Post or office of a watchman. 8. A period of the night, in which one person or one set of persons stand as sentinels; or the time from one relief of sentinels to another. 9. A small time-piece or chronometer, to be carried in the pocket or about the person, in which the machinery is moved by a spring.—10. *At sea*, the space of time during which one set or division of the crew remain on deck to perform the necessary duties. This is different in different nations.—*To be on the watch*, to be looking steadily for some event.
- WATCH**, *v. i.* [*Sax. wacian*, *wacæn*; *G. wachen*.] 1. To be awake; to be or continue without sleep. 2. To be attentive; to look with attention or steadiness. 3. To look with expectation. 4. To keep guard; to act as sentinel; to look for danger. 5. To be attentive; to be vigilant in preparation for an event or trial, the time of whose arrival is uncertain. 6. To be insidiously attentive; as, to watch for an opportunity to injure another. 7. To attend on the sick during the night.—*To watch over*, to be cautiously observant of.
- WATCH**, *v. t.* 1. To guard; to have in keeping. 2. To observe in ambush; to lie in wait for. 3. To tend; to guard. 4. To observe in order to detect or prevent, or for some particular purpose.
- WATCHED**, *pp.* Guarded; observed with steady vigilance.
- WATCHER**, *n.* 1. One who sits up or continues awake; particularly, one who attends upon the sick during the night. 2. A diligent observer; [*obs.*]
- WATCHET**, *a.* [*Sax. woced*.] Pale or light blue. *Dryden.*
- WATCHFUL**, *a.* Vigilant; attentive; careful to observe; observant; cautious.
- WATCHFULLY**, *adv.* Vigilantly; heedfully; with careful observation of the approach of evil, or attention to duty.
- WATCHFULNESS**, *n.* 1. Vigilance; heedfulness; heed; suspicious attention; careful and diligent observation. 2. Wakefulness; indisposition or inability to sleep.
- WATCH-GLASS**, *n.* 1. In *ships*, a half-hour glass, used to measure the time of a watch on deck. 2. A concavo-convex glass for covering the face or dial of a watch.
- WATCH-HOUSE**, *n.* [*watch* and *house*.] A house in which a watch or guard is placed. *Gay.*
- WATCHING**, *pp.* Being awake; guarding; attending the sick; carefully observing.
- WATCHING**, *n.* Wakefulness; inability to sleep.
- WATCH-LIGHT**, *n.* A candle with a rush wick. *Addison.*
- WATCH-MAKER**, *n.* [*watch* and *maker*.] One whose occupation is to make and repair watches.
- WATCHMAN**, *n.* A sentinel; a guard. *Swift.*
- WATCH-TOWER**, *n.* A tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch for enemies or the approach of danger.
- WATCHWORD**, *n.* The word given to sentinels, and to such as have occasion to visit the guards, used as a signal by which a friend is known from an enemy, or a person who has a right to pass the watch, from one who has not.
- WATER**, *n.* [*Sax. water*, *was*; *D. water*; *G. wasser*, *Dan. vater*; *Sw. watten*; *Goth. wato*.] 1. A fluid, the most abundant and most necessary for living beings of any in nature, except air. Water, when pure, is colorless, destitute of taste and smell, ponderous, transparent, and in a very small degree compressible. 2. The ocean; a sea; a lake; a river; any great collection of water; as in the phrase, to go by water. 3. Urine. 4. The color or lustre of a diamond or pearl, sometimes perhaps of other precious stones; as, a diamond of the first water, that is, perfectly pure and transparent. 5. Water is a name given to several liquid substances or humors in animal bodies.—*To hold water*, to be sound or tight; [*obsolete* or *vulgar*.]
- WATER-BEARER**, *n.* [*water* and *bearer*.] In *astronomy*, a sign of the zodiac, called, also, *Aquarius*.
- WATER-BELLOWS**, *n.* [*water* and *bellows*.] A machine for blowing air into a furnace, by means of a column of water falling through a vertical tube.
- WATER-BORNE**, *pp.* Borne by the water; floated; having water sufficient to float. *Smollett.*
- WATER-CALAMINT**, *n.* A species of mint or mentha.
- WATER-CARRIAGE**, *n.* 1. Transportation or conveyance by water; or the means of transporting by water. 2. A vessel or boat; [*obs.*]
- WATER-CART**, *n.* A cart bearing a large cask of water which is conveyed into a cylinder full of holes, by means of which the water is sprinkled upon the ground.
- WATER-CLOCK**, *n.* The clepsydra; an instrument or machine serving to measure time by the fall of a certain quantity of water.
- WATER-CLOSET**, *n.* A closet or apartment for washing or other purposes of cleanliness.
- WATER-COLOR**, *n.* *Water-colors*, in *painting* or *limning*, are colors diluted and mixed with gum-water.
- WATER-COURSE**, *n.* [*water* and *course*.] 1. A stream of water; a river or brook. *Is. xlv.* 2. A channel or canal for the conveyance of water, particularly in draining lands.
- WATER-CRESS**, *n.* [*water* and *cress*.] A small creeping plant or weed growing in watery places. *Cyc.*
- WATER-CROWFOOT**, *n.* [*water* and *crowfoot*.] A plant on which cows are said to be fond of feeding.
- WATER-DROP**, *n.* [*water* and *drop*.] A drop of water.
- WATER-DROPPWORT**, *n.* A plant. *Lee.*
- WATER-ELEPHANT**, *n.* A name given to the hippopotamus.
- WATER-ENGINE**, *n.* [*water* and *engine*.] An engine to raise water; or an engine moved by water.
- WATER-FALL**, *n.* A fall or perpendicular descent of the water of a river or stream, or a descent nearly perpendicular; a cascade; a cataract. But the word is generally used of the fall of a small river or rivulet.
- WATER-FLAG**, *n.* Water flower-de-luce.
- WATER-FLOOD**, *n.* [*water* and *floor*.] A flood of water an inundation.
- WATER-FLY**, *n.* [*water* and *fly*.] An insect that is seen on the water.
- WATER-FOWL**, *n.* A fowl that frequents the water, or lives about rivers, lakes, or on or near the sea; an aquatic fowl.
- WATER-FOX**, *n.* [*water* and *fox*.] A name given to the carp, on account of its cunning. *Walton.*
- WATER-FURROW**, *n.* In *agriculture*, a deep furrow made for conducting water from the ground and keeping it dry.
- WATER-FURROW**, *v. t.* To plough or open water-furrows.
- WATER-GALL**, *n.* 1. A cavity made in the earth by a torrent of water. 2. An appearance in the rainbow.
- WATER-GERMAN-DEER**, *n.* A plant. *Cyc.*
- WATER-GOD**, *n.* [*water* and *god*.] A deity that presides over the water.
- WATER-GROUEL**, *n.* A liquid food, composed of water and a small portion of meal or other farinaceous substance boiled.
- WATER-GAUGE**, *n.* An instrument for measuring or
- WATER-GAGE**, *n.* ascertaining the depth or quantity of water.
- WATER-HAMMER**, *n.* A column of water in a vacuum, which, not being supported as in the air, falls against the end of the vessel with a peculiar noise.
- WATER-HAIR-GRASS**, *n.* A species of grass. *Cyc.*
- WATER-HEMP-AGRI-MO-NY**, *n.* A plant. *Lee.*
- WATER-HEN**, *n.* [*water* and *hen*.] A water-fowl. *Cyc.*
- WATER-HOG**, *n.* A quadruped of South America. *Linne*
- WATER-LAUREL**, *n.* [*water* and *laurel*.] A plant.
- WATER-LEAF**, *n.* [*water* and *leaf*.] A plant. *Lee.*

WATER-LESS *a.* Destitute of water. *Tooke.*
 WATER-LEVEL, *n.* [*water and level.*] The level formed by the surface of still water.
 WATER-LILY, *n.* [*water and lily.*] A plant. *Lee.*
 WATER-LINE, *n.* A horizontal line supposed to be drawn about a ship's bottom, at the surface of the water.
 WATER-LOGGED, *a.* Lying like a log on the water.
 WATER-MAN, *n.* [*water and man.*] A boatman; a ferryman; a man who manages water-craft. *Gay.*
 WATER-MARK, *n.* [*water and mark.*] The mark or limit of the rise of a flood. *Dryden.*
 WATER-MELON, *n.* [*water and melon.*] A plant and its fruit, of the genus *cucurbita*, (*C. citrullus*).
 WATER-MILL, *n.* A mill whose machinery is moved by water, and thus distinguished from a wind-mill.
 WATER-MINT. See WATER-CALAMINT.
 WATER-NEWT, *n.* An animal of the lizard tribe.
 WATER-ORDEAL, *n.* A judicial trial of persons accused of crimes, by means of water; formerly in use among illiterate and superstitious nations.
 WATER-OUZEL, *n.* A fowl of the genus *sturnus*.
 WATER-PARSNEP, *n.* A plant of the genus *sium*.
 WATER-PÖ-A, *n.* A species of grass, the *poa aquatica*.
 WATER-POISE, *n.* [*water and poise.*] An instrument for examining the purity of water.
 WATER-POT, *n.* A vessel for holding or conveying water, or for sprinkling water on cloth in bleaching, or on plants, &c.
 WATER-PROOF, *a.* [*water and proof.*] Impervious to water; so firm and compact as not to admit water.
 WATER-RADISH, *n.* A species of water-cresses.
 WATER-RAIL, *n.* A fowl of the genus *rallus*.
 WATER-RAT, *n.* An animal of the genus *mus*.
 WATER-ROCK'ET, *n.* 1. A species of water-cresses. 2. A kind of fire-work to be discharged in the water.
 WATER-ROT, *v. t.* To rot by steeping in water.
 WATER-ROT-TED, *pp.* Rotted by being steeped in water.
 WATER-ROT-TING, *pp.* Rotting in water.
 WATER-SAIL, *n.* [*water and sail.*] A small sail used under a studding-sail or driver-loom. *Mar. Dict.*
 WATER-SAP-PHIRE, *n.* [*water and sapphire.*] A kind of blue precious stone.
 WATER-SHOOT, *n.* [*water and shoot.*] A sprig or shoot from the root or stock of a tree. [*Lo' l.*]
 WATER-SNAKE, *n.* A snake that frequents the water.
 WATER-SOAK, *v. t.* [*water and oak.*] To soak or fill the interstices with water.
 WATER-SOAKED, *pp.* Soaked or having its interstices filled with water; as, *water-soaked wood*.
 WATER-SOLDIER, *n.* A variant of the genus *stratiotes*.
 WATER-SPANIEL, *n.* A dog so called. *Sidney.*
 WATER-SPOUT, *n.* A sea, a vertical column of water, raised from the surface of the sea and driven furiously by the wind.
 WATER-TABLE, *a.* [*water and table.*] In architecture, a ledge in the wall of a building, about eighteen or twenty inches from the ground.
 WATER-TATH, *n.* In England, a species of coarse grass growing in wet grounds. *Cyc.*
 WATER-THERMOMETER, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the precise degree of cold at which water ceases to be condensed. *Cyc.*
 WATER-TIGHT, *a.* So tight as not to admit water.
 WATER-TRE-FÖLL, *n.* A plant. *Mortimer.*
 WATER-VIOLET, *n.* [*water and violet.*] A plant, forming a channel for conducting water to the scuppers.
 WATER-WHEEL, *n.* 1. A wheel moved by water. 2. An engine for raising water from a deep well.
 WATER-WILLOW, *n.* [*water and willow.*] A plant.
 WATER-WITH, *n.* [*water and with.*] A plant.
 WATER-WORK, *n.* *Water-works* are hydraulic machines or engines, particularly such as form artificial fountains, spouts and the like.
 WATER-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *elatine*.
 WATER, *v. t.* 1. To irrigate; to overflow with water, or to wet with water; as, *to water land*. 2. To supply with water. 3. To supply with water for drink. 4. To diversify; to wet and calender; to give a wavy appearance to.
 WATER, *v. i.* 1. To shed water or liquid matter. 2. To get or take in water.—*The mouth waters*, a phrase denoting that a person has a longing desire.
 WATER-AGE, *n.* Money paid for transportation by water.
 WATERED, *pp.* Overspread or sprinkled with water; made wet; supplied with water; made lustrous by being wet and calendered.
 WATER-ER, *n.* One who waters. *Carew.*
 WATER-I-NESS, *n.* [*from watery.*] Moisture; humidity; a state of abounding with water. *Arbutnot.*
 WATER-ING, *pp.* Overflowing; sprinkling or wetting with water; supplying with water.
 WATER-ING, *n.* 1. The act of overflowing or sprinkling

with water; the act of supplying with water. 2. The place where water is supplied.
 WATER-ING-PLACE, *n.* A place to which people resort for mineral water, or for the use of water in some way or other.
 WATER-ING-TROUGH, *n.* A trough in which cattle and horses drink.
 WATER-ISH, *a.* 1. Resembling water; thin, as a liquor. *Dryden.* 2. Moist; somewhat watery. *Hale.*
 WATER-ISH-NESS, *n.* Thinness, as of a liquor; resemblance to water. *Floyer.*
 WATER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of water. *Mitford.*
 WATER-Y, *a.* 1. Resembling water; thin or transparent, as a liquid. 2. Tasteless; insipid; rapid; spiritless. 3. Wet; abounding with water. 4. Pertaining to water. 5. Consisting of water.
 WATH, *n.* Food used in the North of England. *Grose.*
 WAT-TLE, *n.* [*Sax. wætl.*] 1. Properly, a twig or flexible rod; and hence, a hurdle. 2. The fleshy excrescence that grows under the throat of a cock or turkey, or a like substance on a fish. 3. A rod laid on a roof to support the thatch.
 WATTLE, *v. t.* 1. To bind with twigs. 2. To twist or interweave twigs one with another; to plait; to form a kind of net-work with flexible branches.
 WATTLED, *pp.* Bound or interwoven with twigs.
 WATTLING, *pp.* Interweaving with twigs.
 WAUL, *v. i.* To cry, as a cat.
 WAULING, *pp.* Crying, as a cat.
 WAVE, *n.* [*Sax. wæg, wæg; G. woge; Sw. wåg; Ir. buaic.*] 1. A moving swell or volume of water; usually, a swell raised and driven by wind. 2. Unevenness; inequality of surface. 3. The line or streak of lustre on cloth watered and calendered.
 WAVE, *v. i.* [*Sax. wafan.*] 1. To play loosely; to move like a wave, one way and the other; to float; to undulate. 2. To be moved, as a signal. 3. To fluctuate; to waver; to be in an unsettled state; [*obs.*]
 WAVE, *v. t.* [*See WAVE.*] 1. To raise into inequalities of surface. 2. To move one way and the other; to brandish. 3. To waf; to remove any thing floating. 4. To heckon; to direct by a waf or waving motion.
 WAVE, *v. t.* [*Norm. wæver, wæive.*] 1. To put off; to cast off; to cast away; to reject; usually written *waive*. 2. To quit; to depart from. 3. To put off; to put aside for the present, or to omit to pursue.
 WAVED, *pp.* 1. Moved one way and the other; brandished. 2. Put off; omitted.—3. *a.* In heraldry, indented. 4. Variegated in lustre.—5. In botany, undate; rising and falling in waves on the margin, as a leaf.
 WAVE-LESS, *a.* Free from waves; undisturbed; unagitated.
 WAVE-LITE, *n.* [*from Wavel, the discoverer.*] A mineral, a phosphate or sub-phosphate of alum.
 WAVE-LOAF, *n.* A loaf for a wave-offering.
 WAVE-OF-FERING, *n.* An offering made with waving towards the four cardinal points. *Nym. xviii.*
 WAVE, *v. i.* [*Sax. wafan; Dan. wæver.*] 1. To play or move to and fro; to move one way and the other. 2. To fluctuate; to be unsettled in opinion; to vacillate; to be undetermined. 3. To totter; to reel; to be in danger of falling.
 WAVE, *n.* A name given to a sapling or young timber-tree in England. [*Local.*]
 WAVE-ER, *n.* One who wavers; one who is unsettled in doctrine, faith or opinion.
 WAVE-ING, *pp.* or *a.* Fluctuating; being in doubt undetermined.
 WAVE-ING-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being waver- ing.
 WAVE-SUBJECTED, *a.* Subject to be overflowed.
 WAVE-WÖRN, *a.* [*wave and worn.*] Worn by the waves
 WAVING, *pp.* Moving as a wave; playing to and fro brandishing.
 WAVURE, *n.* The act of waving or putting off. *R. Peel*
 WAVY, *a.* [*from wave.*] 1. Rising or swelling in waves full of waves. 2. Playing to and fro; undulating. 3. Undulating on the border or on the surface.
 † WAWES, or WAES, or WAVES. *Spenser.*
 WAWL, *v. i.* [*Icel. wæle, if not formed from the sound.*] To cry; to howl. *Shak.*
 WAX, *n.* [*Sax. wæx, wæx; G. wachs; D. wasch; Sw. waz.*] 1. A thick, viscid, tenacious substance, collected by bees, or excreted from their bodies, and employed in the construction of their cells; usually called *bees' wax*. 2. A thick, tenacious substance excreted in the ear. 3. A substance secreted by certain plants, forming a silvery powder on the leaves and fruit, as in the wax-palm and wax-myrtle. 4. A substance found on the hinder legs of bees, which is supposed to be their food. 5. A substance used in sealing letters; called *sealing-wax*, or *Spanish wax*. 6. A thick substance used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread.
 WAX, *v. t.* To smear or rub with wax.

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

- WAX, *v. t.*; pret. *waxed*; pp. *waxed*, or *waxen*. [*Sax. weazan*; *G. wachen*; *Sw. wäza*.] 1. To increase in size; to grow; to become larger. 2. To pass from one state to another; to become.
- WAX-BILL, *n.* A bird, a species of *Icteria*.
- WAX-CAN-DLE, *n.* A candle made of wax.
- WAX-CHAND-LER, *n.* A maker of wax-candles.
- WAXED, *pp.* Smear'd or rubbed with wax.
- WAX'EN, *a.* Made of wax; as, *waxen cells*. *Milton*.
- WAXING, *pp.* Growing; increasing; becoming; smear-ing with wax.
- WAXING, *n.* In *chemistry*, the preparation of any matter to render it fit for melting; also, the process of stopping out colors in calico-printing. *Cyc.*
- WAX-MYR-TLE, *n.* The bayberry, a shrub.
- WAX-PALM, *n.* A species of palm.
- WAX-WORK, *n.* Figures formed of wax, in imitation of real beings.
- WAXY, *a.* Soft like wax; resembling wax; viscid; ad-hesive.
- WAY, *n.* [*Sax. weg, weg*; *G., D. weg*; *Dan. vej*; *Sw. väg*; *L., It. via*; *Fr. voie*.] 1. Literally, a passing; hence, a passage; the place of passing; hence, a road of any kind; a highway; a private road; a lane; a street; any place for the passing of men, cattle or other animals. 2. Length of space; as, a great way. 3. Course; direction of mo-tion or travel. 4. Passage; room for passing. 5. Course, or regular course. 6. Tendency to any meaning or act. 7. Sphere of observation. 8. Manner of doing any thing; method; means of doing. 9. Method; scheme of man-agement. 10. Manner of thinking or behavior; particu-lar turn of opinion; determination or humor. 11. Man-ner; mode. 12. Method; manner of practice. 13. Meth-od or plan of life and conduct; as, instruct your children in the right way. 14. Course; process of things, good or bad. 15. Right method to act or know. 16. General scheme of acting. 17. Ways, plu. the timbers on which a ship is launched.—*To make way*, to give room for pass-ing; or to make a vacancy.—*To give way*, to recede; to make room; or to yield.—*To make one's way*, to advance in life by efforts.—*By the way*, *en passant*, as we proceed.—*To go one's way*, or *to come one's way*, to go or come along. *Shak.*—*In the way*, a phrase noting obstruction.—*To be under way*, in *seamen's language*, to be in motion, as when a ship begins to move.—*Ways and means*, in *legislation*, means for raising money; resources for revenue.
- WAY-BREAD, *n.* A name given to the herb plantain.
- WAY-FAR-ER, *n.* [*way and fare*; *Sax. faran*.] A traveler; a passenger. *Carew*.
- WAY-FAR-ING, *a.* Traveling; passing; being on a jour-ney. *Judges xix.*
- WAY-FAR-ING-TREE, *n.* A shrub. *Cyc.*
- * WAY-LAID, *pp.* Watched in the way.
- * WAY-LAY, *v. t.* [*way and lay*.] * To watch insidiously in the way with a view to seize, rob or slay; to beset in ambush. *Dryden*. [*In this word there is little difference of accent*.]
- * WAY-LAYER, *n.* One who waits for another in ambush, with a view to seize, rob or slay him.
- WAY-LEAVE, *n.* A provincial term for the ground pur-chased for a wagon-way between coal-pits and a river. [*Local*.] *Cyc.*
- WAY-LESS, *a.* Having no road or path; pathless; track-less. *Drayton*.
- WAY-MA-KER, *n.* One who makes a way; a precursor. *Bacon*.
- WAY-MARK, *n.* A mark to guide in traveling.
- † WAY-MENT, *v. i.* [*Sax. wea*.] To lament. *Spenser*.
- WAY-PANE, *n.* A slip left for cartage in watered land. [*Local*.]
- WAY-THIS-TLE, *n.* A troublesome plant or perennial weed. *Cyc.*
- WAYWARD, *a.* [*way and ward*.] Froward; peevish; perverse; liking his own way.
- WAY-WAR-DEN, *n.* In *local usage*, the surveyor of a road. *England*.
- WAYWARD-LY, *adv.* Frowardly; perversely. *Sidney*.
- WAYWARD-NESS, *n.* Frowardness; perverseness.
- WAY-WIS-ER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the dis-tance which one has traveled on the road; called, also, *perambulator*, and *podometer*, or *pedometer*.
- WAY-WODE, or WAIWODE, *n.* 1. In the *Ottoman em-pire*, the governor of a small town or province; also, a Mussulman charged with the collection of taxes, or with the police of a place.—2. In *Poland*, the governor of a province. *Cyc.*
- WAY-WODE-SHIP, *n.* The province or jurisdiction of a waywode. *Eton*.
- WE, *pron.*; plu. of I; or rather a different word, denoting the person speaking and another or others with him.
- WEAK, *a.* [*Sax. waac, wace*; *G. weich, schwach*; *D. zwak*; *Dan. veeg, væg*; *Sw. veek*.] 1. Having little phys-ical strength; feeble. 2. Infirm; not healthy. 3. Not able to bear a great weight. 4. Not strong; not compact; easily broken. 5. Not able to resist a violent attack. 6. Soft; pliant; not stiff. 7. Low; small; feeble. 8. Fee-ble of mind; wanting spirit; wanting vigor of under-standing. 9. Not much impregnated with ingredients, or with things that excite action, or with stimulating and nourishing substances. 10. Not politically powerful. 11. Not having force of authority or energy. 12. Not having moral force or power to convince; not well supported by truth or reason. 13. Not well supported by argument. 14. Unfortified; accessible; impressible. 15. Not having full conviction or confidence.—16. *Weak land* is land of a light, thin soil. *Cyc.*
- † WEAK, *v. t.* To make weak.
- † WEAK, *v. i.* To become weak. *Chaucer*.
- WEAK'EN, (*weaken*) *v. t.* [*Sax. wacan*.] 1. To lessen the strength of, or to deprive of strength; to debilitate; to enfeeble. 2. To reduce in strength or spirit.
- WEAKENED, *pp.* Debilitated; enfeebled; reduced in strength.
- WEAKEN-ER, *n.* He or that which weakens
- WEAKEN-ING, *pp.* Debilitating; enfeebling; reducing the strength or vigor of any thing.
- WEAK-HEART-ED, *a.* Having little courage.
- WEAK-LING, *n.* A feeble creature. *Shak.*
- WEAKLY, *adv.* 1. Feebly; with little physical strength; faintly; not forcibly. 2. With want of efficacy. 3. With feebleness of mind or intellect; indiscreetly; in-juriously. 4. Timorously; with little courage or fortitude.
- WEAKLY, *a.* Not strong of constitution; infirm. *Ra-leigh*.
- WEAKNESS, *n.* 1. Want of physical strength; want of force or vigor; feebleness. 2. Want of sprightliness. 3. Want of steadiness. 4. Infirmity; unhealthiness. 5. Want of moral force or effect upon the mind. 6. Want of judgment; feebleness of mind; foolishness. 7. Defect; failing; fault; with a plural.
- WEAKSIDE, *n.* Foible; deficiency; failing; infirmity.
- WEAL, *n.* [*Sax. weala*; *G. wohl*; *Dan. vel*.] 1. A sound state of a person or thing; a state which is prosperous, or at least not unfortunate, not declining; prosperity; hap-piness. 2. Republic; state; public interest.
- WEAL, *n.* The mark of a stripe. *See WALE*.
- WEALD, WALD, WALT, WOLD, in *Saxon* and other Teutonic dialects, signifies a wood or forest. It is found in names, as in *Walt-ham*, wood-house; corruptly pronounced *Wal-tham*.
- WEALS'MAN, (*weal and man*.) A name given sneer-ingly to a politician. *Shak.*
- WEALTH, (*welth*) *n.* (from *weal*; *Sax. welega, welega*, rich.) 1. Prosperity; external happiness; [*obs.*] 2. Riches; large possessions of money, goods or land; that abundance of worldly estate which exceeds the estate of the greater part of the community; affluence; opulence.
- WEALTH-I-LY, *adv.* Richly. *Shak.*
- WEALTHI-NESS, *n.* State of being wealthy; richness.
- WEALTHY, (*welthy*) *a.* Rich; having large possessions in lands, goods, money or securities, or larger than the generality of men; opulent; affluent.
- WEAN, *v. t.* [*Sax. weanan, geweanan*.] 1. To accustom and reconcile, as a child or other young animal, to a want or deprivation of the breast. 2. To detach or alienate, as the affections, from any object of desire; to reconcile to the want or loss of any thing.
- WEANED, *pp.* Accustomed or reconciled to the want of the breast or other object of desire.
- WEAN'EL, or WEAN'LING, *n.* A child or other animal newly weaned. *Milton*.
- WEANING, *pp.* Accustoming or reconciling, as a young child or other animal, to a want of the breast; reconciling to the want of any object of desire.
- WEAPON, (*wep'n*) *n.* [*Sax. weapn, wepn*; *D., G. weapen*; *Dan. waaben*; *Sw. vapen*.] 1. Any instrument of offense; any thing used or designed to be used in destroying or an-noying an enemy. 2. An instrument for contest, or for combating enemies. 3. An instrument of defense.—4. *Weapons*, in *botany*, arms; thorns; prickles and stings, with which plants are furnished for defense.
- WEAPON'ED, (*wep'nd*) *a.* Armed; furnished with weap-ons or arms; equipped. *Hayward*.
- WEAPON-LESS, *a.* Unarmed; having no weapon. *Mil-ton*.
- † WEAPON-SALVE, *n.* A salve which was supposed to cure the wound, by being applied to the weapon that made it.
- WEAR, *v. t.*; pret. *wore*; pp. *worn*. [*W. gvarians*; *Sax. wearan, wearian*.] 1. To waste or impair by rubbing or at-trition; to lessen or diminish by time, use or instruments. 2. To carry appendant to the body, as clothes or weapons. 3. To have or exhibit an appearance; to bear. 4. To af-fect by degrees.—*To wear away*, to consume; to impair, diminish or destroy by gradual attrition or decay.—*To wear off*, to diminish by attrition or slow decay.—*To wear*

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

- out.* 1. To consume; to render useless by attrition or decay. 2. To consume tediously. 3. To harass; to tire. 4. To waste the strength of.
- WEAR**, *n.* *s.* 1. To be wasted; to be diminished by attrition, by use, or by time. 2. To be tediously spent. 3. To be consumed by slow degrees.—*To wear off*, to pass away by degrees.
- WEAR**, *n.* 1. The act of wearing; diminution by friction. 2. The thing worn.
- WEAR**, *n.* [*Sax. wear, weor*; *D. waaren, or weeren.*] 1. A dam in a river to stop and raise the water, for conducting it to a mill, or for taking fish. 2. An instrument or kind of basket-work for catching fish.
- WEARABLE**, *a.* That can be worn. *Swift.*
- WEARD**, *Sax.* a warden, in names, denotes watchfulness or care; but it must not be confounded with *ward*, in *toward*.
- WEARER**, *n.* 1. One who wears or carries as appendant to the body. 2. That which wastes or diminishes.
- WEARINESS**, *n.* 1. The state of being weary or tired; that lassitude or exhaustion of strength, which is induced by labor; fatigue. 2. Lassitude; uneasiness proceeding from continued waiting, disappointed expectation or exhausted patience, or from other cause.
- WEARING**, *ppr.* 1. Bearing on or appendant to the person; diminishing by friction; consuming. 2. *a.* Denoting what is worn.
- WEARING**, *n.* Clothes; garments. *Shak.*
- WEARISH**, *a.* 1. Buggy; watery. 2. Weak; washy.
- WEARISOME**, *a.* [*from weary.*] Causing weariness; tiresome; tedious; fatiguing.
- WEARISOME-LY**, *adv.* Tediously; so as to cause weariness. *Raleigh.*
- WEARISOME-NESS**, *n.* The quality of exhausting strength or patience; tiresomeness; tediousness.
- WEARY**, *a.* [*Sax. wearg.*] 1. Having the strength much exhausted by toil or violent exertion; tired; fatigued; [*this word expresses less than tired.*] 2. Having the patience exhausted, or the mind yielding to discouragement. 3. Causing weariness; tiresome.
- WEARY**, *v. t.* 1. To reduce or exhaust the physical strength of the body; to tire; to fatigue. 2. To make impatient of continuance. 3. To harass by anything irksome.—*To weary out*, to subdue or exhaust by fatigue.
- WEASAND**, *n.* [*Sax. wasand, wassend.*] The windpipe *WEASAND*, } or trachea; the canal through which air passes to and from the lungs.
- WEASEL**, *n.* [*wēzl*] *n.* [*Sax. weasel*; *Dan. vesel*; *G. wiesel*; *D. weasel*; *wescl.*] A small animal, of the genus *mustela*, which feeds on small birds, but particularly on mice.
- WEASEL-COOT**, *n.* The red-headed smew.
- WEATHER**, (*wether*) *n.* [*Sax. weder, wæder, or wæther*; *G. wæter*; *D. weder, or weer.*] 1. The state of the air or atmosphere with respect to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness, and the like; as, warm *weather*. 2. Change of the state of the air; [*l. u.*] *Bacon.* 3. Storm; tempest; [*l. u.*] *Dryden.*—*Stress of weather*, violent winds; force of tempests.
- WEATHER**, (*wether*) *v. t.* 1. To air; to expose to the air; [*rarely used.*] *Spenser.*—2. In *seamen's language*, to sail to the windward of something else. 3. To pass with difficulty.—*To weather a point*, to gain or accomplish it against opposition.—*To weather out*, to endure, to hold out to the end; as, to *weather out* a storm. *Addison.*—*Weather* is used with several words, either as an adjective, or as forming part of a compound word.
- WEATHER-BEATEN**, *a.* Beaten or harassed by the weather.
- WEATHER-BIT**, *n.* A turn of the cable about the end of the windlass, without the knight-heads. *Cyc.*
- WEATHER-BOARD**, *n.* That side of a ship which is towards the wind; the windward side. So, in other words, *weather* signifies towards the wind or windward; as in *weather-bow*, *weather-braces*, *weather-gage*, *weather-lifts*, *weather-quarter*, *weather-shrouds*, *weather-side*, *weather-shore*, &c.
- WEATHER-BOARDING**, *n.* The act of nailing up boards against a wall; or the boards themselves. *Cyc.*
- WEATHER-BOARDS**, *n.* Pieces of plank placed in the ports of a ship, when laid up in ordinary. *Mar. Dict.*
- WEATHER-BOW**. See **WEATHERBOARD**.
- WEATHER-CLOTHS**, *n.* Long pieces of canvas or tarpauling used to preserve the hammocks from injury by the weather when stowed, or to defend persons from the wind and spray.
- WEATHER-COCK**, *n.* 1. Something in the shape of a cock placed on the top of a spire, which, by turning, shows the direction of the wind; a vane, or weather-vane. 2. Any thing or person that turns easily and frequently; a fickle, inconstant person.
- WEATHER-DRIVEN**, *a.* [*weather and driven.*] Driven by winds or storms; forced by stress of weather.
- WEATHER-FEND**, *v. t.* [*weather and fend.*] To shelter.
- WEATHER-GAGE**, *n.* [*weather and gage.*] Something that shows the weather. *Qu. Hudibras.* A ship is said to have the *weather-gage* of another, when she is at the windward of her.
- WEATHER-GALL**, *n.* A secondary rainbow, said to be a sign of bad weather. *North of England.*
- WEATHER-GLASS**, *n.* [*weather and glass.*] An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere. *Cyc.*
- WEATHER-HELM**, *n.* A ship is said to carry a *weather-helm*, when she is inclined to come too near the wind.
- WEATHER-MOST**, *a.* Being farthest to the windward.
- WEATHER-PROOF**, *a.* Proof against rough weather.
- WEATHER-ROLL**, *n.* [*weather and roll.*] The roll of a ship to the windward; opposed to *lee-urch*.
- WEATHER-SPY**, *n.* [*weather and spy.*] A star-gazer; one that foretells the weather. [*Little used.*] *Donne.*
- WEATHER-TIDE**, *n.* The tide which sets against the lee side of a ship, impelling her to the windward.
- WEATHER-WISE**, *a.* [*weather and wise.*] Skillful in foreseeing the changes or state of the weather.
- † **WEATHER-WISER**, *n.* Something that foreshows the weather. *Derham.*
- WEATHERED**, *pp.* Passed to the windward; passed with difficulty.
- WEATHER-ING**, *ppr.* Passing or sailing to the windward; passing with difficulty.
- WEAVE**, *v. t.* [*pret. wove*; *pp. woven, wove.*] The regular form, *waved*, is rarely or never used. [*Sax. wefan*; *G. weben*; *D. weeven.*] 1. To unite threads of any kind in such a manner as to form cloth. 2. To unite any thing flexible. 3. To unite by intermixture or close connection. 4. To interpose; to insert.
- WEAVE**, *v. i.* To practice weaving; to work with a loom.
- WEAVER**, *n.* 1. One who weaves; one whose occupation is to weave. 2. A bird; the common name of the genus *plocous*, of several species, natives of Africa and the E. Indies; so called because they construct curious and often pensile nests, by interweaving twigs and fibres.
- WEAVER-FISH**, *n.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*
- WEAVING**, *ppr.* Forming cloth by intertexture of threads
- WEAVING**, *n.* 1. The act or art of forming cloth in a loom, by the union or intertexture of threads. 2. The task or work to be done in making cloth.
- WEB**, *n.* [*Sax. web*; *Sw. wáf*.] 1. Texture of threads; plexus; any thing woven.—2. *Locally*, a piece of linen cloth. *England.* 3. A dusky film that forms over the eye and hinders the sight; suffusion. 4. Some part of a sword.—5. In *ship-building*, the thin partition on the inside of the rim, and between the spokes of a sheave. *Cyc.*—6. In *ornithology*, the membrane which unites the toes of many water-fowls.—*Web of a couler* is the thin, sharp part.
- WEBBED**, *a.* Having the toes united by a membrane or web; as, the *webbed feet* of aquatic fowls.
- WEB-FOOT-ED**, *a.* Having webbed feet; palmiped.
- WEBSTER**, *n.* [*Sax. webstre.*] A weaver. The old word is *webber*. *Camden.*
- WED**, *v. t.* [*Sax. wæddian*; *Sw. wäda*; *Dan. wæder.*] 1. To marry; to take for husband or for wife. 2. To join in marriage. 3. To unite closely in affection; to attach firmly. 4. To unite forever. 5. To espouse; to take part with; [*obs.*]
- WED**, *v. i.* To marry; to contract matrimony. *Shak.*
- WED**, *n.* A pledge.
- WEDDED**, *pp.* Married; closely attached.
- WEDDING**, *ppr.* Marrying; uniting with in matrimony
- WEDDING**, *n.* Marriage; nuptials; nuptial ceremony; nuptial festivities. *Shak.*
- WEDDING-CLOTHES**, *n.* Garments for a bride or a bridegroom, to be worn at marriage.
- WEDDING-DAY**, *n.* The day of marriage.
- WEDDING-PEAST**, *n.* [*wedding and feast.*] A feast or entertainment prepared for the guests at a wedding.
- WEDGE**, *n.* [*Sax. wæcg, wæcg*; *Dan. væg*; *Sw. rigg*; *D. wig.*] 1. A mass of metal. *Josh. vii.* 2. A piece of metal, particularly iron, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting wood, rocks, &c. 3. Something in the form of a wedge.
- WEDGE**, *v. t.* 1. To cleave with a wedge; to rive; [*l. u.*] 2. To drive as a wedge is driven; to crowd or compress closely. 3. To force, as a wedge forces its way. 4. To fasten with a wedge or with wedges. 5. To fix in the manner of a wedge.
- WEDGED**, *pp.* Split with a wedge; fastened with a wedge; closely compressed.
- WEDGE-SHAPED**, *a.* [*wedge and shape.*] Having the shape of a wedge; cuneiform. *Smith.*
- WEDGEWOODS-VASE**, *n.* A kind of earthen vase, first made by Mr. Wedgwood.
- WEDGING**, *ppr.* Cleaving with a wedge; fastening with wedges; compressing closely.
- WEDLOCK**, *n.* [*qu. wed and lock*; or *Sax. lac*, a gift.] Marriage; matrimony. *Addison.*

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

WED LOCK, *v. t.* To marry. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*
 WED LOCKED, *pp.* United in marriage. [*L. u.*] *Milton.*
 WEDNESDAY, (wenz/de) *n.* [*Sax. Wodensdag; Woden's day; Sw. Odensdag, or Onsdag; from Wodan, or Odin, a deity or chief.*] The fourth day of the week; the next day after Tuesday.
 †WEE, *a.* [contracted from *G. weenig.*] Small; little.
 WEECH/ELM, or WITCH-ELM, *n.* A species of elm. *Bacon.*
 WEED, *n.* [*Sax. weod.*] 1. The general name of any plant that is useless or noxious. 2. Any kind of unprofitable substance among ores in mines, as mundic or marcasite; [*local.*]
 WEED, *n.* [*Sax. wead, wæda.*] 1. Properly, a garment, as in *Spenser*, but now used only in the plural, *weeds*, for the mourning apparel of a female; as, a widow's *weeds*. 2. An upper garment; [*obs.*]
 WEED, *v. t.* [*Sax. weodian; D. weeden.*] 1. To free from noxious plants. 2. To take away, as noxious plants. 3. To free from any thing hurtful or offensive. 4. To root out vice.
 WEEDED, *pp.* Freed from weeds or whatever is noxious.
 WEEDER, *n.* One that weeds or frees from any thing noxious.
 WEEDER-Y *n.* Weeds. *More.*
 WEED-HOOK, or WEEDING-HOOK, *n.* [*weed and hook.*] A hook used for cutting away or extirpating weeds.
 WEEDING, *pp.* Freeing from weeds or whatever is noxious to growth.
 WEEDING, *n.* The operation of freeing from noxious weeds, as a crop. *Cyc.*
 WEEDING-CHISEL, *n.* A tool with a divided chisel point, for cutting the roots of large weeds within the ground.
 WEEDING-FORCEPS, or WEEDING-TONGS, *n.* An instrument for taking up some sorts of plants in weeding.
 WEEDING-FORK, *n.* A strong, three-pronged fork, used in cleaning ground of weeds.
 WEEDING-RHIM, *n.* An implement somewhat like the frame of a wheel-barrow, used for tearing up weeds on summer fallows, &c.; used in *Kent, Eng. Cyc.*
 WEEDLESS, *a.* Free from weeds or noxious matter.
 WEEDY, *a.* 1. Consisting of weeds; as, *weedy* trophies. *Shak.* 2. Abounding with weeds; as, *weedy* corn.
 WEEK, *n.* [*Sax. weoc; D. week; G. woche; Dan. uge; Sw. vecka.*] 1. The space of seven days.—2. In *Scripture*, a prophetic week is a week of years, or seven years. *Dan. ix.*
 WEEK-DAY, *n.* [*week and day.*] Any day of the week except the Sabbath. *Pope.*
 WEEKLY, *a.* Coming, happening or done once a week; hebdomadary. *Swift.*
 WEEKLY, *adv.* Once a week; by hebdomadal periods; as, each performs service *weekly*. *Ayliffe.*
 WHEEL, *n.* [*Sax. weal.*] A whirlpool.
 WHEEL, } *n.* A kind of twigen trap or snare for fish. *Ca-*
 WHEELY, } *rev.*
 WEEN, *v. i.* [*Sax. weenan.*] To think; to imagine; to fancy. *Milton.* [*Obsolete, except in burlesque.*]
 †WEENING, *pp.* Thinking; imagining.
 WEEP, *v. i.*; pret. and *pp.* *wept.* [*Sax. wepan.*] 1. To express sorrow, grief or anguish by outcry. 2. To shed tears from any passion. 3. To lament; to complain.
 WEEP, *v. t.* 1. To lament; to bewail; to bemoan. 2. To shed moisture. 3. To drop. 4. To abound with wet.
 WEEPER, *n.* 1. One who weeps; one who sheds tears. 2. A white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat. 3. A species of monkey, the *simia capucina*.
 WEEPING, *pp.* Lamenting; shedding tears.
 WEEPING, *n.* Lamentation.
 WEEPING-ROCK, *n.* [*weep and rock.*] A porous rock from which water gradually issues.
 WEEPING-SPRING, *n.* A spring that slowly discharges water.
 WEEPING-WILLOW, *n.* A species of willow, whose branches grow very long and slender, and hang down nearly in a perpendicular direction.
 WEEPING-LY, *adv.* With weeping; in tears. *Wotton.*
 †WEER/ISH, *a.* Insipid; weak; washy; surly. *Ascham.*
 WEESEL, the more proper spelling of *weasel*.
 †WEET, *v. t.*; pret. *wot.* [*Sax. witan; D. weeten; Sw. weta; G. wissen.*] To know.
 †WEEPT/LESS, *a.* Unknowing.
 WEEVER, *n.* A fish, called also *sea-dragon*. *Cyc.*
 WEEVIL, *n.* [*Sax. wefl; G. weibel.*] A small insect that does great damage to wheat or other corn.
 †WEFT, *old pret. of wave.* *Spenser.*
 WEFT, *n.* [from *wave*.] 1. The woof of cloth; the threads that cross the warp. 2. A web; a thing woven.
 †WEFT, *n.* A thing waved, waived or cast away.
 †WEFTAGE, *n.* Texture. *Grew.*

WEIGH, (wā) *v. t.* [*Sax. weag, weg, wegan; L. welo; G. weegen, wiken; G. wägen.*] 1. To examine by the balance; to ascertain the weight, that is, the force with which a thing tends to the centre of gravity. 2. To be equivalent to in weight; that is, according to the Saxon sense of the verb, to lift to an equipoise a weight on the other side of the fulcrum. 3. To raise; to lift, as an anchor from the ground, or any other body. 4. To pay, allot or take by weight. 5. To ponder in the mind; to consider or examine for the purpose of forming an opinion or coming to a conclusion. 6. To compare by the scales. 7. To regard; to consider as worthy of notice.—*To weigh down.* 1. To overbalance. 2. To oppress with weight; to depress.
 WEIGH, *v. i.* 1. To have weight. 2. To be considered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance. 3. To bear heavily; to press hard.—*To weigh down,* to sink by its own weight.
 WEIGH, (wā) *n.* A certain quantity.—A *weigh* of wool, cheese, &c., is 256lb avoirdupois; a *weigh* of corn is forty bushels; of barley or malt, six quarters. *Cyc.*
 WEIGH/A-BLE, *a.* That may be weighed.
 WEIGHED, (wāde) *pp.* 1. Examined by the scales; having the weight ascertained. 2. Considered. 3. *a.* Experienced; [*obs.*]
 WEIGH/ER, *n.* 1. One who weighs. 2. An officer whose duty is to weigh commodities.
 WEIGH/ING, *pp.* Examining by scales; considering.
 WEIGH/ING, *n.* 1. The act of ascertaining weight. 2. As much as is weighed at once.
 WEIGH/ING-CAGE, *n.* A cage in which small living animals may be conveniently weighed. *Cyc.*
 WEIGH/ING-HOUSE, *n.* A building furnished with a dock and other conveniences for weighing commodities and ascertaining the tonnage of boats to be used on a canal.
 WEIGH/ING-MA-CHINE, *n.* 1. A machine for weighing heavy bodies, and particularly wheel carriages, at turnpike gates. *England.* 2. A machine for weighing cattle.
 WEIGHT, (wāte) *n.* [*Sax. weht; Sw. wigt.*] 1. The quantity of a body, ascertained by the balance. 2. A mass of iron, lead, brass or other metal, to be used for ascertaining the weight of other bodies. 3. A ponderous mass; something heavy. 4. Pressure; burden. 5. Importance; power; influence; efficacy; consequence; moment; impressiveness.
 WEIGHT/LY, *adv.* 1. Heavily; ponderously. 2. With force or impressiveness; with moral power.
 WEIGHT/INESS, *n.* 1. Ponderousness; gravity; heaviness. 2. Solidity; force; impressiveness; power of convincing. 3. Importance.
 WEIGHT/LESS, *a.* Having no weight; light. *Dryden.*
 WEIGHTY, *a.* 1. Having great weight; heavy; ponderous. 2. Important; forcible; momentous; adapted to turn the balance in the mind, or to convince. 3. Rigorous; severe; [*obs.*]
 WEIRD, *a.* Skilled in witchcraft. *Shak.*
 †WEIVE, *for waive.* *Gover.*
 WEL/A-WAY, an exclamation expressive of grief or sorrow, equivalent to *alas*.
 WEL/COME, *a.* [*Sax. wil-cuma; well and come.*] 1. Received with gladness; admitted willingly; as, a *welcome* guest. 2. Grateful; pleasing. 3. Free to have or enjoy gratuitously.—*To bid welcome,* to receive with professions of kindness.
 WEL/COME is used elliptically for *you are welcome*.—*Welcome to our house,* an herb.
 WEL/COME, *n.* 1. Salutation of a new comer. 2. Kind reception of a guest or new comer. *South.*
 WEL/COME, *v. t.* [*Sax. wilcumian.*] To salute a new comer with kindness; or to receive and entertain hospitably, gratuitously and cheerfully.
 WEL/COMED, *pp.* Received with gladness and kindness.
 WEL/COME-LY, *adv.* In a welcome manner. *Brown.*
 WEL/COME-NESS, *n.* Gratefulness; agreeableness; kind reception. *Boyle.*
 WEL/COMER, *n.* One who salutes or receives kindly a new comer. *Shak.*
 WEL/COMING, *pp.* Saluting or receiving with kindness a new comer or guest.
 WELD, or WOLD, *n.* A plant of the genus *reseda*, used by dyers to give a yellow color, and sometimes called *dyers' weed*.
 †WELD, *v. t.* To weld. *Spenser.*
 WELD, *v. t.* [*Sw. wälla; G. wellen; D. wellen.*] To unite or hammer into firm union, as two pieces of iron, when heated almost to fusion.
 WELD'D, *pp.* Forged or beat into union in an intense heat.
 WELD'ER, *n.* 1. One who welds iron. 2. A manager; an actual occupant; [*obs.*] *Swift.*
 WELD/ING, *pp.* Uniting in an intense heat.
 WELD/ING-HEAT, *n.* The heat necessary for welding iron

* See *Synopsis*. MÔVE, BÔOK, DÔVE;—BÛLL, UNITE. C as K; G as J; S as Z; OH as SH; TH as in *this*. † *Obsolete*

- bars which is said to be 60° by Wedgwood's pyrometer, and 877° by Fahrenheit.
- WELFARE**, *n.* [*well* and *fare*; *G. wohlfahrt*; *D. welewart*] 1. Exemption from misfortune, sickness, calamity or evil; the enjoyment of health and the common blessings of life; prosperity; happiness; applied to persons. 2. Exemption from any unusual evil or calamity; the enjoyment of peace and prosperity, or the ordinary blessings of society and civil government; applied to states.
- † **WELK**, *v. i.* [*G. D. welken*.] To decline; to fade; to decay; to fall.
- † **WELK**, *v. t.* To contract; to shorten. *Spenser*.
- † **WELK/ED**, *pp.* or *a.* Contracted into wrinkles or ridges.
- WELK/IN**, *n.* [*Sax. wolk, wolcen*; *G. wolke*.] The visible regions of the air; the vault of heaven. [*Obs. except in poetry.*] *Milton*.
- WELK/IN EYE**, in *Shakspeare*, is interpreted by *Johnson*, a blue eye, from *welkin*, the sky; by *Todd*, a rolling eye, from *Sax. wealcen*, to roll; and by *Entick*, a languishing eye.
- WELK/ING**, *ppr.* Fading; declining; contracting.
- WELL**, *n.* [*Sax. well*; *D. wel, wellen*.] 1. A spring; a fountain; the issuing of water from the earth; [*Obs.*] 2. A pit or cylindrical hole, sunk perpendicularly into the earth to such a depth as to reach a supply of water, and walled with stone to prevent the earth from caving in.—3. In ships, an apartment in the middle of a ship's hold, to inclose the pumps, from the bottom to the lower deck.—4. In a fishing vessel, an apartment in the middle of the hold, made tight at the sides, but having holes perforated in the bottom to let in fresh water for the preservation of fish, while they are transported to market.—5. In the military art, a hole or excavation in the earth, in mining, from which run branches or galleries. *Cyc.*
- WELL-DRAIN**, *n.* A drain or vent for water, somewhat like a well or pit, serving to discharge the water of wet land.
- WELL-DRAIN**, *v. t.* To drain land by means of wells or pits, which receive the water, and from which it is discharged by machinery.
- WELL-HOLE**, or **WELL**, *n.* In architecture, the hole or space left in a floor for the stairs.
- WELL-ROOM**, *n.* In a boat, a place in the bottom where the water is collected, and whence it is thrown out with a scoop.
- WELL-SPRING**, *n.* A source of continual supply.
- WELL-WA-TER**, *n.* The water that flows into a well from subterraneous springs; water drawn from a well.
- WELL**, *v. i.* [*Sax. wellan*.] To spring; to issue forth, as water from the earth. [*Little used.*] *Dryden*.
- † **WELL**, *v. t.* To pour forth. *Spenser*.
- WELL**, *a.* [*Sax. wel, or well*; *G. wohl*; *D. wel*; *Sw. väl*; *Dan. vel*; *W. gwel*.] 1. Being in health; having a sound body, with a regular performance of the natural and proper functions of all the organs. 2. Fortunate; convenient; advantageous; happy. 3. Being in favor.
- WELL**, *adv.* 1. In a proper manner; justly; rightly; not ill or wickedly. 2. Skillfully; with due art. 3. Sufficiently; abundantly. 4. Very much; to a degree that gives pleasure. 5. Favorably; with praise. 6. Conveniently; suitably; advantageously. 7. To a sufficient degree; perfectly. 8. Thoroughly; fully. 9. Fully; adequately. 10. Far.—*As well as*, together with; not less than; one as much as the other; as, a sickness long as well as severe.—*Well enough*, in a moderate degree; so as to give satisfaction, or so as to require no alteration.—*Well is him* seems to be elliptical for *well is to him*.—*Well* is prefixed to many words, expressing what is right, fit, laudable, or not defective; as *well-affected*; *well-ordered*.—*Well* is sometimes used elliptically for *it is well*, and as an expression of satisfaction with what has been said or done; and sometimes it is merely expletive; as, *well*, the work is done.
- WELL/A-DAY**, *alas*, *Johnson* supposes to be a corruption of *welaway*, which see. *Gay*.
- WELL-BE/ING**, *n.* [*well* and *being*.] Welfare; happiness; prosperity.
- WELL-BE-LÖV/ED**, *a.* Greatly beloved. *Mark xii*.
- WELL-BORN**, *a.* [*well* and *born*.] Born of a noble or respectable family; not of mean birth. *Dryden*.
- WELL-BRED**, *a.* [*well* and *bred*.] Educated to polished manners; polite. *Roscommon*.
- WELL-DONE**, *exclam.* [*well* and *done*.] A word of praise; bravely; nobly; in a right manner.
- WELL/FARE** is now written *welfare*.
- WELL-FA/VÖRED**, *a.* Handsome; well-formed; beautiful; pleasing to the eye. *Gen. xxix*.
- WELL-GROUND/ED**, *a.* [*well* and *ground*.] Well-founded; having a solid foundation.
- † **WELL-HEAD**, *n.* A source, spring or fountain.
- WELL-IN-TENTIONED**, *a.* Having upright intentions or purposes. *Milner*.
- WELL-MAN/NERED**, *a.* [*well* and *manner*.] Polite; well-bred; complaisant. *Dryden*.
- WELL-MEAN/ER**, *n.* One whose intention is good.
- WELL-MEAN/ING**, *a.* Having a good intention.
- WELL-MET**, *exclam.* A term of salutation denoting joy at meeting.
- WELL-MIND/ED**, *a.* [*well* and *mind*.] Well-disposed having a good mind.
- WELL-MORAL-IZED**, *a.* Regulated by good morals.
- WELL-NAT/URED**, *a.* Good-natured; kind.
- WELL-NIGH**, *adv.* Almost; nearly.
- WELL-SPENT**, *a.* Spent or passed in virtue. *Pope*.
- WELL-SPOK-EN**, *a.* [*well* and *speak*.] 1. Speaking well, speaking with fitness or grace; or speaking kindly. 2. Spoken with propriety.
- WELL-SWEEP**. See **SWEEP**.
- WELL-WILL/ER**, *n.* One who means kindly.
- WELL-WISH**, *n.* A wish of happiness. *Addison*.
- WELL-WISH/ER**, *n.* One who wishes the good of another. *Addison*.
- WELSH**, *a.* [*Sax. weallisc*.] Pertaining to the Welsh nation.
- WELSH**, *n.* 1. The language of Wales or of the Welsh. 2. The general name of the inhabitants of Wales. The word signifies foreigners or wanderers, and was given to this people by other nations, probably because they came from some distant country.
- WELT**, *n.* [*W. gwald*.] A border; a kind of hem or edging, as on a garment or piece of cloth, or on a shoe.
- WELT**, *v. t.* To furnish with a welt; to sew on a border.
- WELTER**, *v. i.* [*Sax. wealtan*; *Sw. wältra*; *G. walzen*; *Dan. vælter*.] To roll, as the body of an animal; but usually, to roll or wallow in some foul matter. *Dryden*.
- WELTER-ING**, *ppr.* Rolling; wallowing, as in mire, blood, or other filthy matter.
- † **WEM**, *n.* [*Sax.*] A spot; a scar. *Brerewood*.
- † **WEM**, *v. t.* [*Sax. weeman*.] To corrupt.
- WEN**, *n.* [*Sax. wecn*; *D. wen*.] An encysted swelling or tumor; also, a fleshy excrescence growing on animals, sometimes to a large size.
- WENCH**, *n.* [*Sax. wencle*.] 1. A young woman; [*I. u.*] *Sidney*. 2. A young woman of ill fame. *Prior*.—3. In America, a black or colored female servant; a negress.
- WENCH**, *v. i.* To frequent the company of women of ill fame.
- WENCHER**, *n.* A lewd man. *Greec*.
- WENCH/ING**, *ppr.* Frequenter women of ill fame.
- WENCH/LIKE**, *a.* After the manner of wench. *Hulot*.
- WEND**, *v. i.* [*Sax. wendan*.] 1. To go; to pass to or from; [*obsolete, except in poetry.*] 2. To turn round; [*Obs.*]
- † **WEN/NEL**, *n.* A weasel. See **WEASEL**.
- WEN/NISH**, *a.* [*from wen*.] Having the nature of a **WENNY**, } *wen*.
- WENT**, *pret.* of the obsolete verb *wend*. We now arrange *went*, in grammar, as the preterit of *go*, but in origin it has no connection with it.
- WENT**, *n.* Way; course; path. *Spenser*.
- WENT**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *weep*.
- * **WERE**, (*wer*, but prolonged, when emphatic, into *ware*). This is used as the imperfect tense plural of *be*; as, *we were*, *you were*, *they were*; and in some other tenses. It is the Danish verb *være*, to be, to exist, *Sw. vara*, and in origin has no connection with *be*, nor with *was*. It is united with *be*, to supply its want of tenses, as *went* is with *go*.
- WERE**, *n.* A dam. See **WEAR**.
- WERE/GILD**, *n.* [*Sax. wer*, and *gild, geld*.] Formerly, the price of a man's head; a compensation paid for a man killed, partly to the king for the loss of a subject, and partly to the lord of the vassal, and partly to the next of kin.
- WER-NERI-AN**, *a.* Pertaining to Werner.
- WER-NER-ITE**, *n.* A mineral, regarded by Werner as a subspecies of scapolite; called *foliated scapolite*.
- WERT**, the second person singular of the subjunctive imperfect tense of *be*. See **WERE**.
- WERTH**, or **WORTH**, in names, signifies a farm, court or village, from *Sax. weorthig*. *Lye, Dict.*
- † **WES/IL**, for *weasand*.
- WEST**, *n.* [*Sax. D. G. west*; *Dan. vest*; *Sw. vester*; *Fr. ouest*] 1. In strictness, that point of the horizon where the sun sets at the equinox, or any point in a direct line between the spectator or other object and that point of the horizon. 2. A country situated in the region towards the sun-setting, with respect to another.
- WEST**, *a.* 1. Being in a line towards the point where the sun sets when in the equator; or, in a looser sense, being in the region near the line of direction towards that point, either on the earth or in the heavens. 2. Coming or moving from the west or western region; as, a west wind.
- WEST**, *adv.* To the western region; at the westward; more westward; as, Ireland lies west of England.
- † **WEST**, *v. i.* To pass to the west; to set, as the sun.
- † **WEST/ER-ING**, *a.* Passing to the west. *Milton*.
- WEST/ER-LY**, *a.* 1. Being towards the west; situated in the western region. 2. Moving from the westward.

* See Synopsis A, E, I, O, U, X, long —FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARYNE, BIRD;— † Obsolete

WESTER-LY, *adv.* Tending towards the west.

WESTERN, *a.* [*west*, and *Sax. arm.*] 1. Being in the west, or in the region nearly in the direction of west; being in that quarter where the sun sets. 2. Moving in a line to the part where the sun sets.

WESTING, *n.* Space or distance westward; or departure.

WESTWARD, *adv.* [*Sax. westward; west and weard.*] Towards the west.

WESTWARD-LY, *adv.* In a direction towards the west.

WET, *a.* [*Sax. wet; Sw. vata; Dan. væde.*] 1. Containing water, as *wet* land; or having water or other liquid upon the surface, as a *wet* table. 2. Rainy.

WET, *n.* 1. Water or wetness; moisture or humidity in considerable degree. 2. Rainy weather; foggy or misty weather.

WET, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wet*; but *wetted* is sometimes used. [*Sax. watan; Sw. vata; Dan. væder.*] 1. To fill or moisten with water or other liquid; to sprinkle or humectate; to cause to have water or other fluid adherent to the surface; to dip or soak in liquor. 2. To moisten with drink.

WETHER, *n.* [*Sax. wether, or wædder.*] A ram castrated.

WETNESS, *n.* 1. The state of being wet, either by being soaked or filled with liquor, or by having a liquid adherent to the surface. 2. A watery or moist state of the atmosphere; a state of being rainy, foggy or misty.

WET-SHOD, *a.* Wet over the shoes. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

WET/ISH, *a.* Somewhat wet; moist; humid.

WEX, *v. t.* or *t.* To grow; to wax. [*Not to be used.*] See *WAX.*

WEZAND, for *weasand*. [*See the latter.*]

[*Note.*—In words beginning with wh, the letter h, or aspirate, when both letters are pronounced, precedes the sound of w. Thus what, when, are pronounced hwat, hwen. So they were written by our ancestors, and so they ought to be written still, as they are by the Danes and Swedes.]

WHACK, *v. t.* To strike. [*A vulgar word.*]

WHALE, *n.* [*Sax. hwal, hwal; G. wallfisch; D. waleisch; Sw., Dan. hval.*] The general name of an order of animals inhabiting the ocean, arranged in zoology under the name of *cete*, or *cetacea*, and belonging to the class *mammalia*, in the Linnean system. The common whale is of the genus *balæna*. It is the largest animal of which we have any account, and probably the largest in the world. It is sometimes ninety feet in length in the northern seas, and in the torrid zone much larger.

WHALEBONE, *n.* A firm, elastic substance taken from the upper jaw of the whale.

WHALE-FISHER-Y, *n.* The fishery or occupation of taking whales.

WHALIA, or WHAUL, *n.* A disease in the eyes, called *glaucoma*.

WHALY, *a.* Marked with streaks; properly, *wealy*.

WHAME, *n.* A species of fly, *tabanus*, the *burrel-fly*.

† WHANG, *n.* [*Sax. thwang.*] A leather thong.

WHANG, *v. t.* To beat. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Grose.*

WHAP, *n.* A blow. [*Vulgar.*] See *AWHAP.*

WHAP/PER, *n.* Something uncommonly large of the kind. [*Vulgar.*]

WHARF, (*hworf*) *n.* [*Sax. hwoarf, hwoerf; D. werf; Dan. werf; Russ. vorph.*] In the plural, *wharfs* and *wharves* are both used. A perpendicular bank or mound of timber, or stone and earth, raised on the shore of a harbor, or extending some distance into the water, for the convenience of lading and unlading ships and other vessels.

WHARF, *v. t.* To guard or secure by a wharf or firm wall of timber or stone.

WHARFAGE, *n.* The fee or duty paid for the privilege of using a wharf for loading or unloading goods, timber, wood, &c.

WHARFING, *n.* Wharfs in general.

WHARFINGER, *n.* A man who has the care of a wharf, or the proprietor of a wharf.

WHAT, *pronoun relative, or substitute.* [*Sax. hwat; Goth. waih; D. wat; G. was; Dan., Sw. head; Scot. quhat.*]

1. That which. 2. Which part. 3. What is the substitute for a sentence or clause of a sentence. 4. What is used as an adjective, of both genders, often in specifying sorts or particulars; as, see what colors this silk exhibits.

5. What is much used in asking questions. 6. What time, at the time or on the day when. 7. To how great a degree. 8. Whatever. 9. Some part, or some. 10. What is sometimes used elliptically for what is this? or how is this? 11. What is used interrogatively and elliptically, as equivalent to what will be the consequence?—What though, that is, grant this or that; allow it to be so.—What ho, an exclamation of calling.

WHAT, *n.* Fare; things; matter. *Spenser.*

WHAT-EVER, *pron.* [*what and ever.*] 1. Being this or that; being of one nature or another; being one thing or another; any thing that may be; as, whatever is read, let it be read with attention. 2. All that; the whole that; all particulars that.

WHAT-SO-EVER, a compound of *what*, *so*, and *ever*, has the sense of *whatever*, and is less used than the latter. Indeed it is nearly obsolete.—*Whateo*, in a like sense, is entirely obsolete.

WHEAL, *n.* A pustule. See *WEAL.*

WHEAT, *n.* [*Sax. hweate; Goth. hwit; G. weizen; Sw. hveite; Dan. hvede; D. weil.*] A plant of the genus *triticum*, and the seed of the plant, which furnishes a white flour for bread, and, next to rice, is the grain most generally used by the human race.

WHEAT-BIRD, *n.* A bird that feeds on wheat.

WHEAT-EAR, *n.* The English name of the *motacilla ananthe*; called, also, *white-tail* and *fallow-finch*.

WHEAT/EN, (*hwæn*) *n.* Made of wheat. *Pope.*

WHEAT-PLUM, *n.* A sort of plum.

WHEEDLE, *v. t.* To flatter; to entice by soft words

WHEEDLED, *v. i.* To flatter; to coax.

WHEEDLER, *n.* One who wheedles.

WHEEDLING, *ppr.* Flattering; enticing by soft words.

WHEEL, *n.* [*Sax. hweol, hweahl, hweogol, hweogol; D. wiel; Sw. hwiul.*] 1. A circular frame of wood, iron or other metal, consisting of a nave or hub, into which are inserted spokes which sustain a rim or felly; the whole turning on an axis. 2. A circular body. 3. A carriage that moves on wheels. 4. An instrument for torturing criminals. 5. A machine for spinning thread, of various kinds. 6. Rotation; revolution; turn. 7. A turning about; a compass.—8. In *pottery*, a round board turned by a lathe in a horizontal position, on which the clay is shaped by the hand.

WHEEL-AN-I-MAL, *n.* A genus of animalcules, with arms for taking their prey, resembling wheels.

WHEEL-BAR-RÖW, *n.* [*wheel and barrow.*] A barrow moved on a single wheel.

WHEEL-BOAT, *n.* [*wheel and boat.*] A boat with wheels, to be used either on water or upon inclined planes.

WHEEL-CARRIAGE, *n.* [*wheel and carriage.*] A carriage moved on wheels.

† WHEEL/ER, *n.* A maker of wheels.

WHEEL-FIRE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a fire which encompasses the crucible without touching it. *Cyc.*

WHEEL-SHAPED, *a.* In *botany*, rotate; monopetalous, expanding into a flat border at top, with scarcely any tube.

WHEEL-WRIGHT, *n.* [*wheel and wright.*] A man whose occupation is to make wheels and wheel-carriages, as carts and wagons.

WHEEL, *v. t.* 1. To convey on wheels. 2. To put into a rotary motion; to cause to turn round.

WHEEL, *v. i.* 1. To turn on an axis. 2. To turn; to move round. 3. To fetch a compass. 4. To roll forward.

WHEELED, *pp.* Conveyed on wheels; turned; rolled round.

WHEELING, *ppr.* Conveying on wheels or in a wheel-carriage; turning.

WHEELING, *n.* 1. The act of conveying on wheels. 2. The act of passing on wheels, or convenience for passing on wheels. 3. A turning or circular movement of troops imbodyed.

WHEELY, *a.* Circular; suitable to rotation. *Philips.*

WHEEZE, *v. i.* [*Sax. hweosan; Sw. hes; Dan. hveaser.*] To breathe hard and with an audible sound, as persons affected with asthma. *Swift.*

WHEEZING, *ppr.* Breathing with difficulty and noise.

WHELK, *n.* 1. A wrinkle; inequality on the surface; protuberance; a pustule. 2. A shell of the genus *Buccinum*, or trumpet-shell, univalvular, spiral and gibbous, with an oval aperture ending in a short canal or gutter.

WHELKED. See *WELKED.*

WHELK/Y, *a.* Protuberant; embossed; rounded. *Spenser.*

WHELM, *v. t.* [*Sax. ahwylfan; Goth. hulgan; Ice. wilmu, or hwiilma.*] 1. To cover with water or other fluid; to cover by immersion in something that envelops on all sides. 2. To cover completely; to immerse deeply; to overburden. 3. To throw over so as to cover; [*obs.*]

WHELMED, *pp.* Covered, as by being immersed.

WHELMING, *ppr.* Covering, as by immersion.

WHELP, *n.* [*Dan. hvalp; Sw. waly; D. weelp.*] 1. The young of the canine species, and of several other beasts of prey; a puppy. 2. A son; in *contempt*. *Shak.* 3. A young man; in *contempt*. *Addison.*

WHELP, *v. i.* To bring forth young, as the female of the canine species and some other beasts of prey. *Boyle.*

WHEN, *adv.* [*Goth. hwan; Sax. hwanne; G. wenn.*] 1. At the time. 2. At what time, interrogatively. 3. Which time. 4. After the time that. 5. At what time.—*When as*, at the time when; what time; [*obs.*] *Milton.*

WHENCE, *adv.* [*Sax. hwanon.*] 1. From what place. 2. From what source. 3. From which premises, principles or facts. 4. How; by what way or means. *Mark xii.*

5. In general, from which person, cause, place, principle or circumstance.—*From whence* may be considered as

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

- tautological, from being implied in *whence*; but the use is well authorized.—Of *whence* is not now used.
- WHENCE-SO-EVER**, *adv.* [*whence, so, and ever.*] From what place soever; from what cause or source soever.
- WHENCE-EV ER**. See **WHENSOEVER**.
- WHEN-EVER**, *adv.* [*when and ever.*] At whatever time.
- WHEN-SO-EVER**, *adv.* [*when, so, and ever.*] At what time soever; at whatever time. *Locke*.
- WHERE**, *adv.* [*Sax. hwar; Goth. hwar; Sw. hvar; D. waar.*] 1. At which place or places. 2. At or in what place. 3. At the place in which. 4. Whither; to what place, or from what place.—*Any where*, in any place.
- WHERE-A-BOU**T, *adv.* [*where and about.*] 1. Near what place. 2. Near which place. *Shak.* 3. Concerning which.
- WHERE-AS**, *adv.* [*where and as.*] 1. When in fact or truth; implying opposition to something that precedes. 2. The thing being so that; considering that things are so; implying an admission of facts. 3. Whereat; at which place; [*obs.*] *Spenser.* 4. But on the contrary.
- WHERE-AT**, *adv.* [*where and at.*] 1. At which. 2. At what, interrogatively.
- WHERE-BY**, *adv.* [*where and by.*] 1. By which. *Shak.* 2. By what, interrogatively. *Luke 1.*
- WHERE-FOR**E, *adv.* [*where and for.*] 1. For which reason. 2. Why; for what reason.
- WHERE-IN**, *adv.* [*where and in.*] 1. In which; in which thing, time, respect, book, &c. 2. In what.
- † **WHERE-IN-TO**, *adv.* [*where and into.*] Into which. *Bacon.*
- † **WHERE-NESS**, *n.* Ubiquity; imperfect locality.
- WHERE-OF**, *adv.* [*where and of.*] 1. Of which; as, we are not guilty of the crime *whereof* we are accused. 2. Of what; [*obs.*]
- WHERE-ON**, *adv.* [*where and on.*] 1. On which. 2. On what; [*obs.*]
- † **WHERE-SO**. See **WHENSOEVER**.
- WHERE-SO-EVER**, *adv.* [*where, so, and ever.*] In what place soever; in whatever place, or in any place indefinitely.
- † **WHERE-THROUGH**, *adv.* Through which.
- WHERE-TO**, *adv.* [*where and to.*] 1. To which. 2. To what; to what end; [*little used.*]
- WHERE-UN-TO**, *adv.* [*where and unto.*] The same as *whereto*. [*Little used.*]
- WHERE-UP-ON**, *adv.* Upon which. *Clarendon.*
- WHERE-EVER**, *adv.* [*where and ever.*] At whatever place.
- WHERE-WITH**, *adv.* [*where and with.*] 1. With which. 2. With what, interrogatively.
- WHERE-WITH-AL**, *adv.* The same as *wherewith*.
- WHEREIN**, *n.* Probably a variation of *quern*. *Dr. Clarke.*
- WHERE-RET**, *v. t.* [*G. warren. Qu.*] To hurry; to trouble; to tease; to give a box on the ear. [*Low.*]
- † **WHERE-RET**, *n.* A box on the ear. *Beaumont.*
- WHERE-RY**, *n.* [a different orthography of *ferry*.] 1. A boat used on rivers. It is also applied to some decked vessels used in fishing, in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland. *Mar. Dict.* 2. A liquor made from the pulp of crabs after the verjuice is expressed; sometimes called *crab-wherry*; [*local.*]
- WHET**, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *whetted, or whet.* [*Sax. hwetan; D. wecten.*] 1. To rub for the purpose of sharpening, as an edge tool; to sharpen by attrition. 2. To provoke; to excite; to stimulate. 3. To provoke; to make angry or acrimonious.—*To whet on, or whet forward*, to urge on; to instigate; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
- WHET**, *n.* 1. The act of sharpening by friction. 2. Something that provokes or stimulates the appetite. *Spectator.*
- WHETTER**, *n.* He or that which whets or sharpens.
- WHETTING**, *ppr.* Rubbing for the purpose of making sharp; sharpening; provoking; inciting.
- WHETHER**, *n.* Another name of the widegem. [*Local.*]
- WHEY**, *n.* [*Sax. hweg; D. wei, or hui.*] The serum or watery part of milk, separated from the more thick or coagulable part, particularly in the process of making cheese.
- WHEYEY**, *a.* Partaking of whey; resembling whey.
- WHEYISH**, *a.* Having the qualities of whey. *Philips.*
- WHEY-TUB**, *n.* A tub in which whey stands for yielding cream, &c. *Cyc.*
- WHICH**, *pron. relative, or substitute.* [*qu. Sax. hwile; G. welcher; D. welk.*] 1. A word called a *relative, or pronoun* relative, because it relates to another word or thing, usually to some word that precedes it in the sentence.—2. *Which* is much used in asking questions, for the purpose of obtaining the designation of a particular person or thing by the answer, and, in this use, it is of the masculine as well as of the neuter gender, as, *which man is it?* 3. That which.
- WHICH-EVER**, } *pron.* Whether one or the other.
- WHICH-SO-EVER**, }
- WHICK**, *a.* Alive. *North of England.*
- WHIFF**, *n.* [*W. gwif.*] 1. A sudden expulsion of air from the mouth; a puff.—2. In *ichthyology*, a species of *pleurometes* or flounder.
- WHIFF**, *v. t.* To puff; to throw out in whiffs; to consume in whiffs.
- WHIFFLE**, *v. t.* [*D. weefelen; G. zweifeln.*] To start, shift and turn; to change from one opinion or course to another; to use evasions; to prevaricate; to be fickle and unsteady.
- WHIFFLE**, *v. t.* To disperse with a puff; to scatter.
- WHIFFLE**, *n.* *Anciently*, a pipe or small flute.
- WHIFFLER**, *n.* 1. One who whiffles or frequently changes his opinion or course; one who uses shifts and evasions in argument. 2. A harbinger; perhaps one who blows the horn or trumpet. 3. A young man who goes before a company in London, on occasions of public solemnity. *Cyc.*
- WHIFFLING**, *ppr.* Shifting and turning; prevaricating, shuffling.
- WHIFFLING**, *n.* Prevarication.
- WHIG**, *n.* [*Sax. hweg.* See **WHEY**.] Acidulated whey, sometimes mixed with buttermilk and sweet herbs; used as a cooling beverage. [*Local.*]
- WHIG**, *n.* [origin uncertain.] One of a political party which had its origin in England in the seventeenth century, in the reign of Charles I. or II. Those who supported the king in his high claims, were called *tories*, and the advocates of popular rights were called *whigs*. During the revolution in the *United States*, the friends and supporters of the war and the principles of the revolution were called *whigs*, and those who opposed them were called *tories* and *royalists*.
- WHIG-GAR-CHY**, *n.* Government by whigs. [*Cant.*] *Swift.*
- WHIG-GISH**, *a.* Pertaining to whigs; partaking of the principles of whigs. *Swift.*
- WHIG-GISM**, *n.* The principles of a whig. *Swift.*
- WHILE**, *n.* [*Sax. hwile; Goth. hweila; G. weil; Dan. hvile.*] Time; space of time, or continued duration.—*Worth while*, worth the time which it requires; worth the time and pains; hence, worth the expense.
- WHILE**, *adv.* 1. During the time that. 2. As long as *Watts.* 3. At the same time that. *Pope.*
- WHILE**, *v. t.* [*W. gwylaw; Den. hviler; Sw. hvila.*] To *while away*, as time, in English, is to loiter; or, more generally, to cause time to pass away pleasantly, without irksomeness.
- WHILE**, *v. i.* To loiter. *Spectator.*
- † **WHILERE**, *adv.* [*while and ere.*] A little while ago.
- WHILING**, *ppr.* Loitering; passing time agreeably, without impatience or tediousness.
- WHILK**, *n.* A shell. See **WHEELK**.
- † **WHILOM**, *adv.* [*Sax. hwilon.*] Formerly; once; of old. *Spenser.*
- WHILST**, *adv.* The same as *while*, which see. *Whiles* is not used.
- WHIM**, *n.* [*Ice. hvima; W. gwim.*] 1. Properly, a sudden turn or start of the mind; a freak; a fancy; a capricious notion. 2. A low wit; a *cant word*.
- WHIMPER**, *v. i.* [*G. wimmern.*] To cry with a low, whining, broken voice; as, a child *whimpers*. *Locke.*
- WHIMPER-ING**, *ppr.* Crying with a low, broken voice.
- WHIMPER-ING**, *n.* A low, muttering cry.
- WHIMPLED**, *n.* word used by *Shakespeare*, is perhaps a mistake for *whimpered*. There is no such word.
- WHIMSEY**, *n.* A whim; a freak; a capricious notion; as, the *whimsies* of poets. *Swift.*
- WHIMSEY**, *v. t.* To fill with whims. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
- WHIMSI-CAL**, *a.* Full of whims; freakish; having odd fancies; capricious. *Addison.*
- WHIMSI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* In a whimsical manner; freakishly.
- WHIMSI-CAL-NESS**, *n.* Freakishness; whimsical disposition; odd temper.
- WHIM-WHAM**, *n.* [a ludicrous reduplication of *whim*.] A plaything; a toy; an odd device; a strange fancy.
- WHIN**, *n.* [In *W. gwyn* is a weed; *L. genista spinosa.*] Gorse; furze; a plant of the genus *ulx. Lec.*
- WHIN-AX**, *n.* [*whin and axe.*] An instrument used for extirpating whin from land. *Cyc.*
- WHIN-BREL**, or **WHIMBREL**, *n.* A bird resembling the curlew. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*
- WHIN-CHAIR**, *n.* A bird, a species of warbler.
- WHINE**, *v. t.* [*Sax. swanian and cwanian; Goth. hucainon.*

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

- Dan. Arines*. To express murmurs by a plaintive cry; to moan with a puerile noise; to murmur meanly.
- WHINE**, *n.* A plaintive tone; the nasal, puerile tone of mean complaint; mean or affected complaint. *Roscoe*.
- WHIN'ER**, *n.* One who whines.
- WHIN'ING**, *ppr.* Expressing murmurs by a mean, plaintive tone or cant.
- WHIN'NY**, *v. i.* [*L. hinnio*.] To utter the sound of a horse; to neigh.
- WHIN'NY**, *a.* Abounding in whins. *Nicolson and Burn.*
- WHIN'OC**, *n.* [*G. wenig*.] The small pig of a litter. *New England.*
- WHIN-STONE**, *n.* [*whin* and *stone*; *Scot. gahyn-stane*.] *Whin-stone* or *whin* is a provincial name given to basaltic rocks, and applied by miners to any kind of dark-colored and hard, unstratified rock, which resists the point of the pick.
- WHIN-YARD**, *n.* A sword; in contempt. *Hudibras*.
- WHIP**, *v. t.* [*Sax. hucopan*; *D. wippen*, *zuocpen*; *Dan. wipper*.] 1. To strike with a lash or sweeping cord. 2. To sew slightly. 3. To drive with lashes. 4. To punish with the whip. 5. To lash with sarcasm. 6. To strike; to thrash; to beat out, as grain, by striking.—*To whip about or round*, to wrap; to inwrap. *Mozon*.—*To whip out*, to draw nimbly; to snatch.—*To whip from*, to take away suddenly.—*To whip into*, to thrush in with a quick motion.—*To whip up*, to seize or take up with a quick motion.
- WHIP**, *v. i.* To move nimbly; to start suddenly and run; or to turn and run.
- WHIP**, *n.* [*Sax. hucop*.] 1. An instrument for driving horses or other teams, or for correction, consisting of a lash tied to a handle or rod.—2. In ships, a small tackle, used to hoist light bodies.—*Whip and spur*, with the utmost haste.
- WHIP-CORD**, *n.* Cord of which lashes are made.
- WHIP-GRAFT**, *v. t.* To graft by cutting the cion and stock in a sloping direction, so as to fit each other, and by inserting a tongue on the cion into a slit in the stock.
- WHIP-GRAFT-ING**, *n.* The act or practice of grafting by cutting the cion and stock with a slope, to fit each other, &c. *Encyc.*
- WHIP-HAND**, *n.* Advantage over. *Dryden*.
- WHIP-LASH**, *n.* The lash of a whip. *Tusser*.
- WHIPPED**, *pp.* Struck with a whip; punished; inwrapped; sewed slightly.
- WHIPPER**, *n.* One who whips; particularly, an officer who inflicts the penalty of legal whipping.
- WHIPPER-SNAPPER**, *n.* A diminutive, insignificant person. *Brockett*.
- WHIP-PING**, *ppr.* Striking with a whip; punishing with a whip; inwrapping.
- WHIP-PING**, *n.* The act of striking with a whip, or of punishing; the state of being whipped.
- WHIP-PING-POST**, *n.* [*whipping* and *post*.] A post to which offenders are tied when whipped.
- WHIPPLE-TREE**, *n.* [*whip* and *tree*; but *qu.* is it not *whiffle-tree*?] The bar to which the traces or tugs of a harness are fastened, and by which a carriage, a plough, a harrow or other implement is drawn.
- WHIP-PO-WIL**, *n.* The popular name of an American bird, so called from its note, or the sounds of its voice. [*Not whip-poor-will*.]
- WHIP-SAW**, *n.* A saw to be used by two persons.
- WHIP-STAFF**, *n.* [*whip* and *staff*.] In ships, a bar by which the rudder is turned.
- WHIP-STER**, *n.* A nimble fellow. *Prior*.
- WHIP-STITCH**, *v. t.* [*whip* and *stitch*.] In agriculture, to half-plough or to rafter land.
- WHIP-STOCK**, *n.* [*whip* and *stock*.] The rod or staff to which the lash of a whip is fastened.
- WHIPT**, *pp.* of *whip*; sometimes used for *whipped*.
- WHIR**, *v. i.* To whirl round with noise; to fly with noise.
- WHIR**, *v. t.* To hurry.
- WHIRL**, *v. t.* [*Sax. hwyrfjan*; *D. wervelen*; *G. wirbeln*; *Dan. hvirveler*.] To turn round rapidly; to turn with velocity.
- WHIRL**, *v. i.* 1. To be turned round rapidly, to move round with velocity. 2. To move hastily. *Dryden*.
- WHIRL**, *n.* [*G. wirbel*; *Dan. hvirvel*.] 1. A turning with rapidity or velocity; rapid rotation or circumvolution; quick gyration. 2. Any thing that moves or is turned with velocity, particularly on an axis or pivot. 3. A hook used in twisting.—4. In botany, a species of inflorescence, consisting of many subsessile flowers surrounding the stem in a ring. *Martyn*.
- WHIRL-BAT**, *n.* [*whirl* and *bat*.] Any thing moved with a whirl as preparatory for a blow, or to augment the force of it.
- WHIRL-BLAST**, *n.* A whirling blast of wind.
- WHIRL-BONE**, *n.* [*whirl* and *bone*.] The patella; the cap of the knee; the kneecap. *Ainsworth*.
- WHIRLED**, *pp.* 1. Turned round with velocity.—2. In botany, growing in whirls; bearing whirls; verticillate.
- WHIRL-GIG**, *n.* [*whirl* and *gig*.] 1. A toy which children spin or whirl round.—2. In military antiquities, an instrument for punishing petty offenders, as sutlers, brawling women, &c.; a kind of wooden cage turning on a pivot, in which the offender was whirled round with great velocity.
- WHIRLING**, *ppr.* Turning or moving round with velocity.
- WHIRLING-TABLE**, *n.* A machine contrived to exhibit and demonstrate the principal laws of gravitation, and of the planetary motions in curvilinear orbits.
- WHIRL-PIT**, *n.* A whirlpool.
- WHIRL-POOL**, *n.* [*whirl* and *pool*.] An eddy of water; a vortex or gulf where the water moves round in a circle.
- WHIRL WIND**, *n.* [*whirl* and *wind*.] A violent wind moving in a circle, or rather in a spiral form, as if moving round an axis.
- WHIR-RAW'**. See *HOORA*.
- WHIR'RING**, *n.* The sound of a partridge's or pheasant's wings.
- WHISH**, *v. i.* To become silent. *North of England*.
- WHISK**, *n.* [*G., D. wisch*.] 1. A small bunch of grass straw, hair or the like, used for a brush; hence, a brush or small besom. 2. Part of a woman's dress; a kind of tippet.
- WHISK**, *v. t.* 1. To sweep, brush or wipe with a whisk. 2. To sweep along; to move nimbly over the ground.
- WHISK**, *v. i.* To move nimbly and with velocity.
- WHISKER**, *n.* Long hair growing on the human cheek.
- WHISKERED**, *a.* Formed into whiskers; furnished with whiskers.
- WHISK'ET**, *n.* A basket. [*Local*.]
- WHISKING**, *ppr.* Brushing; sweeping along; moving with velocity along the surface.
- WHISKY**, *n.* [*Ir. uisce*, water, whence *usquebaugh*; *W. uisge*.] A spirit distilled from grain.
- WHISPER**, *v. t.* [*Sax. hwispran*; *Dan. hwisker*; *Sw. hwisaka*.] 1. To speak with a low, hissing or sibilant voice. 2. To speak with suspicion or timorous caution. 3. To plot secretly; to devise mischief.
- WHISPER**, *v. t.* 1. To address in a low voice. 2. To utter in a low, sibilant voice. 3. To prompt secretly.
- WHISPER**, *n.* 1. A low, soft, sibilant voice; or words uttered with such a voice. 2. A cautious or timorous speech. 3. A hissing or buzzing sound.
- WHISPERED**, *pp.* Uttered in a low voice; uttered with suspicion or caution.
- WHISPER-ER**, *n.* 1. One who whispers. 2. A tattler one who tells secrets; a conveyor of intelligence secretly. 3. A backbiter; one who slanders secretly. *Proc. xvi.*
- WHISPER-ING**, *ppr.* Speaking in a low voice; telling secretly; backbiting.
- WHISPER-ING**, *n.* The act of speaking with a low voice; the telling of tales, and exciting of suspicions; a backbiting.
- WHISPER-ING-LY**, *adv.* In a low voice.
- WHIST**, *a.* [*Corn. whist*.] Silent; mute; still; not speaking; not making a noise. *Milton*.—*Whist* is used for *be silent*. *Whist, whist*, that is, *be silent*.
- WHIST**, *n.* A game at cards, so called because it requires silence or close attention.
- WHISTLE**, (*whis*) *v. t.* [*Sax. hweistlan*; *Sw. hwiisla*, *Dan. hvidster*.] 1. To utter a kind of musical sound, by pressing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips. 2. To make a sound with a small wind-instrument. 3. To sound shrill, or like a pipe.
- WHISTLE**, *v. t.* 1. To form, utter or modulate by whistling. 2. To call by a whistle.
- WHISTLE**, *n.* [*Sax. hweistle*; *L. fistula*.] 1. A small wind instrument. 2. The sound made by a small wind instrument. 3. Sound made by pressing the breath through a small orifice of the lips. 4. The mouth; the organ of whistling; [*vulgar*.] 5. A small pipe, used by a boat-swain to summon the sailors to their duty; the boat-swain's call. 6. The shrill sound of winds passing among trees or through crevices, &c. 7. A call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs.
- WHISTLED**, *pp.* Sounded with a pipe; uttered in a whistle.
- WHISTLE-FISH**, *n.* A local name of a species of *gadus*, with only two fins on the back.
- WHISTLER**, *n.* One who whistles.
- WHISTLING**, *ppr.* Uttering a musical sound through a small orifice of the lips; sounding with a pipe; making a shrill sound, as wind.
- WHISTLY**, *adv.* Silently.
- WHIT**, *n.* [*Sax. wihit*.] A point; a jot; the smallest part or particle imaginable.
- WHITE**, *a.* [*Sax. hwit*; *Sw. hwit*; *Dan. hvid*; *D. wit*; *G. weiss*.] 1. Being of the color of pure snow; snowy; not dark. 2. Pale; destitute of color in the cheeks, or of the tinge of blood color. 3. Having the color of purity—pure; clean; free from spot. 4. Gray; as, white hair. 5. Pure; unblemished.—6. In a Scriptural sense, purified from sin; sanctified. *Ps. li.*

- WHITE**, *n.* 1. One of the natural colors of bodies, but not strictly a color, for it is said to be a composition of all the colors; destitution of all stain or obscurity on the surface; whiteness. 2. A white spot or thing; the mark at which an arrow is shot.—*White of the eye*, that part of the ball of the eye surrounding the iris or colored part.—*White of an egg*, the albumen, or pellucid, viscous fluid, which surrounds the vitellus or yolk.
- WHITE**, *v. t.* To make white; to whiten; to whitewash.
- WHITE-BAIT**, *n.* A very small, delicate fish.
- WHITE-BEAM**, *n.* The white-leaf-tree. *Lee.*
- WHITE-BEAR**, *n.* [*white and bear.*] The bear that inhabits the polar regions.
- WHITE-BRANT**, *n.* A species of the duck kind.
- WHITE-BUG**, *n.* An insect of the bug kind.
- WHITE-CAMPI-ON**, *n.* A pernicious perennial weed.
- WHITE-CATER-PIL-LAR**, *n.* An insect.
- WHITE-CENTAU-RY**, *n.* An annual weed in woods.
- WHITE-CLO-VER**, *n.* A small species of perennial clover, bearing white flowers.
- WHITE-CROP**, *n.* White crops, in agriculture, are such as become white in ripening, as wheat.
- WHITE-DAR-NEL**, *n.* A troublesome weed.
- WHITE-EAR**, or **WHITE-TAIL**, *n.* A bird, the fallow-hen.
- WHITE-FACE**, or **WHITE-BLAZE**, *n.* A white mark in the forehead of a horse, descending almost to the nose.
- WHITE-FILM**, *n.* A white film growing over the eyes of sheep.
- WHITE-FOOT**, *n.* A white mark on the foot of a horse.
- WHITE-HONEY-SUCKLE**, *n.* A name sometimes given to the white clover. *Cyc.*
- WHITE-HORSE-FISH**, *n.* In ichthyology, the *raia fullonica* of Linne.
- WHITE-LAND**, *n.* A name which the English give to a tough, clayey soil, of a whitish hue when dry.
- WHITE-LEAD**, *n.* A carbonate of lead, much used in painting. *D. Olmsted.*
- WHITE-LIMED**, *a.* Whitewashed, or plastered with lime.
- WHITE-LINE**, *n.* Among printers, a void space, broader than usual, left between lines.
- WHITE-LIVERED**, *a.* 1. Having a pale look; feeble; cowardly. 2. Envious; malicious.
- WHITE-MAN-GA-NESÉ**, *n.* An ore of manganese; carbonated oxidized manganese.
- WHITE-MEAT**, *n.* [*white and meat.*] Meats made of milk, butter, cheese, eggs and the like. *Spenser.*
- WHITE-POP-LAR**, *n.* A tree of the poplar kind.
- WHITE-POPPY**, *n.* A species of poppy.
- WHITE-POT**, *n.* [*white and pot.*] A kind of food made of milk, cream, eggs, sugar, &c. baked in a pot. *King.*
- WHITE-PRE-CIP-I-TATE**, *n.* Carbonate of mercury.
- WHITE-PY-RITES**, *n.* An ore of a tin-white color.
- WHITE-RENT**, *n.* In *Devon and Cornwall*, a rent or duty of eight pence, payable yearly by every tinner to the duke of Cornwall, as lord of the soil.
- WHITE-SALT**, *n.* Salt dried and calcined; decrepitated salt.
- WHITESTER**, *n.* A bleacher. [*Local.*]
- WHITESTONE**, *n.* In geology, a species of rocks.
- WHITE-SWELL-ING**, *n.* A swelling or chronic enlargement of the joints, circumscribed, without any alteration in the color of the skin, sometimes hard, sometimes yielding to pressure, sometimes indolent, but usually painful.
- WHITE-TAIL**, *n.* A bird, the wheat-ear.
- WHITE-THORN**, *n.* A species of thorn.
- WHITE-THROAT**, *n.* A small bird. *Linne.*
- WHITE-VITRI-OL**, *n.* Sulphate of zink. *Cyc.*
- WHITEWASH**, *n.* 1. A wash or liquid composition for whitening something; a wash for making the skin fair. 2. A composition of lime and water, used for whitening the plaster of walls, &c.
- WHITEWASH**, *v. t.* 1. To cover with a white liquid composition, as with lime and water, &c. 2. To make white; to give a fair external appearance.
- WHITE WASHED**, *pp.* Covered or overspread with a white liquid composition.
- WHITEWASH-ER**, *n.* One who whitewashes the walls or plastering of apartments.
- WHITEWASH-ING**, *ppr.* Overspreading or washing with a white liquid composition.
- WHITE-WA-TER**, *n.* A disease of sheep.
- WHITE-WAX**, *n.* Bleached wax.
- WHITE-WINE**, *n.* Any wine of a clear, transparent color, bordering on white, as Madeira, Lisbon, &c.
- WHITEWOOD**, *n.* A species of timber-tree growing in N. America, the *viriodendron*, or tulip-tree. *Mease.*
- WHITED**, *pp.* Made white; whitened.
- WHITELY**, *adv.* Coming near to white. *Shak.*
- WHITEN**, (*hwitn*) *v. t.* To make white; to bleach; to bleach.
- WHITEN**, *v. i.* To grow white; to turn or become white.
- WHITENED**, *pp.* Made white; bleached.
- WHITEN-ER**, *n.* One who bleaches or makes white.
- WHITENESS**, *n.* 1. The state of being white; white color, or freedom from any darkness or obscurity on the surface. 2. Paleness; want of a sanguineous tinge in the face. 3. Purity; cleanness; freedom from stain or blemish.
- WHITES**, *n.* The fluor albus, a disease of females.
- WHIT-ER**, *adv.* [*Sax. hwyder.*] 1. To what place, interrogatively. 2. To what place, absolutely. 3. To which place, relatively. 4. To what point or degree. 5. Whithersoever.
- WHIT-ER-SO-EV-ER**, *adv.* To whatever place.
- WHIT-ING**, *n.* [*from white.*] 1. A small sea fish. *Cyc.* 2. The same as Spanish white, which see.
- WHITISH**, *a.* Somewhat white; white in a moderate degree. *Boyle.*
- WHITISH-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being somewhat white. *Boyle.*
- WHIT-LEATH-ER**, *n.* Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for its toughness. *Chapman.*
- WHIT-LOW**, *n.* [*Sax. hwit, white, and low, a flame. Qu.*] 1. In surgery, paronychia, a swelling or inflammation about the nails or ends of the fingers, or affecting one or more of the phalanges of the fingers, generally terminating in an abscess.—2. In sheep, the whitlow is a disease of the feet, of an inflammatory kind.
- WHIT-LOW-GRASS**, *n.* 1. Mountain knot-grass. *Cyc.* 2. A name given to certain species of *draba*. *Lee.*
- WHIT-SOUR**, *n.* A sort of apple.
- WHIT-STER**, *n.* A whitener; a bleacher. *Shak.*
- WHIT-SUL**, *n.* A provincial name of milk, sour milk, cheese-curd and butter. *Carew.*
- WHIT-SUN**, *n.* Observed at Whitsuntide. *Shak.*
- WHIT-SUN-TIDE**, *n.* [*white, Sunday and tide.*] The feast or season of Pentecost; so called, it is said, because, in the primitive church, those who had been newly baptized appeared at church between Easter and Pentecost in white garments. *Cyc.*
- WHIT-TEN-TREE**, *n.* A sort of tree. *Ainsworth.*
- WHIT-TLE**, *n.* [*Sax. hwitel, hwitile.*] 1. A small pocket knife. 2. A white dress for a woman.
- WHIT-TLE**, *v. t.* 1. To pare or cut off the surface of a thing with a small knife. 2. To edge; to sharpen; [*obs.*]
- WHITTY-BROWN**, *a.* Of a color between white and brown. [*Local in England.*] *Pegge.*
- WHIZ**, *v. t.* [*allied to hiss.*] To make a humming or hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air.
- WHIZ**, *n.* A hissing sound.
- WHIZ-ZING**, *ppr.* Making a humming or hissing sound.
- WHO**, (*hoo*) *pron. relative.* [*Sax. hwa; D. wie; L. qui; Fr. que.*] 1. Who is a pronoun relative, always referring to persons. 2. Which of many. 3. It is much used in asking questions; as, who art thou? 4. It has sometimes a disjunctive sense.—5. *Whose* is of all genders; as, whose book is this?—*As who should say*, elliptically for *as one who should say*. *Collier.*
- WHO-EV-ER**, *pron.* [*who and ever.*] Any one without exception; any person whatever.
- WHOLE**, (*hore*, *a.* [*In Sax. healg, omsalg; D. heel, geheel; G. heil; Sw. hel; Dan. heel.*] 1. All; total; containing the total amount or number, or the entire thing; as, the whole earth. 2. Complete; entire; not defective or imperfect; as, a whole orange. 3. Unimpaired; unbroken; uninjured. 4. Sound; not hurt or sick. 5. Restored to health and soundness; sound; well.
- WHOLE**, *n.* 1. The entire thing; the entire or total assemblage of parts. 2. A system; a regular combination of parts. *Pope.*
- WHOLE-SALE**, *n.* [*whole and sale.*] 1. Sale of goods by the piece or large quantity; as distinguished from *retail*. 2. The whole mass.
- WHOLE-SALE**, *a.* 1. Buying and selling by the piece or quantity. 2. Pertaining to the trade by the piece or quantity.
- WHOLE-SOME**, *a.* [*whole and some; G. heilsam.*] 1. Tending to promote health; favoring health; salubrious; as, wholesome air. 2. Sound; contributing to the health of the mind; favorable to morals, religion or prosperity. 3. Useful; salutary; conducive to public happiness, virtue or peace. 4. That utters sound words. 5. Kindly; pleasing.—*Wholesome ship*, a ship that will try, hull and ride well. *Dict.*
- WHOLE-SOME-LY**, *adv.* In a wholesome or salutary manner; salubriously.
- WHOLE-SOME-NESS**, *n.* 1. The quality of contributing to health; salubrity. 2. Salutariness; conduciveness to the health of the mind or of the body politic.
- WHOL-LY**, *adv.* 1. Entirely; completely; perfectly. 2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds. *Addison.*
- WHOM**, (*hoom.*) The objective of *who*, coinciding with the *L. quem* and *quam*.

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

WHOM-SO-EV'ER, *pron.* [*whom and soever.*] Any person, without exception.
WHOOPBUB, for *Aubbub*. *Shak.*
WHOOP, (*hoop*). [This is the same as *hoop*, but aspirated; Goth. *woepan*; Sax. *hwœpan*.] 1. A shout of pursuit.
 2. A shout of war; a particular cry of troops when they rush to the attack. 3. The bird called *hoopoe* or *upupa*.
WHOOP, *v. t.* To shout with a particular voice. *Shak.*
WHOOP, *v. t.* To insult with shouts. *Dryden*.
WHOOT, (*hoot*) *v. i.* See *HOOT*.
WHOP, (*hoop*). [The vulgar pronunciation of *whop* or *awhup*.] A sudden fall, or the suddenness of striking in a fall.
WHORE, (*hore*) *n.* [Sax. *hor-cænen*, hore-woman; Sw. *hōra*, *hōr-käna*; Dan. *hore*, *hore-kone*; G. *hure*; D. *hoer*.] A harlot; a courtesan; a concubine; a prostitute.
WHORE, *v. i.* To have unlawful sexual commerce; to practice lewdness.
WHORE, *v. t.* To corrupt by lewd intercourse. [*L. u.*]
WHORE/DOM, (*hore'duin*) *n.* 1. Lewdness; fornication; practice of unlawful commerce with the other sex.—2. In *Scripture*, idolatry; the desertion of the worship of the true God for the worship of idols.
WHORE/MAS-TER, *n.* One who practices lewdness.
WHORE/MON-GER, *n.* The same as *whoremaster*.
WHORE/SON, *n.* A bastard; used in contempt. *Shak.*
WHOR/ISH, *a.* Lewd; unchaste; addicted to unlawful sexual pleasures; incontinent.
WHOR/ISH-LY, *adv.* In a lewd manner.
WHOR/ISH-NESS, *n.* The practice of lewdness; the character of a lewd woman. *Hale*.
WHORL, { See *WHIRL*.
WHORLE, {
WHORT, *n.* The fruit of the whortleberry; or the shrub.
WHORTLE-BER-RY, *n.* [Sax. *heart-berg*.] A plant or shrub and its fruit, of the genus *vaccinium*.
WHOSE, (*hooz*). The possessive or genitive case of *who* or *which*; applied to persons or things.
WHOSE-SO-EV'ER, *pron.* [*whose and soever.*] Of any person whatever. *John xx*.
WHO'SO, (*hoo'so*) *pron.* Any person whatever.
WHO'SO-EV'ER, *pron.* [*who, so and ever.*] Any one; any person whatever.
WHUR, *v. i.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force.
WHUR, *n.* The sound of a body moving through the air with velocity. See *WHIR*.
WHURT, *n.* A whortleberry or bilberry. See *WHORT*
WHY, *adv.* [Sax. *hwi*, and for *hwi*, or for *hwig*, for why. So *pourquoi*, in French, is the same; *pour*, and *L. quid*, *quod*, for what.] 1. For what cause or reason, interrogatively. 2. For which reason or cause, relatively. 3. For what reason or cause; for which; relatively. 4. It is used, sometimes, emphatically, or rather as an expletive.
WHYNOT, *n.* A cant word for violent and peremptory procedure. *Hudibras*.
WI, from the Gothic *weika*, signifies *holy*. It is found in some names, as in *Wibert*, holy-bright, or bright-holy.
WIC, **WICK**, a termination, denotes jurisdiction, as in *bailewick*. Its primary sense is a village or mansion, *L. vicus*; Sax. *wic*, or *wyc*; hence it occurs in *Berwick*, *Harwick*, *Norwich*, &c. It signifies also a bay or a castle. *Gibson*.
WICK, *n.* [Sax. *wecoc*; Sw. *veke*; Ir. *buac*.] A number of threads of cotton or some similar substance, loosely twisted into a string, round which wax or tallow is applied, and thus forming a candle or torch.
WICKED, *a.* [Sw. *wika*, to decline, to err; Sax. *wican*, to recede, to slide, to fall away.] 1. Evil in principle or practice; deviating from the divine law; addicted to vice; sinful; immoral. 2. A word of slight blame. 3. Cursed; baneful; pernicious; [*obs.*].—*The wicked*, in *Scripture*, persons who live in sin.
WICKED-LY, *adv.* In a manner or with motives and designs contrary to the divine law; viciously; corruptly; immorally.
WICKED-NESS, *n.* Departure from the rules of the divine law; evil disposition or practices; immorality; crime; sin; sinfulness; corrupt manners.
WICK/EN, { *n.* The *sorbus aucuparia*, mountain-
WICK/EN-TREE, { ash, or roan-tree.
WICK/ER, *a.* [Dan. *wien*, probably contracted from *wigen*.] Made of twigs or oziers; as, a *wicker* basket.
WICK/ET, *n.* [Fr. *güichet*; W. *gwiced*.] A small gate
WICK/LIFE-TRE, *n.* A follower of Wicklife.
WID/IDY. See *WIDHY*.
WIDE, *a.* [Sax. *wid*, *wide*; D. *wyd*; G. *weit*; Dan. *vid*.] 1. Broad; having a great or considerable distance or extent between the sides; opposed to *narrow*; as, *wide* cloth. 2. Broad; having a great extent each way. 3. Remote; distant. 4. Broad to a certain degree.
WIDE, *adv.* 1. At a distance; far. 2. With great extent; used chiefly in composition; as, *wide-skirted* meads.
WIDELY, *adv.* 1. With great extent each way. 2. Very much; to a great distance; far.

WID/EN, *v. t.* To make wide or wider; to extend in breadth
WID/EN, *v. i.* To grow wide or wider; to enlarge; to extend itself. *Pope*.
WID/ENED, *pp.* Made wide; extended in breadth.
WID/ENESS, *n.* 1. Breadth; width; great extent between the sides. 2. Large extent in all directions.
WID/EN-ING, *ppr.* Extending the distance between the sides; enlarging in all directions.
WID/GEON, *n.* A fowl of the duck kind.
WID/OW, *n.* [Sax. *widow*; G. *wittwe*; D. *weduwe*; Dan. *widue*; L. *widua*.] A woman who has lost her husband by death. *Luke ii*.
WID/OW, *v. t.* 1. To bereave of a husband; but rarely used except in the participle. 2. To endow with a widow's right; [unusual.] 3. To strip of any thing good.
WID/OW-BENCH, *n.* [*widow and bench*.] In *Sussax*, that share which a widow is allowed of her husband's estate, besides her jointure.
WID/OWED, *pp.* 1. Bereaved of a husband by death. 2. Deprived of some good; stripped. *Philips*.
WID/OW-ER, *n.* A man who has lost his wife by death.
WID/OW-HOOL, *n.* 1. The state of being a widow. 2. Estate settled on a widow; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
WID/OW-HUNT/ER, *n.* [*widow and hunter*.] One who seeks or courts widows for a jointure or fortune.
WID/OW-ING, *ppr.* Bereaving of a husband; depriving; stripping.
WID/OW-MAK/ER, *n.* [*widow and maker*.] One who makes widows by destroying lives. *Shak.*
WID/OW-WALL, *n.* In *botany*, a plant. *Lee*.
WID/TH, *n.* [from *wide*; G. *weite*; D. *wydte*.] Breadth; wideness; the extent of a thing from side to side.
WIELD, *v. t.* [Sax. *waldan*, *waldan*; Goth. *ga-waldan*.] 1. To use with full command or power, as a thing not too heavy for the holder to manage. 2. To use or employ with the hand. 3. To handle; in an ironical sense.—*To wield the sceptre*, to govern with supreme command
WIELD/ED, *pp.* Used with command; managed.
WIELD/ING, *ppr.* Using with power; managing.
WIELD/LESS, *a.* Unmanageable. *Spenser*.
WIELD/Y, *a.* That may be wielded; manageable.
WI/ER-Y, *a.* 1. Made of wire; having the properties of wire. 2. [Sax. *wær*, a pool.] Wet; marshy; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
WIFE, *n.*; *plu.* **WIV/ES**. [Sax. *wif*; D. *wyf*.] 1. The lawful consort of a man; a woman who is united to a man in the lawful bonds of wedlock; the correlative of *husband*. 2. A woman of low employment; as, *strawberry-wives*; [*obs.*].
WIFE/HOOD, *n.* State and character of a wife. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
WIFE/LESS, *a.* Without a wife; unmarried. *Chaucer*.
WIFE/LY, *a.* Becoming a wife. *Dryden*.
WIG, in *Saxon*, signifies *war*. It is found in some names.
WIG, *n.* [G. *wick*.] 1. A covering for the head, consisting of hair interwoven or united by a kind of net-work, formerly much worn by men. 2. A sort of cake; [*obs.*].
WIG/EON. See *WIDGEON*.
WIG/HT, *n.* [Sax. *wiht*; G. *wicht*; Goth. *waiht*.] A being, a person. It is obsolete, except in *irony* or *burlesque*.
WIG/HT, *a.* [Sax. *hwet*.] Swift; nimble. *Spenser*.
WIG/HT/LY, *adv.* Swiftly; nimbly. *Spenser*.
WIG/WAM, *n.* An Indian cabin or hut, so called in *America*. It is sometimes written *wickwam*.
WILD, *a.* [Sax. D., G. *wild*; Sw., Dan. *wild*.] 1. Roving wandering; inhabiting the forest or open field; hence not tamed or domesticated; as, a *wild* boar. 2. Growing without culture; as, *wild* parsnep. 3. Desert; not inhabited. 4. Savage; uncivilized; not refined by culture. 5. Turbulent; tempestuous; irregular. 6. Licentious; ungoverned. 7. Inconstant; mutable; fickle. 8. Inordinate; loose. 9. Uncouth; loose. 10. Irregular; disorderly; done without plan or order. 11. Not well digested; not framed according to the ordinary rules of reason; not being within the limits of probable practicability; imaginary; fanciful. 12. Exposed to the wind and sea. 13. Made or found in the forest.—*Wild* is prefixed to the names of many plants, to distinguish them from such of the name as are cultivated in gardens; as, *wild* basil, *wild* olive, &c.
WILD, *n.* A desert; an uninhabited and uncultivated tract or region; a forest or sandy desert.
WILD/FIRE, *n.* [*wild and fire*.] 1. A composition of inflammable materials. 2. A disease of sheep, attended with inflammation of the skin; a kind of erysipelas.
WILD-FOWL, *n.* Fowls of the forest, or untamed.
WILD-GOOSE, *n.* [*wild and goose*.] An aquatic fowl of the genus *anas*, the *anas anser*, a fowl of passage.—*Wild-goose chase*, the pursuit of something as unlikely to be caught as the wild-goose. *Shak.*
WILD-HON-EY, *n.* [*wild and honey*.] Honey that is found in the forest, in hollow trees or among rocks.
WILD-LAND, *n.* [*wild and land*.] 1. Land not cultivated, or in a state that renders it unfit for cultivation.—2. In *America*, forest; land not settled and cultivated.

- WILD-SER-VICE**, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*
- WILDER**, *v. t.* [*Dan. wilder.*] To lose or cause to lose the way or track; to puzzle with mazes or difficulties; to bewilder. *Pope.*
- WILDERED**, *pp.* Lost in a pathless tract; puzzled.
- WILDER-ING**, *ppr.* Puzzling.
- WILDER-NESS**, *n.* [from *wild.*] 1. A desert; a tract of land or region uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings, whether a forest or a wide, barren plain.—In the *United States*, it is applied only to a forest.—In *Scripture*, it is applied frequently to the deserts of Arabia. 2. The ocean. 3. A state of disorder; [*obs.*] 4. A wood in a garden, resembling a forest.
- WILDING**, *n.* A wild, sour apple. *Mortimer.*
- WILDLY**, *adv.* 1. Without cultivation. *More.* 2. Without tameness. 3. With disorder; with perturbation or distraction; with a fierce or roving look. 4. Without attention; heedlessly. 5. Capriciously; irrationally; extravagantly. 6. Irregularly.
- WILDNESS**, *n.* 1. Rudeness; rough, uncultivated state. 2. Inordinate disposition to rove; irregularity of manners. 3. Savageness; brutality. 4. Savage state; rudeness. 5. Uncultivated state. 6. A wandering; irregularity. 7. Alienation of mind. 8. State of being untamed. 9. The quality of being undisciplined, or not subjected to method or rules.
- WILDS**, *n.* Among *farmers*, the part of a plough by which it is drawn. [*Local.*]
- WILE**, *n.* [*Sax. wile; Ice. wul; W. fel.*] A trick or stratagem practiced for insuring or deception; a sly, insidious artifice.
- WILE**, *v. t.* To deceive; to beguile. [*L. u.*] *Spenser.*
- WILFULLY**, *adv.* By stratagem; with insidious art.
- WILINESS**, *n.* [from *wily.*] Cunning; guile.
- WILK**, or **WHILK**, *n.* [*G. welken.*] To wither or cause to wither.] A species of shell. See **WELK**.
- WILL**, *n.* [*Sax. willa; Goth. wilja; D. wil, or wille; G. wille.*] 1. That faculty of the mind by which we determine either to do or forbear an action; the faculty which is exercised in deciding, among two or more objects, which we shall embrace or pursue. The will is directed or influenced by the judgment. The understanding or reason compares different objects, which operate as motives; the judgment determines which is preferable, and the will decides which to pursue. 2. Choice; determination. 3. Choice; discretion; pleasure. 4. Command; direction. 5. Disposition; inclination; desire. 6. Power; arbitrary disposal. 7. Divine determination; moral purpose or counsel. 8. Testament; the disposition of a man's estate, to take effect after his death.—*Good-will.* 1. Favor; kindness. *Shak.* 2. Right intention. *Phil. i.*—*Ill-will*, enmity; unfriendliness. It expresses less than malice.—*To have one's will*, to obtain what is desired.—*At will.* To hold an estate at the will of another, is to enjoy the possession at his pleasure.—*Will with a wisp*, Jack with a lantern; ignis fatuus.
- WILL**, *v. t.* [*Sax. willan; Goth. wiljan; D. willen; G. wollen; Sw. vilja; Dan. vilje; L. volo, velle; Fr. vouloir; It. volere.*] 1. To determine; to decide in the mind that something shall be done or forborne; implying power to carry the purpose into effect. 2. To command; to direct. 3. To be inclined or resolved to have. 4. To wish; to desire. 5. To dispose of estate and effects by testament. 6. It is sometimes equivalent to *may be*. 7. *Will* is used as an auxiliary verb, and a sign of the future tense. It has different significations in different persons. 1. *I will go*, is a present promise to go; and with an emphasis on *will*, it expresses determination. 2. *Thou wilt go*, *you will go*, express foretelling; simply stating an event that is to come. 3. *He will go*, is also a foretelling. The use of *will* in the plural is the same. *We will*, promises; *ye will*, they will, foretell.
- WILLED**, *pp.* 1. Determined; resolved; desired. 2. Disposed of by will or testament.
- WILLER**, *n.* One who wills.
- WILLFUL**, *a.* 1. Governed by the will without yielding to reason; obstinate; stubborn; perverse; inflexible. 2. Stubborn; refractory; as, a willful horse.
- WILLFULLY**, *adv.* 1. Obstinate; stubbornly. 2. By design; with set purpose.
- WILLFULNESS**, *n.* Obstinate; stubbornness; perverseness. *Perkins.*
- WILLING**, *ppr.* 1. Determining; resolving; desiring. 2. Disposing of by will.
- WILLING**, *a.* [*Sw., Dan. villig.*] 1. Free to do or grant; having the mind inclined; disposed; not averse. 2. Pleased; desirous. 3. Ready; prompt. 4. Chosen; received of choice or without reluctance. 5. Spontaneous. 6. Consenting.
- WILLING-HEART'ED**, *a.* Well-disposed; having a free heart. *Ex. xxxv.*
- WILLING-LY**, *adv.* 1. With free-will; without reluctance; cheerfully. 2. By one's own choice.
- WILLING-NESS**, *n.* Free choice or consent of the will; freedom from reluctance; readiness of the mind.
- WILLOW**, *n.* [*Sax. welig; D. wilge.*] A tree of the genus *salix*. There are several species of willow.
- WILLOWED**, *a.* Abounding with willows. *Collins.*
- WILLOW-GALL**, *n.* A protuberance on the leaves of willows. *Cyc.*
- WILLOW-HERB**, *n.* The purple loose-strife, a plant
- WILLOW-ISH**, *a.* Like the color of the willow.
- WILLOW-TUFT-ED**, *a.* Tufted with willows.
- WILLOW-WEED**, *n.* A name sometimes given to the smart-weed or *persicaria*. *Cyc.*
- WILLOW-WORT**, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*
- WILLOW-Y**, *a.* Abounding with willows. *Gray.*
- WILSOME**, *a.* Obstinate; stubborn.
- WILT**, *v. i.* [*G., D. welken.*] To begin to wither; to lose freshness and become flaccid, as a plant when exposed to great heat in a dry day, or when first separated from its root.
- WILT**, *v. t.* 1. To cause to begin to wither; to make flaccid, as a green plant. 2. To cause to languish; to depress or destroy the vigor and energy of. *Dwight.*
- WILT'ED**, *pp.* Having become flaccid and lost its freshness, as a plant.
- WILT'ING**, *ppr.* Beginning to fade or wither.
- WILY**, *a.* Cunning; sly; using craft or stratagem to accomplish a purpose; subtil.
- WIMBLE**, *n.* [*W. gumhill.*] An instrument for boring holes, turned by a handle.
- † **WIMBLE**, *a.* Active; nimble. *Spenser.*
- WIMBREL**, *n.* A bird of the curlew kind. *Cyc.*
- † **WIMPLE**, *n.* [*G. wimpel; Dan. wimpel.*] A hood or veil.
- † **WIMPLE**, *v. t.* To draw down, as a veil. *Spenser.*
- WIN**, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *won.* [*Sax. winnan; D. winnen; G. gewinnen; Sw. vinna.*] 1. To gain by success in competition or contest. 2. To gain by solicitation or courtship. 3. To obtain; to allure to kindness or compliance. 4. To gain by persuasion or influence.
- WIN**, *v. t.* To gain the victory. *Milton.*—1. *To win upon*, to gain favor or influence. *Dryden.* 2. *To gain ground.*—*To win of*, to be conqueror. *Shak.*
- WINCE**, *v. i.* [*Fr. guincer; W. gwinc; gwingaw.*] 1. To shrink, as from a blow or from pain; to start back. 2. To kick or flounce when uneasy, or impatient of a rider; as, a horse winces.
- WINCER**, *n.* One that winces, shrinks or kicks.
- WINCH**, *n.* [*Sax. wince; Fr. guincher.*] A windlass; or an instrument with which to turn or strain something forcibly.
- † **WINCH**, *n.* A kick of a beast, impatient of the rider, or of pain. *Shelton.*
- WINCH**, *v. i.* To wince; to shrink; to kick with impatience or uneasiness.
- WINCHING**, or **WINCING**, *ppr.* Flinching; shrinking; kicking.
- WINCO-PIPE**, *n.* The vulgar name of a little flower, that, when it opens in the morning, bodes a fair day.
- * **WIND**, *n.* [*Sax., D., G. wind; Sw., Dan. vind.*] 1. Air in motion with any degree of velocity, indefinitely; a current of air. When the air moves moderately, we call it a *light wind*, or a *breeze*; when with more velocity, we call it a *fresh breeze*, and when with violence, we call it a *gale*, *storm* or *tempest*. The word *gale* is used by the poets for a moderate breeze, but seamen use it as equivalent to *storm*.—2. The *four winds*, the cardinal points of the compass than the cardinal, or any point of compass; [*obs.*] *Heylin.* 4. Breath; power of respiration. 5. Air in motion from any force or action; as the *wind* of a cannon ball. 6. Breath modulated by the organs or by an instrument. 7. Air impregnated with scent. 8. Any thing insignificant or light as wind. 9. Flatulence; air generated in the stomach and bowels. 10. The name given to a disease of sheep, in which the intestines are distended with air, or rather affected with a violent inflammation. *Cyc.*—*Down the wind*, decaying; declining, in a state of decay; [*obs.*]—*To take or have the wind*, to gain or have the advantage.—*To take wind*, or *to get wind*, to be divulged; to become public.—*In the wind's eye*, in seamen's language, towards the direct point from which the wind blows.—*Between wind and water*, denoting that part of a ship's side or bottom which is frequently brought above water by the rolling of the ship, or fluctuation of the water's surface.—*Trade wind*, a wind that blows constantly from one point, such as the tropical wind in the Atlantic.
- WIND-DROP-SY**, *n.* [*wind and dropsy.*] A swelling of the belly from wind in the intestines; tympanitis.
- WIND-EGG**, *n.* [*wind and egg.*] An adle egg.
- WIND-FALLEN**, *a.* Blown down by the wind.
- WIND-FLOWER**, *n.* A plant, the anemone.
- WIND-FUR-NACE**, *n.* A furnace in which the air is supplied by an artificial current, as from a bellows.

- WIND-GAGE**, *n.* [*wind* and *gage*.] An instrument for ascertaining the velocity and force of wind. *Cyc.*
- WIND-GALL**, *n.* [*wind* and *gall*.] A soft tumor on the fetlock joints of a horse.
- WIND-GUN**, *n.* An air gun; a gun discharged by the force of compressed air.
- WIND-HATCH**, *n.* In *mining*, the opening or place where the ore is taken out of the earth.
- WIND-HOY-ER**, *n.* A species of hawk; called, also, the *stannel*, but more usually the *kestrel*. *Cyc.*
- WIND-IN-STRUMENT**, *n.* An instrument of music, played by wind, chiefly by the breath; as a flute.
- WIND-PIPE**, *n.* [*wind* and *pipe*.] The passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea.
- WIND-PUMP**, *n.* [*wind* and *pump*.] A pump moved by wind, useful in draining lands. *Cyc.*
- WIND-RODE**, *n.* A term used by seamen to signify a ship when riding with wind and tide opposed to each other, driven to the leeward of her anchor.
- WIND-SAIL**, *n.* A wide tube of funnel canvas, used to convey a stream of air into the lower apartments of a ship.
- WIND-SHOCK**, *n.* A sort of bruise or shiver in a tree.
- WIND-TIGHT**, *a.* [*wind* and *tight*.] So tight as to prevent the passing of wind. *Hall*.
- WIND-WARD**, *n.* [*wind* and *ward*.] The point from which the wind blows; as, to ply to the *windward*.
- WIND-WARD**, *a.* [*wind* and *ward*.] Being on the side towards the point from which the wind blows.
- WINDWARD**, *adv.* Towards the wind.
- WINDY**, *a.* 1. Consisting of wind. 2. Next the wind. 3. Tempestuous; boisterous. 4. Puffy; flatulent; abounding with wind. 5. Empty; airy.
- WIND**, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wound*. [*Sax. windan*; *G., D. vinden*.] 1. To blow; to sound by blowing or inflation. 2. To turn; to move, or cause to turn. 3. To turn round some fixed object, to bind, or to form into a ball or coil by turning. 4. To introduce by insinuation. 5. To change; to vary. 6. To entwine; to enfold; to encircle. *Shak.* 7. [With *i* short, as in *wind*.] To nose; to perceive or to follow by the scent; as, hounds *wind* an animal. 8. To ventilate; to expose to the wind; to winnow.—*To wind off*, [with *i* long,] to unwind.—*To wind out*,—*To extricate*.—1. *To wind up*, to bring to a small compass, as a ball of thread. *Locke.* 2. To bring to a conclusion or settlement. 3. To put in a state of renovated or continued motion. 4. To raise by degrees. 5. To straiten, as a string; to put in tune. 6. To put in order for regular action.
- WIND**, *v. i.* 1. To turn; to change. 2. To turn around something. 3. To have a circular direction. 4. To crook; to bend. 5. To move round.—*To wind out*, to be extricated; to escape. *Milton*.
- WINDAGE**, *n.* [*Sp. viento*.] The difference between the diameter of a piece and that of a ball or shell.
- WINDBOUND**, *a.* [*wind* and *bound*.] Prevented from sailing by a contrary wind. *Mar. Dict.*
- WINDER**, *v. t.* To fan; to clean grain with a fan. [*Local*.]
- WINDER-MEB**, *n.* A bird of the gull kind.
- WINDFALL**, *n.* [*wind* and *fall*.] 1. Fruit blown off the tree by wind. 2. An unexpected legacy.
- WINDY-NESS**, *n.* 1. The state of being windy or tempestuous. 2. Fullness of wind; flatulence. 3. Tendency to generate wind. 4. Tumor; puffiness.
- WINDLAS**, or **WINDLASS**, *n.* 1. A machine for raising great weights. 2. A handle by which any thing is turned; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
- WINDLE**, *n.* A spindle; a kind of reel.
- WIND-MILL**, *n.* A mill turned by the wind.
- WINDROW**, *n.* [*wind* and *row*.] 1. A row or line of hay, raked together for the purpose of being rolled into cocks or heaps. 2. The green border of a field, dug up in order to carry the earth on other land to mend it. 3. A row of peats set up for drying; or a row of pieces of turf, sod or sward, set in paring and burning. *Cyc.*
- WINDSEED**, *n.* A plant of the genus *arctolis*.
- WINDER**, *n.* One who winds.
- WINDING**, *ppr.* 1. Turning; binding about; bending. 2. *a.* Bending; twisting from a direct line or an even surface.
- WINDING**, *n.* 1. A turn or turning; a bend; flexure; meander. 2. A call by the boatswain's whistle.
- WINDING-ENGINE**, *n.* An engine employed in *mining*, to draw up buckets from a deep pit. *Cyc.*
- WINDING-SHEET**, *n.* [*winding* and *sheet*.] A sheet in which a corpse is wrapped. *Bacon*.
- WINDING-TACKLE**, *n.* A tackle consisting of one fixed triple block, and one double or triple movable block.
- WINDLACE**, } *v. i.* To go warily to work; to act indifferently. } rectly. *Hammond*.
- WINDLASS**, } *v. i.* To go warily to work; to act indifferently. } rectly. *Hammond*.
- WINDLESS**, *a.* Wanting wind; out of breath. *Fairfax*.
- WINDLE-STRAW**, *n.* A reed; a stalk of grass; a small, slender straw. *North of England*.
- WINDOW**, *n.* [*Dan. vindue*; *Sp. ventana*.] 1. An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light, and of air when necessary. 2. An aperture or opening. 3. The frame or other thing that covers the aperture. 4. An aperture; or rather the clouds or water-spouts. 5. Lattice or casement; or the network of wire used before the invention of glass. 6. Lines crossing each other.
- WINDOW**, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with windows. *Pope.* 2. To place at a window; [*unusual*.] 3. To break into openings; [*unusual*.]
- WINDOW-BLIND**, *n.* [*window* and *blind*.] A blind to intercept the light of a window.
- WINDOW-FRAME**, *n.* [*window* and *frame*.] The frame of a window which receives and holds the sashes.
- WINDOW-GLASS**, *n.* Panes of glass for windows.
- WINDOW-SASH**, *n.* [*window* and *sash*.] The sash or light frame in which panes of glass are set for windows.
- WINDOW-Y**, *a.* Having little crossings like the sashes of a window. *Donne*.
- WINE**, *n.* [*Sax. win*; *G. wein*; *D. weyn*; *Sw., Dan. vin*. *Russ. vino*; *L. vinum*; *It., Sp. vino*; *Fr. vin*.] 1. The fermented juice of grapes. 2. The juice of certain fruits, prepared with sugar, spirits, &c. 3. Intoxication. 4. Drinking.
- WINE-BIB-BER**, *n.* One who drinks much wine; a great drinker. *Prov. xxiii*.
- WINE-CASK**, *n.* [*wine* and *cask*.] A cask in which wine is or has been kept.
- WINE-FLY**, *n.* A small fly found in empty wine casks.
- WINE-GLASS**, *n.* [*wine* and *glass*.] A small glass in which wine is drank.
- WINELESS**, *a.* Destitute of wine; as, *wineless* life.
- WINE-MEASURE**, *n.* [*See MEASURE*.] The measure by which wines and other spirits are sold, smaller than beer measure.
- WINE-MER-CHANT**, *n.* A merchant who deals in wines.
- WINE-PRESS**, *n.* A place where grapes are pressed.
- WING**, *n.* [*Sax. gehwing*; *Sw., Dan. vinge*.] 1. The limb of a fowl by which it flies. 2. The limb of an insect by which it flies.—3. In *botany*, the side-petal of a papilionaceous corol; also, an appendage of seeds. 4. Flight; passage by the wing. 5. Means of flying; acceleration. 6. Motive or incitement of flight. 7. The flank or extreme body or part of an army. 8. Any side-piece.—9. In *gardening*, a side-shoot.—10. In *architecture*, a side-building, less than the main edifice.—11. In *fortification*, the longer sides of horn-works, crown-works, &c.—12. In a *fleet*, the ships on the extremities, when ranged in a line, or when forming the two sides of a triangle.—13. In a *ship*, the *wings* are those parts of the hold and orlop deck, which are nearest the sides.—14. In *Scripture*, protection; generally in the plural. *Ps. lxxiii*.
- WING**, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with wings; to enable to fly or to move with celerity. 2. To supply with side bodies. 3. To transport by flight.—*To wing a flight*, to exert the power of flying.
- WINGED**, *pp.* 1. Furnished with wings; transported by flying. 2. *a.* Having wings. 3. Swift; rapid. 4. Wounded; hurt.—5. In *botany*, furnished with longitudinal, membranous appendages.—6. In *heraldry*, represented with wings, or having wings of a different color from the body. 7. Fanned with wings; swarming with birds.
- WING'ED-PEA**, *n.* A plant. *Miller*.
- WING'-FOOT-ED**, *a.* [*wing* and *foot*.] Swift; moving with rapidity; fleet. *Drayton*.
- WING'LESS**, *a.* Having no wings; not able to ascend or fly.
- WING'-SHELL**, *n.* [*wing* and *shell*.] The shell that covers the wing of insects.
- WING'Y**, *a.* Having wings; rapid; as, *wing'ys* speed.
- WINK**, *v. i.* [*Sax. wincian*; *D. wanken*; *G. wanken*; *Sw. vinka*; *Dan. vinker*.] 1. To shut the eyes; to close the eyelids. 2. To close and open the eyelids. 3. To give a hint by the motion of the eyelids. 4. To close the eyelids and exclude the light. 5. To be dim.—*To wink at*, to connive at; to seem not to see; to tolerate; to overlook, as something not perfectly agreeable.
- WINK**, *n.* 1. The act of closing the eyelids. 2. A hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast.
- WINKER**, *n.* One who winks. *Pope*.
- WINK'ING**, *ppr.* Shutting the eyes; shutting and opening the eyelids; hinting by closing the eye; conniving at overlooking.
- WINK'ING-LY**, *adv.* With the eye almost closed.
- WINK'ER**, *n.* [*from win*.] One who gains by success in competition or contest.
- WINK'ING**, *ppr.* [*from win*.] 1. Gaining by success in competition or contest. 2. *a.* Attracting; adapted to gain favor; charming.
- WINK'ING**, *n.* The sum won or gained by success in competition or contest.
- WINK'OW**, *v. t.* [*L. evanno*; *D., G. wannen*.] 1. To separate and drive off the chaff from grain by means of wind. 2. To fan; to beat, as with wings. 3. To examine; to

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

- sift for the purpose of separating falsehood from truth. 4. To separate, as the bad from the good.
- WIN'NGOW, *v. i.* To separate chaff from corn. *Eccles.*
- WIN'NGWED, *pp.* Separated from the chaff by wind; sifted; examined.
- WIN'NGW-ER, *n.* One who winnows.
- WIN'NGW-ING, *pp.* Separating from the chaff by wind, examining.
- WINSOME, *a.* [Sax. *winsum.*] Merry; cheerful.
- WINTER, *n.* [Sax., G., D., Sw., Dan. *winter.*] 1. The cold season of the year.—*Astronomically* considered, winter commences in northern latitudes when the sun enters Capricorn, or at the solstice about the 21st of December, and ends at the equinox in March; but in *ordinary discourse*, the three winter months are December, January and February. 2. The part of a printing press which sustains the carriage.
- WINTER, *v. i.* To pass the winter.
- WINTER, *v. t.* To feed or manage during the winter.
- WINTER-APPLE, *n.* [winter and apple.] An apple that keeps well in winter.
- WINTER-BARLEY, *n.* [winter and barley.] A kind of barley which is sown in autumn.
- WINTER-BEAT-EN, *a.* [winter and beat.] Harassed by the severe weather of winter. *Spenser.*
- WINTER-BERRY, *n.* [winter and berry.] A plant.
- WINTER-BLOOM, *n.* [winter and bloom.] A plant.
- WINTER-CHERRY, *n.* [winter and cherry.] A plant of the genus *physalis*, and its fruit. *Leo.*
- WINTER-CITRON, *n.* A sort of pear.
- WINTER-CRESS, *n.* [winter and cress.] A plant.
- WINTER-CROP, *n.* A crop which will bear the winter, or which may be converted into fodder during the winter.
- WINTER-FALLOW, *n.* [winter and fallow.] Ground that is fallowed in winter.
- WINTER-GARDEN, *n.* [winter and garden.] An ornamental garden for winter.
- WINTER-GREEN, *n.* A plant of the genus *pyrola*.
- WINTER-KILL, *v. t.* [winter and kill.] To kill by means of the weather in winter. *New England.*
- WINTER-KILL, *v. i.* To be killed by the winter.
- WINTER-KILLED, *pp.* Killed by the winter, as grain.
- WINTER-KILL-ING, *pp.* Killing by the weather in winter.
- WINTER-LODGE, *n.* In *botany*, the hybernacle.
- WINTER-LODGMENT, *n.* [winter and lodge.] A place which protects the embryo or future shoot from injuries during the winter.
- WINTER-PEAR, *n.* [winter and pear.] Any pear that keeps well in winter.
- WINTER-QUARTERS, *n.* The quarters of an army during the winter; a winter residence or station.
- WINTER-RIG, *v. t.* [winter and rig.] To fallow or till in winter. *[Local.]*
- WINTER-SOLSTICE, *n.* The solstice of the winter, which takes place when the sun enters Capricorn, December 21st.
- WINTERED, *pp.* Kept through the winter.
- WINTER-ING, *pp.* Passing the winter; keeping in winter.
- WINTER-LY, *a.* Such as is suitable to winter. *[L. u.] Shak.*
- WINTER-Y, *a.* Suitable to winter; brumal; hyemal; cold; stormy. *Dryden.*
- WTNY, *a.* Having the taste or qualities of wine.
- WIPE, *v. t.* [Sax. *wipian.*] 1. To rub with something soft for cleaning; to clean by rubbing. 2. To strike off gently. 3. To cleanse from evil practices or abuses; to overturn and destroy what is foul and hateful. 4. To cheat; to defraud.—*To wipe away*, to cleanse by rubbing or torsion.—*To wipe off*, to clear away.—*To wipe out*, to efface; to obliterate.
- WIPE, *n.* 1. The act of rubbing for the purpose of cleaning. 2. A blow; a stroke. 3. A gibe; a jeer; a severe sarcasm. 4. A bird.
- WIPED, *pp.* Rubbed for cleaning; cleaned by rubbing; cleared away; effaced.
- WIPER, *n.* 1. One who wipes. 2. The instrument used for wiping.
- WIPING, *pp.* Rubbing with a cloth or other soft thing for cleaning; clearing away; effacing.
- WIRE, *n.* [Sw. *wir*; Ice. *wifr.*] A thread of metal; any metallic substance drawn to an even thread.
- WIRE, *v. t.* To bind with wire; to apply wire to, as in bottling liquors.
- WIRE/DRAW, *v. t.* [wire and draw.] 1. To draw a metal into wire, which is done by drawing it through a hole in a plate of steel. 2. To draw into length. 3. To draw by art or violence. 4. To draw or spin out to great length and tenacity.
- WIRE/DRAW-ER, *n.* One who draws metal into wire.
- WIRE/DRAW-ING, *pp.* 1. Drawing a metal into wire. 2. Drawing to a great length or fineness.
- WIRE/DRAWN, *pp.* Drawn into wire; drawn out to great length or fineness.
- WIRE-GRATE, *n.* A grate or contrivance of fine wire-work to keep insects out of vinerias, hot-houses, &c.
- WIRE-HEEL, *n.* [wire and heel.] A defect and disease in the feet of a horse or other beast. *Cyc.*
- WIRE-WORM, *n.* [wire and worm.] A mischievous worm that sometimes injures grain.
- WIRY, *a.* Made of wire; like wire.
- WIS, *v. t.*; pret. *wist*. [G. *wissen*; D. *weeten*.] To think; to suppose; to imagine. *Spenser.*
- WIS'ARD. See WIZARD.
- WIS'DOM, *n.* [Sax.; *wise* and *dom*; G. *weisheit*; D. *weisheit*; Sw. *visdom*, and *wisheit*; Dan. *visdom*, or *visdom*.] 1. The right use or exercise of knowledge; the choice of laudable ends, and of the best means to accomplish them. *Wisdom*, or *practical wisdom*, is nearly synonymous with *discretion*. It differs somewhat from *prudence*, in this respect; *prudence* is the exercise of sound judgment in avoiding evils; *wisdom* is the exercise of sound judgment either in avoiding evils or attempting good.—2. In *Scripture*, human learning; erudition; knowledge of arts and sciences. 3. Quickness of intellect; readiness of apprehension; dexterity in execution. 4. Natural instinct, and sagacity. *Job xxxix.*—5. In *Scripture theology*, *wisdom* is true religion; godliness; piety. *Ps. xc.* 6. Profitable words or doctrine. *Ps. xxviii.*
- WISE, *a.* [Sax. *wis*, *wise*; G. *weise*; D. *weis*; Sw. *vis*; Dan. *vis*.] 1. *Properly*, having knowledge; hence, having the power of discerning and judging correctly, or of discriminating between what is true and what is false; between what is fit and proper, and what is improper; as, a *wise* prince. 2. Discreet and judicious in the use or application of knowledge; choosing laudable ends, and the best means to accomplish them. 3. Skillful; dextrous. 4. Learned; knowing. 5. Skilled in arts, science, philosophy, or in magic and divination. 6. Godly; pious. *Prov. xiii.* 7. Skilled in hidden arts; a *sense somewhat ironical*. 8. Dictated or guided by wisdom; containing wisdom; judicious; well adapted to produce good effects; applicable to things; as, a *wise* saying. 9. Becoming a wise man; grave; discreet; as, *wise* deportment.
- WISE, *n.* [Sax. *wise*; G. *weise*; D. *weis*; Sw. *vis*.] Manner; way of being or acting. *Spenser.* In the foregoing form, this word is obsolete. The use of it is now very limited. It is common in the following phrases: 1. In any *wise*: 2. On this *wise*: 3. In no *wise*.—It is used in composition, as in *likewise*, *otherwise*, *lengthwise*, &c.
- WISE-A-GRE, *n.* [more correctly *wisesager*; G. *weissager*.] One who makes pretensions to great wisdom; hence, in contempt, a simpleton; a dunce. *Addison.*
- WISE-HEART-ED, *a.* [wise and heart.] Wise; knowing; skillful. *Ex. xxviii.*
- WISE/LING, *n.* One who pretends to be wise. *Donne.*
- WISE/LY, *adv.* 1. Prudently; judiciously; discreetly; with wisdom. 2. Craftily; with art or stratagem.
- WIS/NESS, *n.* Wisdom. *Spenser.*
- WISH, *v. i.* [Sax. *wiscan*; Cimbric, *ostka*.] 1. To have a desire, or strong desire, either for what is or is not supposed to be obtainable. It usually expresses less than *long*; but sometimes it denotes to long or wish earnestly. 2. To be disposed or inclined. 3. It sometimes partakes of hope or fear.
- WISH, *v. t.* 1. To desire. 2. To long for; to desire eagerly or ardently. 3. To recommend by wishing. 4. To imprecate. 5. To ask; to express desire.
- WISH, *n.* 1. Desire; sometimes, eager desire. *Job xxxviii.* 2. Desire expressed. 3. Thing desired.—The difference between *wish* and *desire* seems to be, that *desire* is directed to what is obtainable, and a *wish* may be directed to what is obtainable or not. *Kames.*
- WISHED, *pp.* Desired; or ardently desired.
- WISH/ED-LY, *adv.* With longing; wishfully. *Mirror for Magistrates.*
- WISH/ER, *n.* One who desires; one who expresses a wish.
- WISH/FUL, *a.* 1. Having desire, or ardent desire. 2. Showing desire. 3. Desirable; exciting wishes; [*bad*].
- WISH/FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. With desire or ardent desire. 2. With the show of desiring.
- WISH/ING, *pp.* Desiring.
- WISH/LY, *adv.* According to desire. *Knolles.*
- WISKET, *n.* A basket. *Ainsworth.*
- WISP, *n.* [Dan. *wisk*.] A small bundle of straw or other like substance.
- WIST, *pret.* of *wis*.
- WIST/FUL, *a.* Full of thoughts; earnest; attentive.
- WIST/FUL-LY, *adv.* Attentively; earnestly. *Hudibras.*
- WIST/TIT, *n.* The striated monkey. *Cuvier.*
- WIST/LY, *adv.* Earnestly. *Shak.*
- WIT, *v. i.* [Sax., Goth. *witan*, D. *weeten*, G. *wissen*, to know.] To know. This verb is used only in the infinitive, to *wit*, namely, that is to say. [*L. videlicet, i. e. videre licet.*]
- WIT, *n.* [Sax. *wit*, or *go-wit*; G. *witz*; Dan. *vid*.] 1. *Primarily*, the intellect; the understanding or mental powers. 2. The association of ideas in a manner natural, but

- anusual and striking, so as to produce surprise joined with pleasure. 3. The faculty of associating ideas in a new and unexpected manner. 4. A man of genius. 5. A man of fancy or wit. 6. Sense; judgment. 7. Faculty of the mind. 8. Wits, in the plural, soundness of mind; intellect not disordered; sound mind. 9. Power of invention; contrivance; ingenuity.
- WITCH, *n.* [Sax. *wicca*.] 1. A woman who, by compact with the devil, practices sorcery or enchantment. 2. A woman who is given to unlawful arts. 3. [Sax. *wic*.] A winding, sinuous bank; [obs.] *Spenser*.
- WITCH, *v. t.* To bewitch; to fascinate; to enchant. *Shak.*
- WITCH-CRAFT, *n.* [with and craft.] 1. The practices of witches; sorcery; enchantments; intercourse with the devil. 2. Power more than natural.
- WITCH-ELM, *n.* A kind of elm. *Scott.*
- WITCHER-Y, *n.* 1. Sorcery; enchantment. 2. Fascination.
- WITCH-HA-ZEL, *n.* 1. A species of elm. *Cyc.* 2. The hop-hornbeam, (*carpinus ostrya*). *Lee.*
- WIT-CRACK-ER, *n.* [wit and cracker.] One who breaks jests; a joker. *Shak.*
- WIT-CRAFT, *n.* Contrivance; invention.
- WIT, *v. t.* [Sax. *witan*.] To reproach; to blame.
- WITE, *n.* Blame; reproach.
- WITLESS, *a.* Blameless. *Spenser.*
- WIT-FISH, *n.* [D. *witvisch*.] An East Indian fish.
- WIT, *prep.* [Sax. *with*.] 1. By, noting cause, instrument or means. 2. On the side of, noting friendship or favor. 3. In opposition to, in competition or contest. 4. Noting comparison. 5. In company. 6. In the society of. 7. In connection, or in apperception. 8. In mutual dealing or intercourse. 9. Noting confidence. 10. In partnership. 11. Noting connection. 12. Immediately after. 13. Among. 14. Upon. 15. In consent, noting parity of state.—*With*, in composition, signifies for the most part opposition, privation; or separation, departure.
- WITH, or WITHE, *n.* [Sax. *withig*.] 1. A willow twig. 2. A band consisting of a twig, or twigs twisted.
- WITH-AL, *adv.* [with and all.] 1. With the rest; together with; likewise; at the same time. 2. It is sometimes used for *with*.
- WITH-DRAW, *v. t.* [with and draw.] 1. To take back; to take from. 2. To recall; to cause to retire or leave; to call back or away.
- WITH-DRAW, *v. i.* To retire; to retreat; to quit a company or place.
- WITH-DRAWER, *n.* One who bereaves. *Outred.*
- WITH-DRAWING, *ppr.* Taking back; recalling; retreating.
- WITH-DRAWING-ROOM, *n.* A room behind another room for retirement; a drawing-room. *Mortimer.*
- WITH-DRAWMENT, *n.* The act of withdrawing or taking back; a recalling. *Ch. Obs.*
- WITH-DRAWN, *pp.* of *withdraw*. Recalled; taken back.
- WITHER, *v. i.* [W. *gris*; Sax. *gewitherod*.] 1. To fade; to lose its native freshness; to become sapless; to dry. 2. To waste; to pine away, as animal bodies. 3. To want animal moisture.
- WITHER, *v. t.* 1. To cause to fade and become dry. 2. To cause to shrink, wrinkle and decay, for want of animal moisture.
- WITHER-BAND, *n.* A piece of iron laid under a saddle near a horse's withers, to strengthen the bow.
- WITHERED, *pp.* Faded; dried; shrunk.
- WITHER-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being withered.
- WITHER-ING, *ppr.* Fading; becoming dry.
- WITHER-ITE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a carbonate of barytes.
- WITHER-NAM, *n.* [Sax. *wither* and *naman*.] In *wither-nam*, in law, a second or reciprocal distress, in lieu of a first distress which has been cloigned; reprisal.
- WITHERS, *n.* The juncture of the shoulder bones of a horse, at the bottom of the neck.
- WITHER-WRUNG, *a.* Injured or hurt in the withers, as a horse. *Cyc.*
- WITH-HOLD, *pret.* and *pp.* of *withhold*.
- WITH-HOLD, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *withheld*. [with and hold.] 1. To hold back; to restrain; to keep from action. 2. To retain; to keep back; not to grant.
- WITH-HOLDEN, *pp.* The old participle of *withhold*; now obsolete. We use *withheld*.
- WITH-HOLDER, *n.* One that withholds.
- WITH-HOLDING, *ppr.* Holding back; restraining; retaining; not granting.
- WITH-IN, *prep.* [Sax. *withinnan*.] 1. In the inner part. 2. In the limits or compass of; not beyond; used of place and time. 3. Not reaching to any thing external. 4. In the compass of; not longer ago than. 5. Not later than. 6. In the reach of; 7. Not exceeding. 8. In the heart or confidence of; [inelegant.] 9. In the house; in any inclosure.
- WITH-IN, *adv.* 1. In the inner part; inwardly; internally. 2. In the mind.
- WITH-INSIDE, *adv.* [with and side.] In the inner part. [Bad.] *Sharp.*
- WITH-OUT, *prep.* [Sax. *withutan*; with and out.] 1. Not with. 2. In a state of destitution or absence from. 3. In a state of not having, or of destitution. 4. Beyond; not within. 5. Supposing the negation or omission of. 6. Independent of; not by the use of. 7. On the outside of. 8. With exemption from. 9. Unless; except. In this sense, it has been classed among *adverbs*, but is truly a *preposition*, followed by a member of a sentence, instead of a single noun. This use of *without* is nearly superseded by *unless* and *except*, among good writers and speakers; but is common in popular discourse or parlance.
- WITH-OUT, *adv.* 1. Not on the inside; not within. 2. Out of doors. 3. Externally; not in the mind.
- WITH-OUT-EN, for *withoutan*, the Saxon word. *Spenser*
- WITH-STAND, *v. t.* [with and stand.] To oppose; to resist, either with physical or moral force.
- WITH-STANDER, *n.* One that opposes; an opponent; a resisting power. *Raleigh.*
- WITH-STANDING, *ppr.* Opposing; making resistance.
- WITH-VINE, } *n.* A local name for the couch-grass. *Cyc.*
- WITH-WINE, }
- WITH-WIND, *n.* A plant. [L. *convolvulus*.]
- WITH-Y, *n.* [Sax. *witig*.] A large species of willow.
- WITH-Y, *a.* Made of withs; like a with; flexible and tough.
- WITLESS, *a.* [wit and less.] 1. Destitute of wit or understanding; inconsiderate; wanting thought. 2. Indiscreet; not under the guidance of judgment.
- WITLESS-LY, *adv.* Without the exercise of judgment.
- WITLESS-NESS, *n.* Want of consideration. *Sir E. Sandys.*
- WITLING, *n.* [dim. from *wit*.] A person who has little wit or understanding; a pretender to wit. *Pope.*
- WITNESS, *n.* [Sax. *witnesse*.] 1. Testimony; attestation of a fact or event. 2. That which furnishes evidence or proof. 3. A person who knows or sees any thing; one personally present. 4. One who sees the execution of an instrument, and subscribes it for the purpose of confirming its authenticity by his testimony. 5. One who gives testimony.—*With a witness*, effectually; to a great degree; with great force; [not elegant.]
- WITNESS, *v. t.* 1. To see or know by personal presence. 2. To attest; to give testimony to; to testify to something. 3. To see the execution of an instrument, and subscribe it for the purpose of establishing its authenticity.
- WITNESS, *v. i.* 1. To bear testimony. 2. To give evidence.
- WITNESSED, *pp.* Seen in person; testified; subscribed by persons present.
- WITNESS-ING, *ppr.* Seeing in person; bearing testimony giving evidence.
- WIT-SNAP-PER, *n.* One who affects repartee. *Shak.*
- WIT-STARVED, *a.* Barren of wit; destitute of genius.
- WITTED, *a.* Having wit or understanding.
- WITTI-CISM, *n.* [from *wit*.] A sentence or phrase which is affectedly witty; a low kind of wit. *Addison.*
- WITTI-LY, *adv.* 1. With wit; with a delicate turn of phrase, or with an ingenious association of ideas. 2. In geniously; cunningly; artfully.
- WITTI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being witty. *Spenser.*
- WITTING-LY, *adv.* [See *Wit*.] Knowingly; with knowledge; by design. *More.*
- WIT-TOL, *n.* [Sax. from *witan*.] A man who knows his wife's infidelity and submits to it; a tame cuckold.
- WIT-TOL-LY, *adv.* Like a tame cuckold. *Shak.*
- WITTY, *a.* 1. Possessed of wit; full of wit. 2. Judicious; ingenious; inventive. 3. Sarcastic; full of taunts.
- WIT-WALL, *n.* A bird, the great spotted woodpecker.
- WIT-WORM, *n.* [wit and worm.] One that feeds on wit.
- WIVE, *v. i.* [from *wife*.] To marry. *Shak.*
- WIVE, *v. t.* 1. To match to a wife. *Shak.* 2. To take for a wife; [obs.] *Shak.*
- WIVE-HOOD, *n.* Behavior becoming a wife. *Spenser.*
- WIVELESS, *a.* Not having a wife.
- WIVELY, *a.* Pertaining to a wife. *Sidney.*
- WIV-ER, } *n.* A kind of heraldic dragon. *Thynne.*
- WIV-ER-IN, }
- WIVES, *plu.* of *WIFE*.
- WIZ-ARD, *n.* [from *wise*.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a sorcerer. *Lev. xx. Dryden.*
- WIZ-ARD, *a.* 1. Enchanting; charming. *Collins.* 2. Haunted by wizards. *Milton.*
- WIZ-EN, *v. i.* [Sax. *wisnian*.] To wither; to dry. [Local.]
- WOAD, *n.* [Sax. *wad*, or *wead*; G. *waid*, *waid*; D. *wede*.] A plant of the genus *isatis*, cultivated for the use of dyers.
- WOAD-MILL, *n.* A mill for bruising and preparing woad.
- WOBE-GONE, *a.* [wo, be and gone.] Overwhelmed with wo; immersed in grief and sorrow. *Fairfax.*
- WO-DANI-UM, *n.* A metal discovered in a species of pyrites.
- WOE, } *n.* [Sax. *wa*; L. *wo*; Gr. *oia*; W. *gwae*; G. *wah*; D. *wo*, } *wae*; Sw. *ve*.] 1. Grief; sorrow; misery; a heavy

- calamity. 2. A curse. 3. *Wo* is used in denunciation, and in exclamations of sorrow; as, "wo is me." *Is. vi.*—"Wo worth the day;" *to be to the day*; *Sax. wurthan, wcorthan, or wyrthan*, to be, to become.
- † **WOF/SOME**, (wə'sum) *a.* Woful. *Langhorne*.
- † **WOFT**, for *waf. Shak.*
- WOFUL**, *a.* 1. Sorrowful; distressed with grief or calamity; afflicted. 2. Sorrowful; mournful; full of distress. 3. Bringing calamity, distress or affliction. 4. Wretched; palty.
- WOFUL-LY**, *adv.* 1. Sorrowfully; mournfully; in a distressing manner. 2. Wretchedly; extremely.
- WOFUL-NESS**, *n.* Misery; calamity.
- WOLD**, in *Saxon*, is the same as *wald* and *weald*, a wood, sometimes perhaps a lawn or plain. *Wald* signifies also power, dominion, from *waldan*, to rule. These words occur in names.
- WOLF**, (wulf) *n.* [*Sax. wulf*; *G., D. wolf*.] 1. An animal of the genus *canis*, a beast of prey that kills sheep and other small domestic animals; called sometimes the *wild dog*. 2. A small white worm or maggot, which infests granaries. 3. An eating ulcer.
- WOLF-DOG**, *n.* 1. A dog of a large breed, kept to guard sheep. 2. A dog supposed to be bred between a dog and a wolf.
- WOLF-FISH**, *n.* A fierce, voracious fish.
- WOLFISH**, *a.* Like a wolf; having the qualities or form of a wolf.
- WOLFNET**, *n.* A kind of net used in fishing, which takes great numbers. *Cyc.*
- WOLFGRAM**, *n.* In *mineralogy*, an ore of tungsten.
- WOLF'S-BANE**, *n.* 1. A poisonous plant; aconite. 2. The winter aconite, or *helleborus hyemalis*. *Lee.*
- WOLF'S-CLAW**, *n.* A plant of the genus *lycopodium*.
- WOLF'S-MILK**, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth*.
- WOLF'S-PEACH**, *n.* A plant of the genus *solanum*.
- WOLVER-IN**, *n.* The glutton, a carnivorous animal
- WOLVER-EENE**, } of voracious appetite.
- WOLVISH**, *a.* More properly *wolfish*, which see.
- WOMAN**, (wum'un) *n.; plu. WOMEN*. [*a.* compound of *womb* and *man*.] 1. The female of the human race, grown to adult years. 2. A female attendant or servant.
- WOMAN**, *v. t.* To make plant. *Shak.*
- † **WOMANED**, *a.* Accompanied or united with a woman.
- WOMAN-HATER**, *n.* [*woman* and *hater*.] One who has an aversion to the female sex. *Swift*.
- WOMAN-HOOD**, *n.* [*woman* and *hood*.] The state, character or collective qualities of a woman. *Spenser*.
- † **WOMAN-ISE**, *v. t.* To make effeminate.
- WOMAN-ISH**, *a.* Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; feminine. *Dryden*.
- WOMAN-ISH-LY**, *adv.* In the manner of a woman. *Commentary on Chaucer*.
- WOMAN-ISH-NESS**, *n.* State or quality of being womanish. *Hammund*.
- WOMAN-KIND**, *n.* [*woman* and *kind*.] The female sex; the race of females of the human kind. *Addison*.
- WOMAN-LY**, *a.* Becoming a woman; feminine. *Donne*.
- WOMAN-LY**, *adv.* In the manner of a woman.
- WOMB**, (womb) *n.* [*Sax. wamb*; *Goth. wamba*; *Sw. wamb*; *Dan. woom*.] 1. The uterus or matrix of a female; that part where the young of an animal is conceived and nourished till its birth. 2. The place where any thing is produced. 3. Any large or deep cavity.
- † **WOMB**, *v. t.* To inclose; to breed in secret. *Shak.*
- WOMB/BAT**, *n.* An animal of New Holland. *Cyc.*
- † **WOMB/Y**, (womb'y) *a.* Capacious. *Shak.*
- WOMEN**, (wim'en) *n.; plu. of WOMAN*. It is supposed the word is from *Sax. wifman*.
- WON**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *winn*; as, victories *won*.
- † **WON**, or † **WONE**, *v. i.* [*Sax. wunian*; *G. wohnen*; *D. woenen*.] To dwell; to abide. Its participle is retained in *wont*, that is, *woned*. *Milton*.
- † **WON**, *n.* A dwelling. *Spenser*.
- WONDER**, *n.* [*Sax., G. wunder*; *D. wonder*.] 1. That emotion which is excited by novelty, or the presentation, to the sight or mind, of something new, unusual, strange, great, extraordinary, or not well understood; something that arrests the attention by its novelty, grandeur or inexplicableness. *Wonder* expresses less than *astonishment*, and much less than *amazement*. It differs from *admiration*, in not being necessarily accompanied with love, esteem or approbation, nor directed to persons. But *wonder* sometimes is nearly allied to *astonishment*. 2. Cause of wonder; that which excites surprise; a strange thing; a prodigy. 3. Any thing mentioned with surprise. 4. A miracle. *Er. iii.*
- WONDER**, *v. i.* [*Sax. wundrian*.] To be affected by surprise or admiration. *Swift*.
- WONDER-ER**, *n.* One who wonders.
- WONDER-FUL**, *a.* Adapted to excite wonder or admiration; exciting surprise; strange; astonishing.
- WONDER-FUL-LY**, *adv.* In a manner to excite wonder or surprise.
- WONDER-FUL-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being wonderful.
- WONDER-ING**, *ppr.* Indulging or feeling wonder.
- WONDER-OUS**. See **WONDEROUS**.
- WONDER-MENT**, *n.* Surprise; astonishment; a wonderful appearance. [*Vulgar*.]
- WONDER-STRUCK**, *a.* [*wonder* and *struck*.] Struck with wonder, admiration and surprise. *Dryden*.
- WONDER-WORKING**, *a.* Doing wonders or surprising things.
- WON'DROUS**, *a.* Admirable; marvelous; such as may excite surprise and astonishment; strange.
- WON'DROUS**, *adv.* In a wonderful or surprising degree, as, a place *wondrous* deep. [*Burlesque style*.]
- WON'DROUS-LY**, *adv.* In a strange or wonderful manner or degree. *Glanville*.
- WONT**, a contraction of *woll not*, that is, *will not*.
- WONT**, *a.* [*wont* is strictly the participle passive of *won*, *wone*; *Sax. wunian*, to dwell, to consist; *G. wohnen*; *D. woenen*.] Accustomed; habituated; using or doing customarily.
- † **WONT**, *n.* Custom; habit; use. *Hooker*.
- † **WONT**, *v. i.* To be accustomed or habituated; to be used
- WONT'ED**, *pp.* 1. Accustomed; used. *Spenser*. 2. Accustomed; made familiar by use. *L'Estrange*.
- WONT'ED-NESS**, *n.* The state of being accustomed.
- † **WONT'LESS**, *a.* Unaccustomed; unused. *Spenser*.
- WOO**, *v. t.* [*Sax. wogan*.] 1. To court; to solicit in love. 2. To court solicitously; to invite with importunity.
- WOO**, *v. i.* To court; to make love. *Dryden*.
- † **WOOD**, *a.* [*Sax. wod*.] Mad; furious. *Spenser*.
- WOOD**, *n.* [*Sax. wuda, wudu*; *D. woud*; *W. gwyz*.] 1. A large and thick collection of trees; a forest. 2. The substance of trees. 3. Trees cut or sawed for the fire. 4. An idol. *Hab. ii.*
- WOOD**, *v. i.* To supply or get supplies of wood.
- WOOD-A-NEM'ONE**, *n.* A plant. [*See ANEMONE*.]
- WOOD'-ASH-ES**, *n.* [*wood* and *ashes*.] The remains of burnt wood or plants.
- WOOD'-BIND**, *n.* A name given to the honeysuckle, a
- WOOD'-BINE**, } species of *lonicera*. *Lee.*
- WOOD'-BOUND**, *a.* [*wood* and *bound*.] Encumbered with tall, woody hedgerows.
- WOOD'-CHAT**, *n.* A species of butcher-bird.
- WOOD'-CHUK**, *n.* [*wood*, and *chuk*, a hog.] The popular name in *New England* of a species of the *marmot*.
- WOOD'-COAL**, *n.* [*wood* and *coal*.] Charcoal.
- WOOD'-COCK**, *n.* [*wood* and *cock*.] A fowl.
- WOOD'-COCK SHELL**, *n.* A name given by English naturalists to a peculiar kind of the *purpura*.
- WOOD'-DRINK**, *n.* [*wood* and *drink*.] A decoction or infusion of medical woods.
- WOOD'ED**, *a.* Supplied or covered with wood.
- WOOD'EN**, *a.* [*from wood*.] 1. Made of wood; consisting of wood. 2. Clumsy; awkward. *Collier*.
- WOOD-EN-GRAVING**, *n.* Xylography; the art of engraving on wood. *Cyc.*
- WOOD-FRET-TER**, *n.* [*wood* and *fret*.] An insect or worm that eats wood. *Ainsworth*.
- WOOD'-GOD**, *n.* A pretended sylvan deity. *Spenser*.
- WOOD'-HOLE**, *n.* A place where wood is laid up.
- WOOD'-HOUSE**, *n.* A house or shed in which wood is deposited and sheltered from the weather. *United States*.
- WOOD'ING**, *ppr.* Getting or supplying with wood. *Washington*.
- WOOD'-LAND**, *n.* 1. Land covered with wood. *America*—2. In *England*, a soil which, from its humidity and color, resembles the soil in woods.
- WOOD'-LAND**, *a.* Covered with woods; belonging to the woods. *Dryden*.
- WOOD'-LARK**, *n.* A bird, a species of lark.
- WOOD'-LAY-ER**, *n.* A young oak or other timber plant, laid down in a hedge among the white thorn or other plants used in hedges.
- WOOD'LESS**, *a.* Destitute of wood. *Mitford*.
- WOOD'-LOCK**, *n.* In *ship-building*, a piece of elm, close-fitted and sheathed with copper, in the thracting or score of the pintle, to keep the rudder from rising.
- WOOD'-LOUSE**, *n.* An insect, the milledpe.
- WOOD'LY**, *adv.* Madly. *Hulot*.
- WOOD'MAN**, *n.* 1. A forest-officer, appointed to take care of the king's wood. *Eng.* 2. A sportsman; a hunter. *Pope*.
- WOOD'-MEL**, *n.* A coarse, hairy stuff made of Iceland wool, used to line the ports of ships of war. *Cyc.*
- WOOD'-MITE**, *n.* A small insect found in old wood.
- WOOD'-MÓN-GER**, *n.* A wood-seller.
- WOOD'-MOTE**, *n.* In *England*, the ancient name of the forest court; now the court of attachment.
- † **WOOD'NESS**, *n.* Anger; madness; rage. *Fisher*.
- WOOD'-NIGHT-SHADE**, *n.* A plant.
- WOOD'-NOTE**, *n.* [*wood* and *note*.] Wild music.
- WOOD'-NYMPH**, *n.* [*wood* and *nymph*.] A fabled goddess of the woods; a dryad. *Milton*.
- WOOD'-OF-FER-ING**, *n.* Wood burnt on the altar.

WOODPECKER, *n.* [*wood and peck.*] A bird of the genus *picus*, that pecks holes in trees.
WOOD-PIG-EON, *n.* The ring-dove. *Ed. Encyc.*
WOOD-POUCE-RON, *n.* A small insect of the puceron kind.
WOOD-REVE, *n.* [*wood and reve.*] In England, the steward or overseer of a wood.
WOOD-ROOF, } *n.* [*wood and roof or ruff.*] A plant of
WOOD-RUFF, } the genus *asperula*. *Cyc.*
WOOD-SAGE, *n.* [*wood and sage.*] A plant. *Lee.*
WOOD-SARE, *n.* A kind of froth seen on herbs.
WOOD-SEERE, *n.* The time when there is no sap in a tree.
WOOD-SHOCK, *n.* The fisher or wejack, a quadruped.
WOOD-SOOT, *n.* [*wood and soot.*] Soot from burnt wood, which has been found useful as a manure.
WOOD-SOR-REL, *n.* A plant of the genus *oxalis*.
WOOD-SPITE, *n.* [*wood and spite.*] A name given in some parts of England to the green woodpecker.
WOOD-STONE, *n.* A blackish-gray silicious stone.
WOOD-WARD, *n.* [*wood and ward.*] An officer of the forest, whose duty is to guard the woods. *England.*
WOOD-WASH, *n.* A name applied to dyer's broom.
WOOD-WAX-EN, *n.* A plant of the genus *genista*.
WOOD-WORM, *n.* A worm that is bred in wood.
WOODY, *a.* 1. Abounding with wood. 2. Consisting of wood; ligneous. 3. Pertaining to woods; sylvan.
WOOPER, *n.* One who courts or solicits in love.
WOOF, *n.* [*Sax. wof; Sw. waf.*] 1. The threads that cross the warp in weaving; the weft. 2. Texture; cloth.
WOOLING, *ppr.* Courting; soliciting in love.
WOOLING-LY, *adv.* Enticingly; with persuasiveness; so as to invite to stay. *Shak.*
WOOL, (*wyl*) *n.* [*Sax. wul; G. wolle; D. wol; Sw. ull; Dan. uld.*] 1. That soft species of hair which grows on sheep and some other animals, which in fineness sometimes approaches to fur. 2. Short, thick hair.—3. In *botany*, a sort of pubescence, or a clothing of dense, curling hairs, on the surface of certain plants.
WOOL-BALL, *n.* A ball or mass of wool found in the stomach of sheep. *Cyc.*
WOOL-COMBER, *n.* One whose occupation is to comb wool.
WOOLD, *v. t.* [*D. woelen, bewoelen; G. wühlen.*] To wind; particularly, to wind a rope round a mast or yard, when made of two or more pieces, at the place where they are fished, for confining and supporting them.
WOOLDED, *pp.* Bound fast with ropes; wound round.
WOOLDER, *n.* A stick used in wooling. *Mar. Dict.*
WOOLDING, *ppr.* Binding fast with ropes; winding round.
WOOLING, *n.* 1. The act of winding, as a rope round a mast. 2. The rope used for binding masts and spars.
WOOL-DRIVER, *n.* [*wool and driver.*] One who buys wool and carries it to market.
WOOLEN, *a.* 1. Made of wool; consisting of wool. 2. Pertaining to wool; as, *woolen manufactures.*
WOOLEN, *n.* Cloth made of wool. *Pope.*
WOOLEN-DRAPER, *n.* One who deals in woollen goods.
WOOLFEL, *n.* [*wool and fel.*] A skin with the wool.
WOOL-GATHERING, *a.* An old expression coupled with *wits*, and applied to an inattentive, careless person. *Burton.*
WOOLY-NESS, *n.* The state of being woolly.
WOOLY-LY, *a.* 1. Consisting of wool. 2. Resembling wool. 3. Clothed with wool.—4. In *botany*, clothed with a pubescence resembling wool.
WOOLY-PASTI-NUM, *n.* A name given in the East Indies to a species of red orpiment or arsenic. *Cyc.*
WOOLPACK, *n.* [*wool and pack.*] 1. A pack or bag of wool. 2. Any thing bulky without weight. *Cleveland.*
WOOLSACK, *n.* [*wool and sack.*] 1. A sack or bag of wool. 2. The seat of the lord chancellor and of the judges in the house of lords. *England.*
WOOL-STAPLE, *n.* [*wool and staple.*] A city or town where wool used to be brought to the king's staple for sale.
WOOL-STAPLER, *n.* One who deals in wool.
WOOL-TRADE, *n.* [*wool and trade.*] The trade in wool.
WOOLWARD, *adv.* In wool.
WOOL-WINDER, *n.* A person employed to wind or make up wool into bundles to be packed for sale.
WOOP, *n.* A bird. [*L. rubicilla.*]
WOOS, *n.* A plant; sea-weed.
WOOTS, *n.* Indian steel, a metallic substance.
WORD, *n.* [*Sax. word, or weord; G. wort; D. woord; Dan., Sw. ord.*] 1. An articulate or vocal sound, or a combination of articulate and vocal sounds, uttered by the human voice, and by custom expressing an idea or ideas; a single component part of human speech or language. 2. The letter or letters, written or printed, which represent a sound or combination of sounds. 3. A short discourse. 4. Talk; discourse. 5. Dispute; verbal contention. 6. Language; living speech; oral expression. 7. Promise. 8. Signal; order; command. 9. Account; tidings; message. 10. Declaration; purpose expressed. 11. Declaration; affirmation. 12. The Scripture; divine revela-

tion, or any part of it. This is called the *word of God*. 13. Christ. *John i.* 14. A motto; a short sentence; a proverb. *Spenser.*—A good word, commendation; favorable account. *Pope.*—In *word*, in declaration only. *1 John iii.*
WORD, *v. i.* To dispute. [*Little used.*] *L'Estrange.*
WORD, *v. t.* To express in words. *Addison.*
WORD-CATCHER, *n.* One who cavils at words. *Pope.*
WORDED, *pp.* Expressed in words.
WORDER, *n.* A speaker. *Whitlock.*
WORDI-NESS, *n.* [*from wordy.*] The state or quality of abounding with words. *Ash.*
WORDING, *ppr.* Expressing in words.
WORDING, *n.* 1. The act of expressing in words. 2. The manner of expressing in words.
WORDISH, *a.* Respecting words. *Sidney.*
WORDISH-NESS, *n.* Manner of wording.
WORDLESS, *a.* Not using words; not speaking; silent.
WORDY, *a.* 1. Using many words; verbose. *Spectator* 2. Containing many words; full of words. *Philips.*
WORE, *pret. of wear*; as, he wore gloves.
WORE, *pret. of ware*; as, they wore ship.
WORK, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *work'd*, or *wrought*. [*Sax. weorcan, weoran, weycan; Goth. waurkjan; D. werken; G. wirken.*] 1. In a general sense, to move, or to move one way and the other; to perform. 2. To labor; to be occupied in performing manual labor, whether severe or moderate. 3. To be in action or motion. 4. To act; to carry on operations. 5. To operate; to carry on business; to be customarily engaged or employed in. 6. To ferment. 7. To operate; to produce effects by action or influence. 8. To obtain by diligence; [*little used.*] 9. To act or operate on the stomach and bowels, as a cathartic. 10. To labor; to strain; to move heavily. 11. To be tossed or agitated. 12. To enter by working.—*To work on*, to act on; to influence.—*To work up*, to make way.—*To work to windward*, among seamen, to sail or ply against the wind; to beat. *Mar. Dict.*
WORK, *v. t.* 1. To move; to stir and mix; as, to work mortar. 2. To form by labor; to mould, shape or manufacture. 3. To bring into any state by action. 4. To influence by acting upon; to manage; to lead. 5. To make by action, labor or violence. 6. To produce by action, labor or exertion. 7. To embroider. 8. To direct the movements of, by adapting the sails to the wind. 9. To put to labor; to exert. 10. To cause to ferment, as liquor.—*To work out*. 1. To effect by labor and exertion. 2. To erase; to efface; [*obs.*] 3. To solve, as a problem.—*To work up*. 1. To raise; to excite. 2. To expend in any work, as materials.
WORK, *n.* [*Sax. weorc; D., G. werk.*] 1. Labor; employment; exertion of strength; particularly, in man, manual labor. 2. State of labor. 3. Awkward performance. 4. That which is made or done. 5. Embroidery; flowers or figures wrought with the needle. 6. Any fabric or manufacture. 7. The matter on which one is at work. 8. Action; deed; feat; achievement. 9. Operation. 10. Effect; that which proceeds from agency. 11. Management; treatment. 12. That which is produced by mental labor; a composition; a book.—13. *Works*, in the plural, walls, trenches and the like, made for fortifications.—14. In *theology*, moral duties or external performances, as distinct from *grace*.—*To set to work*, or *to set on work*, to employ; to engage in any business. *Hooker.*
WORKED, *pp.* Moved; labored; performed; managed; fermented.
WORKER, *n.* One that works; one that performs.
WORK-FELLOW, *n.* One engaged in the same work with another. *Rom. xvi.*
WORK-FOLK, *n.* Persons that labor. *Beaumont.*
WORK-HOUSE, } *n.* 1. A house where any manu-
WORKING-HOUSE, } facture is carried on.—2. *Generally*, a house in which idle and vicious persons are confined to labor.
WORKING, *ppr.* Moving; operating; laboring; fermenting.
WORKING, *n.* 1. Motion; the act of laboring. 2. Fermentation. 3. Movement; operation.
WORKING-DAY, *n.* [*work and day.*] Any day of the week, except the Sabbath.
WORK-MAN, *n.* [*work and man.*] 1. Any man employed in labor, whether in tillage or manufactures.—2. *By way of eminence*, a skillful artificer or laborer.
WORK-MAN-LIKE, *a.* Skillful; well performed.
WORK-MAN-LY, *a.* Skillful; well performed.
WORK-MAN-LY, *adv.* In a skillful manner; in a manner becoming a workman. *Thacker.*
WORK-MAN-SHIP, *n.* 1. Manufacture; something made, particularly by manual labor. *Ex. xxxi.* 2. That which is effected, made or produced. *Eph. ii.* 3. The skill of a workman; or the execution or manner of making any thing. 4. The art of working.
WORK-MASTER, *n.* [*work and master.*] The performer of any work. *Spenser.*

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

- WORKSHOP**, *n.* [*work and shop.*] A shop where any manufacture is carried on.
- WORKWOMAN**, *n.* A woman who performs any work; or one skilled in needle-work. *Spenser.*
- WORKY-DAY**, *n.* [corrupted from *working-day.*] A day not the Sabbath. *Shak.*
- WORLD**, *n.* [Sax. *weorold*, *werold*; D. *waereld*; Sw. *werld*.] 1. The universe; the whole system of great globes or vast bodies of matter. 2. The earth; the terraqueous globe. 3. The heavens. 4. System of beings; or the orbs which occupy space, and all the beings which inhabit them. *Heb. xl.* 5. Present state of existence. 6. A secular life. 7. Public life, or society. 8. Business or trouble of life. 9. A great multitude or quantity. 10. Mankind; people in general; in an indefinite sense. 11. Course of life. 12. Universal empire. 13. The customs and manners of men; the practice of life. 14. All the world contains. 15. The principal nations or countries of the earth. 16. The Roman empire. *Scripture.* 17. A large tract of country; a wide compass of things. 18. The inhabitants of the earth; the whole human race. *John iii.* 19. The carnal state or corruption of the earth. *Gal. i.* 20. The ungodly part of the world. 21. Time; as in the phrase, *world without end.* 22. A collection of wonders; 'obs.'—In the world, in possibility.—For all the world. 1. Exactly; [little used.] *Sidney.* 2. For any consideration.
- WORLDLI-NESS**, *n.* A predominant passion for obtaining the good things of this life; covetousness; addictiveness to gain and temporal enjoyments.
- WORLDLING**, *n.* A person whose soul is set upon gaining temporal possessions; one devoted to this world and its enjoyments.
- WORLDLY**, *a.* 1. Secular; temporal; pertaining to this world or life, in contradistinction to the life to come. 2. Devoted to this life and its enjoyments; bent on gain. 3. Human; common; belonging to the world.
- WORLDLY**, *adv.* With relation to this life.
- WORLDLY-MIND-ED**, *a.* Devoted to the acquisition of property and to temporal enjoyments.
- WORLDLY-MIND-ED-NESS**, *n.* A predominating love and pursuit of this world's goods, to the exclusion of piety and attention to spiritual concerns.
- WORM**, *n.* [Sax. *worm*; G. *worm*; D. *worm*; Dan. *orm*.] 1. In common usage, any small, creeping animal, or reptile, either entirely without feet, or with very short ones, including a great variety of animals of different classes and orders.—2. In zoology, the term *vermes*, or *worms*, has been applied to different divisions of invertebral animals, by different naturalists. 3. Remorse; that which incessantly gnaws the conscience; that which torments. *Mark ix.* 4. A being debased and despised. *Ps. xxii.* 5. A spiral instrument or iron screw, used for drawing wads and cartridges from cannon or small arms. 6. Something spiral, vermiculated, or resembling a worm; as, the threads of a screw. *Mozon.*—7. In chemistry and distilleries, a spiral, leaden pipe placed in a tub of water, through which the vapor passes in distillation, and in which it is cooled and condensed. 8. A small worm-like ligament, situated beneath a dog's tongue. *Cyc.*
- WORM**, *v. t.* 1. To work slowly, gradually and secretly.
- WORM**, *v. t.* 1. To expel or undermine by slow and secret means. 2. To cut something, called a *worm*, from under the tongue of a dog. 3. To draw the wad or cartridge from a gun; to clean by the worm. 4. To wind a rope spirally round a cable, between the strands; or to wind a smaller rope with spun-yarn. *Mar. Dict.*—To *worm one's self into*, to enter gradually by arts and insinuations.
- WORM-EAT-EN**, *a.* [worm and eat.] 1. Gnawed by worms. 2. Old; worthless. *Raleigh.*
- WORM-EAT-EN-NESS**, *n.* State of being worm-eaten; rottenness.
- WORMED**, *pp.* Cleared by a worm or saw.
- WORM-GRASS**, *n.* A plant of the genus *spigalia*.
- WORMING**, *pp.* Entering by insinuation; crawling, as a cartridge; clearing, as a gun.
- WORMLIKE**, *a.* Resembling a worm; spiral; vermicular.
- WORM-POW-DER**, *n.* A powder used for expelling worms from the stomach and intestines.
- WORM-SEED**, *n.* 1. A seed which has the property of expelling worms. 2. A plant. *Lee.*
- WORM-TINCTURE**, *n.* A tincture prepared from earth-worms dried, pulverized and mixed with oil of tartar, spirit of wine, saffron and castor.
- WORMWOOD**, *n.* [Sax. *wermod*; G. *wermeth.*] A plant, the *artemisia*. It has a bitter, nauseous taste.
- WORMWOOD-FLY**, *n.* A small black fly. *Cyc.*
- WORMY**, *a.* 1. Containing a worm; abounding with worms. 2. Earthy; groveling.
- WORN**, *pp.* of wear; as, a garment long worn.—Worn out, consumed or rendered useless by wearing.
- WORNIL**, *n.* A maggot that infests the backs of cows.
- WORRAL**, *n.* An animal of the lizard kind.
- WÖRRIED**, *pp.* [from *worry.*] Harassed; fatigued.
- WORRIER**, *n.* One that worries or harasses.
- WORRY**, *v. t.* [Sax. *werig*, *werigan*, *werian*.] 1. To tease; to trouble; to harass with impatience, or with care and anxiety. 2. To fatigue, to harass with labor; a popular sense of the word. 3. To harass by pursuit and harking. 4. To tear; to mangle with the teeth. 5. To vex; to persecute brutally.
- WORRY-ING**, *pp.* Teasing; troubling; harassing; fatiguing; tearing.
- WORSE**, *a.* [Sax. *worse*, *wyrse*; Dan. *verre*; Sw. *vårre*.] This adjective has the signification of the comparative degree, and as *bad* has no comparative and superlative, *worse* and *worst* are used in lieu of them, although radically they have no relation to *bad*. 1. More evil; more bad or ill; more depraved and corrupt; in a moral sense.—2. In a physical sense, in regard to health, more sick. 3. More bad; less perfect or good.—The *worse*. 1. The loss; the disadvantage. 2. Something less good.
- WORSE**, *adv.* In a manner more evil or bad.
- WORSE**, to put to disadvantage, is not in use. See **WORST**.
- WORS-EN**, *v. t.* To worsen. *Milton.*
- WORS-EN**, *v. i.* To become worse. *Craven dialect.*
- WORSER** is a vulgar word, and not used in good writing or speaking.
- WORSHIP**, *n.* [Sax. *weorthscype*; *worth* and *ship*.] 1. Excellence of character; dignity; worth; worthiness. 2. A title of honor, used in addresses to certain magistrates and others of respectable character. 3. A term of ironical respect.—4. Chiefly and eminently, the act of paying divine honors to the Supreme Being. 5. The homage paid to idols or false gods, by pagans. 6. Honor; respect; civil deference. 7. Idolatry of lovers; obsequious or submissive respect.
- WORSHIP**, *v. t.* 1. To adore; to pay divine honors to; to reverence with supreme respect and veneration. 2. To respect; to honor; to treat with civil reverence. 3. To honor with extravagant love and extreme submission; as a lover.
- WORSHIP**, *v. i.* 1. To perform acts of adoration. 2. To perform religious service. *John iv.*
- WORSHIPED**, *pp.* Adored; treated with divine honors; treated with civil respect.
- WORSHIP-ER**, *n.* One who worships; one who pays divine honors to any being; one who adores. *South.*
- WORSHIP-FUL**, *a.* 1. Claiming respect; worthy of honor or from its character or dignity. *Shak.* 2. A term of respect, sometimes ironically.
- WORSHIP-FULLY**, *adv.* Respectfully. *Shak.*
- WCR SHIP-ING**, *pp.* Adoring; paying divine honors to, treating with supreme reverence; treating with extreme submission.
- WORST**, *a.* [superl. of *worse*.] 1. Most bad; most evil. 2. Most severe or dangerous; most difficult to heal. 3. Most afflictive, pernicious or calamitous.
- WORST**, *n.* 1. The most evil state. 2. The most severe or aggravated state; the height. 3. The most calamitous state.
- WORST**, *v. t.* To get the advantage over in contest; to defeat; to overthrow.
- WORSTED**, *pp.* Defeated; overthrown.
- WORSTED**, (*wyst/ed*) *n.* [The origin of this word is uncertain. It is usually supposed to take its name from a town in England or in Flanders. Yarn spun from corbed wool; a particular kind of woollen yarn.]
- WORSTED**, *a.* Consisting of worsted.
- WORT**, *n.* [Sax. *wyrt*; G. *wurz*; Sw. *ort*.] 1. A plant; an herb: now used chiefly or wholly in compounds. 2. A plant of the cabbage kind. 3. New beer unfermented, or in the act of fermentation; the sweet infusion of malt. *Bacon.*
- WORTH**, a termination, signifies a farm or court; as in *Wordsworth*.
- WORTH**, *v. i.* [Sax. *weorthan*.] This verb is now used only in the phrases, *wo worth the day*, *wo worth the man*, &c., in which the verb is in the imperative mode, and the noun in the dative; *wo be to the day*.
- WORTH**, *n.* [Sax. *weorth*, *wurth*, *wyrth*; G. *wert*; D. *waarde*; Sw. *vård*.] 1. Value; that quality of a thing which renders it useful, or which will produce an equivalent good in some other thing. 2. Value of mental qualities; excellence; virtue; usefulness. 3. Importance, valuable qualities.
- WORTH**, *a.* 1. Equal in value to. 2. Deserving of; in a good or bad sense, but chiefly in a good sense. 3. Equal in possessions to; having estate to the value of.—*Worthiest of blood*, an expression in law, denoting the preference of sons to daughters in the descent of estates.
- WORTHILY**, *adv.* 1. In a manner suited to. *Ray.* 2. Deservedly; according to merit. 3. Justly; not without cause. *South.*
- WORTHINESS**, *n.* 1. Desert; merit. 2. Excellence; dignity; virtue. 3. Worth; quality or state of deserving.
- WORTHLESS**, *a.* 1. Having no value. 2. Having no value of character or no virtue. 3. Having no dignity or excellence.

- WORTHLESS-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of value; want of useful qualities. 2. Want of excellence or dignity.
- WORTHY, *a.* [G. *würdig*; D. *waardig*; Sw. *värdig*.] 1. Deserving; such as merits; having worth or excellence; equivalent. 2. Possessing worth or excellence of qualities; virtuous; estimable. 3. Suitable; having qualities suited to; either in a good or bad sense; equal in value. 4. Suitable to any thing bad. 5. Deserving of ill. *Luke xii.*
- WORTHY, *n.* A man of eminent worth; a man distinguished for useful and estimable qualities; a man of valor; a word much used in the plural; as, the worthies of the church.
- † WORTHY, *v. t.* To render worthy; to exalt. *Shak.*
- † WOT, *v. i.* [originally *wat*; the preterite of Sax. *witan*.] To know; to be aware. *Spenser.*
- WOULD, (*wyd*) *pret. of will*, G. *wollen*, L. *volo*.—*Would* is used as an auxiliary verb in conditional forms of speech; as, "I would go, if I could." This form of expression denotes will or resolution, under a condition or supposition.—*You would go, or he would go*, denotes simply an event, under a condition or supposition.—*Would* has the sense of *wish*, or *pray*, particularly in the phrases, "would to God," "would God we had died in Egypt."—*Would* is used also for *wish to do, or to have*; as, what wouldst thou?
- † WOULDING, *n.* Motion of desire. *Hammond.*
- * WOUND, *n.* [Sax. *wund*; D. *wond*; G. *wunde*.] 1. A breach of the skin and flesh of an animal, or of the bark and wood of a tree, or of the bark and substance of other plants, caused by violence or external force. 2. Injury; hurt.
- * WOUND, *v. t.* To hurt by violence; as, to wound the head or the arm; to wound a tree. *Is. liii.*
- WOUND, *pret. and pp. of wind.*
- * WOUNDED, *pp. Hurt*; injured.
- * WOUNDER, *n.* One that wounds.
- WOUNDING, *pp. Hurting*; injuring.
- * WOUNDING, *n.* Hurt; injury. *Gen. iv.*
- * WOUNDLESS, *a.* Free from hurt or injury.
- WOUNDWORT, *n.* The name of several plants.
- WOUNDY, *a.* Excessive. [*Not English*.]
- WOVE, *pret. of weave*; sometimes the participle.
- † WOX, for *waxed*.
- † WOXEN, for *waxed*.
- NOTE.—*W* before *r* is always silent.
- WRACK, or WRECK, *n.* A name given to a marine plant which is of great utility as a manure.
- WRACK, and *To WRACK*. See *WRECK*.
- WRAIN-BOLT. See *WRING-BOLT*.
- WRANGLE, *v. i.* [from the root of *wring*, Sw. *vränga*.] To dispute angrily; to quarrel peevishly and noisily; to brawl; to altercation.
- WRATH, *n.* [perhaps a corruption of *svarth*, or *svairth*.] The apparition of a person about to die, as pretended in parts of the *North of England*. *Grose*.
- WRANGLE, *v. t.* To involve in contention. [*Little used*.]
- WRANGLE, *n.* An angry dispute; a noisy quarrel. *Swift*.
- WRANGLER, *n.* An angry disputant; one who disputes with heat or peevishness. *Watts*.—*Senior wrangler*, in the university of Cambridge, in England, the student who passes the best examination in the senate-house. Then follow the second, third, &c. *wranglers*.
- WRANGLE-SOME, *a.* Contentious; quarrelsome. *Moor*.
- WRANGLING, *pp.* Disputing or contending angrily.
- WRANGLING, *n.* The act of disputing angrily.
- WRAP, *v. t.*; *pret. and pp. wrapped, or wrapt*. 1. To wind or fold together. *John xx.* 2. To involve; to cover by winding something round; often with *up*. 3. To involve; to hide. 4. To comprise; to contain. 5. To involve totally. 6. To inclose. 7. To snatch up; to transport.
- WRAPPED, or WRAPT, *pp.* Wound; folded; inclosed.
- WRAPPER, *n.* 1. One that wraps. 2. That in which any thing is wrapped or inclosed.
- WRAPPING, *pp.* 1. Winding; folding; involving; inclosing. 2. *a.* Used or designed for wrapping or covering.
- WRAP-RASCAL, *n.* An upper coat. *Jamieson*.
- WRASS, } *n.* A fish, the *labrus tinca* of Linne, called by WRASSE, } authors *turdus vulgaris*.
- * WRATH, *n.* [Sax. *wrath*, *wreth*; Sw., D. *wrede*.] 1. Violent anger; vehement exasperation; indignation. 2. The effects of anger. *Prov. xxvii.* 3. The just punishment of an offense or crime. *Rom. xiii.*—*God's wrath*, in Scripture, is his holy and just indignation against sin. *Rom. i.*
- * WRATHFUL, *a.* 1. Very angry; greatly incensed. 2. Springing from wrath, or expressing it.
- * WRATHFULLY, *adv.* With violent anger. *Shak.*
- * WRATHFULNESS, *n.* Vehement anger.
- * WRATHLESS, *a.* Free from anger. *Waller*.
- * WRATHY, *a.* Very angry; a colloquial word.
- † WRAWL, *v. i.* [Sw. *wräla*.] To cry, as a cat.
- WREAK, *v. t.* [Sax. *wreacan*, *wreacan*; D. *wreaken*, G. *rächen*.] 1. To execute; to inflict; to hurl or drive. 2. To revenge; [nearly *obs.*] *Kaufman*.
- WREAK, for *reck*, to care, is a mistake. *Shak.*
- † WREAK, *n.* Revenge; vengeance; furious passion.
- WREAKFUL, *a.* Revengeful; angry. *Shak.*
- WREAKLESS, *a.* Unrevengeful; weak. *Shak.*
- WREATH, *n.* [Sax. *wreath*, *wreoth*.] 1. Something twisted or curled. 2. A garland; a chaplet.
- WREATH, *v. t.*; *pret. wreathed*; *pp. wreathed, wreathen*. 1. To twist; to convolve; to wind one about another. 2. To interweave; to entwine. 3. To encircle, as a garland. 4. To encircle as with a garland; to dress in a garland.
- WREATH, *v. i.* To be interwoven or entwined.
- WREATHED, *pp.* Twisted; entwined; interwoven.
- WREATHING, *pp.* Twisting; entwining; encircling.
- WREATHY, *a.* Twisted; curled; spiral.
- WRECK, *n.* [Dan. *wrag*, a wreck, shipwreck; Sw. *wrak*; Sax. *wrac*, *wrecca*; D. *wrak*.] 1. Destruction; properly, the destruction of a ship or vessel on the shore. 2. The ruins of a ship stranded; a ship dashed against rocks or land and broken, or otherwise rendered useless by violence and fracture. 3. Dissolution by violence; ruin; destruction. 4. The remains of any thing ruined; dead weeds and grass.—5. In *metallurgy*, the vessel in which ores are washed the third time.—6. *Wreck*, for *wreak*, is less proper; [see also *RACK*.]
- WRECK, *v. t.* [Sw. *wräka*.] 1. To strand; to drive against the shore, or dash against rocks, and break or destroy. 2. To ruin.—3. *Wreck*, for *wreak*, is improper. *Shak.*
- WRECK, *v. i.* To suffer wreck or ruin. *Milton*.
- WRECKED, *pp.* Dashed against the shore or on rocks.
- WRECKFUL, *a.* Causing wreck.
- WRECKING, *pp.* Stranding; running on rocks.
- WREN, *n.* [Sax. *wrenna*; Ir. *dean*.] A small bird.
- WRENCH, *v. t.* [G. *verrenken*; D. *verwringen*.] 1. To pull with a twist; to wrest, twist or force by violence. 2. To strain; to sprain; to distort.
- WRENCH, *n.* 1. A violent twist, or a pull with twisting. 2. A sprain; an injury by twisting; as in a joint. 3. An instrument for screwing or unscrewing iron-work. 4. Means of compulsion; [obs.]-5. In the plural, sleights; subtleties; [obs.].
- WREST, *v. t.* [Sax. *wrestan*; G. *reissen*; Dan. *wristen*.] 1. To twist or extort by violence; to pull or force from by violent wringing or twisting. 2. To take or force from by violence. 3. To distort; to turn from truth, or twist from its natural meaning, by violence; to pervert.
- WREST, *n.* 1. Distortion; violent pulling and twisting; perversion. 2. Active or moving power; [obs.]. 3. An instrument to tune.
- WRESTED, *pp.* Pulled with twisting; distorted; perverted.
- WRESTER, *n.* One who wrests or perverts.
- WRESTING, *pp.* Pulling with a twist; distorting.
- WRESTLE, (*wrestl*) *v. i.* [Sax. *wrestlian*, or *wrestian*; D. *worstelen*.] 1. To strive with arms extended, as two men, who seize each other by the collar and arms, each endeavoring to throw the other by tripping up his heels and twitching him off his centre. 2. To struggle; to strive; to contend.
- † WRESTLE, *v. t.* To overcome in wrestling. *Spenser*.
- WRESTLER, *n.* One who wrestles; or one who is skillful in wrestling.
- WRESTLING, *pp.* Striving to throw; contending.
- WRESTLING, *n.* Strife; struggle; contention.
- WRETCH, *n.* [Sax. *wrecca*.] 1. A miserable person; one sunk in the deepest distress. 2. A worthless mortal. 3. A person sunk in vice. 4. It is sometimes used by way of slight or ironical pity or contempt. 5. It is sometimes used to express tenderness.
- WRETCHED, *a.* 1. Very miserable; sunk into deep affliction or distress, either from want, anxiety or grief. 2. Calamitous; very afflicting. 3. Worthless; paltry; very poor or mean. 4. Despicable; hatefully vile and contemptible.
- WRETCHEDLY, *adv.* 1. Most miserably; very poorly. 2. Unhappily. 3. Meantly; despicably.
- WRETCHEDNESS, *n.* 1. Extreme misery or unhappiness, either from want or sorrow. 2. Meanness; despicableness; as, the wretchedness of a performance.
- WRETCHLESS, for *reckless*, }
WRETCHLESSNESS, for *recklessness*, } are improper.
- † WRIG, for *wriggle*.
- WRIGGLE, *v. i.* [W. *rhuglaw*; D. *wriggelen*.] To move the body to and fro with short motions. *Swift*.
- WRIGGLE, *v. t.* To put into a quick, reciprocating motion; to introduce by a shifting motion. *Hudibras*.
- WRIGGLER, *n.* One who wriggles.
- WRIGGLING, *pp.* Moving the body one way and the other with quick turns.
- WRIGHT, (*rite*) *n.* [Sax. *wryhta*.] An artificer; one whose occupation is some kind of mechanical business; a work-

XE-RO-COL-LYRT-UM, *n.* [Gr. *ξηρος* and *κολλυριον*.] A dry collyrium or eye-salve. *Coze.*
 XE-RŌ'DĒS, *n.* Any tumor attended with dryness.
 XER-O-MY'RUM, *n.* [Gr. *ξηρος*, dry, and *μυρον*, ointment.] A dry ointment. *Coze.*
 XE-ROPH/A-GŪ, *n.* [Gr. *ξηρος* and *φαγω*.] The eating of dry meats, a sort of fast among the primitive Christians.
 XE-ROPH'THAL-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ξηρος* and *οφθαλμια*.] A dry, red soreness or itching of the eyes.
 XE-RŌ'TES, *n.* A dry habit or disposition.

XIPH'I-AS, *n.* [Gr. from *ξίφος*.] 1. The sword-fish. 2. A comet shaped like a sword.
 XIPH'OID, *a.* The *xiphoid* or *ensiform cartilage* is a small cartilage placed at the bottom of the breast-bone.
 XY-LO-BAL'SA-MUM, *n.* The wood of the balsam tree.
 XY-LOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ξύλον* and *γραφω*.] Wood engraving; the act or art of cutting figures in wood, in representation of natural objects.
 XYS'TER, *n.* [Gr. *ξύστρον*, from *ξύω*, to scrape.] A surgeon's instrument for scraping bones.

Y.

Y the twenty-fifth letter of the English Alphabet, is taken from the Greek *υ*. At the beginning of words, it is called an *articulation* or *consonant*, and with some propriety perhaps, as it brings the root of the tongue in close contact with the lower part of the palate, and nearly in the position to which the close *g* brings it. Hence it has happened, that, in a great number of words, *g* has been changed into *y*; as the Sax. *gear*, into *year*; *geornian*, into *yearn*; *gyllan*, into *yell*; *gealew*, into *yellow*. In the middle and at the end of words, *y* is precisely the same as *i*. It is sounded as *i* long, when accented, as in *defy*, *rely*; and as *i* short, when unaccented, as in *vanity*, *glory*, *synonymous*. This latter sound is a vowel. At the beginning of words, *y* answers to the German and Dutch *j*. *Y*, as a numeral, stands for 150, and, with a dash over it, *Y*, for 150,000.

YACHT, (*yot*) *n.* [D. *jagt*; G. *jacht*.] A vessel of state used to convey princes, ambassadors and other great personages from one place to another.

YAFF, *v. i.* To bark. *Cheshire.*

YAGER, (*yawger*) *n.* [G. *jäger*.] A horseman.

YAHOO, *n.* A word used by *Chesterfield*, I suppose for a savage, or a person resembling a savage.

YAK, *n.* A species of ox; the grunting ox of Pennant.

YAM, *n.* A large esculent root growing in tropical climates.

YAM'BOO, *n.* A kind of plant producing a fruit.

YAN'KEE, *n.* A corrupt pronunciation of the word *English* by the native Indians of America. *Heckevelder.*

YAM'MER, *v. i.* To complain; to whine; to make a disagreeable noise. *Brockett.*

YAN'O-LITE, *n.* A mineral, called also *azinite* or *thumerstone*, whose crystals resemble an ax. *Ure.*

YAP, to bark, is not a legitimate word.

YAP'ON, *n.* The cassine or South sea tea.

YARD, *n.* [Sax. *geard*, *gerd*, *gyrd*.] 1. A measure of three feet or thirty-six inches. 2. [Sax. *gyrdan*, to inclose.] An inclosure; usually, a small, inclosed place in front of or around a house or barn.—3. In ships, a long, slender piece of timber, nearly cylindrical, suspended upon the mast, by which a sail is extended.—*Dock-yard*, a place where ships are laid up.—*Prison-yard*, primarily, an inclosure about a prison, or attached to it. Hence, *liberty of the yard* is a liberty granted to persons imprisoned for debt, of walking in the yard, or within any other limits prescribed by law. *U. States.*

YARD, *v. t.* To confine cattle to the yard. [*A farmer's word.*]

YARD'ARM, *n.* [*yard* and *arm*.] Either half of a ship's yard, from the centre or mast to the end.

YARD-STICK, *n.* [*yard* and *stick*.] A stick three feet in length, used as a measure of cloth, &c.

YARD-WAND, *n.* A measure of a yard; now *yard-stick*.

† YARE, *a.* [Sax. *gearu*.] Ready; dextrous; eager.

† YARELY, *adv.* Readily; dextrously; skilfully. *Shak.*

YARK. *See* YARK.

YARN, *n.* [Sax. *gearn*; G., *Ice.*, Sw. *garn*.] 1. Spun wool; woolen thread; but it is applied also to other species of thread, as to cotton and linen.—2. In rope-making, one of the threads of which a rope is composed.

† YARR, *v. i.* [Low L. *harr*]; Celtic, *gar*.] To growl or snarl, as a dog. *Ainsworth.*

YARRISH, *a.* Having a rough, dry taste. [*Local.*]

YAR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *gearu*; Sp. *yaro*.] A plant of the genus *achillea*; the milfoil, or plant of a thousand leaves.

YATE, in the north of England, is used for gate.

YAUD, *n.* A horse. *Grose.*

YÄULP, or YAUP, *v. i.* To yelp. *Brockett.*

YÄW, *n.* The African name of a raspberry. *Cyc.*

YÄW, *v. i.* 1. To rise in blisters, breaking in white froth, as cane-juice in the sugar-works. *West Indies.*—2. In navigation to deviate from the line of her course, as a ship.

YÄWL, *n.* A small ship's boat, usually rowed by four or six oars.

YÄWL, *v. i.* To cry out. *See* YELL.

YÄWN, *v. i.* [Sax. *geonan*, *gynian*; G. *gähnen*.] 1. To gape; to oscitate; to have the mouth open involuntarily, through drowsiness or dullness. 2. To open wide. 3. To express desire by yawning.

YÄWN, *n.* 1. A gaping; an involuntary opening of the mouth from drowsiness; oscitation. 2. An opening wide.

YÄWNING, *ppr.* 1. Gaping; opening wide. 2. *a.* Sleepy; drowsy; dull. *Shak.*

YÄWNING, *n.* The act of gaping or opening wide.

YÄWS, *n.* A severe cutaneous disease in Africa, &c.

Y-CLAD, *pp.* Clad. [*Obsolete, except in poetry, and perhaps in burlesque only.*]

Y-CLEPED, (*e-klept*) *pp.* of Sax. *ge-clypian*, *clepan*, to call called; named. *It is obsolete except in burlesque.*

† Y-DRAD, *pp.* Dressed. *Spenser.*

YE, *pron.* [Sax. *ge*.] The nominative plural of the second person, of which *thou* is the singular.

* YEA, (*yä*) *adv.* [Sax. *gea*, *geac*; G., D., Dan. *ja*.] 1. Yes; a word that expresses affirmation or assent. 2. It sometimes enforces the sense of something preceding; not only so, but more.—3. In Scripture, it is used to denote certainty, consistency, harmony and stability; as, "all the promises of God in him are yea, and in him are amen." 2 *Cor. i.*—*Yea* is used only in the sacred and solemn style. [*See* Yes.]

† YĒAD, or † GEAD, *v. i.* To go. *Spenser.*

YĒAN, *v. i.* [Sax. *eanian*.] To bring forth young, as a goat or sheep; to lamb. [*Obsolete or local.*]

YĒANED, *pp.* Brought forth.

YĒANLING, *n.* The young of sheep; a lamb. [*Obsolete, or local.*]

YEAR, *n.* [Sax. *gear*; G. *jahr*; D. *jaar*; Sw. *är*.] 1. The space or period of time in which the sun moves through the twelve signs of the ecliptic, or whole circle, and returns to the same point. This is the solar year, and comprehends what are called the *twelve calendar months*, or 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, within a small fraction. But, in popular usage, the year consists of 365 days, and every fourth year [bissexile or leap year] of 366; a day being added to February, on account of the 5 hours and 49 minutes. 2. The time in which any planet completes a revolution. 3. The time in which the fixed stars make a revolution is called the *great year*.—4. *Years*, in the plural, is sometimes equivalent to *age* or *old age*; as, a man in years.

YEAR'BOOK, *n.* [*year* and *book*.] A book containing annual reports of cases adjudged in the courts of England.

† YEARED, *a.* Containing years. *B. Jonson.*

YEARLING, *n.* A young beast one year old.

YEARLING, *a.* Being a year old; as a yearling heifer.

YEAR'LY, *a.* 1. Annual; happening, accruing or coming every year. 2. Lasting a year. 3. Comprehending a year.

YEAR'LY, *adv.* Annually; once a year.

YEARN, (*yern*) *v. i.* [Sax. *geornian*, *giernan*, *gyrnau*, *YERN*, { *earnian*.}] 1. To be strained; to be pained or distressed; to suffer.—2. Usually, to long; to feel an earnest desire; that is, literally, to have a desire or inclination stretching towards the object or end.

† YEARN, *v. t.* To pain; to grieve; to vex. *Shak.*

† YEARN'FUL, *a.* Mourning; distressing.

YEARNING, *ppr.* Longing; having longing desire.

YEARNING, *n.* Strong emotions of desire, tenderness or pity.

* YEAST, (*yeest*, or *yeast*) *n.* [Sax. *gist*; G. *gäucht*; D. *gist*.] 1. Barm; the foam, froth or flower of beer or other liquor in fermentation; used for raising dough for bread. 2. Spume or foam of water; [*obs.*]

* YEAST'Y, *a.* Frothy; foamy; spumy; like yeast.

* YELK, (often, but less correctly, written *yolk*) *n.* [Sax. *gealew*; G. *gelb*.] The yellow part of an egg; the vitellus.

YELL, *v. i.* [Sax. *giellan*, *gyllan*; D. *gillen*; Sw. *gälla*.]

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

- To cry out with a hideous noise; to cry or scream as with agony or horror.
- YELL**, *n.* A sharp, loud, hideous outcry. *Phillips.*
- YELLING**, *ppr.* Uttering hideous outcries; shrieking.
- YELLING**, *n.* The act of screaming hideously.
- YELLOW**, *a.* [Sax. *gealeo*; G. *gelb*; D. *geel*.] Being of a bright color; of the color of gold. *Newton.*
- YELLOW**, *n.* A bright color, reflecting the most light of any, after white.
- YELLOW-BLOSSOMED**, *a.* Furnished or adorned with yellow flowers. *Goldsmith.*
- YELLOW-BOY**, *n.* A gold coin. [*Vulgar.*]
- YELLOW-EARTH**, *n.* A soft, yellow mineral.
- YELLOW-FEVER**, *n.* A malignant disease of warm climates, which often suffuses the skin with a yellowish color.
- YELLOW-GOLDS**, *n.* A flower. *B. Jonson.*
- YELLOW-HAMMER**, *n.* A bird of the genus *emberiza*.
- YELLOW-ISH**, *a.* Somewhat yellow. *Woodward.*
- YELLOW-ISH-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being somewhat yellow. *Boyle.*
- YELLOW-NESS**, *n.* 1. The quality of being yellow. 2. Jealousy; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
- YELLOWS**, *n.* A disease of horses, cattle and sheep.
- YELP**, *v. i.* [Sax. *gealpan*; Dan. *gylper*.] To bark, as a beagle-hound after his prey, or as other dogs.
- YELPING**, *ppr.* Barking in a particular manner.
- YENITE**, *n.* A mineral found in the isle of Elba.
- YEOMAN**, *n.* [Sax. *gemane*; Sw. *gemen*; Dan. *gemæn*.] 1. A common man, or one of the plebeians, of the first or most respectable class; a freeholder; a man free born. 2. An officer in the king's household, of a middle rank between a gentleman and a groom.—3. In ships, an inferior officer under the boatswain, gunner or carpenter, charged with the stowage, account and distribution of the stores. 4. A name or title of certain soldiers; as, *yeoman of the guard.*
- * **YEOMAN-LY**, *a.* Pertaining to a yeoman. *B. Jonson.*
- * **YEOMAN-RY**, *n.* The collective body of yeomen or freeholders.
- YERK**, *v. t.* To throw or thrust with a sudden, smart spring. *Far. Dict.*
- YERK**, *n.* A sudden or quick thrust or motion.
- YERKING**, *ppr.* Thrusting with a quick spring.
- YERN**. See **YEARN**.
- YERNUT**, or **YARNUT**, *n.* An earthnut; a pignut. *Wilbraham.*
- * **YES**, *adv.* [Sax. *gise*.] A word which expresses affirmation or consent; opposed to *no*.
- YEST**. See **YEAST**.
- YESTER**, *a.* [G. *gestern*; Sax. *gystern*; L. *hesternus*.] Last; last past; next before the present; as, *yester sun*.—[*Note.* This is seldom used, except in the compounds which follow.]
- * **YESTER-DAY**, *n.* [Sax. *gyrstan-dag*, *gyrsternic dag*.] 1. The day last past; the day next before the present.—2. *Yesterday* is used generally without a preposition; as, *I went to town yesterday.*
- * **YESTER-NIGHT**, *n.* [*yester and night*.] 1. The last night. 2. It is used without a preposition.
- YESTY**. See **YEASTY**.
- YET**, *conj.* [Sax. *get*, *gyt*; Gr. *eti*.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.
- YET**, *adv.* 1. Beside; over and above. 2. Still; the state remaining the same. 3. At this time; so soon. 4. At least; at all. 5. It is prefixed to words denoting extension of time or continuance. 6. Still; in a new degree. 7. Even; after all; a kind of emphatical addition to a negative. 8. Hitherto.
- † **YEWEN**, for *given*. *Spenser.*
- YEW**, *n.* [Sax. *iw*; W. *ye*, or *yeen*; Fr. *if*.] An evergreen tree valued for its wood or timber.
- YEW**, *v. i.* To rise, as scum on the brine in boiling at the salt works. See **YAW**. *Cyc.*
- YEWEN**, *a.* Made of yew. *Hubberd.*
- YEX**, *n.* [Sax. *geocsa*.] A hiccough. [*Little used.*]
- YEX**, *v. i.* To hiccough.
- Y-FERE**, *adv.* Together. *Spenser.*
- YIELD**, *v. t.* [Sax. *gieldan*, *gildan*, *gyldan*.] 1. To produce, as land, stock or funds; to give in return for labor, or as profit. 2. To produce, in general. 3. To afford; to exhibit. 4. To allow; to concede; to admit to be true. 5. To give, as claimed of right. 6. To permit to grant. 7. To emit; to give up. 8. To resign; to give up; sometimes with *up* or *over*. 9. To surrender.
- YIELD**, *v. i.* 1. To give up the contest; to submit. 2. To comply with. 3. To give way; not to oppose. 4. To give place, as inferior in rank or excellence.
- † **YIELDABLE-NESS**, *n.* Disposition to comply.
- † **YIELDANCE**, *n.* Act of producing; concession.
- YIELDED**, *pp.* Produced; afforded; conceded; allowed; resigned; surrendered.
- YIELDER**, *n.* One who yields.
- YIELDING**, *ppr.* 1. Producing; affording; conceding;
- resigning; surrendering; allowing. 2. *a.* Inclined to give way or comply; flexible; accommodating.
- YIELDING**, *n.* Act of producing; act of surrendering; submission. *Shak.*
- YIELDING-LY**, *adv.* With compliance.
- YIELDING-NESS**, *n.* Disposition to comply; quality of yielding. *Paley.*
- YÖJAN**, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a measure or distance of five miles. *Asiat. Res.*
- YOKE**, *n.* [Sax. *geoc*, or *ioc*; D. *juk*; G. *joch*; Fr. *joug*.] 1. A piece of timber, hollowed or made curving near each end, and fitted with bows for receiving the necks of oxen; by which means two are connected for drawing. 2. A mark of servitude; slavery; bondage. 3. A chain; a link; a bond of connection. 4. A couple; a pair; as, a *yoke of oxen*. 5. Service. *Matt. xi.*
- YOKE**, *v. t.* 1. To put a *yoke* on; to join in a *yoke*. 2. To couple; to join with another. 3. To enslave; to bring into bondage. 4. To restrain; to confine.
- YOKED**, *pp.* Confined in a *yoke*; joined; coupled.
- YOKE-ELM**, *n.* A tree.
- YOKE-FEL-LÖW**, or **YOKE-MATE**, *n.* [*yoke and fellow* or *mate*.] 1. An associate or companion. 2. A mate; a fellow. *Spectator.*
- YOKING**, *ppr.* Putting a *yoke* on; joining; coupling
- † **YOLD**, for *yielded*. *Spenser.*
- * **YOLK**, *n.* 1. The yolk of an egg; [see **YELK**.] 2. The unctuous secretion from the skin of sheep, which renders the pile soft and pliable. 3. The vitellus, a part of the seed of plants, so named by Gartner, from its supposed analogy with the yolk of an egg.
- YOLP**. See **YELL**.
- YON**, **YOND**, or **YONDER**, *a.* [Sax. *geond*.] Being at a distance within view. *Bacon.*
- YON**, **YOND**, or **YONDER**, *adv.* At a distance within view.
- † **YOND**, *a.* Mad; furious, or alienated in mind. *Spenser.*
- † **YORE**, *adv.* [Sax. *geara*.] Long. *Spenser.*—Of *yore*, of old time; long ago; as, in times or days of *yore*.
- YÖR**, (*yä*) [Sax. *cow*, *iu*, *uch*; G. *euch*; Arm. *chuy*, D. *gu*, or *yu*, *thou*.] 1. The pronoun of the second person, in the nominative or objective case.—In *familiar language*, it is applied to an individual, as *thou* is in the solemn style. In the *plural*, it is used in the solemn style in the objective case. 2. *You* is used, like *on* in French, for any one; as, "this at a distance looks like a rock; but as *you* approach it, *you* see a little cabin."
- YÖNG**, (*yung*) *a.* [Sax. *long*, *geong*; G. *jung*; D. *jong*, Sw., Dan. *ung*.] 1. Not having been long born; being in the first part of life; not old; *used of animals*; as, a *young child*. 2. Being in the first part of growth; as, a *young plant*. 3. Ignorant; weak; or, rather, having little experience.
- YÖNG**, *n.* The offspring of animals, either a single animal, or offspring collectively.
- YÖNGER**, (*yung'ger*) *a. comp.* Not so old as another.
- YÖNGEST**, (*yung'gest*) *a. superl.* Having the least age.
- YÖNGISH**, (*yung'ish*) *a.* Somewhat young. *Tatler.*
- YÖNGLING**, (*yung'ling*) *n.* [Sax. *geong'ling*.] Any animal in the first part of life. *Dryden.*
- † **YÖNGLY**, *a.* Youthful. *Gower.*
- YÖNGLY**, (*yung'ly*) *adv.* 1. Early in life. *Shak.* 2. Ignorantly; weakly; [*little used*.]
- YÖNGSTER**, (*yung'ster*) *n.* A young person; a lad; a colloquial word. *Shak.*
- † **YÖNGTH**, for *youth*. *Spenser.*
- YÖNKER**, *n.* Among *seamen*, a stripling in the service.
- YÖUR**, (*yüre*) *a. pronom.* [from *you*; Sax. *eower*; G. *euer*.] 1. Belonging to you. 2. It is used indefinitely. 3. *Yours* is used as a substitute for a noun in the nominative or objective.
- YÖUR-SELF**, *pron.*; *plu.* **YÖURSELVES**, [*your and self*.] 1. A word added to *you*, to express distinction emphatically between you and other persons; as, this work you must do *yourself*. 2. It is used as the *reciprocal pronoun*.
- YÖUTH**, (*yüth*) *n.* [Sax. *inguth*, *inguth*, *igoth*, *geoth*; G. *jugend*; D. *jugend*.] 1. The part of life that succeeds to childhood.—In a *general sense*, *youth* denotes the whole early part of life, from infancy to manhood; but it is not unusual to divide the stages of life into *infancy*, *childhood*, *youth*, and *manhood*. 2. A young man. 3. A young person, male or female. 4. Young persons collectively.
- YÖUTHFUL**, *a.* 1. Young. 2. Pertaining to the early part of life. 3. Suitable to the first part of life. 4. Fresh, vigorous, as in youth.
- YÖUTHFUL-LY**, *adv.* In a youthful manner.
- † **YÖUTHHOOD**, *n.* The state of youth. *Cheyne.*
- † **YÖUTHLY**, *a.* Young; early in life. *Spenser.*
- † **YÖUTHV**, *a.* Young. [*Bad, and not used.*] *Spectator.*
- Y-PIGHT**, *a.* Fixed, that is, pitched. *Spenser.*
- YTTRI-A**, *n.* [so called from *Ytterby*, a quarry in Sweden.] One of the earths.
- YTTRI-ÖUS**, *a.* Pertaining to *ytria*; containing *ytria*.

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

YTTRI-UM, *n.* The base of yttria.
 YTTRO-CERITE, *n.* A mineral.
 YTTRO-COLUM-BITE, *n.* A mineral containing yttria.
 YTTRO-TANTAL-LITE, *n.* A mineral.
 YUCK, *v. i.* To itch. [*Local.*] *Grose.*
 YUFTS, *n.* Russia leather, prepared from ox-hides in a peculiar manner. *Tooke.*

YUG, or YOG, *n.* In the mythology of India, an age; one of the ages into which the Hindoos divide the duration or existence of the world.
 YU'LAN, *n.* A beautiful flowering tree of China.
 YOLE, *n.* [*Sax. iule, geohol, gehul, geal;* *Arm. goul, gou-til.*] The name anciently given to Christmas.
 † YUX, *n.* A hiccough.
 † YUX, *v. i.* To hiccough

Z.

Z, the last letter of the English Alphabet, is a sibilant articulation, and is merely a vocal S. It bears the same relation to *s* as *v* does to *f*. With us it has not a compound sound, nor is it a double consonant, as in the Italian and German. It is as simple in its sound as S. As a numeral, Z stands for 2000, and, with a dash over it, Z̄, for 2,000,000.

ZABA-ISM. See SABIANISM.
 ZACCHO, *n.* The lowest part of the pedestal of a column.
 ZAFFER, *n.* The residuum of cobalt, after the sulphur, arsenic, and other volatile matters have been expelled.
 ZANY, *n.* [*It. zanni.*] A merry-andrew; a buffoon.
 ZANY, *v. t.* To mimic. *Beaumont.*
 ZAPOTE, *n.* In Mexico, the generic name of fruits which are roundish and contain a hard stone.
 ZARNICH, *n.* The name of a genus of fossils.
 ZEA, *n.* The generic name of maize.
 ZEAL, *n.* [*Gr. ζηλος; L. zelus.*] Passionate ardor in the pursuit of any thing.
 † ZEAL, *v. i.* To entertain zeal. *Bacon.*
 † ZEALED, *a.* Filled with zeal. *Fuller.*
 ZEALESS, *a.* Wanting zeal. *Hammond.*
 * ZEA'LOT, (*zel'ut*) *n.* One who engages warmly in any cause, and pursues his object with earnestness and ardor; one whose ardor is intemperate and censurable.
 ZEA-LOTI-CAL, *a.* Ardently zealous. [*L. u.*] *Strype.*
 † ZEA'LOT-RY, *n.* Behavior of a zealot. *Bp. Taylor.*
 * ZEA'LOUS, (*zel'us*) *a.* Warmly engaged or ardent in the pursuit of an object. *Law.*
 * ZEA'LOUS-LY, (*zel'us-ly*) *adv.* With passionate ardor; with eagerness. *Gal. iv.*
 * ZEA'LOUS-NESS, (*zel'us-nes*) *n.* The quality of being zealous; zeal.
 ZEBRA, *n.* An animal of the genus *equus*, beautifully marked with stripes; a native of Africa.
 ZEBU, *n.* A variety of the common ox, with a hump on the shoulders.
 * ZE'CHIN, *n.* A Venetian gold coin; usually written *sequin*, which see.
 ZED, *n.* A name of the letter Z. *Shak.*
 ZEDO-A-RY, *n.* A medicinal root, belonging to a plant growing in the East Indies. It is a warm stomachic.
 ZEINE, *n.* A substance of a yellowish color, soft, insipid and elastic, procured from Indian corn.
 ZE-MIN'DAR, *n.* In India, a feudatory or land-holder, who governs a district of country.
 ZEMINDARY, *n.* The jurisdiction of a zemindar.
 ZEND, *n.* A language that formerly prevailed in Persia.
 ZEND'A-VES-TA, *n.* Among the *Persians*, a sacred book ascribed to Zoroaster, and revered as a bible, or sole rule of faith and practice. It is often called *Zend*, by contraction.
 * ZENITH, *n.* [*Fr.; It. zenit; Sp. zenit, or cenit.*] That point in the visible celestial hemisphere, which is vertical to the spectator, and from which a direct perpendicular line, passing through the spectator, and extended, would proceed to the centre of the earth. It is opposed to *nadir*.
 ZE-O-LITE, *n.* [*Gr. ζεω, to boil.*] A mineral.
 ZE-O-LITE, *a.* Pertaining to zeolite.
 ZE-O-LITE-FORM, *a.* Having the form of zeolite.
 ZEPHYR, *n.* [*L. zephyrus; Gr. ζεφυρος.*] The west wind; and, poetically, any soft, mild, gentle breeze.
 ZERDA, *n.* An animal of the canine genus.
 ZERO, *n.* [*It. Ciphers;* nothing. The point of a thermometer from which it is graduated.
 ZEST, *n.* [*Pers.*] 1. A piece of orange or lemon-peel, used to give flavor to liquor; or the fine thin oil that spurts out of it when squeezed; also, the woody, thick skin quartering the kernel of a walnut. 2. Relish; something that gives a pleasant taste; or the taste itself.
 ZEST, *v. t.* 1. To give a relish or flavor to; to heighten taste or relish. 2. To cut the peel of an orange or lemon from top to bottom into thin slips; or to squeeze the peel over the surface of any thing.
 ZETA, *n.* 1. A Greek letter. 2. A little closet or chamber, with pipes running along the walls, to convey into it fresh air, or warm vapor from below.

ZE-TET'IC, *a.* [*Gr. ζητω.*] That seeks; that proceeds by inquiry. The *zetetic* method, in mathematics, is that used in investigation.

ZEOG'MA, *n.* [*Gr. ζευγμα.*] A figure in grammar, by which an adjective or verb which agrees with a nearer word, is, by way of supplement, referred to another more remote.

ZIB'ET, *n.* An animal of the genus *viverra*. *Cyc.*

ZIG ZAG, *a.* Having short turns.

ZIG ZAG, *n.* Something that has short turns or angles.

ZIG ZAG, *v. t.* To turn with short turns.

ZIMENT WATER, or COPPER WATER, is a name given to water found in copper mines; water impregnated with copper.

ZIM'OME, } *n.* [*Gr. ζυμη.*] One of the constituents of glu-
 ZYM'OME, } ten. *Ore.*

ZINC, } *n.* [*G., Sw., Dan. zink.* The latter orthography,
 ZINK, } *zink*, is the more correct.] A metal of a brilliant white color, with a shade of blue.

ZIN-KIFER-OUS, *a.* [*zink, and L. fero.*] Producing zink.

ZINKY, *a.* Pertaining to zink, or having its appearance.

ZIR'CON, *n.* Called also *jargon* of Ceylon, a mineral originally found in Ceylon, in the sands of rivers.

ZIR-CONI-A, *n.* A peculiar earth obtained from the gem zircon; a fine, white powder. *Cyc.*

ZIR-CONITE, *n.* A variety of the zircon.

ZIV'O-LO, *n.* A bird resembling the yellow-hammer

ZIZ'EL, *n.* The suslik or earless marmot. *Cuvier.*

ZOC'EO, ZOC'LE, or ZOCCO-LO, *n.* [*It. zoccolo; from L. soccus.*] A square body under the base of a pedestal &c., serving for the support of a bust, statue or column.

ZODI-AC, *n.* [*Fr. zodiaque; It. Sp. zodiaco; L. zodiacus.*]

1. A broad circle in the heavens, containing the twelve signs through which the sun passes in its annual course.

2. A girdle.

ZO-DI-A-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the zodiac.—Zodiacal light, a luminous track or space in the heavens, resembling that of the milky-way.

ZOISITE, *n.* [*from Van Zois.*] A mineral.

ZONE, *n.* [*L. zona; Gr. ζωνη.*] 1. A girdle. *Dryden.*—2

In geography, a division of the earth, with respect to the temperature of different latitudes. 3. Circuit; circumference.

ZONED, *a.* Wearing a zone. *Pope.*

ZONELESS, *a.* Not having a zone. *Cowper.*

ZON'NAR, *n.* A belt or girdle, which the Christians and Jews in the Levant are obliged to wear, to distinguish them from the Mohammedans.

ZO-OGRA-PHER, *n.* One who describes animals, their forms and habits.

ZO-O-GRAPHI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the description of animals.

ZO-OGRA-PHY, *n.* [*Gr. ζωων and γραφω.*] A description of animals, their forms and habits.

ZO'O-LITE, *n.* [*Gr. ζωων and λιθος.*] An animal substance, petrified or fossil. *Morin.*

ZO-O-LOGI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to zoology.

ZO-O-LOGI-CAL-LY, *adv.* According to the principles of zoology. *Lawrence.*

ZO-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who is well versed in the natural history of animals, or who describes animals.

ZO-OL'O-GY, *n.* [*Gr. ζωων and λογος.*] A treatise on animals, or the science of animals; that branch of natural history which respects the forms, classification, history and habits of animals.

ZO-ONIC, *a.* [*Gr. ζωων.*] Pertaining to animals.

ZO-ONO-MY, *n.* [*Gr. ζωων and νομος.*] The laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life, their causes and relations.

ZO'O-PHITE. See ZOOPHYTE.

ZO-OPH'O-RIC, *a.* [*Gr. ζωων and φερω.*] The zoophoric column is one which supports the figure of an animal.

ZO-OPH'O-RUS, *n.* In ancient architecture, the same with the frieze in modern architecture; a part between the ar

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

- chitave and corrice; so called from the figures of animals carved upon it.
- ZŪO-PHYTE, *n.* [Gr. ζῷον and φυτόν.] In *natural history*, a body supposed to partake of the nature both of an animal and a vegetable, such as madrepores.
- ZŌ-O-PHY-TO-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to zoophytology.
- ZŌ-O-PHY-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [zoophyte, and Gr. λόγος.] The natural history of zoophytes. *Ed. Encyc.*
- ZO-OT'O-MIST, *n.* One who dissects the bodies of brute animals; a comparative anatomist.
- ZO-OT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. ζῷον and τέμνω.] Anatomy; particularly, the dissecting of bodies of beasts or brute animals; comparative anatomy.
- ZORIL, *n.* A fetid animal of the weasel kind.
- ZUF'FO LO, *n.* [It. *zufolo*.] A little flute or flageolet, especially that which is used to teach birds.
- ZŪMATE, *n.* A combination of the zumic acid and a salifiable base. *Ure.*
- ZŪMIE, *a.* [Gr. ζῦμη, ferment.] The zumic acid is procured from many acescent vegetable substances. *Ure.*
- ZU-MO-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to zumology.
- ZU-MOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who is skilled in the fermentation of liquors.
- ZU-MOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ζῦμη and λόγος.] A treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation.
- ZU-MO-SIME-TER, *n.* [Gr. ζυμωσις and μέτρον.] An instrument proposed by Swammerdam for ascertaining the degree of fermentation occasioned by the mixture of different liquids, and the degree of heat which they acquire in fermentation.
- ZURLITE, *n.* A Vesuvian mineral.
- ZYG-O-DACTY-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. ζεγω and δακτύλος.] Having the toes disposed in pairs.
- ZYG-O-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ζυγμα.] Pertaining to a bone of the head, called also *os jugale*, or cheek-bone, or to the bony arch under which the temporal muscle passes.

APPENDIX.

ACC

AB'A-CA, *n.* A plant of East India.
AB-A-CIS'EUS, *n.* In ancient architecture, The square compartments of Mosaic pavements.
AB-A'LIEN-A-TED, *pp.* Transferred from one to another.
AB-A'LIEN-A-TING, *ppr.* Transferring from one to another.
A-BAN-DON-EE, *n.* In law, one to whom any thing is abandoned.
A-BAND'UM, *n.* In old law, any thing forfeited or confiscated.
A-BAUM, *n.* A species of red clay. [Not in use.]
A-BAW-ED, *pp.* Abashed. [Obs.] Chaucer.
AB-DAL-A'VI, *n.* The Egyptian melon.
AB'DEST, *n.* Purification; a Mahomedan rite.
Ab initio. [L.] From the beginning.
AB-JU'DI-CA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Given by judgment from one to another. Knowles.
A-BLAZE, *adv.* On fire; in a blaze. Milman.
AB-LU'VI-ON, *n.* [L. abluo.] That which is washed off. Dwight.
AB-NET, *n.* The girdle of a Jewish priest.
AB-NO-DATE, *v. t.* To cut knots from trees.
AB-O-LI'ATION-ISM, *n.* The principles of an abolitionist.
AB-O-LI'ATION-IST, *n.* A person who favors abolition, or the immediate emancipation of slaves.
A-BOL'LA, *n.* [Lat.] An ancient military garment.
AB-O-MA'SUM, } *n.* [L. omasum.] The fourth stomach of
AB-O-MA'SUS, } a ruminant animal; the maw.
AB-RA-ZITE, *n.* [G. a neg. and βραζω, to bubble.] A mineral that does not effervesce before the blow-pipe See GISMONDIN. Shepard.
AB-RA-ZITIC, *a.* In mineralogy, not effervescing when melted before the blow-pipe. Shepard.
A-BOVE-SAID, *a.* Mentioned or recited before.
AB-RE-NUN-CI-A-TION, *n.* Renunciation; absolute denial. [Not used.] Mede.
AB-REP'TION, *n.* [L. abripio.] A carrying away; or state of being seized and carried away.
AB-RO-TA-NOID' *n.* [Gr. αβροτονον, and ειδος, form.] A species of perforated coral or madreporae.
AB-RUPTED, *a.* Torn off; torn asunder.
AB-SENTED, *pp.* Retired or withdrawn.
AB-SENT'EE-ISM, *n.* Absence from duty or station.
AB-SENT'ING, *ppr.* Departing; withdrawing.
AB-SO-LUT-ISM, *n.* State of being absolute; or principles of absolute government.
Abstruse hoc; without this or that; in law, words used in traversing what has been alleged, and is repeated.
AB-STEN'TION, *n.* The act of restraining.
AB-VO-LATE, *v. t.* To fly from.
AB-VO-LA'TION, *n.* The act of flying from.
A-CAL-E-PHA, *n.* An order of marine animals. Cuvier.
A-C-A-LEPHE, *n.* [Gr.] A marine animal; a gelatine, with viscera embedded in its substance. Kirby.
A-CANTHICE, *n.* The sweet juice of ivy buds. Knowles.
A-CAN'TH-I, *n. plur.* The name given to light-horse in Turkey. Knowles.
A-C-A-RUS, *n.* A tick; a small articulated animal.
A-CAT-A-LEP'TIC, *a.* Incomprehensible.
A-C-A-THAR-SIA, *n.* [Gr.] In surgery, the filth or sordes proceeding from a wound; impurity.
A-CENT'OR, *n.* In music, one that sings the leading part.
A-CENTU-A-TED, *pp.* Marked or pronounced with an accent.
A-CENTU-A-TING, *ppr.* Marking or pronouncing with an accent.
A-C-CESS'IBLY, *adv.* So as to be accessible.
A-C-CLAM'A-TION, *n.* In archaeology, a representation in sculpture or on medals of people expressing joy. Elmes.
A-C-CLIMATE, *v. t.* [ac for ad, and climate.] To habituate

ACT

the body to a climate not native, so as not to be peculiarly exposed to its endemic diseases.
A-C-CLI-MATION, *n.* The process of becoming habituated to a foreign climate.
A-C-CLI-MA-TURE, *n.* Act of acclimating, or a state of being acclimated. Caldwell.
A-C-COM'MO-DA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The capability of accommodating.
A-C-COM'MO-DA-TIVE, *a.* Furnishing accommodation.
A-C-COM'PLICE-SHIP, *n.* The state of being an accomplice. H. Taylor.
A-C-CORD', *v. t.* To grant, to give, to concede; as, to accord one due praise.
A-C-CORD'ION, *n.* [from accord.] A small keyed wind instrument, whose tones are generated by the play of wind upon metallic reeds.
A-C-COUCHEMENT, *n.* accoosh'mong. [Fr.] Delivery in childbirth.
A-C-COUNT'A-BLY, *adv.* In an accountable manner.
A-C-CUMU-LA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In an accumulative manner; in heaps.
A-CEP'H-A-LA, *n. plu.* Molluscan animals having no head, as the oyster and muscle. Bell.
A-CEP'H-A-LI, *n.* [G. a and κεφαλη.] A sect of levelers who acknowledged no chief or head.
A-CE-POINT, *n.* The side of a die that has but one spot.
A-CERB'A-TING, *ppr.* Making sour.
A-CER'I-DES, *n. plur.* Plasters without wax. Knowles.
A-C'E-ROSE, *a.* In botany, linear, rigid and tapering from a narrow base to a fine point; as the leaves of juniper, &c.
A-CER'RA, *n.* A vessel in which incense has been burnt. Knowles.
A-CERV-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a heap.
A-CERV'ATE, *v. t.* To heap up.
A-CHE'NI-UM, *n.* [Gr. αχηνη, poor.] In botany, an apparently naked seed, which, besides its proper cover, has a calyx overspreading it, as the Composite. De Cand.
A-CH'E-RON, *n.* [Gr. αχος, pain, and ποος, a river or stream.] A fabled river of hell or the lower region. Ancient Poets.
A-CH-E-RU'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Acherusia, a lake in Campania, in Italy.
A-CHLAM-YD'E-OUS, *a.* [a neg. and Gr. χλαμυς, a garment.] In botany, naked, having no floral envelop. Lindley
A-CH'MITE, *n.* Achmitic augite spar. Shepard.
A-CH-RO-MA-TIC'I-TY, *n.* State of being achromatic.
A-CH-RO-MA-TISM, *n.* The state of being achromatic Brewster.
A-CH'Y-RITE, *n.* See DIOPHASE. [Knowles
A-CIE-U-LÆ, *n. plur.* The prickles of some animals
A-CLIDE, *n.* [Lat.] A sharp javelin, with a thong for drawing it back, when thrown, used by the Romans.
A-COS'M-I-A, *n.* A bad state of health, and a loss of natural color. Knowles.
A-C-QUIR-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* State of being acquirable. Paley.
A-C-QUIR-ING, *n.* Acquisition.
A-C-QUIS'IT-IVE-NESS, *n.* Desire of possession.
A-C-RI-MONI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being acrimonious.
A-CRITA, *n. plu.* [Gr. ακριτος, indiscernible.] A name given to certain species of marine animals or infusories. Kirby. 2. In medicine, defect of crisis or of a separation and expulsion of morbid matter in the human body.
A-CRO-LITH, *n.* [Gr. ακρος, and λιθος.] In architecture and sculpture, a statue whose extremities were of stone. Elmes.
A-CROP'O-LIS, *n.* [Gr. ακρος, and πολις.] A citadel; the citadel in Athens.
A-C-TIN'EA, *n.* An order of polypes. Cuvier.
A-C-TIN-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ακτιν, a ray, and μετρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of solar radiation. Daubeny.

* See Synopsis. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—F AR, F ALL, WHAT;—PREX; PIN, MARINE, BIRD MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BULL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in this.

- ACTU-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make actual.
 ACTU-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making actual. *Coleridge*
 ACTU-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being actual.
 ADA-PIS, *n.* An animal of the pachydermatous order, somewhat resembling a hedge-hog; now extinct. *Buckland.*
 ADAPTA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being capable of adaptation.
 Ad *arbitrium*; [*L.*] At will or pleasure.
 Ad *captandum*. [*L.*] To captivate; *ad captandum vulgus*, to please and attract the populace.
 Addendum, *plu. addenda*. [*L.*] Things to be added; an appendix.
 AD-DLE, *v. t.* To make corrupt or morbid. *Scott.*
 AD-DUCER, *n.* One that adduces.
 A-DEL'O PODE, *n.* [*Gr.* a privative, *ἀδλος*, apparent, and *ποδς*, foot.] An animal whose foot is not apparent. *Morin.*
 AD-EN-OT'O-MY, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀδην*, a gland, and *τομή*, a cutting;] In *anatomy* and *urgery*, a cutting or incision of a gland. *Morin.*
 A-DEPT'IST, *n.* An adept.
 Ad *finem*. [*L.*] To the end.
 Ad *hominem*. [*L.*] To the man; to the interests or principles of the man.
 Ad *indefinitum*. [*L.*] To an indefinite extent.
 Ad *indefinitum*. [*L.*] To endless extent.
 Ad *inquirendum*. [*L.*] For inquiry, a writ.
 Ad *interim*. [*L.*] In the mean time; for the present.
 AD-JA'CENT-LY, *adv.* So as to be adjacent.
 AD-JUST'A-BLE, *a.* That may or can be adjusted.
 AD-JU'TAGE, or A-JU'TAGE, *n.* A tube fitted to the mouth of a vessel through which water is played in a fountain. *Encyc.*
 Ad *libitum*. [*L.*] At pleasure, without restriction.
 AD-MISS'I-BLY, *adv.* So as to be admitted.
 AD-MON'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By admonition.
 AD-NU'BI-LA-TED, *a.* Clouded; obscured.
 A-DOP'TION-IST, *n.* One who maintains that Christ was the son of God by adoption only. *Murdock.*
 A-DÖR-ING-LY, *adv.* By adoration.
 A-DORNER, *n.* One who adorns.
 A-DORNING-LY, *adv.* By adorning.
 Ad *referendum*. [*L.*] For further consideration.
 Ad *valorem*. [*L.*] According to the value. An *ad valorem* duty is a certain per centage on the value or price.
 AD-VECT'ITIOUS, *a.* Brought from another place.
 AD-VEN-T'ITIOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being adventitious.
 AD-VENTURE-FUL, *a.* Given to adventure; full of enterprise. *Bentham.*
 AD-VER-SA'RIOUS, *a.* Adversary. [*Bad.*] *Southey.*
 AD-VERTENT-LY, *adv.* In an advertent manner.
 AD-VIS-A-BLY, *adv.* With advice.
 AD-VO-CATE-SHIP, *n.* The office or duty of an advocate.
 A-DY-NAMIC, *a.* Weak, destitute of strength.
 A-DYN'A-MY, *n.* [*Gr.* a privative, and *δυναμς*, power.] In *medicine*, weakness occasioned by disease. *Morin.*
 A-DYTUM, *n.* [*Lat. Gr.* *ἀδύτων*.] A secret apartment. In ancient temples a secret place whence oracles were given.
 Æ-NEID, *n.* The heroic poem of Virgil.
 A-ER-OM-E-TER, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the density or rarity of air. *Morin.*
 A-ER-O-SCEPSY, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀερ* and *σκηπτομαι*, to explore.] The faculty of perception by the medium of the air, supposed to reside in the antennæ of insects.
 A-ER-O-STATICS, *n.* The science of aerial navigation.
 Æ-STHETIC, *a.* Pertaining to the perception of the beautiful. See *ESTHETIC*.
 Æ-STHETICS, *n.* [*Gr.* *αισθησις*.] The science which treats of the beautiful. See *ESTHETICS*.
 Æ-TI-O-L-O-GY. See *ETIOLOGY*.
 AF-FAB-U-LATION, *n.* The moral of a fable. *Knowles.*
 AF-FECT-I-BIL-ITY, *n.* The state of being affectible.
 AF-FECT'BLE, *a.* That may be affected.
 A-FORE-THOUGHT, *a.* [*afore* and *thought*.] Premeditated, preense; as, malice *aforethought*, which is required to constitute murder. *Com. Lav.*
 Ad *fortiori*. [*L.*] With stronger reasons.
 AF-FRAN'CHIS-ED, *pp.* Made free.
 AF-FRAN'CHIS-ING, *ppr.* Making free.
 AF-FRIGHT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Frightfully.
 AF-FRONTING-LY, *adv.* In an affronting manner.
 AF-TER-AC-CEP-TATION, *n.* A sense not at first admitted. *Knowles.*
 AF-TER-DI-VULG'ER, *n.* A subsequent divulger. *Baxter.*
 AF-TER-STAGE, *n.* A subsequent stage.
 AF-TER-WIT-NESS, *n.* A subsequent or future witness.
 AG-A-MOUS, *a.* [*Gr.* a neg. and *γαμος*, marriage.] In *botany*, having no visible organs of fructification. *Lindley.*
 A-GAS'TRI-A, *n. plu.* [*Gr.* a and *γαστρς*.] A class of marine animals, supposed to be destitute of intestines. *Kirby.*
 AG-GRANDIZ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be aggrandized. *Kirby.*
 A-GILE-LY, *adv.* In a nimble manner.
 A-GILLO-CUM, *n.* Aloes wood. *Quincy.*
- AG-I-TA-TIVE, *a.* Having a tendency to agitate.
 AG-NATI. [*L. plu.*] Relations by the father's side.
 AG-NO'MEN, *n.* A name given to a person by way of praise or dispraise.
 AG-O-NIZ-ED, *pp.* Distressed with excessive pain; tortured.
 A-GRA'R-IAN-ISM, *n.* An equal division of lands or property, or the principles of those who favor such a division.
 A-GRIC-O-LATION, *n.* Cultivation of soil.
 A-GROS-TOGRA-PHY, *n.* A description of certain grasses. *Knowles.*
 AI-GRET, AI-GRETTE, *n.* A plume.
 AIM-LESS-LY, *adv.* Without aim.
 AIR, *n.* To take the air, is to go abroad; to walk or ride a little distance. To take air, is to be divulged; to be made public.
 AIR-BAL-LOON'IST, *n.* One who makes or uses air balloons. *Kirby.*
 AIR-BÖRNE, *a.* Borne in or by the air.
 AIR-I-LY, *adv.* In an airy manner.
 AIR-TIGHT, *a.* [*Air* and *tight*.] So tight or compact as to be impermeable to air.
 AIS-CHYN-ITE, *n.* Prismatic Erubrone ore. *Shepard.*
 AISL-ED, *a. aled.* Furnished with aisles. *Byron.*
 AL-A-BASTRIAN, *a.* Pertaining to like alabaster.
 AL-A-BASTRITE, *n.* A box, or other vessel used by the Greeks and Romans for holding perfumes. *Elmes.*
 ALBITE, *n.* Tetarto-prismatic felspar. *Shepard.*
 AL-BU'MEN, *n.* In *botany*, the substance that surrounds the embryo of plants. *Lindley.*
 AL-CY-ONIC, *a.* Relating to submarine plants. *Knowles.*
 AL'DER-MAN-LIKE, *a.* Like an alderman.
 A-LEG-TO-ROM'A-CHY, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀλεκτορ*, a cock, and *μυς*, a fight.] Cock-fighting.
 AL-GÈ-BRATÈ-AL-LY, *adv.* By algebraic process.
 AL-GÈ-BRA-IZE, *v. t.* To perform by algebra, or reduce to algebraic form.
 Æ-LIEN-A'TED, *pp.* Estranged; withdrawn; transferred to another.
 Æ-LIEN-A'TING, *ppr.* Estranging; transferring property or affection to another.
 A-LIGN, *v. t.* [*Fr.* *aligner*.] To adjust to a line; to lay out or regulate by a line.
 A-LIGN'MENT, *n.* [*Fr.*] A laying out or regulating by a line; an adjusting to a line.
 AL-TRUNK, *n.* [*Lat. ala*, a wing, and *trunk*.] The segment of the body of an insect to which the wings are attached. *Kirby.*
 AL-KA-HESTIC, *a.* Pertaining to the alkalies.
 AL-KA-LI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be alkalinized, or converted into an alkali. *Th. Thomson.*
 AL-KA-LI-FI-ED, *pp.* Converted into alkali.
 AL-KA-LOID, *n.* A salifiable base formed and existing in some vegetables as a proximate principle, and having only in a slight degree the peculiar properties of an alkali.
 AL-KO-RAN or AL'CO-RAN, *n.* The name of a high tower on Persian buildings.
 AL-LAH, *n.* The Arabic name of the Supreme Being.
 AL-LAN-TOIC ACID, *n.* An acid of animal origin found in the liquor of the allantois of the fetal calf, formerly called *amniotic acid*.
 ALL-COM-PRE-HENDING, *a.* Comprehending all things.
 ALL-CON-TROLL-ING, *a.* Controlling all things. *Everett.*
 ALL-DE-SIGN-ING, *a.* Designing all things.
 ALL-DI-RECT-ING, *a.* Directing; governing all things.
 ALL-DIS-CERN'ING, *a.* Discerning every thing.
 ALL-EF-FI-CACIOUS, *a.* Having all efficacy. *Everett.*
 ALL-ES-SENTIAL, *a.* Wholly essential. *Everett.*
 ALL-GLÖRI-OUS, *a.* Glorious to the full extent.
 ALL-HÖLY, *a.* Completely, perfectly holy.
 ALL-IL-LU'MIN-A-TING, *a.* Enlightening every thing.
 ALL-IM-PORTANT, *a.* Absolutely important. *Everett.*
 ALL-IM-PRESSIVE, *a.* Impressive to the utmost extent.
 ALL-PÖTENT, *a.* Having all power. *Irving.*
 ALL-PRESENT, *a.* Omnipresent.
 ALL-PRO-TECTING, *a.* Furnishing complete perfection.
 ALL-SHROUDING, *a.* Shrouding; covering all things.
 ALL-SUB-MISSIVE, *a.* Wholly submissive.
 ALL-LI-GA-TING, *ppr.* Tying together; uniting by some tie.
 AL'LO-C-A-TUR, *n. [L.] In law*, a certificate of allowance of cost by the proper officer.
 AL-LO-PÄ-THETIC, *a.* Pertaining to allopathy.
 AL-LO-PÄ-THETIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner conformable to allopathy.
 AL-LOP'A-THIC, *a.* Pertaining to allopathy.
 AL-LOP'A-THIST, *n.* One who practices medicine according to the principles and rules of allopathy.
 AL-LOP'A-THY, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀλλος*, other, and *πάθος*, morbid condition.] A method of medical practice, to cure disease by the production of a condition of the system different from the condition essential to the disease to be cured.
 AL-MA MA-TER, [*L.*] Fostering mother; a college or seminary where one is educated.
 AL-MIGHT-I-LY, *adv.* With almighty power. *H. Taylor*

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

ALMOND-SHAP-ED, *a.* Having the form of an almond.
 ALO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *αλς*, salt, and *μαρτυα*, divination.]
 Divination by salt. *Morin.*
 A-LOOF-NESS, *n.* The keeping at a distance. *Coleridge.*
 AL-PHI-TOM'AN-CY, *a.* Divination by barley-meal.
Knoules.
 ALTAR-FIRE, *n.* Fire on an altar.
 A-LUM'NUS, *n.* [L. from *alō*, to nourish.] A pupil; one
 educated at a seminary is called an *alumnus* of that insti-
 tution.
 AM-A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Propensity to love.
 A-MAUS'ITE, *n.* See PETROSILEX.
 AM-BITION-LESS, *a.* Devoid of ambition. *Pollok.*
 AM-BRE'TIC ACID, *n.* An acid formed by digesting am-
 breline in nitric acid.
 AM-BRE'INE, *n.* One of the proximate principles and the
 chief constituent of ambergris.
 AM-BRO'SIA, *n.* A genus of plants.
 AM-BRO'SIAL-LY, *adv.* In an ambrosial way.
 AMBU-LATE, *v. t.* To walk; to move backward and for-
 ward.
 A-MEL-IOR-A-BLE, *a.* That may be meliorated.
 A-MEL-IOR-A-TED, *pp.* Grown better; improved.
 A-MEL-IOR-A-TING, *ppr.* Becoming or making better.
 A-ME-NA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* State of being amenable or answer-
 able. *Judge Story.*
 A-ME-NA-BIL-I-TY, *in n.* The state of being amenable;
 A-ME'NA-BLE-NESS, *in n.* Liability to answer.
 A-ME'NA-BLY, *adv.* In an amenable manner.
 A-MENDE, *n.* [Fr.] A fine or penalty.
Amende honorable. An ignominious punishment.
 A-MEND'FUL, *a.* Full of improvement.
 A mensa *ca toro.* [L.] From board and bed. A divorce from
 board and bed is when husband and wife separate, but the
 husband maintains the wife.
 AM'ENT, *in n.* In *botany*, a spike, the bracts of which
 A-MENT'UM, *in n.* are all of equal size, closely imbricated,
 and which is articulated with the stem. *Lindley.*
 AMES-ACE. See AMBSACE.
 AM-E-TA-BOL-I-AN, *n.* [Gr. *a neg.* and *μεταβαλλω*, to
 change.] In *zoology*, an animal that does not undergo a
 metamorphosis. *Kirby.*
 A-MI-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Amiability.
 AM'IDE, *in n.* The name of a substance consisting of one
 AM-I-DET, *in n.* equivalent of nitrogen and two of hydrogen.
Thomson.
 AM-T-DINE, *n.* Starch modified by heat so as to become
 transparent, and soluble in cold water.
 AM'NES-TY, *n.* In *medicine*, the loss of memory from dis-
 ease or old age. *Coze.*
 AM-NI-OT'IC, *a.* Relating to the liquor of the amnios.
 A-MO'V-ING, *a.* Moving away.
 AM'PHI-PODE, *n.* One of an order of malacostracous crus-
 taceous animals.
 AM-PHI-PRO-STY-LE, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι*, *προς*, before, and *στυλος*,
 a column.] A double prostyle, or an edifice with columns
 in front and behind. *Morin.*
 AM-PHO'DE-LITE, *n.* A crystalline mineral. See SCAPOLITE.
 AM-PUL-LA'CEOUS, *a.* Like a bottle or inflated bladder;
 swelling. *Kirby.*
 AM-U-LET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to an amulet.
 A-MYGD'A-LINE, *n.* A crystalline substance obtained from
 the bitter almond.
 A-MYL'IC ACID, *n.* A volatile acid obtained from starch.
Turner.
 AN-A-BRO'SIS, *n.* A wasting away.
 AN'A-DROM, *n.* [See below.] A fish that ascends rivers.
Morin.
 A-NAG-NO'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] Recognition; the unraveling of a
 plot in dramatic action. *Blair.*
 AN-A-GRAPH, *n.* An inventory; commentary. *Knoules.*
 AN'A-LOGUE, *n.* *analog.* [Gr. *αναλογος*.] A word corres-
 ponding with another; an analogous term. *Pritchard.* 2.
 An animal or other thing resembling another.
 AN-A-LYZ-A-BLE, *n.* That can be analyzed.
 AN-A-LYZ-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being analyzable.
 AN-AM-NE'SIS, *n.* A figure in rhetoric. It calls to remem-
 brance something omitted. *Knoules.*
 AN-AM-NE'STIC, *a.* That aids the memory.
 AN-A-MORPH'O-SIS, *in n.* In *botany*, any part of a plant in
 AN-A-MORPH'O-SY, *in n.* which there is an unusual cellular
 development. *Lindley.*
 AN-ANGU-LAR, *a.* Without angles. [Bad.]
 AN-A-STAL'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *αναστρελλω*, to close.] In *medi-*
cine, astringent, styptic. *Coze.*
 AN-CES'TORIAL, *a.* Ancestral. *Pollok.*
 AN-CES'TRESS, *n.* A female ancestor.
 AN-CHOR-ET'IC, *in a.* Pertaining to a hermit, or his
 AN-CHOR-ET'IC-AL, *in a.* mode of life.
 AN-CHY-LO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αγκυλωσις*.] In *medicine*, an
 immovable state of a joint.
 AN-CHY-LOT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to anchylosis.
 AN-CHY-LOS-ED, *a.* [Gr.] Immovably united or fixed, as
 joints of bones. *Mantell.*

AN-CIL-LA-RY, *a.* Aiding, auxiliary. *Blackstone.*
 AN-DRA, *n.* The name of a genus of plants.
 AN-DROME-DA, *n.* The name of a celebrated tragedy of
 Euripides, now lost. *Encyc.* Also a genus of plants.
 AN-DROT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. *ανρω*, a man, and *τομη*, a cutting.]
 A cutting of human bodies; dissection of the human body,
 as distinguished from zootomy.
 AN'E'E-DO-TAL, *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes.
 AN'E'E-DOTE, *n.* The relation of an incident or particular
 event.
 AN-GEL-PEO-PLED, *a.* Peopled with angels. *Jevesbury.*
 AN-GEL-WEL-COME, *n.* Welcome by angels. *Bowring.*
 AN'GER-ED, *pp.* Provoked; made angry.
 AN'GI-O-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. *αγγειον*, a vessel, and *σκοπεω*, to
 view.] An instrument for examining the capillary vessels
 of a body. *Morin.*
 AN'GLE-SITE, *n.* Prismatic lead baryte. *Shepard.*
 AN'GLI-CE, [L.] In English, in the English manner.
 AN'GLI-CIZ-ED, *pp.* Made English; rendered conformable
 to the English idiom.
 AN'GLI-FI-CATION, *n.* The act of converting into Eng-
 lish.
 AN'GLI-FI-ED, *pp.* Made English.
 AN'GLI-FY, *v. t.* To convert into English; as, to *anglify*
 French words; that is, to give them an English orthogra-
 phy; to adopt words into the English language.
 AN'GLI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Converting into English.
 AN-GLO-A-MER-I-CAN, *n.* A descendant from English
 ancestors born in America, or the United States.
 AN-GLO-A-MER-I-CAN, *a.* Pertaining to the descendants
 of Englishmen, in America.
 AN'ILE, *a.* Aged, imbecile.
 AN-I-MAL'EU-LIST, *n.* One versed in the knowledge of
 animalcules. *Keith.*
 AN-I-MAL-ISH, *a.* Like an animal. *Cudworth.*
 AN-I-MAL-NESS, *n.* The state of animal existence.
 AN-I-MIST, *n.* One who maintains that the functions of
 plants and animals are dependent upon vitality, instead of
 mere mechanical and chemical powers.
Animo furandi. [L.] In *law*, intent to steal.
 AN'KER-ITE, *n.* Paratomous lime-haloid. *Mohs.*
 AN'KLET, *n.* A little ankle; an ornament for the ankle.
 AN-NECT'ANT, *a.* Connecting; annexing.
 AN'NE-LID, *in n.* [L. *annellus*, a little ring; and Gr.
 AN-NEL-I-DANS, *in n.* ετερος, form.] An animal having rings
 in the skin, which serve for instruments of motion, as
 worms. *Bell.*
 AN-NO MUN'DI [L.] In the year of the world.
 AN-NOTA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing annotations.
 AN'NU-AL, *n.* A small book published yearly, containing
 select compositions and elegant engravings.
 AN'NU-LO'SANS, *n. plur.* A class of articulate animals,
 whose bodies are divided into numerous rings; such as the
 common earth-worm.
 A-NORTH'UTE, *n.* A species of feldspar.
 AN'SWER-LESS, *a.* That has no answer or that cannot
 be answered. *Byron.*
 AN-TAG-O-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Acting in opposition.
 AN-TAR-CHISM, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *αρχη*.] Opposition to
 all government or restraint of individuals by law.
 AN-TAR-CHIST, *n.* One who opposes all social govern-
 ment or control of individuals by law.
 AN-TAR-CHIST'IC, *in a.* Opposed to all human gov-
 AN-TAR-CHIST'IC-AL, *in a.* ernment.
 AN'TE-AL, *a.* Being before or in front. *Fleming.*
Ante bellum. [L.] Before the war.
 AN-TE-CE'DEN-CY, *n.* The act or state of going before.
 AN-TE-CO-LUMB-I-AN, *a.* Before Columbus or his dis-
 covery of America.
 AN-TE-DA-TED, *pp.* Dated before the true time.
 AN-TE-DA-TING, *ppr.* Dating before the true time.
 AN-TE-MU'RAL, *n.* In *old castles*, a barbican or outwork,
 a strong high wall, with turrets in front of the gate. *Hen-*
ry's Brit.
 AN-TEN-NIF-ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing antennae.
 AN-THER-DUST, *n.* The dust or pollen of an anther.
 AN-THO'BI-AN, *n.* [Gr. *ανθος*.] An animal that lives on
 flowers.
 AN-THOPH-YL-LIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to anthophyllite or
 containing it. *Hitchcock.*
 AN-THRA-CIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to anthracite.
 AN-THRA-CO-THER'ID, *n.* [Gr. *ανθραξ*, a coal, and
θηριον, a beast.] An animal somewhat like a hog, whose
 remains are found in coal; now extinct.
 AN-THRO-PO-PATH-IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Subject to human passions.
 AN-THRO-PO-PATH-IC-AL-LY, *adv.* When human pas-
 sions are ascribed to a being.
 AN-THRO-PO-MORPH-TISM, *n.* The doctrines of an-
 throпомorphites.
 AN-THRO-POT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος*, a man, and *τομη*,
 a cutting.] The anatomy or dissection of the human body.
Morin.
 AN-TI-AB-O-LI'TION-IST, *n.* One who opposes abolition.
 AN-TI-CAR-NIV'O-ROUS, *a.* Opposed to feeding on flesh.

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

- AN-TI-CHRISTIAN-IZE, *v. t.* To seduce from Christianity.
- AN-TIC-I-PA-TIVE, *a.* Containing anticipation.
- AN-TI-CLIN'IC, } *a.* In *geology*, an anticline line is a
AN-TI-CLIN'ICAL, } line showing where rock-strata dip
in opposite directions.
- AN-TI-DYS'U-RIC, *a.* Counteracting or curing dysuria.
- AN-TI-EP-I-LEP'TIC, *a.* Opposing epilepsy.
- AN-TI-FED'ER-AL, *a.* Opposing the federal constitution.
- AN-TI-FED'ER-AL-ISM, *n.* Opposition to the ratification of the constitution of the United States.
- AN-TI-FED'ER-AL-IST, *n.* One who, at the formation of the constitution of the United States, opposed its adoption and ratification.
- AN-TI-FLAT'U-LENT, *a.* Opposing flatulence.
- AN-TI-GRAPH, *n.* A copy.
- AN-TI-LITH-O-TRIP'TIST, *n.* One opposing lithotripsy.
- AN-TI-MA'SON, *n.* One opposed to freemasonry.
- AN-TI-MA-SON'IC, *a.* Opposing freemasonry.
- AN-TI-MA'SON-RY, *n.* Opposition to freemasonry.
- AN-TI-MON'ARCH-IST, *n.* An opposer of monarchs.
- AN-TI-MON'IC ACID, *n.* An acid composed of two equivalents of antimony and five of oxygen.
- AN-TI-MO'NOUS ACID, *n.* An acid consisting of two equivalents of antimony and four of oxygen.
- AN-TI-PATH'IC, *a.* [Gr. *avri* and *παθος*.] Having opposite affections. In *medicine*, the same as *allopathic*.
- AN-TI-PHRAS'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to antiphrasis. *Ash*.
AN-TI-PHRAS'TIC-AL, }
AN-TI-PHRAS'TIC-AL-LY, } *adv.* In the manner of antiphrasis.
- AN-TI-PHYS'IC-AL, *a.* Contrary to physics or to nature.
- AN-TI-QUE-LY, *adv.* In an antique manner.
- AN-TI-SLAVE-RY, *n.* Opposition to slavery.
- AN-TI-STRU-MAT'IC, } *a.* [anti and *struma*, a scrofulous
AN-TI-STRU'MOUS, } swelling.] Good against scrofulous disorders. *Johnson*. *Wiseman*.
- AN-TI-SYN-O-DAL'IAN, *n.* One who opposes synodals.
- N. E. Elders.*
- AN-TI-THE-ISM, *n.* Opposition to the belief of a God. *Chalmers*.
- AN-TI-THE-IST, *n.* One who opposes the belief of a God.
- AN-TI-THE-IST'IC-AL, *a.* Opposing the belief of a God.
- AN-TI-THE-IST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By opposing the belief in a God.
- AN-TI-THE'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By antithesis. *Byron*.
- AN-TITRO-PAL, *a.* Opposing tropes.
- AN-TITROP'OUS, *a.* [Gr. *avri*, and *τροπος*, to turn.] In *botany*, inverted, as the embryo of a plant. *Lindley*.
- AN-TI-TYP'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of antitype.
- ANT'LIKE, *a.* Resembling ants.
- AP'A-THIST, *n.* One destitute of feeling.
- AP'PE-RY, *n.* The practice of aping. *Coleridge*.
- A-PHAN-ES-ITE, *n.* Aphanistic copper baryte. *Shepard*.
- A-PHAN-IST'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αφανης*, indistinct.] In *mineralogy*, indistinct.
- APH-THIT'A-LITE, *n.* Prismatic glauber salt. *Shepard*.
- AP'I-A-RIST, *n.* One who keeps an apiary. *Kirby*.
- A-PO-CARP'OUS, *a.* [Gr. *απο*, and *καρπος*, fruit.] In *botany*, denoting that the carpels of a compound pistil, are either entirely or partially distinct. *Lindley*.
- APO-DONS, *n. plur.* A generic term for animals without feet.
- A-PO-THE'O-SIZE, *v. t.* To deify. *Bacon*.
- AP-PALL'ING, *a.* Adapted to depress courage.
- AP-PALL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to appall.
- AP-PEN-DIC'U-LATE, *a.* In *botany*, having a small appendage.
- AP-PER-TAIN-ING, *n.* That which belongs to a thing.
- AP-PLI-CAN-OY, *n.* The state of being applicable.
- AP-POG-GIA-TU'RA, *n.* [It.] A small note in music, between other notes, directing an easy movement.
- AP-PROACH-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being approachable.
- AP-PROACH-LESS, *a.* That can not be approached.
- AP-PROPRI-A-TIVE, *a.* That appropriates. *McCulloch*.
- AP-PROV-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being approvable.
- AP-PROV'ING-LY, *adv.* By approbation.
- AP-PROX-MA-TED, *pp.* Carried or advanced near.
- AP-PROX-MA-TING, *ppr.* Advancing near; causing to approach.
- AP-PULSIVE-LY, *adv.* By appulsion.
- A priori*. [L.] Reasoning which deduces consequences from definitions formed, or principles assumed, or infers effects from causes previously known. *Hodge*.
- AP'TER-YX, *n.* [Gr. *a neg.* and *πτερον*, a wing.] A fowl of New Zealand, which has neither wing nor tail. *Mantell*.
- APT-I-TU'DIN-AL, *a.* Containing aptitude.
- APT-I-TU'DIN-AL-LY, *adv.* In an aptitudinal manner. *Baxter*.
- AQUI-FORM, *a.* In the form of water.
- A-RACH'NI-DA, *n.* [Gr. *αραχνη*, a spider, and *ειδος*, form.] Animals of the spider kind. *Bell*.
- A-RACH'NI-DAN, *n.* An animal of the tribe of spiders.
- A-RACH-NOIDANS, *n. plur.* Animals resembling spiders.
- A-RACH-NOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in arachnology.
- A-RACH-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αραχνης* and *λογος*.] The science or history of spiders.
- AR-BOR-ED, *a.* Furnished with an arbor. *Pollok*.
- ARCH-A-BOM-IN-ATION, *n.* Chief abomination. *Everett*.
- AR-CHA-I-OL'O-GY, *n.* A discourse on antiquity; learning pertaining to antiquity.
- ARCH-AL-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to archaeology.
- ARCH-AL-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an archaeological manner.
- ARCH-AL-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in antiquity, or an ancient learning.
- ARCH-DIO-CESE, *n.* The diocese of an archbishop.
- ARCH'ET, *n.* [It.] A general term denoting musical instruments played with a bow, as the violin, &c. *Fitch*.
- AR-CHIM-E-DE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Archimedes.
- ARCH-STONE, *n.* The stone that binds an arch.
- ARCHWAY-ED, *a.* Having a way by an arch.
- AR-DEB, *n.* A Turkish measure, a little more than eight bushels.
- A-RE'NA, *n.* The middle of a temple or inclosed place.
- AR-E'O-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to an areola. *Lawrence*.
- ARE-O-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. *αραιος*, wide, and *στυλος*, a column.] A manner of arranging intercolumniations. *Elmes*.
- AR'GENT-AN, *n.* An alloy of nickel with copper; German silver.
- AR-GIL'LO-AR-E-NA'CEOUS, *a.* Consisting of clay and sand; as a soil.
- AR-GIL'LO-CAL-CAR'IOUS, *a.* Consisting of clay and calcareous earth.
- AR-GUMENT'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being argumentative.
- A-RIC'INA, *n.* A vegetable alkaloid from a bark, probably Cinchona, first brought from Arica, in Peru.
- AR'IS-TAREH, *n.* A severe critic. *Knights*.
- A-RIS'TATE, *a.* Awned; having a pointed beard-like process; as the glumes of wheat.
- A-RIS-TO-PHAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Aristophanes. *N. A.*
- ARM-CHAIR, *n.* A chair with arms. [Rev.]
- ARM-ED, *a.* In *botany*, having prickles or thorns. A ship is armed in *flute* when she carries fewer guns than she appears to carry, or shows only a part of her guns.
- ARMI-GER, *n.* [L. One that bears arms.] A knight or esquire, a knight's companion.
- ARM'OR-Y, *n.* In the United States, a place or building in which arms are manufactured.
- ARM-SHAP-ED, *a.* Shaped like the arm. *Smith*.
- AR-RIGN-ER, *n.* One who arraigns. *Coleridge*.
- AR-ROBA, *n.* [Arabic.] A Spanish measure of thirty-two Spanish pints. *Sp. Dict.*
- AR-ROW-SHAP-ED, *a.* Shaped like an arrow.
- AR'SEN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing arsenic.
- AR'SEN-OUS ACID, *n.* An acid composed of two equivalents of arsenic, and three of oxygen.
- AR'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] Elevation or rise of voice.
- AR-TE-RI-AL-IZ-A-TION, *n.* The process of making arterial. *Watts*.
- AR-TE-RI-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To communicate, as to venous blood, the qualities of arterial blood. *Prout*.
- AR-TE-RI-AL-IZ-ED, *a.* Made arterial.
- AR-TE-RI-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering arterial.
- AR-TE-RI-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αρτηρια*, artery, and *λογος*, discourse.] A treatise or discourse on the arteries. *Morin*.
- AR-TE'SIAN, *a.* [from Artois in France.] *Artesian wells*, those made by boring into the earth, till water is reached, and, from internal pressure, flows like a fountain.
- AR-TIC-U-LATA, *n. plur.* Animals having no internal skeleton, but jointed coverings, as insects. *Mantell*.
- AR-TIC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* So as to sound every letter.
- AR-TIL'LE-RIST, *n.* A person skilled in gunnery.
- AR-TILL'ER-Y-MAN, *n.* One who serves the artillery.
- AS'BO-LIN, *n.* [Gr. *ασβοληνη*.] An oil-like matter, acrid and bitter, obtained from soot.
- ASH'E-RY, *n.* A place for ashes.
- AS-PAR'A-MID, *n.* A modification of aspartate of ammonia, in which one equivalent of the hydrogen of the ammonia, and one equivalent of the oxygen of the acid, have left the salt and formed water: the remaining compound is asparamid. *Thomson*.
- AS-PARTATE, *n.* Any compound of the aspartic acid with a salifiable base.
- AS-PARTIC ACID, *n.* A crystalline acid from asparagus, composed of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen.
- AS'PER-A-TED, *pp.* Made rough or uneven.
- AS-PERS'O-RY, *a.* Tending to asperse; defamatory.
- AS-PIRANT, *a.* Aspiring.
- AS-PIRA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to breathing; suited to the inhaling of air.
- AS-PIR-ING-LY, *adv.* In an aspiring manner.
- AS-PIR-ING-NESS, *n.* The state of being aspiring.
- AS-SEMBLY, *n.* Primary assembly, a meeting of legal voters in a town or city, who act on public business in person, and by a majority of votes originate the supreme power in a state.

AS-SESS-A-BLY, *adv.* By assessment.
 AS-SESS-ORI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to assessors, or a court of assessors. *Coxe.*
 AS-SEVER-A-TED, *pp.* Affirmed or averred positively.
 AS-SEVER-A-TING, *pp.* Affirming positively.
 AS-SIMIL-A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to assimilate.
 AS-SO-CIA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Associability.
 AS-SOIL-MENT, *n.* Act of associating. *Mors.*
 AS-SUMP-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of assumption
 AS-FOUNDED, *pp.* Astonished to dumbness.
 AS-FOUNDING, *pp.* Astonishing. 2. *a.* Adapted to astonish.
 ASTRAL-LAMP, *n.* A lamp surrounded with a semi-transparent shade.
 ASTREA, *n.* A species of coral.
 ASTROL-A-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *αστρον* and *λαρpesia*.] The worship of the stars. *Cudworth.*
 AS-TUTE-NESS, *n.* Shrewdness; cunning.
 ATE-LENE, *a.* [Gr. *ατελης*, imperfect.] In *mineralogy*, imperfect; wanting regular forms in the genus. *Shepard.*
 ATE-LES-TYTE, *n.* A mineral resembling sphene.
 AT-OM-IZE, *v. t.* To reduce to atoms. *Baxter.*
 AT-OM-OL-O-GY, *n.* The doctrine of atoms. *Knovles.*
 AT-TA-CHE, *n.* *attasha*. [Fr.] One attached to another, as a part of his suit or attendants.
 AT-TACK-A-BLE, *a.* That can be attacked; assailable.
 AT-TA-GHAN, *n.* A Turkish weapon like a sword.
 AT-TAIN-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Attainableness. *Coleridge.*
 AT-TICES, *n. plur.* Plural of *Attie* in buildings.
 AT-TI-TU-DIN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to attitude.
Audita querela. [L.] *In law*, a writ of complaint for redress.
 AU-RA-TED, *a.* [L. *auris*, the ear.] Eared; having ears like the scallop-shell.
 AURE-ATE, *a.* Golden.
 AU-RE-O-LA, *n.* [L. *aurum*, gold.] A circle of rays of light, emblematical of glory.
 AU-RI-CLED, *a.* Having appendages like ears.
 AU-RIFORM, *a.* [L. *auris*, the ear, and *forma*.] Ear-shaped; having the form of the human ear.
 AUS-CUL-TA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to hearing or listening.
Auter droit. [Law Fr.] Another's right.
Auterfoits, a word composed of the French *autre*, another, and *foits*, fois, time. It signifies formerly; as *auterfoits acquit*, *auterfoits attain*, *auterfoits convicted*, formerly acquitted, attained, or convicted, which being specially pleaded, is a bar to a second prosecution for the same offence. *Blackstone.*
 AU-THO-RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an author. *Ed. Rev.*
 AU-TO-BIO-GRAPHIC-AL, *a.* Containing autobiography.
 AU-TO-BIO-GRAPHIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of autobiography.
 AU-TOCH-THONIC, *a.* Indigenous.
 AU-TOC-RAS-Y, *n.* Sole right of self-government in a state. *Barlow.*
 AU-TOG-E-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. *αυτος* and *γεννωω*.] Generating itself.
 AU-TO-NOM-A-SY, *n.* [Gr. *αυτος*, and *νομια*, a name.] In *rhetoric*, a word of common or general signification, used for the name of a particular thing; as, the man has gone to the city, instead of New York.
 AU-TO-NOM-I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to autonomy.
 AU-TOPTIC-AL. See *AUTOPTICAL*.
 A-VAIL-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Availableness.
 AV-A-TAR, *n.* The incarnation of the Deity, in the *Hindoo mythology*.
 AVERTED, *pp.* Turned from or away.
 A-WAK-EN-ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to awaken.
 A-WFUL-EYED, *a.* Having eyes that excite awe.
 A-WL-SHAP-ED, *a.* Having the shape of an awl.
 AXI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an axis. *Proust.*
 AXI-O-MAT-IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By the use of axioms.
 AXIS, *n. plur.* *Axes*. 1. In *conic sections*, a right line dividing the section into two equal parts, and cutting all its ordinates at right angles. 2. In *mechanics*, the axis of a balance is that line about which it turns. The axis of oscillation is a right line parallel to the horizon passing through the center, about which a pendulum vibrates. The axis in *peristachio* is a wheel concentric with the base of a cylinder, and movable with it about its axis. 3. In *optics*, a particular ray of light from any object falling perpendicularly on the eye. 4. In *architecture*, spiral axis is the axis of a twisted column spirally drawn. Axis of the *Ionic capital* is a line passing perpendicularly through the middle of the eye of the volute. The axis of a vessel is an imaginary line passing through the middle of it, perpendicular to its base. 5. In *botany*, axis is a taper column in the center of some flowers or catkins, about which the other parts are disposed. The stem or main body of a plant, with its root. *Lindley*. 6. In *anatomy*, axis is the name of the second vertebra of the neck; it has a tooth which enters into the first vertebra, and this tooth is by some called the axis. *Encyc.*
 AX-OT-O-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *αξων*, axis, and *τεμνω*, to cleave.] In *mineralogy*, having a cleavage with a single face, perpendicular to the axis. *Shepard.*

AX-STONE, *n.* A mineral of a greenish gray color, found chiefly in New-Zealand and the South Sea isles, where it is used for axes and other instruments. *Ure. Cleaveland.*
 AZ-I-MUTH-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the azimuth.
 AZ-OT-IZE, *v. t.* To imbue with nitrogen; to deprive of life.
 AZ-URE-TINT-ED, *a.* Having a tint of azure color.

B.

BABY-ISH, *a.* Like a baby; childish.
 BAC-CHA-NAL-LAN-LY, *adv.* In the manner of bachanals.
 BACK-SLID-ING-NESS, *n.* The state of backsliding.
 BAPFLING-LY, *adv.* In a baffling manner.
 BAPFLING-NESS, *n.* Quality of baffling.
 BALD-HEAD, *n.* A man bald on the head. 2 Kings ii. 23.
 BALE-FIRE, *n.* A signal fire; an alarm fire. *Scott.*
 BALE-FUL-NESS, *n.* Destructiveness.
 BALKING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to balk or frustrate.
 BAL-LISTA, *n.* [L.] A machine used by the ancients in war, for throwing darts, stones, &c.
 BAL-LOON-IST, *n.* One who makes or ascends in a balloon.
 BAL-LOONRY, *n.* The art or practice of ascending in a balloon. *Quart. Rev.*
 BALM-I-LY, *adv.* In a balmy manner. *Coleridge.*
 BAL-O-TADE, *n.* In the *menage*, a leap of a horse upon a straight line, so that when his fore feet are in the air, he shows nothing but the shoes of his hind feet, without jerking out. *Furrier's Dict. Encyc.*
 BAL-SAM-IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a balsamic manner.
 BAL-SAM-I-FER-OUS, *a.* Producing balsam.
 BAN-GLE, *n.* An ornament worn upon the arms and ankles in India and Africa.
 BAN-NER-ET, *n.* The highest officer in some of the Swiss republics.
 BAP-TIST-I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a baptistical manner.
 BAP-TIZ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be baptized. *N. E. Elders.*
 BAR-BAD-I-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of Barbadoes.
 BAR-CO-RELLE, *n.* A popular song or melody sung by Venetian gondoliers.
 BAR-ET, *n.* A cardinal's cap.
 BAR-O-NET-CY, *n.* The condition or rank of a baronet.
 BA-ROUCHE, *n.* *baroosh*. A four wheel carriage, with a falling top, with seats as in a coach.
 BAR-RA-COON, *n.* In *Africa*, a fort.
 BAR-Y-TUM, *n.* A metal, the basis of baryta.
 BASE, *n.* In *botany*, the base of the fruit is the part where it is united with the peduncle. *Lindley.*
 BASE-HEART-ED, *a.* Vile in heart.
 BASE-MENT, *n.* In *modern architecture*, a story below the level of the street.
 BASE-MIND-ED-LY, *adv.* With a base mind.
 BASE-SOUL-ED, *a.* Vile in soul.
 BASE-SPIR-IT-ED, *a.* Low in courage; mean; cowardly.
 BA-SIC, *a.* Relating to a base; performing the office of a base in a salt.
 BA-SI-FI-ER, *n.* That which converts into a salifiable base.
 BA-SI-FY, *v. t.* To convert into a salifiable base.
 BA-SI-FY-ING, *pp.* Converting into a salifiable base.
 BA-SI-GYN-I-UM, *n.* The pedicel on which the ovary of certain flowers is situated.
 BA-SIN-SHAP-ED, *a.* Having the form of a basin.
 BA-SIST, *n.* A singer of base.
 BAS-SETTO, *n.* A tenor or small base-violo.
 BAT, *n.* A mass of cotton prepared for filling quilts or comfortables.
 BAT-HAUNT-ED, *a.* Haunted with bats. *Wordsworth.*
 BAT-RA-CHI-A, *n. plur.* [See *BATRACHIAN*.] Animals of the frog kind. *Cuvier. Bell.*
 BAT-RA-CHOID, *a.* Having the form of a frog.
 BAT-RA-CHOPH-A-GOUS, *a.* Feeding on frogs. *Qu. Rev.*
 BATS-MAN, *n.* In *cricket*, the man who has the bat.
 BATTEN-ED, *pp.* Formed with battens. 2. Become fat.
 BATTING, *n.* Cotton or wool in masses prepared for quilts.
 BATTLE-MENT-ED, *a.* Having battlements.
 BAT-TUR-TA, *n.* [It.] The measuring of time by beating.
 BAY-BER-RY, *n.* The fruit of the bay-tree or *Laurus nobilis*. Sometimes incorrectly applied to the *Myrica cerifera*.
 BAY-OU, *n.* [Fr. *bayou*, a gulf.] In *Louisiana*, the outlet of a lake; a channel for water.
 BEA-CON-ED, *a.* Having a beacon.
 BEAR, *v. t.* To have weight on the neck by the yoke.
 BEAR-A-BLE, *a.* That can be borne; tolerable. *Ed. Rev.*
 BEAR-A-BLY, *adv.* In a bearable manner. *Westm. Rev.*
 BEAU-ES-FRIT, *a. bo-espre*. [Fr.] A wit.
 BEAU-I-DE-AL, *n. bo-ideal*. [Fr.] a model of excellence in the mind or fancy.
 BEAU-TI-FI-ED, *pp. beautified*. Adorned, made beautiful.
 BEAU-TI-FY-ING, *pp. beautifying*. Adorning, embellishing.
 BE-CLOUD-ED, *pp.* Clouded; darkened.

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

- BE-CLOUD'ING, *ppr.* Overspreading with clouds; obscuring.
- BEP'A-GAT, *n.* The name of the sacred books of the Boodhists in Burmah. *Malcom.*
- BE-DARK-EN-ED, *pp.* Darkened; obscured.
- BE-DAZZ'LING-LY, *adv.* So as to bedazzle.
- BE-EL'ZE-BUB, *n.* A prince of devils. [The word signifies the deity of flies.]
- BE-FALL'EN, *pp.* Fallen on.
- BE-FALL'ING, *n.* That which befalls; an event.
- BE-FLAT'TER-ED, *a.* Flattered.
- BE-FOG'GED, *a.* Involved in a fog. *Irving.*
- BE-FORE-CI-TED, *a.* Cited in a preceding part.
- BE-FORE-MEN-TION-ED, *a.* Mentioned before.
- BE-FURRED, *a.* Covered with fur.
- BE-GRUDG'ED, *pp.* Having excited envy.
- BE-GRUDG'ING, *ppr.* Envyng the possession of.
- BE-GUILE-MENT, *n.* Act of beguiling or deceiving.
- BE-GUIL-ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to deceive.
- BE'GUM or BE'GAUM, *n.* In the East Indies, a princess or lady of high rank. *Malcom.*
- BE-JES'U-IT, *v. t.* To initiate in Jesuitism. *Milton.*
- BE-LECTUR-ED, *a.* L lectured.
- BEL'EM-NITE, *n.* A generic name for the remains of extinct fossil bodies of the class Cephalopodes. *Haldiman.*
- BELL'IED, *pp.* Swelled or prominent, like the belly.
- BELL'LESS, *a.* Having no bell. *Scott.*
- BELL'ID, *a.* Wearing a belt.
- BE-MOISTEN-ED, *v. t.* To moisten; to wet.
- BEN'E-DICT, *n.* A married man.
- BEN'E-FIT, *n.* A play, the proceeds of which are for a particular person.
- Beneplacito.* In music, at pleasure.
- BE-NUMB-MENT, *n.* Act of numbing. *Kirby.*
- BE-PLAIT-ED, *a.* Plaited. *Mrs. Butler.*
- BE-PUCKER-ED, *a.* Puckered.
- BE-PUFFED, *a.* Puffed.
- BERRY-FORMED, *a.* Formed like a berry. *Smith.*
- BERTH, *n.* An office or place for employment.
- BERTH, *v.* To berth, in seamen's language, is to allot to each man a place for his hammoc.
- BE-SECH-ING-LY, *adv.* In a beseeching manner.
- BE-SEEM-ING-LY, *adv.* In a beseeching manner.
- BE-SEEM-ING-NESS, *n.* Quality of being beseeching.
- BE-SHROUDED, *a.* Shrouded.
- BE-SIEGE-MENT, *n.* Act of besieging; state of being besieged.
- BE-SIEG-ING-LY, *adv.* In a besieging manner.
- BE-SLAVER, *v. t.* To defile with slaver.
- BE-SLAVER-ED, *pp.* Defiled with slaver. *Heber.*
- BE-SLAVER-ING, *ppr.* Defiling with slaver.
- BE-SLOBBER-ING, *ppr.* Beslubbering. *Ed. Rev.*
- BE'SOM-ER, *n.* One who uses a besom.
- BE-SOTT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a besotting manner.
- BE-SPREADING, *ppr.* Spreading over.
- BE-SPRINK'LING, *n.* Sprinklings.
- BE-TRAY-MENT, *n.* Act of betraying; breach of trust.
- BEST-AR-RANG-ED, *a.* Arranged in the best manner.
- BEST-CON-CERT-ED, *a.* Concerted in the best manner.
- BEST-GOV-ERN-ED, *a.* Governed in the best manner.
- BEST-SPOK-EN, *a.* Spoken in the best manner.
- BEST-TRAIN-ED, *a.* Trained in the best manner.
- BEST-WRITTEN, *a.* Written in the best manner.
- BE-THRALL'ED, *pp.* Enslaved.
- BE-THRALL'ING, *ppr.* Reducing to slavery.
- BE-TOSS-ED, *a.* Tossed; violently agitated.
- BE-TRAY-AL, *n.* Betrayment. [A bad word.]
- BET'TED, *pp.* Laid as a wager.
- BET'TER-MENT, *n.* A making better. *Montague.*
- BE-TUTOR-ED, *a.* Tutored; instructed. *Coleridge.*
- BEVEL-ED-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel with a beveled edge, in which the cogs are inserted.
- BE-WAIL-ING-LY, *adv.* In a mournful manner.
- BE-WAIL-MENT, *n.* The act of bewailing.
- BE-WIL'DER-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being bewildered.
- BE-WIL'DER-ING-LY, *adv.* So as to bewilder.
- BE-WIL'DER-MENT, *n.* State of being bewildered.
- BE-WITCHING-NESS, *n.* Quality of bewitching.
- BE-WRAY-ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to bewray.
- BE-WRAY-MENT, *n.* Act of bewraying.
- BIB-LI-O-A-T'RY, *n.* [Gr. βιβλιος and ληρεια.] Worship or homage paid to books. *Southey.*
- BIB-LI-O-MA-NI'AC-A, *a.* Pertaining to a passion for books. *Quart. Rev.*
- BIB-LI-O-PEG'IC, *a.* Relating to the binding of books.
- BI-CEPH'A-LOUS, *a.* [L. bis, and Gr. κεφαλη, head.] Having two heads.
- BI-CRU'RAL, *a.* Having two legs.
- BI-CUSPID, *n.* [L. bis, and cuspis, a point.] Having two points.
- BI-DENTATE, *a.* In botany, two-toothed; having two teeth.
- BI-FOLI-ATE, *a.* In botany, having two leaves.
- BI-FRONT-ED, *a.* Having two fronts.
- BI-GLANDU-LAR, *a.* Having two glands, as a plant.
- BI-JOU, *n.* [Fr.] A trinket, or a little box; a jewel.
- BI-JOU-TRY, *n.* The making or dealing in jewelry; jewelry.
- BI-MENS'AL, *a.* Occurring once in two months.
- BI-MUS'CU-LAR, *a.* [bis and muscular.] Having two attaching muscles and two muscular impressions. *Kirby.*
- BIND-ING-LY, *adv.* So as to bind.
- BIND-ING-NESS, *n.* State of having force to bind.
- BIN-OC'U-LATE, *a.* Having two eyes.
- BI-O-GRAPHIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a biography.
- BI-OL-O-GY, *n.* [Gr. βιος and λογος.] The science of life; a term introduced in place of physiology. *Lawrence.*
- BI-PIN'NATE, the more usual spelling of *Bipennate.*
- BI-PO'LAR, *a.* Doubly polar. *Coleridge.*
- BIRD-OR-GAN, *n.* A small barrel organ, used in teaching birds to sing.
- BIRDS-EYE-MAP'LE, *n.* Curled maple, a species of wood much used in cabinet work.
- BIRTH'LESS, *a.* Destitute of birth.
- BIS, in music, denotes repetition of a passage.
- BI-SE'TOSE or BI-SETUOS, *a.* [L. setosus.] Having two bristles.
- BISH'OP, *n.* A part of a lady's dress.
- BISH'OP-DOM, *n.* Jurisdiction of a bishop.
- BISH'OP-ED, *pp.* Confirmed.
- BISH'OP-ING, *ppr.* Confirming.
- BISH'OP-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a bishop. *Hooker.*
- BIS'MUTH-INE, *n.* A rare mineral, composed of bismuth and sulphur.
- BIS'MUTH-O-CHEM, *n.* Bismuthic lusine ore.
- BI-STIP'U-LED, *a.* Having two stipules.
- BI-SUL'CATE, *a.* Two furrowed.
- BITING, *n.* Act of biting.
- BIT-TED, *pp.* Having the bit put in the mouth.
- BITTING, *ppr.* Putting the bits in the mouth.
- BI-TU-MI-NI-ZA'TION, *n.* The process of forming bitumen. *Mantell.*
- BI-TU-MI-NI-ZING, *ppr.* Forming bitumen.
- BI-ZAR'RE, *a.* [Fr.] Odd, fanciful.
- BLACK'-BOARD, *n.* A board used in schools for writing or drawing lines on for instruction.
- BLACK'EN-ED, *pp.* Made black.
- BLACK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making black; darkening.
- BLACK'GUARD-ISM, *n.* The state or conduct of a black-guard.
- BLACK'-HEART-ED, *a.* Having a black or malignant heart.
- BLACK'-LEGS, *a.* A notorious gambler. [heart.]
- BLACK'-SIL-VER, *n.* A mineral.
- BLACK'-SNAKE, *n.* A serpent of a black color; two species are found in America. They are of the genus Coluber.
- BLACK'STRAP, *n.* A coarse liquor drank by the vulgar.
- BLACK'-TRESS'ED, *a.* Having black tresses.
- BLAD-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a blade.
- BLAKE, *a.* Yellow. *N. of Eng.*
- BLAME-FUL-LY, *adv.* In a blameful manner.
- BLAME-FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being blameful.
- BLAND'NESS, *n.* State of being bland. *Chalmers.*
- BLANK'NESS, *n.* State of being blank.
- BLAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Blustering.
- BLAT'TER-ING, *n.* Senseless blustering.
- BLEAR-ED, *pp.* Dimmed by a watery humor.
- BLEAR-ING, *ppr.* Dimming with a humor.
- BLENCHED, *pp.* Checked, rendered ineffectual.
- BLENCHING, *ppr.* Checked; deadened. *Blackstones.*
- BRIGHT-ED, *pp.* Blasted.
- BRIGHT-ING, *ppr.* Blasting.
- BRIGHT-ING-LY, *adv.* By blasting.
- BLISS-PRO-DUC'ING, *a.* Producing bliss.
- BLISTER-Y, *a.* Full of blisters.
- BLOND'-LACE, *n.* Lace made of silk.
- BLOODY-COL-OR-ED, *a.* Having the color of blood.
- BLOODY-DRENCH-ED, *a.* Drenched in blood.
- BLOODY-DRUNK, *a.* Drunk with blood. *More.*
- BLOODY-DY-ED, *a.* Dyed with blood.
- BLOODY-LESS-LY, *adv.* Without bloodshed.
- BLOODY-MARK-ED, *a.* Marked with blood.
- BLOODY-SHA-KEN, *a.* Having the blood in commotion.
- BLOODY-SPILL-ING, *a.* Shedding blood.
- BLOODY-SPIT-TER, *n.* One who spits blood.
- BLOODYSTONE, *n.* In *gen sculpture*, a species of heliotrope dotted with spots of Jasper. *Elmes.*
- BLOODY-SWELL-ED, *a.* Swelled with blood.
- BLOODY-THIRST-INESS, *n.* Thirst for shedding blood.
- BLOODY-WON, *a.* Won by shedding blood. *Scott.*
- BLOODY-WORTH-Y, *a.* Worthy of blood.
- BLOODY-ING, *ppr.* Staining with blood.
- BLOOMING-NESS, *n.* State of being blooming.
- BLOSSOM-ED, *pret.* of *Blossom.*
- BLOW'ING-LY, *adv.* By blotting.
- BLOWZE, *n.* A cap.
- BLUE-PE-TER, *n.* The signal for sailing.
- BLUE-Y, *a.* Somewhat blue.
- BLUFF-Y, *a.* Abounding in bluffs or bold points of coast.
- BLUISH-LY, *adv.* In a bluish manner.

BLUNDER-ED, *pp.* Done or spoken with gross mistake.
 BLURTED, *pp.* Thrown out hastily.
 BLURTING, *pp.* Throwing out or uttered hastily.
 BLUSHFUL-LY, *adv.* In a blushing manner.
 BLUSHING-LY, *adv.* In a blushing manner.
 BLUSTERING-LY, *adv.* In a blustering manner.
 BO-AN-ER-GES, *n.* Sons of thunder. *Math. iii.*
 BOARD-RULE, *n.* A figured scale for finding the number of square feet in a board, with *at* calculation. *Haldiman.*
 BOAST-FUL-LY, *adv.* In a boastful manner.
 BOAST-FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being boastful.
 BOAT-ED, *pp.* Transported in a boat.
 BOBE-RO, *n.* [Span.] A kind of dance, or play.
 BOB-O-LINK, *n.* The popular name of the reed-bird.
 BOCKING, *n.* A particular sort of cloth, like haize.
 BOLD-SPIR-IT-ED, *a.* Having bold spirit or courage.
 BO-LO'GN-A-SAU-SAGE, *n.* A large sausage made of bacon, veal, and pork-suet, chopped fine, and inclosed in a skin.
 BOL-TON-ITE, *n.* A mineral of a granular composition, found in Bolton, Massachusetts.
 BOLT-UP-RIGHT, *a.* Perfectly upright. *Good.*
 BOM-BA-ZETTE, *n.* A sort of woolen cloth.
 BOMBITE, *n.* A mineral found in Bombay.
 BONA-PART-ISM, *n.* The policy or manners of Bonaparte. *Lamartine.*
 BO'NI-FORM, *a.* Of a good shape.
 BON-ING, *pp.* Depriving of bones.
 BONNET-ED, *a.* Wearing a bonnet.
 BON-TON, *n.* [Fr.] Fashion.
 BON-VI-VANT, *n.* [Fr.] A jovial companion.
 BOOBY-HUT, *n.* A kind of covered sleigh.
 BOODH, *n.* In *Eastern Asia*, a general name for divinity.
 BOODHISM, *n.* The religion of the people of Burmah, Siam, and several other countries, propagated by Guadama.
 BOODHIST, *n.* A follower of Guadama.
 BOOK-MAD-NESS, *n.* A rage for possessing books; bibliomany.
 BOOK-MIND-ED-NESS, *n.* Love of books.
 BOOME-RANG, *n.* A wooden weapon used by the natives of Australia. [See *KYLEE.*]
 BOOK-MUS-LIN, *n.* A particular kind of muslin.
 BOOKSTONE, *n.* [See *LIBULITE.*]
 BOON, *n.* The refuse or useless vegetable matter from dressed flax. *Library of Ent. Knowledge.*
 BOOT-JACK, *n.* A machine for drawing off boots.
 BOR-ING, *n.* A place made by boring.
 BOSOM-ING, *pp.* Putting in the bosom. 2. Embracing, as a fond mother her child.
 BOSWELL-ISM, *n.* A peculiarity of Boswell.
 BOTCH'ING, *pp.* Patching or mending clumsily.
 BOU-DOIR, *bo'doar, n.* [Fr.] A small private room for curiosities, &c. 2. A lady's private room.
 BOVID, *a.* [L. *bos.*] Relating to that tribe of ruminant mammals, of which the genus *Bos* is the type.
 BOWIE-KNIFE, *n.* A long knife, or short sword, used by hunters and others in the western States.
 BOW-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a bow.
 BOW-STRING-ED, *a.* Furnished with bow strings.
 BOX-COAT, *n.* An overcoat used first by coachmen.
 BOX-LOB-BY, *n.* In a theater, the lobby leading to the boxes.
 BRACHIO-PODE, *n.* [Gr. *βραχιον*, the arm, and *ποδα*, feet.] An animal which moves by means of processes like arms, as the lingua and teretibrata. *Mantell.*
 BRACHY-TYPOUS, *a.* [Gr. *βραχυς*, short, and *τυπος*, form.] In *mineralogy*, of a short form. *Mohs.*
 BRA'ING, *n.* Act of bracing, or state of being braced.
 BRA'ING, *pp.* Furnishing with braces; making tight or firm.
 BRA'ING, *a.* Having the quality of giving strength or tone.
 BRAID-ED, *pp.* Woven together.
 BRAID-ING, *pp.* Weaving or interlacing.
 BRAIN-THROB, *n.* The throbbing of the brain.
 BRAKE, *n.* A something that is or may be used to stop the motion of a body.
 BRAKE-MAN, *n.* The man whose business is to stop cars on rail-ways.
 BRAN'CHI-O-PODE, *n.* [Gr. *βραγχια*, gills, and *πους*, *ποδος*, foot.] A small animal having gill-bearing legs. *Kirby.*
 BRANCH'-REME, *n.* [Gr. *βραγχια*, and *L. remus.*] An animal that has legs terminating in a bundle of selfiform branches, connected with its respiration. *Kirby.*
 BRAND-IR-ON, *n.* A trivet to set a pot on.
 BRANDING-IR-ON, *n.* A trivet to set a pot on.
 BRAS'SET, *n.* A casque or head-piece of armor.
 BRAYLE, *n.* [See *BRAIL.*]
 BREACH-FUL, *a.* Full of breaches.
 BREACH-Y, *a.* Apt to break fences; unruly.
 BREAD-STUFF, *n.* Bread corn, meal or flour. *U. States.*
 BREADST'PIN, *n.* A pin worn for fastening, or for ornament before the breast.
 BREATH-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being breathable.
 BREECH, *n. brick.* The large thick end of a cannon or other fire-arm.

BREECH, *v. t.* To fasten with breeching.
 BRE-PHOT'-RO-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *βρεφος*, an infant, and *ρηφος*, to feed.] The nurture of orphans.
 BRE-VIL'O-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *brevis* and *loquor.*] A brief and peremptory mode of speaking.
 BREV'I-PEN, *n.* One of an order of gallatory birds, having short wings, as the ostrich.
 BRIBE-LESS, *a.* That can not be bribed; that is not bribed.
 BRIBE-PAN'DER, *n.* [bribe and pander.] One who procures bribes. *Burke.*
 BRID-ED, *a.* Made a bride.
 BRIFER-ED, *a.* Set with briars.
 BRIG-AD-ED, *pp.* Formed into a brigade.
 BRIG-AD-ING, *pp.* Forming into a brigade.
 BRIDGE-LESS, *a.* Having no bridge.
 BRIEF-LESS, *a.* Having no brief.
 BRIGHT-EN-ED, *pp.* Made bright or more bright.
 BRIGHT-EN-ING, *pp.* Making bright or brighter.
 BRIG-TU-ED, *a.* Having a bright color.
 BRIG-U-ING, *pp.* Canvassing; soliciting. *Swift.*
 BRISK'-LOOK-ING, *a.* Having a lively look.
 BRISTLE-ARM-ED, *a.* Armed with bristles. *Kirby.*
 BRISTLE-BEAR-ING, *n.* Having bristles. *Kirby.*
 BRITAN'IA, *n.* A composition of lead and some other metal, as antimony or bismuth.
 BRÖACH-ING, *pp.* Piercing with a spit; tapping; first divulsing.
 BROAD'-BOT-TOM-ED, *a.* Having a wide bottom.
 BROAD'-CHEST-ED, *a.* Having a broad chest or thorax.
 BROAD'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a broad head. *Scott.*
 BROAD'-MOUTH-ED, *a.* Having a wide mouth. *Irving.*
 BROAD'-SPREAD, *a.* Wide-spread.
 BRO'GANS, *n.* Stout coarse shoes. See *BROGUE.*
 BRO'MINE, *n.* [Gr. *βρομιος*, fetid.] An elementary acidifying and basifying substance, found in sea-water and marine productions. It is a deep-red fluid, very offensive. *Prout.*
 BRON-CHOPH'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. *βρογχος*, and *φωνη*, voice.] In *medicine*, a loud, clear, thrilling sound, seeming as if close to the ear of the hearer, or as if the patient spoke through his ribs. *Hall.*
 BRON-CHUS, *n.* [Gr.] The wind-pipe.
 BROOK'LET, *n.* A small brook.
 BROTH'ER-LI-NESS, *n.* State of being brotherly.
 BROW-ED, *a.* Formed into a border.
 BRU'IN, *n.* A bear. *Pope's Dunciad.*
 BRUIT-ED, *pp.* Reported.
 BRUIT-ING, *pp.* Reporting.
 Brutum fulmen. [L.] A loud but harmless threatening.
 BUB'BLING, *pp.* Rising in bubbles; running with a gurgling noise; cheating.
 BU'CIN-UM, *n.* The trumpet-shell.
 BU-CEL'LA, *n.* [L.] A little morsel or mouthful.
 BUCKET-FULL, *n.* As much as a bucket will hold.
 BUCK'EYE, *n.* A tree in the western States. Hence the name given to an inhabitant of Ohio.
 BUCK'LED, *pp.* Fastened with a buckle.
 BUCK'LER-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a head like a buckler.
 BUCKLING, *n.* A fastening by a buckle.
 BUCKLING, *pp.* Fastening with a buckle.
 BUD'DHA. See *BOODH.*
 BUD'DING-NESS, *n.* State of budding.
 BUFFA-LO-ROBE, *n.* The skin of the bison of North America, incorrectly called buffalo, prepared with the
 BUG'GY, *n.* A small carriage without a top. [hair on
 BUL'LA, *n.* The shell of a mollusc. 2. A blob, or a large piece of cuticle raised by the extravasation of a transparent watery fluid.
 Bulls and bears, a cant term among stock-brokers for buyers and sellers of stocks on speculation.
 BULL'S-EYE, *n.* In *architecture*, a small circular or elliptical window.
 BULL'T-ED, *pp.* Insulted.
 BULLY-ING, *pp.* Insulting with threats.
 BUNG'A-LOW, *n.* In Bengal, a country house, erected by Europeans, and made of wood, bamboo and thatch.
 BUNG-DRAW-ER, *n.* A wooden mallet, of a peculiar form, for taking the bung out of a cask. [Local.]
 BUN'ION, *n.* A corn on a toe.
 BUOY'ANT-LY, *adv.* In a buoyant manner. *Coleridge.*
 BUOY'ING, *pp.* Kept afloat on water; supported.
 BUOY'ING, *pp.* Keeping afloat; sustaining.
 BU-PRESTH-DANS, *n. plur.* A tribe of coleopterous insects, of brilliant metallic colors. *Kirby.*
 BURDEN-SOME-LY, *adv.* In a burdensome manner.
 BUR'GOUT, *n.* A kind of thick gruel used by seamen.
 BUR-LED, *pp. ber'ried.* Deposited in the earth, or in a grave.
 BURK, *v. t.* [from the name of the Irishman who first committed the crime, in 1829.] To murder a person with the intention of selling the body for dissection.
 BURK'ED, *pp.* Murdered, as above. [Modern.]
 BURK'ING, *pp.* Murdering, as above.
 BURKISM, *n.* The practice of killing persons for the purpose of obtaining bodies for dissection. *West. Rev.*

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

BURR-MILL-STONE. See **BURR-STONE.**
BU'SINESS-LIKE, a. Being in the true manner of business.
BUSKED, a. Wearing a busk. *Pollok.*
BUS-Y-ING, ppr. bi:zying. Constantly employing.
BU-SY-MIND-ED, a. Having an active mind.
BUTCHER-ED, pp. Killed; slaughtered.
BUTCHER-ING, ppr. Slaughtering.
BUTCHER-ROW, n. A row of shambles. *Whitlock.*
BUTTED, pp. Struck with the head.
BUTTING, ppr. Striking with the head.
BUTTON-BUSH, n. The popular name of *Cephalanthus occidentale.*
BUTTON-ING, ppr. Fastening with a button.
BUX-NA, n. An alkaloid obtained from the bark of *Bux-buxine*, \dagger us *sempercivens*, or common *Box.*
BUZZING-LY, adv. With a low hissing sound.
BY-BLOW, n. A side or incidental blow.
BY-BU'SINESS, n. Business aside of the common mode.
BYE, n. [Sax.] A dwelling. *Gibson.* 2. In play or games, a station, or place of an individual player.
BY-PASS-SAGE, n. A passage by the way; or a byway.
BY'SSIN, n. The thread or fibers by which the genera *BY'SSUS*, \dagger *Pinna*, *Byssosoma* and other animals attach themselves to extraneous bodies.
BY'SSUS, n. *L. byssus*; *Gr. βύσσις*, fine linen or cotton.] Fine linen, silk, &c.
BY'SSUS, n. Beard in shells, as in *Mytilus* and *Pinna.*
BY-STROKE, n. An incidental orsly stroke.

C

CAB, n. A covered carriage with two wheels.
CAB-BAG-ED, pp. Purloined, as cloth by him who cuts out a garment.
CAB-BAG-ING, ppr. Purloining, as pieces of cloth.
CABING, ppr. Inclosing in a cabin.
CABLE, n. Cables, in *architecture*, wreathed circular moldings, resembling a rope.
CA-CHIE, n. [Fr.] A hole in the ground for hiding and preserving provisions which it is inconvenient to carry; used by settlers in the West.
CACH-ET, n. [Fr. from *cachier*, to conceal, pron. *cashé*.] A seal. *Lettre de cachet*, a private letter of state.
CA-COLO-GY, n. [*Gr. κακος* and *λογος*.] Bad speaking.
CA-CO-PHON-IC, n. [*Gr. κακος* and *φωνη*.] Sounding harshly.
CAC-O-TECH-NY, n. [*Gr. κακος* and *τεχνη*.] A corrupt art.
CAC-O-TRO-PHY, n. [*Gr. κακος* and *τροφη*.] Bad food for nutrition.
CA-CU'MIN-ATE, v. t. To make sharp or pointed.
CA-DAY'ER-OUS-LY, adv. In a cadaverous form.
CA-DAY'ER-OUS-NESS, n. The quality of being cadaverous.
CA-DU'CE-AN, a. Belonging to Mercury's wand.
CAFE-NET, n. [Fr. *café*.] In Turkey, a hotel or house of rest for travelers.
CA'GED, pp. Confined in a cage.
CA'GING, ppr. Confining in a cage.
CA-LAN'DO, n. [*It. calare*, to decrease.] In music, directs to a diminution of time and sound, till the sound is nearly lost.
CAL'A-THUS, n. [*L.* and *Gr.*] In *architecture*, a sort of basket in which females kept their work; also, a sort of cup used in sacrifices. *Elmes.*
CAL-CA'R-I-O-AR-GIL-LA'CEOUS, a. Consisting of calcarious and argillaceous earth.
CAL-CA'R-I-O-SIL-I'CIUS, a. Consisting of calcarious and silicious earth.
CAL-CA'R-I-OUS-NESS, n. Quality of being calcarious.
CAL'CIN-ED, pp. Reduced to a friable state by heat.
CAL'CIN-ING, ppr. Rendering friable by heat.
CAL'EN-DAR, n. In *Congress*, a list of bills prepared for the action of that body.
CAL'EN-DER-ED, pp. Made smooth.
CAL'EN-DER-ING, ppr. Making smooth or glossy by being pressed between rollers.
CA-LES'CENTE, n. [*L. calesco*.] Growing warmth; growing heat.
CA-LIG'RA-PHIST, n. An elegant penman.
CA-LIG'RA-NOUS-LY, adv. Obscurely.
CAL'LI'S-THEN-IC, a. Pertaining to callisthenics.
CAL'LI'S-THEN-ICS, n. [*Gr. καλος*, beautiful, and *σθνος*, strength.] Exercises designed to promote grace of movement and strength of body.
CALM-BROW-ED, a. Wearing the look of calmness.
CA-LOG'RA-PHY, n. [*Gr. καλος* and *γραφη*.] Elegant penmanship. *Ed. Rev.*
CA-LUM'BA, n. [from *Kalumb*, its native name in Mozambique.] A plant growing in Mozambique; the root, a bitter tonic, is much used in medicine.
CAL'VA-RY, n. In *architecture*, a chapel, erected by Ro-

manists, on a hill, in which are represented the mysteries of Christ's death. *Elmes.*
CAL'VIN-IZE, v. t. To convert to Calvinism.
CAL'VI-TY, n. Baldness.
CA-LYP'TRI-FORM, a. Having the form of a calyptra.
CA'LYX, n. plur. *Calyses*. An envelop consisting of one whorl of leaves. *Lindley.*
CAMB', or CAMBTUM, n. In *botany*, a viscid secretion, which, in the spring, separates the albumen of a plant from the liber, or inner bark. *Lindley.*
CAM-BOOSE', n. [*D. kambuis*.] A ship's cook-room or kitchen.
CAMBREL, n. A crooked piece of wood, or iron, to hang meat on. [See *GAMBREL*.]
CAM'E-RA LU'CI-DA, n. An optical instrument, which by means of a stile, lenses, &c., gives the outlines of external objects on paper or canvas, so that an artist can sketch the subject. *Elmes.* 2. A gem cut in relief; fine carving on precious stones and shells.
CAM'E-R-A-TING, ppr. Arching.
CAMPAG-NOL, n. A species of short tailed rat. *Kirby.*
CAM'PA-NILE, n. In *architecture*, a clock or bell tower. *Elmes.*
CAMP'-BOY, n. A boy that serves in a camp. *Dwight.*
CAMP'HEN, n. [A contraction of *camphoen*, from *καμφορην* or *καμφορη*, and *γεννω*, to produce.] A name for pure oil of turpentine, in order to disguise the nature of the substance, when sold for burning in lamps.
CAM-PHOR-A'CEOUS, a. Of the nature of camphor; partaking of camphor. *Barton.*
CAM-PHOR-ATE, v. t. To impregnate with camphor.
CAM'WOOD, n. A tropical wood used in dyeing.
CAN'CER-OUS-LY, adv. In the manner of a cancer.
CAN-DE-LA'BRUM, n. [*L.*] A candle-stick with branches.
CAN'DLE-WICK, n. The wick for candles.
CAN'DY, n. A species of confectionery, or compound of sugar with some other substance, as sugar *candy*, melasses *candy*, &c. 2. In *Bombay*, a weight of 560 pounds.
CAN-NON-AD-ED, pp. Attacked with cannon shot.
CAN-NON-AD-ING, ppr. Battering with cannon shot.
CA-NON'IC, a. *Canonical hours*, are certain stated times of the day, fixed by the ecclesiastical laws, or appropriated to the offices of prayer and devotion. *Encyc. Canonical obedience*, is submission to the canons of a church. *Canonical punishments*, are such as the church may inflict. *Canonical life*, is the method or rule of living prescribed by the ancient clergy who lived in community. *Canonical sins*, in the ancient church, were those for which capital punishment was inflicted. *Canonical letters*, anciently, were letters which passed between the orthodox clergy, as testimonials of their faith, to keep up the Catholic communion, and to distinguish them from heretics. *Canonical epistles*, is an appellation given to those epistles of the New Testament which are called general or catholic. *Encyc.*
CAN'ON-IZ-ED, pp. Declared to be a saint.
CAN'ON-IZ-ING, ppr. Declaring to be a saint.
CAN'O-PY-ING, ppr. Covering with a canopy. *Dryden.*
CANTABILE, in music, a smooth, graceful style.
CAN'TER-ED, pp. Ridden upon a canter.
CAN'TER-ING, ppr. Moving or riding with a moderate gait.
CANTILE, v. t. To cut to pieces. [gallop]
CANTING-NESS, n. Quality of uttering in cant.
CA-PART-SON-ED, pp. Covered with a cloth; dressed pompously.
CA-PART-SON-ING, ppr. Dressing pompously.
CA-PIT'U-LUM, n. [*L.*] In *botany*, a mode of inflorescence, in which the flowers are sessile, on the same horizontal plane of the peduncle.
CAP'NO-MOR, n. [*Gr. καπνος*, smoke, and *μοιρα*, a part.] A transparent colorless oil-like fluid obtained from the smoke of organic bodies.
CA'PON-IZE, v. t. To castrate a fowl. *Barrington.*
CA-POTE, n. An outer garment worn in the East.
CAP-PA-PER, n. A coarse paper, so called from being used to make caps to hold commodities. *Boyle.*
CA-PRIC-IO. [It. freak, whim.] A loose, irregular kind of music.
CA-PRIC-IO'SO. [It.] A free, fantastic style of music.
CAP'RID, a. [*L. capra*, a goat.] Relating to that tribe of ruminant mammals, of which the genus *Capra* is the type.
CA-PRIG'E-NOUS, a. Produced by a goat.
CAP-SHEAF, n. The top sheaf of a stack of grain; the crowner.
CAP'SIZ-ED, pp. Overset.
CAP'SIZ-ING, ppr. Overturning.
Caput mortuum. [*L.*] Dead matter, lees, worthless remains.
CAR'A-COL-ING, ppr. Moving in a caracol.
CAR-BON-AD-ED, pp. Cut for broiling or frying.
CAR-BON-AD-ING, ppr. Cutting for broiling or frying.
CAR-BON-IZ-ING, ppr. Converting into carbon.
CAR-DY'TIS, n. Inflammation of the heart.
CART-CA-TUR-ED, pp. Made ridiculous by grotesque resemblance.

* See *Synopsis*. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—FAR, F ALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD.

- CAERT-CA-TUR-ING**, *ppr.* Making ridiculous by grotesque resemblance.
CAERT-OLE, *n.* [Fr.] A small open carriage. 2. A covered cart. 3. A kind of calash.
CAR-NAL-ISM, *n.* The indulgence of carnal appetites.
CAR-NIVO-RA, *n. plu.* An order of animals which subsist on flesh, as the hyena. *Cuvier.*
CAR-O-LITIC, *a.* Decorated with branches.
CAR-ROUSING-LY, *adv.* In a carousing manner.
CARPEL, *n.* In *botany*, a small seed-vessel or pericarp.
CARPEL-LUM, *n.* carp, that is one of an aggregate, produced by a single flower. *De Cand.*
CARPEL-LA-RY, *a.* Belonging to carpels; or containing them.
CAR-PET-STRIP, *n.* The piece under a door to raise it above the carpet.
CARRI-ED, *pp.* Borne; conveyed; transported.
CARRY-ALL, corrupted from *cariole*.
CART-WHIP, *n.* A large whip used in driving animals in carts.
CARY-OP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *καρυα*, a walnut, and *οσσω*, to see.] In *botany*, a pericarp which is one-celled, superior, indehiscent, dry, with the integuments of the seed cohering inseparably with the endocarp, as wheat and barley, &c. *Lindley.*
CAS-CAL-LLA, *n.* The bark of a tree called *Croton Cascarilla*, a powerful tonic.
CASE-HARD-EN-ED, *pp.* Having the outside hardened.
CASE-HARD-EN-ING, *ppr.* Hardening the outer part.
CASE-MA-TED, *a.* Furnished with casemate. *Kirby.*
CASH-ED, *pp.* Exchanged for coin, or other money equivalent.
CASHING, *ppr.* Exchanging for money.
CASH-MERE, *n.* A shawl; so called from the country where first made.
CASQUE-SHAP-ED, *a.* Shaped like a casque.
CASSE-PA-PER, *n.* Broken paper.
CAS-SU-MU'NAR, *n.* An aromatic root.
CAST, *v. t.* To assign the parts of a play to particular actors.
CAST, *n.* Whatever is cast in a mold. 2. An assignment of the parts of a play to the several actors.
CASTE, *n.* In *Hindustan*, a tribe or class of the same rank or profession: as, the *caste* of *bramins*, or *priests*.
CAST-ER, *n.* One who makes castings; a founder.
CAST-ERS, *n.* A frame for holding bottles.
CASTING, *n.* Casting of *draperies*, the proper distribution of the folds of garments, in painting and sculpture.
CA-TAL-Y-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *καταλυσις*.] A decomposition and new combination of the proximate and elementary principles of compounds, by the presence of substances which do not of themselves so combine.
CAT-A-LYTIC, *a.* Relating to catalysis.
CAT-A-NA-DORM'OUS, *a.* In *ichthyology*, passing once a year from salt water into fresh.
CAT-A-RA-CT'OUS, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a cataract in the eye.
CAT-BIRD, *n.* An American bird, whose cry resembles that of a cat; the *Turdus Felivox*.
CATE-CHI-SA'TION, *n.* The act of catechising.
CATHAR-TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a cathartic.
CATH-O-LIC'I-TY, *n.* The religion of the Romanists.
CAT-I-FNA'RI-AN, *a.* Resembling Catiline, the Roman.
CAT-IL-FNA'RI-AN, *n.* One who resembles Catiline.
CAT'S-EYE, *n.* Sunstone, a species of quartz, called from its white zones or rings like onyx, and its variable colors like opal. It exhibits a yellowish radiation, somewhat resembling a cat's eye. *Encyc. Cleveland.*
CAT-FALL, *n.* In *ships*, a rope used in weighing anchor.
CAT-GUT, *n.* The intestines of sheep dried and twisted, used for strings of violins and other instruments. 2. A sort of linen or canvas, with wide interstices.
CA-THAR'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *Infra*.] Purgation; alvine discharges; evacuation.
CA-THARTI'NA, *n.* A doubtful alkaloid, obtained from *CA-THARTINE*, senna, a name applied to several species of cassia.
CATHE-RINE-PEAR, *n.* A small pear.
CATHE-TUS, *n.* In *architecture*, a perpendicular line, supposed to pass through the middle of a cylindrical body. Also, the center of the Ionic volute. *Encyc.*
CAT-MINT, *n.* A plant.
CAT-O-NINE-TAILS, *n.* A whip with nine lashes.
CAT-TLE-SHOW, *n.* An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes, or for the encouragement of agriculture.
CATTY, *n.* A Chinese weight of 1 3/4 pound.
CAU-MATIC, *a.* Of the nature of cauma, which is a simple phlogistic fever.
CAUSEY-ED, *a.* Having a causey or raised way. *Dwight.*
CAV-A-LIER-ISM, *n.* The practice or principles of cavaliers. *Scott.*
CA-VATED, *pp.* Made hollow.
CA-VATING, *ppr.* Making hollow.
CAVE-A, *n.* In *ancient architecture*, the dens or stables for wild beasts under the seats and around the arches of an amphitheater. *Elmes.*
CEAS-ED, *pp.* Stopped, ended.
CE-DAR-ED, *a.* Covered or furnished with cedars. *Milton.*
CE-DIL-LA, *n.* A mark used on the French *c* [thus *c*] to show that it is to be sounded like *z*.
CELL-ING-ED, *a.* Furnished with a ceiling. *Wordsworth.*
CE-LESTIAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make celestial.
CE-LESTIAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made celestial. *Qu. Rec.*
CE-LESTI-FIED, *pp.* Made heavenlike.
CE-LESTI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making heavenlike.
CE-LID-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* A description of apparent spots on the disk of the sun, or on planets.
CEL-LA, *n.* In *architecture*, a chapel, or private part of a temple; the interior or sanctuary. *Elmes.*
CEL-LU-LAR, *n.* A plant having no spiral vessels, and which is flowerless. *Lindley.*
CEL-LU-LA-TED, *a.* Formed with cells. *Caldwell.*
CENSUR-ING, *n.* A blaming; reproach.
CEN-TAU-RIZE, *v. i.* To perform the acts of, or to be like a centaur; to be a man and act like a brute. *Young.*
CEN-TI-CIP'IT-OUS, *a.* Having a hundred parts.
CEN-TIF-IDOUS, *a.* Divided into a hundred parts.
CEN-TRAL-IZA'TION, *n.* Act of centralizing.
CEN-TRAL-IZE, *v. t.* To draw to a central point; to bring to a center; in a central manner.
CEN-TRIF'U-GAL, *a.* In *botany*, expanding first at the summit, and later at the base, as a flower. *Lindley.*
CEN-TRIPE'TAL, *a.* In *botany*, expanding first at the base of the inflorescence, and later at the summit, as a flower. *Lindley.*
CEN-TUM-VI-RI [L.] The hundred judges in Rome.
CEN-TU'PLI-CA-TED, *pp.* Made a hundred fold.
CEN-TU'PLI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Making a hundred fold.
CEPH-A-LOP'OD-IC, *a.* Relating to the cephalopodus.
CEPH-A-LOP'OD-OUS, *n.* mollusca, e. g. the cuttle fish.
CEPH-AL-O-EX-TRACT'OR, *n.* An instrument to extract a fetus by clasping the head. *Casanova.*
CEPH'AL-O-PODE, *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλη*, head, and *ποδα*, the feet.] In *natural history*, an animal which has its organs of motion arranged round its head, as the cuttle-fish. *Bell.*
CERE-AL, *a.* [from *Ceres*.] Pertaining to edible grain, as wheat, rye, &c. *Humboldt.*
CERE-ALLA, *n. plu.* A technical term for the edible
CERE-BRUM, *n.* [L.] The brain. [grains]
CER-ED, *pp.* Spread over with melted wax.
CER-NU-OUS, *a.* [L. *cernuus*.] In *botany*, having the top curved downward.
CER-O-GRAPHIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to cerography.
CER-ROGRA-PHIST, *n.* One who is versed in or who practices cerography.
CER-ROGRA-PHY, *n.* L. *cera*, wax, and Gr. *γραφω*, to write.] 1. A writing on wax. 2. The art of engraving on wax, spread on a sheet of copper, from which a stereotype plate is taken.
CER-OMA, *n.* In *ancient architecture*, that part of the ancient baths in which bathers used to anoint themselves with a composition of oil and wax. *Elmes.*
CER-O-MAN-CY, *n.* Divination by dropping melted wax in water.
CER-O-PLASTIC, *n.* In *sculpture*, the art of modeling or of forming models in wax. *Elmes.*
CER-TIF-I-CA-TED, *pp.* Declared; verified by a certificate.
CER-TIF-I-CA-TING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a certificate; verifying by a certificate.
CESTI-TOSE, *a.* [L. *cespes*, turf.] In *botany*, growing in tufts.
CESS-ANT, *a.* Ceasing; intermitting action. *Montague.*
CESS-POOL. See *SESS-POOL*.
CE-TA-CE-A, *n.* In *natural history*, the order of *Ceta-CE-TA-CE-AN*, *n.* [L.] ceous animals; marine mammalia. *Bell.*
CHAF-FER-ING, *ppr.* Bargaining; buying.
CHAIN, *n.* Chain, in surveying land, is in length four rods or perches, or sixty-six feet. It consists of one hundred links, each link seven inches, 92-100.
CHAIN-LESS, *a.* Having no chains.
CHAIR, *n.* The iron blocks which support and secure the rails in a rail-way.
CHAIR-MAN-SHIP, *n.* The office of a chairman or presiding officer of a meeting. *Parriana.*
CHA-LAZ'A, *n.* In *botany*, a small brown spot upon the testa of a seed; a part of a seed, springing from an expansion of the raphe. *Lindley.*
CHALKED, *pp.* Marked with chalk.
CHALK'ING, *ppr.* Marking with chalk.
CHAM-PAIGN, *a.* Level, open; as a *champaign* country.
CHAM-PI-ON-ED, *pp.* Challenged to combat.
CHAM-PI-ON-ING, *ppr.* Challenging to combat.
CHAM-PI-ON-SHIP, *n.* State of being a champion. *N. A.*
CHANCE-A-BLY, *adv.* Casually; by chance. [Rev.]
CHANC-ED, *pp.* of *Chance*.
CHANC-ING, *ppr.* Happening.
CHAN-FRIN, *n.* The fore-part of a horse's head.
CHA-OL'O-GY, *n.* A treatise on chaos, or chaotic matter.

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

- CHAP-E-RON-ED**, *pp.* Waited on in a public assembly by a male or female friend.
- CHAP-E-RON-ING**, *pp.* Attending on a female in a public assembly.
- CHAR-A-C-TER**, *n.* Distinction of quality of any kind strongly marked; as a man is said to have no *character*, or a great deal of *character*.
- CHAR-A-C-TER-I-ZA-TION**, *n.* Act of characterizing.
- CHARGE**, *n.* In *painting*, charge or overcharge is an exaggeration of character in form, color or expression. *Elmes*.
- CHARGE D'AFFAIRS**, *n.* [Fr.] A person intrusted with the public interest in a foreign nation, in the place of an ambassador or other minister.
- CHAR-ING**, for *Choring*, doing chores. *Coleridge*.
- CHAR-I-OT-EER-ING**, *pp.* Driving a chariot. 2. *a.* Using a chariot.
- CHAR-PIE**, *n.* [Fr.] Lint for dressing a wound. [a chariot.]
- CHART-ISM**, *n.* [from *charter*.] In England, the discontent of the laboring classes at the distinctions in society, with a desire, and often, with violent efforts to effect a radical reform.
- CHART-IST**, *n.* One infected with chartism, or leveling principles.
- CHAS-ING**, *n.* The act or art of embossing on metals.
- CHASMY**, *a.* Abounding with chasms.
- CHASSEUR**, *n.* [Fr. a huntsman.] One of a body of cavalry trained for rapid movements.
- CHAST-UBLE**, *n.* Part of a priest's habit.
- CHAT-TAH**, *n.* In India, an umbrella.
- CHAT-TED**, *pp.* Spoken familiarly, or on light subjects.
- CHAUF-FER**, *n.* [Fr. *chauffeur*, to heat.] In *chemistry*, a *chaw-ed*, *pp.* Chewed. [small furnace. *Fyfe*.]
- CHAW-ING**, *pp.* Chewing.
- CHEAP-EN-ED**, *pp.* Bargained for.
- CHEAP-EN-ING**, *pp.* Bargaining for.
- CHEAT-ING-LY**, *adv.* In a cheating manner.
- CHECK-MA-TED**, *pp.* Stopped in the game of chess.
- CHECK-MA-TING**, *pp.* Making a last move in chess.
- CHEER-I-NESS**, *n.* Cheerfulness.
- CHEER-ING-LY**, *adv.* In a cheering manner.
- CHEF-D'ŒUVRE**, *n.* *chef d'oeuvre*. [Fr.] A master-piece or performance in arts, &c.
- CHEI-RO-P-O-DIST**, *n.* An operator on the hands and feet.
- CHEI-RO-P-O-T'A-MUS**, *n.* The same as hippotamus.
- CHEI-RO-THE-R-I-UM**, *n.* An animal whose fossil remains only are found.
- CHEK'O-A**, *n.* The Chinese porcelain clay.
- CHE-LO-N-I-A**, *n.* Animals of the tortoise kind.
- CHE-RO-P-O-T'A-MOS**, *n.* An animal now extinct.
- CHETAH**, *n.* The hunting leopard of India.
- CHIA-RO-OS-CU-RO**. See *CLARE-OBSCURE*.
- CHICK-A-REE**, *n.* The American red squirrel.
- CHIEF-JUSTICE-SHIP**, *n.* The office of chief justice.
- CHIFFY**, *n.* An instant. [*Story*.]
- CHIG'GER**. See *CHIGOZ*.
- CHILD-LESS-NESS**, *n.* State of being without children. *Ecclett*.
- CHIL-TASM**, *n.* [Gr. *χίλια*.] The millennium, or thousand years when Satan is to be bound. *Rev. xx*.
- CHILL-ING-LY**, *adv.* In a chilling manner.
- CHI-MERE**, *n.* [It. *ciamare*.] A robe. *Wheatly*.
- CHIMNEY-BOARD**, *n.* A fire-board—which see.
- CHINAR**, *n.* A tree of India.
- CHIR'O-MAN-IST**, *n.* One who foretells future events, respecting his hands.
- CHIR'O-MAN-TIST**, *n.* in relation to an individual, by inspecting his hands.
- CHI-RO-NOMTC**, *a.* Relating to chronometry.
- CHI-RON-O-MY**, *n.* [Gr. *χείρ*, the hands, and *νομος*, rule.] The art or rule of moving the hand, in oratory; gesture.
- CHI-RO-P'E-DIST**, *n.* [Gr. *χείρ*, and *πους*.] One who extracts corns.
- CHI-RO-PLAST**, *n.* [Gr. *χείρ*, the hand, and *πλασσο*, to form.] An instrument to form the hand for playing on the *CHI-RO-S'OPH-IST*, *n.* A fortune teller. [pianoforte.]
- CHIRP'ING-LY**, *adv.* In a chirping manner.
- CHIV'AL-RIC**, *a.* Partaking of the character of chivalry.
- CHLA-MYPH'ORUS**, *n.* [Gr. *χλαμύς*, a cloak, and *δερμα*, to bear.] A small quadruped found in Chili. *Harlan*.
- CHLAM'YS**, *n.* [L. and Gr.] A tunic or loose coat worn by the ancients over the vest or doublet. *Elmes*.
- Chloric acid*, an acid of chlorine and oxygen.
- CHO'AN-ITE**, *n.* A zoophyte of the chalk. *Mantell*.
- CHOK-E-DAMP**, *n.* Noxious vapor in wells, coal mines, and *CHOK-ING*, *pp.* Suffocating; strangling. [other pits.]
- CHOL'E-R-A AS-PHYX'IA**, *n.* A disease differing from ordinary cholera morbus in a more rapid progress, producing more violent spasms, cessation of pulse, and speedy death.
- CHOOSING-LY**, *adv.* By choosing.
- CHOP**, *n.* In China, a permit or stamp. 2. A Chinese word signifying quality, as silk or goods of the first *chop*.
- CHOP-STICK**, *n.* A Chinese instrument for feeding with *CHO-RA-GIC*, *a.* Pertaining to the Chorus [rice.]
- CHORD-ED**, *pp.* Strung; furnished with strings.
- CHRES-TOM'A-THY**, *n.* [Gr. *χρηστομαθία*.] A book introductory to the learning of languages.
- CHRISTIAN-I-Z-ED**, *pp.* Converted to Christianity.
- CHRISTIAN-I-Z-ING**, *pp.* Converting to Christianity.
- CHRISTIC'O-LIST**, *n.* [*Christus* and *colo*, to cultivate.] A worshipper of Christ.
- CHRIST-LESS**, *a.* Having no interest in Christ. *Ch. Spec.*
- CHRIS-TOL'O-GY**, *n.* [Gr. *χριστος* and *λογος*.] A discourse or treatise concerning Christ.
- CHRO-MA-TOG'RA-PHY**, *n.* [Gr. *χρωμα* color, and *γραφη*, description.] A treatise on colors.
- CHRON'T-CLED**, *pp.* Recorded; registered.
- CHRON'T-CLING**, *pp.* Recording.
- CHRO-NO-MET'RIC**, *n.* Pertaining to a chronometer.
- CHRO-NO-MET'RIC-AL**, *n.* Pertaining to a chronometer.
- CHRY-SOG'RAPHY**, *n.* [Gr. *χρυσος*, gold, and *γραφη*, description.] A writing in letters of gold.
- CHU-CK-HOLE**, *n.* A steep hole in a wagon rut. [*Local*.]
- CHU-CK'LED**, *pp.* Fondled; called, as by a hen.
- CHU-CK-LING**, *pp.* Fondling; calling, as a hen.
- CHURCH-GO-ER**, *n.* One who usually goes to church.
- CHURCH-GO-ING**, *a.* Usually attending church.
- CHURCH-MAN-SHIP**, *n.* State of being a churchman. *Ee. Rev.*
- CHURCH-MEMBER-SHIP**, *n.* State of being a church member. [Fr.] A fall. [member]
- CHYM-OUS**, *a.* Pertaining to chyme.
- CI-BORI-UM**, *n.* [L.] In *architecture*, an insulated arched vault on four columns. 2. The coffer containing the host in Romish ceremonies. 3. The tomb of a martyr, sculptured and used as an altar. 4. Any insulated tabernacle. 5. A large drinking cup, the Egyptian bean.
- Ci devant*. [Fr.] *se devant*. Formerly; used to designate men who have been in office.
- CIN-CHON'INA**, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from the bark of Cinchona, and one of its medicinal active principles.
- CIN-CHON'IA**, *n.* Pertaining to ashes.
- CIN-E-FA-CTION**, *n.* Reduction to ashes.
- CIN'TER**, *n.* [Fr.] In *architecture*, the framing erected between piers to support the materials of an arch till they are keyed. *Elmes*.
- CIPHER-KEY**, *n.* A key for deciphering writings.
- CIP'US**, *n.* [L.] A stake; a little hill or monument. 2. A small grave stone.
- CIR-CASS'IAN**, *a.* Pertaining to Circassia. 2. A woollen cloth.
- CIR-CU-LA-TED**, *pp.* Caused to pass round. [cloth.]
- CIR-CU-LA-TING**, *pp.* Moving or passing round.
- CIR-CUM-AGI-TATE**, *v. t.* To agitate on all sides.
- CIR-CUM-CISE**, *v. t.* To become spiritual. *Col. ii. 11.*
- CIR-CUM-CIS-ION**, *n.* Spiritual purification and acceptance of the Christian faith. 2. The Jews, as distinguished from Gentiles. *Col. iv. 11.*
- CIR-CUM-CLU-SION**, *n.* The act of inclosing on all sides.
- CIR-CUM-FLECT**, *v. t.* To place the circumflex on a word.
- CIR-CUM-FLECT-ED**, *pp.* Having the circumflex.
- CIR-CUM-NAV-I-GA-TED**, *pp.* Sailed round.
- CIR-CUM-NAV-I-GA-TING**, *pp.* Sailing round.
- CIR-CUM-UN-DU-LATE**, *v. t.* [L. *circum*, and *undulatus*.] To flow round, as waves.
- CIR-RHO-PODE**, *n.* An animal with fringed feet. *Cuvier*.
- CIR-RIG'E-R-OUS**, *a.* [L. *cirrus* and *gero*.] Having curled locks.
- CIR'RIP-ED**, *n.* [L. *cirrus*, a lock of hair, and Gr. *πους*, a foot.] The barnacle having fringed feet. *Cuvier*. *Kirby*.
- CIR'RUS**, *n.* A fossil turbinated shell of the chalk. *Mantell*.
- CIR'SO-CELE**, *n.* [Gr. *κίρσο*, a dilated vein, and *κηλη*, a tumor. Dilatation of the spermatic vein. *Quincy*. *Coza*.]
- CIS-AT-LANTIC**, *a.* On this side of the Atlantic. *Story*.
- CI-T-ED**, *pp.* Quoted; summoned.
- CIT'I-GRADE**, *a.* Relating to a tribe of spiders, whose legs are usually fit only for running.
- CIT-ING**, *pp.* Quoting; summoning.
- CIT'RIC ACID**, *n.* The acid of lemons.
- CITY-SIN**, *n.* A substance of a yellow color. *Brande*.
- CLAIM-LESS**, *a.* Having no claim.
- CLAIR-VOY'ANCE**, *n.* [Fr.] Clear-sightedness; discernment of what is invisible to sense.
- CLAIR-VOY'ANT**, *a.* Clear-sighted; discerning things not clear-sighted.
- CLAP-TRAP**, *n.* A trap for clapping in theaters. [present.]
- CLANISH-LY**, *adv.* In a clanish manner.
- CLA-RIS-O-NOUS**, *a.* [L. *clarus* and *sonus*.] Having a clear sound.
- CLASS-ED**, *pp.* Arranged in a class or in sets.
- CLASS-ING**, *pp.* Arranging in a class or classes.
- CLASHING-LY**, *adv.* With clashing.
- CLAS-SIC-AL-TY**, *n.* The quality of being classical.
- CLAS-SIC-AL-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being classical.
- CLAT'TER-ING-LY**, *adv.* With clattering.
- CLAV'IER**, *n.* [L. *clavis*, a key.] In *music*, an assemblage of all the keys of an organ or piano-forte.
- CLAY-BUILT**, *a.* Built with clay.
- CLEAN-ED**, *pp.* Freed from filth or dirt.
- CLEAN-HAND-ED**, *a.* Having clean hands.
- CLEAN-HEART-ED**, *a.* Having a pure heart.

CLEAN-ING, *ppr.* Freeing from filth.
CLEAR, *v. t.* To leap over or pass by without touching, or failure; as, to clear a hedge or ditch. To clear the land, in seamen's language, is to have open sea room, and be out of danger from the land. To clear the hold, is to empty or unload a ship. To clear a ship for action, or to clear for action, is to remove all incumbrances from the decks, and prepare for an engagement.
CLEAR-SEE-ING, *a.* Having a clear sight or understanding.
CLEAR-TON-ED, *a.* Having a clear sound.
CLEAV-A-BLE, *a.* That may cleave or be divided.
CLEFT'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Having a cleft foot.
CLEW'ED, *pp.* Trussed up, as sails.
ELEW'ING, *ppr.* Trussing up.
CLICK, *n.* One who cuts out shoes and boots. [*Local.*]
ELI-MAT'I-C'I-TY, *n.* The property of climatizing.
ELI-MA-TIZE, *v. t.* To accustom to a new climate, as a plant.
ELI-MA-TIZE, *v. i.* To become accustomed to a new climate. [*Useless.*]
ELI-MA-TIZ-ED, *pp.* Accustomed to a new climate.
ELI-MA-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [*Gr. ελιμα and λογος.*] A description or an account of the different climates.
CLIMB-ER, *n.* An order of birds that climb.
CLING'STONE, *n.* [*cling and stone.*] A variety of peach.
CLING'QUANT, *n.* [*Fr.*] Tinsel; false glitter. [*Shak.*]
CLIV'ITY, *n.* [*L. clivus.*] A declivity.
CLIN-O-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Performed by a clinometer.
ELI-SOPHIE, *v.* [*Gr. Κλειο, one of the muses.*] A term used to distinguish a literary society.
Comic spasms, that in which the muscles or muscular fibers contract and relax alternately, in quick succession.
Close communion, with Baptists, communion in the Lord's supper with their own sect only.
Close election, one in which the votes are nearly equal.
Close vote, one in which the votes for different persons or sides of a question are nearly equal.
ELOSE-BAR-RED, *a.* Made close by bars; firmly closed.
ELOSE-SHUT, *a.* Shut closely.
ELOTHER-BASK-ET, *n.* A large basket for clothes.
CLOUD-FEN-CE, *a.* Fenced with clouds.
CLOUD-GIRT, *a.* Girt with clouds.
CLOUDLESS-LY, *adv.* Without clouds.
CLOUD-WRAP, *a.* Involved in clouds. [*Bowring*]
CLUSTER-ING-LY, *adv.* In clusters.
CLYPER-ATE, *a.* [*L. clypeus, a shield.*] Shaped like a buckler.
CLYS'MIC, *a.* [*Gr. κλυσμα.*] Washing; cleansing.
COACH-FUL, *n.* As many in a coach as it will hold.
COAL-BASK-ET, *n.* A large basket for coal.
COAL-CART, *n.* A cart employed in conveying coal.
COAL-EY-ED, *a.* Having eyes as black as a coal.
COAL-FIELD, *n.* A field for coal. A bed of fossil coal.
COAL-FIRE, *n.* A fire of which coal is the fuel.
COAL-HOD, *n.* A kettle to hold coal.
CO-A-LI'TION-ER, *n.* One who joins a coalition. [*Byron.*]
COAL-OF-FICE, *n.* An office of a coal dealer.
COAL-SCUT-TLE, *n.* A vessel for carrying coal.
COAL-MEAS-URE, *n.* The measure used in ascertaining the quantity of coal.
COAL-YARD, *n.* An inclosure for the deposit of coal.
CO-AN-NEX', *v. t.* To annex with something else.
COAST-ROCK, *n.* A rock on a coast. [*Coleridge.*]
COAST-SED-I-MENT, *n.* Sediment lodged on a coast.
COAX-ING-LY, *adv.* By coaxing. [*Phillips.*]
COB, *n.* Clay mixed with straw.
COBWEB-Y, *a.* Covered with cobwebs. [*Hooker.*]
COCK-CROW, *n.* A cock-crowing. [*Coleridge.*]
COCK'ED, *pp.* Turned up, in forming a point, as a hat.
COCK'HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a head like that of the cock.
COCK'ING, *ppr.* Turning up, as in a hat. See *Cock*.
CO-COON'E-RY, *n.* A building or apartment for silk-worms, when feeding and forming cocoons.
CO-DA, *n.* [*It.*] In music, the close of a composition.
CO-DE'Y-NA, *n.* [*Gr. κωδεια, a poppy-head.*] An alkaloid.
CO-DE'IA, *n.* Obtained from opium, a medicinal and ac-tive principle.
CO-DI-FI-CATION, *n.* The act or process of reducing laws to a code or system.
CO-DI-FI-ED, *pp.* Reduced to a code.
CO-DI-FI-ER, *n.* One who forms a code.
CO-DIST, *n.*
CO-DI-FY, *v. t.* [*code and facio.*] To reduce to a code.
CO-DI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Forming into a code.
CO-E-LEC-TION, *n.* Joint election.
CO-EN-JOY'ED, *pp.* Enjoyed together.
CO-EN-JOY'ING, *ppr.* Enjoying together.
CO-ERCE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being coercible.
CO-EX-IST'ING, *ppr.* Existing at the same time with an-
CO-EX-ECU-TRIX, *n.* A joint executrix. [*Other thing.*]
CO-EX-TENSIVE-LY, *adv.* Of equal extent.
COFFEE-MILL, *n.* A small mill for grinding coffee.
COFF-EN, *n.* A crystalline substance obtained from the seeds of *Coffea Arabica*.

COFFER-DAM, *n.* A curb to be sunk to the bottom, and the water pumped out; used in laying piers and abutments in deep water.
COFFER-ING, *ppr.* Depositing in a coffer.
COFFIN, *n.* In *printing*, a wooden frame inclosing the stone on which the form is imposed.
COFFIN-LESS, *a.* Having no coffin. [*Wilson.*]
COGNATE-NESS, *n.* State of being cognate. [*Coleridge.*]
COGNIZ-A-BLY, *adv.* *con'tably.* In a cognizable manner. [*Wordsworth.*]
COGN'I-ZANT, *a.* *con'tizant.* Having knowledge of.
COG-NO'MEN, *n.* [*L.*] A surname.
Cognovit actionem. [*L.*] In *law*, used when the defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's claim.
COGUE, *n.* A small wooden vessel; a dram. [*Local.*]
COG'-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel with cogs and teeth.
CO-HER'ALD, *n.* A joint herald.
CO-HIB'IT-ED, *pp.* Restrained.
CO-HIB'IT'ING, *ppr.* Restraining.
CO-IN-CI-DENT-LY, *adv.* With coincidence.
CO-IN-HABIT-ANT, *n.* One who dwells with another.
CO-IN-HERIT-ANCE, *n.* Joint inheritance.
CO-IN-HERIT'-OR, *n.* A joint heir; a coheir.
CO-IN-STAN-TA'NE-OUS, *v.* Instantaneous at the same
CO-LARES, *n.* The genuine wine of Portugal. [*Monte-*]
COL'CHI-CUM, *n.* A medicinal plant.
COLD-HEART-ED-LY, *adv.* In a cold-hearted manner.
COLD-ISH, *a.* Somewhat cold.
CO-LE-OP'TER-OUS, *a.* Coleopteral.
COL'LEK-Y, *a.* Pertaining to colic.
COL-LATE, *v. t.* To gather and place in order, as the sheets of a book, for binding.
COLLEGE, *n.* A community; as, a college of bees. [*Dryden.*]
COL'LET, *n.* In *botany*, the part of a plant from which spring the axes. [*Lindley.*]
COL-LID-ING, *ppr.* Striking, or dashing against.
COL-LINGUAL, *a.* Having or pertaining to the same language.
COL-LO'QUI-AL-LY, *adv.* By mutual conversation.
COL-LIT'I-GANT, *n.* One who ligates with another.
COL-LU'VIES, *n.* [*L.*] Filth; a sink; a mixed mass of refuse matter.
CO-LO-CYNT'HINE, *n.* The supposed active medicinal principle of the colocynth.
CO-LOGNE-WA-TER, *n.* *colone-water.* A liquor composed of spirits of wine, oil of lavender, oil of rosemary, essence of lemon, and oil of cinnamon.
COL'O-LITE, *n.* [*Gr. κολον, an intestine.*] Fossil dung of fishes.
COL'O-NIZE, *v. i.* To remove and settle in a distant country; as, to colonize in India. [*Buchanan.*]
COL'OR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Speciousness; plausibleness.
CO-LOS-SE-UM, *n.* The name given to the largest amphitheater in the world, that of Vespasian.
COL-PORT-ER, *n.* [*Fr. colporteur, a carrier on his neck.*] In France, a hawk of books and pamphlets.
COL'UMN, *n.* In *botany*, the stamen of a plant when the filaments are united into a tube around the styles, as in the Malvaceous plants, called *Columifera*, i. e. column-bearers. The united stamens and styles of the plants of which the genus *Orchis* is the type.
COM-BAT-IVE, *a.* Disposed to combat.
COM-BAT-IVE-NESS, *n.* Disposition to contend.
COM-BI'N-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being combinable.
COM-FORT-LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being comfortless.
COM-MI'TIA, *n. plur.* [*L.*] In *ancient Rome*, assemblies of the people.
COM-MAND, *n.* Order, request, message; a complimentary use. 2. Any force commanded by a particular officer.
COM-MAT'IE, *a.* Brief; concise; with many commas. [*Comme il faut.*] [*Fr.*] cum il fo. As it should be.
COM-MEN'SUR-A-BLY, *adv.* In a commensurable manner.
COM-MEN'SU-RA-TED, *pp.* Reduced to a common measure.
COM-MEN'SUR-ATE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being commensurate. [*Foster.*]
COM-MEN'SU-RA-TING, *ppr.* Reducing to a common measure.
COM-MEN-TA-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a commentator.
COM-MERE, *n.* [*Fr. mere.*] A common mother.
COM-MET'IC, *a.* Giving a gloss or beauty.
COM-MIN'GLED, *pp.* Mingled together.
COM-MIN'GLING, *ppr.* Mingling together.
COM-MIT'TAL, *n.* A pledge, actual or implied. 2. The act of committing or state of being committed to custody. [*Lord Eldon.*]
COM-MON-COUN'CIL-MAN, *n.* One of a common-council.
COM-MON'I-TO-RY, *a.* Calling to mind; admonishing.
COM-MON-LAW-YER, *n.* One versed in common law. [*Spelman.*]
COM-MON-LOOK-ING, *a.* Having a common appearance.
COM-MOV-ED, *pp.* Moved, agitated.
COM-MOV-ING, *ppr.* Agitating.

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

COM-MUN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a commune.
 COM-MUN-CA-BLY, *adv.* With communication.
 COM-MUNI-CA-TOR, *n.* One who communicates. *Dwight.*
 COM-MUNISM, *n.* [Fr. *commune*, common.] Community of property among all the citizens of a state; a new French word nearly synonymous with *agrarianism*, *socialism*, and *commut-ED*, *pp.* Exchanged. [*radicalism.*]
 COM-MUT-ING, *pp.* Exchanging.
 COM-MOSE, *a.* [L. *comosus*, hairy.] In *botany*, with hair or
 COM-PACTER, *n.* One who makes a compact. [down.
 COM-PACT-ED, *pp.* Associated with; attended.
 COM-PAN-ION-LESS, *a.* Having no companion.
 COM-PAN-Y-ING, *pp.* Associating with; attending.
 COM-PAR-ATION, *n.* Provision; a making provision.
 COM-PAR-ING, *n.* Act of comparing. *Baxter.*
 COM-PASS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be compassed. *Burke.*
 COM-PASS-BOX, *n.* A box for a compass. *Phillips*
 COM-PASSION-A-TED, *pp.* Pitied.
 COM-PASSION-A-TING, *pp.* Having pity on.
 COMPASS-LESS, *a.* Having no compass. *Knolees.*
 COMPASS-NEE-DLE, *n.* The needle of a compass.
 COM-PATRI-OT-ISM, *n.* Fellow patriotism.
 COM-PEER, *v. i.* [L. *comparere*.] To appear. [*Obs.*]
 COM-PEN-SATION, *n.* That which supplies the place of something, or makes good a deficiency. *Foley.*
 COM-PLA-CENTIAL-LY, *adv.* In an accommodating manner.
 COM-PLA-NA-TED, COM-PLA'NED, *pp.* Planed to an even surface.
 COM-PLA-NA-TING, COM-PLA'NING, *pp.* Reducing to a level surface.
 COM-PLI-CATIVE, *a.* Tending, or adapted to involve.
 COM-PLI-CITY, *n.* Complexity; complication. [*Useless.*]
 COM-PLI-MENT-ED, *pp.* Praised.
 COM-PLI-MENT-ING, *pp.* Praising; bestowing on as a
 COM-PLOTTING-LY, *adv.* By plotting. [present.
 COM-PLU-TEN'SIAN, *a.* The Complutensian copy of the bible is that of Complutum or Alcalá de Henares, first published in 1575, by Cardinal Ximenes in Spain.
 COM-PO-NENT, *n.* A constituent part. *Digby.*
 COM-PORT-ED, *pp.* Behaved; suited.
 COM-PORT-ING, *pp.* Behaving; suiting.
 COM-POUND, *a.* In *botany*, a *compound stem* is one that divides into branches. A *compound leaf* connects several leaflets in one petiole. A *compound raceme* is composed of several small racemes. A *compound spike* is composed of several spikelets. A *compound corymb* is formed of several small corymbs. A *compound umbel* is one which has all its rays bearing small umbels at the top. A *compound fructification* consists of several confluent florets. 2. *Compound interest* is when the interest is added to the principal, and bears interest. 3. *Compound motion*, is that by two or more conspiring powers, acting in different but not opposite directions. 4. *Compound number*, is that which may be divided by some number besides unity, without a remainder. 5. *Compound ratio*, is that which the product of the antecedents of two or more ratios has to the product of their consequents. 6. *Compound quantities*, in algebra, such as are joined by the signs + and -, and expressed by more letters than one, or by the same letters unequally repeated. *Bailey.* 7. *Compound larceny*, is that which is accompanied with taking goods from one's house or person. *Blackstone.* 8. *Compound time*, in music, is when two or more measures are joined in one.
 COM-PRE-CATION, *n.* [L. *con* and *precatio*.] A praying together. [*Little used.*]
 COM-PRESS-ING, *pp.* Pressed together.
 COM-PUNCTION-LESS, *a.* Not feeling compunction.
 COM-RADE-SHIP, *n.* State of being comrades.
 Con amore. [It.] With love or pleasure.
 CON-CATE-NA-TING, *pp.* Linking together in a series.
 CON-CAV-ED, *pp.* Made hollow.
 CON-CAV-ING, *pp.* Making hollow.
 CON-CEPTU-AL-IST, *n.* One who holds that the mind can form general conceptions. *Stewart.*
 CON-CEN-TRICITY, *n.* State of being concentric.
 CON-CERT'ED, *pp.* Mutually contrived or planned.
 CON-CERT-ING, *pp.* Contriving together.
 CON-CES'SION-IST, *n.* One who makes a concession.
 CON-CES'SO-RY, *a.* Conceding; yielding.
 CONCHIFER, *n.* [L. *concha*, a shell, and *fero*, to bear.] An animal that is covered with a shell. *Cuvier. Kirby.*
 CON-CITED, *pp.* Excited.
 CON-CITING, *pp.* Exciting.
 CON-CIT'ZEN, *n.* A fellow citizen.
 CON-CLU'SO-RY, *a.* Conclusive.
 CON-CORD'A-BLE, *a.* That may accord.
 CON-CORD'A-BLY, *adv.* With agreement. *Rogers.*
 CON-COR'PO-RATED, *pp.* United in a mass or body.
 CON-COR'PO-RATING, *pp.* Uniting in a mass or body.
 CON-CRETION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to concretion.
 CON-CRETION-A-RY, *a.* Formed by concretion.
 CON-CRIM-IN-ATION, *n.* A joint accusation.
 CON-CU'BIN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to concubinage.

CON-CU'BIN-A-RY, *n.* One who indulges in concubinage
 CON-CUL'CA-TED, *pp.* Trampled on.
 CON-CUL'CA-TING, *pp.* Treading on.
 CON-DENS-A-TED, *pp.* Condensed; made more compact.
 CON-DENS-A-TING, *pp.* Making more close or compact.
 CON-DENS'ER, *n.* The part of a steam engine in which steam is condensed.
 CON-DENS'ING, *pp.* Making more close or compact.
 CON-DITION-ING, *pp.* Making terms or conditions.
 CON-DI-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *conditorum*, from *condo*, to hide.] A repository for holding things.
 CON-DOLA-TO-RY, *a.* Expressing condolence.
 CON-DU'CING, *pp.* Tending or contributing.
 CON-DU'CT'IVE, *a.* Directing; leading; managing.
 CON-DYL-OPE, *n.* [Gr. *κονδύλος*, a joint, and *πους*, foot.] An animal with jointed legs.
 CONE-SHAP-ED, *a.* Having the form of a cone.
 CON-FECT'ED, *pp.* Made into sweetmeats.
 CON-FECT'ING, *pp.* Making into sweetmeats.
 CON-FER-RU'MIN-A-TED, *a.* Sodered together. *Hooker.*
 CON-FID-ING, *pp.* Trusting; reposing confidence.
 CON-FIG'UR-ED, *pp.* To dispose in a certain form.
 CON-FIG'UR-ING, *pp.* Forming to a figure.
 CON-FLA'GRA-TIVE, *a.* Causing conflagration.
 CON-FLI'CT'IVE, *a.* Tending to conflict.
 CON-FORM'A-BLE, *a.* In *mineralogy*, reposing in parallel strata upon each other. *Mantell.*
 CON-FUS-ING, *pp.* Mixing; confounding.
 CON-GEAL-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being congealed.
 CON-GENI-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make congenial.
 CON-GEST'IVE, *a.* Indicating an accumulation of blood in some part of the body.
 CON-I-FER, *n.* [L.] A plant bearing cones.
 CON-IPINA, CON-NEI-NA, CON-NICI-NA, CON-NIA, CON-NINE, CON-NEINE, *n.* [Gr. *κωνεινον*.] An alkaloid obtained from Conium maculatum, the modern official Hemlock, and its active medicinal principle.
 CON-JU-GA-TED, *pp.* Passed through its various forms.
 CON-JU-GA-TING, *pp.* Passing through its modes of formation.
 CON-NATION, *n.* Connection by birth; natural union.
 CON-NAT'U-RAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Connected by nature. *More.*
 CON-NAT'U-RAL-IZ-ING, *pp.* Connecting by nature.
 CON-NECT'ED, *pp.* Linked together; united.
 CON-NECT'ED-LY, *adv.* By connection; in a connected
 CON-NECT'ING, *pp.* Uniting; conjoining. [manner.
 CON-NECT'ION, *n.* A relation by blood or marriage. 2. An association; as, the Methodist connection.
 CON-NO-TA-TED, *pp.* Designated.
 CON-NO-TA-TING, *pp.* Designating.
 CON-NOT-ED, *pp.* Denoted.
 CON-NU-TRI'TIOUS, *a.* Nourishing together.
 CON-NOM-I-NEE, *n.* One designated as an associate.
 CON-QUADRATE, *v. t.* To bring into a square.
 CON-QUAS'SA-TED, *pp.* Shaken.
 CON-QUAS'SA-TING, *pp.* Shaking.
 CON-QUER-ING-LY, *adv.* By conquering.
 CON-SCIENCE-LESS, *a.* Having no conscience. *Hooker.*
 CON-SCIENCE-PROOF, *a.* Proof against the compunctions of conscience.
 CON-SCIENCE-SMIT-TEN, *a.* Smitten by conscience.
 CON-SE-CRA-TED-NESS, *n.* State of being consecrated.
 CON-SEC'U-TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being consecutive.
 CON-SEN-TA-NE'TY, *n.* Mutual agreement.
 CON-SERVA-TISM, *n.* The practice of preserving what is established.
 CON-SERVA-TIVE, *n.* One who aims to preserve from ruin, innovation, injury, or radical change; one who wishes to maintain an institution, or form of government in its present state. [*Modern usage.*]
 CON-SERVA-TO-RY, *n.* A society for promoting, or for preserving music in good taste.
 CON-SOCIATED, *pp.* Associated in a body.
 CON-SOCIA-TING, *pp.* Uniting in a body.
 CON-SPECTION, *n.* A beholding. [*Not used.*]
 CON-SPEC-TU'ITY, *n.* Sight; view. [*Not used.*]
 CON-SPER-SION, *n.* A sprinkling. [*Not used.*]
 CON-STABLE-RY, *n.* The body or jurisdiction of constables.
 CON-STAB'U-LARY, *a.* Pertaining to constables; consist-
 CON-STI-PATED, *pp.* Made costive. [ing of constables.
 CON-STI-PATING, *pp.* Making costive.
 CON-STIT'U-EN-CY, *n.* The act of constituting, the body of constituents. [*Modern usage.*]
 CON-STI-TU-TED AU-THORITIES, *n.* The magistrates or governors of a people. *H. More.*
 CON-STI-TUTION-A-RY, *a.* Constitutional. [*Bad.*]
 CON-STI-TU-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a constitutive manner
 CON-STU-PRA-TED, *pp.* Debauched.
 CON-STU-PRA-TING, *pp.* Violating.
 CON-SUB-STANTIA-TED, *pp.* United in a common substance.
 CON-SUB-STANTIA-TING, *pp.* Uniting in a common
 CON-SU-E-TUDE, *n.* Custom; usage. *Scott.* [substance

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

CONSUL-GENER-AL, *n.* A chief consul.
CON-TAB-U-LA-TED, *pp.* Floored with boards.
CON-TAB-U-LA-TING, *pp.* Flooring with boards.
CON-TAG-ION-ED, *a.* Affected by contagion.
CON-TA-GIOUS-LY, *adv.* By contagion.
CON-TAM-IN-A-TIVE, *a.* Adapted to contaminate.
West. Rev.
CON-TEMPER-A-TURE, *n.* Like temperature or temper-
CON-TEMP-PLA-TIST, *n.* One who contemplates. [ament.
CON-TEM-PO-RA-NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* At the same time
with some other event.
CON-TEMPO-RIZ-ED, *pp.* Placed in the same time.
CON-TEMPO-RIZ-ING, *pp.* Placing in the same time.
CON-TENTS, *n.* Heads of what a book contains; an index.
CON-TEST-ED, *pp.* Disputed.
CON-TEST-ING, *pp.* Disputing.
CON-TEST-ING, *n.* The act of contending. *Baxter.*
CON-TEXTUR-ED, *a.* Woven; formed into texture.
CON-TIN-U-A-TED, *pp.* Closely joined.
CON-TIN-U-A-TING, *pp.* Closely uniting.
CON-TIN-U-O, *In music*, continued.
CON-TIN-U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In continuation without inter-
CON-TIN-U-A-BLE, *a.* That may be continued. [ruption.
CON-TORNI-ATE, *n.* [It. *contorno*, *contornato*, turned
about.] In numismatics, medals of bronze, let into a circle
of another material. *Elmes.*
Contra bonos mores. [L.] Against good morals.
CON-TRA-DICT-IVE, *a.* Containing contradiction.
CON-TRA-DICT-IVE-LY, *adv.* By contradiction.
CON-TRA-IN-DI-CA-TED, *pp.* Indicating a method contra-
ry to the usual one.
CON-TRA-IN-DI-CA-TING, *pp.* Indicating a contrary
method of cure.
CON-TRAL-TO, *n.* [It.] *In music*, the counter tenor.
CON-TRA-PUNT-AL, *a.* Pertaining to counterpoint.
CON-TRIB-U-TA-BLE, *a.* That can be contributed.
CON-TROL-LER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a controller.
CON-TRO-VER-SIAL-LY, *adv.* In a controversial manner.
CON-TRO-VER-SION, *n.* Act of controverting.
CON-TRO-VERT-I-BLY, *adv.* In a controvertible manner.
CON-TUBERN-AL, *a.* [L. *contubernalis*, from *contuber-
nium*; *con* and *tuberna*.] Pertaining to fellowship in a
mess or lodging; denoting a species of concubinage.
CON-TUS-ED, *pp.* Bruised.
CON-TUS-ING, *pp.* Bruising.
CON-TA-LESC-ERE, *v. i.* *convalescere*. To recover health.
CON-VEC-TION, *n.* [L. *convectio*, from *convecho*, to con-
vey.] A carrying. *Proust.*
CON-VERS-ANCE, *n.* Disposition to associate; habit of
CON-VERS-AN-CY, { familiarity.
CON-VER-SATION-AL, *a.* Belonging to conversation.
CON-VERT-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Convertibility.
CON-VEY-ED, *pp.* Carried; transmitted; transferred.
CON-VICT-IVE-NESS, *n.* Power of convicting.
CON-VOLV-ED, *pp.* Rolled together.
CON-VOLV-ING, *pp.* Rolling or winding together.
CON-VULSION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to convulsion.
COOK-Y, *n.* [D. *koek*, *kockje*, a cake.] A small cake, mo-
COOL-Y, *n.* An East Indian porter or carrier. [derately sweet.
COO-PER, *n.* A motion in dancing.
CO-OR-DIN-ANCE, *n.* Joint ordinance.
CO-PART-NER-Y, *n.* Copartnership. [*Bad and useless.*]
CO-PAT-RI-OT, *n.* A joint patriot. *G. Morris.*
COPE-STONE, *n.* Head or top-stone. *Scott.*
CO-PHO-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] Deafness.
CO-P-ING, *pp.* Striving; contending.
COPPER-BEL-LY, *n.* An American serpent.
COPPER-HEAD, *n.* [from its color.] A poisonous Amer-
ican serpent.
CO-PRO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *κοπρος*, dung, and *λιθος*, a stone.]
Fossil dung of animals. *Buckland.*
CO-PRO-PHA-GOUS, *a.* Feeding on excrements.
CO-P-U-LA-TED, *pp.* Joined in pairs.
CO-P-U-LA-TING, *pp.* Uniting in pairs; embracing.
CO-PY-ING, *pp.* Transcribing.
CORAM-JUDICE, [L.] Before the judge.
Coram non judice. [L.] Before one not a judge; before one
who has not jurisdiction.
COR-DEL-ING, *a.* Twisting.
COR-DI-AL-HEART-ED, *a.* Having cordial affection.
Moore.
COR-DI-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To render cordial. *Ec. Rev.*
COR-DI-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered cordial.
COR-DI-AL-IZ-ING, *pp.* Making cordial.
CO-RE-LA-TION, *n.* Corresponding relation. *Kidd.*
CO-RIVAL-RY, *CO-RIVAL-SHIP*, *n.* Joint rivalry
CORK-ED, *pp.* Stopped with a cork.
CORK-ED, *See* CALK.
CORK-ING, *pp.* Stopping with corks.
COR-MUS, *n.* [Gr. *κορμος*.] *In botany*, the name of a stalk
of any plant. *Decand. Willd.* 2. The dilated base of the
stems of monocotyledonous plants between the root and
the first buds, forming the reproductive portion of such
plants, when they are not caulescent. *Lindley.*

CORN-BASK-ET, *n.* A large basket for maize.
CORN-BRASH, *n.* A coarse, shelly limestone. *Mantell.*
CORN-ED, *pp.* Sprinkled with salt.
CORN-ER-TEETH, *n.* The four teeth of a horse between
the middle teeth and the tushes.
CORN-IF-IC, *a.* Producing horns.
CORN-I-FORM, *a.* Having the shape of a horn
CORN-ING, *pp.* Sprinkling with salt.
CORN-U-AM-MON-IS, *n.* A shell like a ram's horn.
COR-O-NET-ED, *a.* Wearing or entitled to wear a coronet.
COR-PO-RE-AL-ITY, *n.* The state of being corporal.
Corps diplomatique. [Fr.] *Core diplomatique.* The body of mi-
nisters or diplomatic characters.
COR-PU-LENT-LY, *adv.* In a corpulent manner.
Corpus juris canonici. [L.] The body or code of canon law.
Corpus juris civilis. [L.] Body of civil law.
COR-RA-DED, *pp.* Rubbed off.
COR-RA-DING, *pp.* Rubbing off.
COR-RE-SPONS-IVE-LY, *adv.* In a corresponding manner.
COR-RI-GEN-DA, *n. plur.* [L.] Words to be altered.
CORSE-LET, *n.* That part of a winged insect which an-
swers to the breast of other animals.
CORS-ET, *v. t.* To inclose in corsets.
CORS-ET-ED, *pp.* Confined in corsets.
CORS-ET-ING, *pp.* Confining in corsets.
CORS-ET-ING, *n.* The act or practice of binding with
CORS-LET-ED, *pp.* Encircled with a corselet. [corsets.
CORS-LET-ING, *pp.* Encircling with a corselet.
COR-TEX, *n.* [L.] Bark, as of a tree.
COR-TILE, *n.* [It.] The area of a dwelling house. *Elmes.*
COR-VET-TO. *See* CORVET.
COR-VINE, *a.* [From *corvus*.] Pertaining to the crow.
COR-VO-RANT. *See* CORMORANT.
COR-Y-DAL-IN-A, **COR-Y-D'A'LIA**, **COR-YD'A-LINE**, *n.*
An alkaloid obtained from the root of Corydalis.
CO-SEN-TI-ENT, *a.* Perceiving together.
COS-MIC, *a.* Cosmical; relating to the universe.
COS-MO-POL-ITAN-ISM, *n.* Citizenship of the world.
COS-MO-POL-IT-ISM, *n.* The state of all men, in one so-
cial community, free from national feelings, or in which
the common interest is the object of public measures. 2.
Superior regard for the public weal.
COS-MO-RAMA, *n.* [Gr. *κοσμος*, world, and *οραω*, to see.]
Views of the world, or of places in various parts of the
world; extensive view.
COSTATE, *a.* [L. *costa*.] *In botany*, ribbed.
COSTIVE-LY, *adv.* With costiveness.
CO-TEM-PO-RA-NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* At the same time with
some other event.
CO-TERM-IN-OUS, *a.* [See *CONTERMINOUS*.] Bordering on.
COUCH-LESS, *a.* Having no couch or bed.
COU-MA-RIN, *n.* A vegetable principle used in medicine;
it gives flavor to the Swiss cheese, called *schabzieger*.
COUNTER, *n.* A contrivance in an engine or carriage
to tell numbers, as of strokes or revolutions. 2. *In music*,
the name of an under part, to serve for contrast to a prin-
cipal part.
COUNTER-ACT-IVE, *a.* Tending to counteract.
COUNTER-ACT-IVE, *n.* One who or that which coun-
teracts.
COUNTER-ACT-IVE-LY, *adv.* By counteraction.
COUNTER-AT-TRACT-IVE, *a.* Attracting oppositely.
COUNTER-CHANG-ING, *pp.* Exchanging; intermixing.
COUNTER-CHARGE, *n.* An opposite charge.
COUNTER-CHARM-ED, *pp.* Defeated by contrary charms.
COUNTER-CHARM-ING, *pp.* Destroying the effect by
opposite charms.
COUNTER-CHECK-ED, *pp.* Opposed; stopped.
COUNTER-CHECK-ING, *pp.* Checking by hindrance
COUNTER-FEIT-ING, *pp.* Forging; feigning.
COUNTER-IN-FLU-EN-CED, *pp.* Hindered by opposing
influence.
COUNTER-IN-FLU-EN-CING, *pp.* Hindering by oppo-
COUNTER-MIN-ED, *pp.* Counterworked. [sing influence.
COUNTER-MIN-ING, *pp.* Sinking a mine to frustrate an-
other mine.
COUNTER-MO-TIVE, *n.* An opposite motive.
COUNTER-MUR-ED, *pp.* Fortified by a wall behind an-
other.
COUNTER-MUR-ING, *pp.* Fortifying by a wall behind
COUNTER-PROV-ED, *pp.* [See the Verb.] [another
COUNTER-PROV-ING, *pp.* [See the Verb.]
COUNTER-SEAL-ED, *pp.* Sealed with another.
COUNTER-SEAL-ING, *pp.* Sealing with another.
COUNTER-SINK, *v. t.* To drill a conical depression in
metal, as in a hole for a screw.
COUNTER-SINK, *n.* A drill for countersinking.
COUNTER-SINK-ING, *pp.* [See the Verb.]
COUNTER-SUNK, *pp.* [See the Verb.]
COUNTER-WHEEL-ING, *pp.* Causing to move in an op-
posite direction.
COUNTER-WORK-ING, *pp.* Working in opposition;
counteracting.
COUNTING, *pp.* Numbering; reckoning.

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

COUNTRY-FY, *v. t.* To make rustic.
COUNT-WHEEL, *n.* The wheel in a clock which moves round and causes it to strike.
Coup d'œil, [Fr.] The finishing stroke.
Coup de glace, [Fr.] Slight view; glance of the eye.
Coup de main, [Fr.] A sudden attack, or enterprise.
COURS-ER, *n.* An order of fowls which have short wings, and move chiefly by running, as the ostrich. *Kirby*.
COURTSEY-ING, *ppr.* Making an act of civility or respect, as females.
COU-TEAU, *n.* *coots*. [Fr. a knife.] A hanger.
COV-ETER, *n.* One who covets.
COV-TREE, *n.* [Sp. *pala de vaca*.] A tree of South America which produces a milky fluid. *Humboldt*.
COVER-ER, *n.* He that or which covers.
COVER-SLUT, *n.* Something to hide sluttishness. *Burke*.
COV-ARD-IZ-ED, *ppr.* Rendered cowardly.
COV-ARD-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering cowardly.
COV-ER-ED, *pp.* Cherished with care.
COVING, *ppr.* Depressing with fear.
COX-COMB-RY, *n.* The manners of a coxcomb. *Ec. Rev.*
CRABITE, *n.* A name given to a petrified crab.
CRADLE-STHE, *n.* A sythe used in a cradle for grain.
CRAG, *n.* In mineralogy, a deposit of gravel. *Mantell*.
CRAG-BUILT, *a.* Built with crags. *Iroving*.
CRANKLED, *pp.* Broken into unequal surfaces.
CRANKLING, *ppr.* Breaking into bends, turns or angles.
CRANKY. See **CRANK**.
CRAN'NY-ING, *a.* Making cranries.
CRAP-ED, *pp.* Curled; formed into ringlets.
CRAP-ING, *ppr.* Curling; forming into ringlets.
CRAP-U-LA, *n.* [L.] A surfeit.
CRASH, *n.* [Lat. *crassus*.] Coarse cloth.
CRATER-I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a crater.
CRAY-ON-ED, *pp.* Sketched with a crayon.
CRAY-ON-ING, *ppr.* Sketching or planning with a crayon.
CRAZ-ING, *ppr.* Breaking; crushing; making crazy.
CREAM-NUT, *n.* A fruit in South America.
CREAS-ED, *pp.* Marked by doubling.
CREAS-ING, *ppr.* Making creases by folding.
CREA-SOTE, *n.* [Gr. *κρεας*, flesh, and *σωτηρ*, preserver.] An antiseptic principle, the product of a certain decomposition of wood; an oily colorless liquid, with the smell of
CREA-TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to creation. [smoke]
CREA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being creative.
CREEP-ING, *n.* Act of creeping. *Dwight*.
CRE-MONA, *n.* A superior kind of violin, made or invented at Cremona, in Italy.
CRE-CEN-DO. In music, denotes with an increasing volume of voice.
CRESCENT-ED, *a.* Adorned with a crescent. *Keats*.
CRESCENT-FORM-ED, *a.* Formed like a crescent. *Scott*.
CRESTING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a crest.
CREST-MA-RINE, *n.* Rock sapphire.
CRETIN-ISM, *n.* The state of a cretin. *Kidd*.
CRIB-BING, *pp.* Shutting in a crib; confining.
CRIB-BLING, *ppr.* Sifting.
Crim. con. Criminal conversation; unlawful intercourse with a married woman.
CRIM-PAGE, *n.* The act of crimping.
CRIM-SON-HUED, *a.* Of a crimson color.
CRIM-SON-WARM, *a.* Warm to redness.
CRINAL, *a.* [L. *crinis*, hair.] Belonging to hair.
CRINGELING, *n.* One who cringes meanly.
CRIN-I-CUL-TURAL, *a.* Relating to the growth of hair.
CRINKLED, *pp.* Formed into short turns.
CRINKLING, *ppr.* Bending in short turns.
CRINOID, *n.* [Gr. *κρινος*, a lily, and *ειδος*, likeness.] A fossil lily-shaped animal.
CRINOID-E'ANS, *n. plur.* A group of radiate marine animals.
CROC-O-DIL-TAN, *a.* Pertaining to the crocodile. *Buckland*.
CROC-O-DIL-TY, *n.* In logic, a captious or sophistical mode of arguing.
CROM-WEL-LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Cromwell.
CROOK, *n.* One who cuts out garments. [Local]
CROP-OUT, *v. t.* To ripen to a full crop.
CROSS-BAR-ROW, *n.* An arrow of a cross-bow.
CROSS-BIT-ING, *ppr.* Thwarting by deception.
CROSS-BIT-TEN, *pp.* Contravened by deception.
CROSS-BREED, *n.* A breed produced from the male and female of different breeds.
CROSS-EX-AMIN-ING, *ppr.* Examining or interrogating by the opposite party.
CROSS-EY-ED, *a.* Squinting.
CROSS-LIKE, *a.* Having the form of a cross.
CROSS-PATCH, *n.* An ill-natured person. [Vulgar.]
CROSS-QUES-TION-ING, *ppr.* Cross-examining.
CRU-PI-ER, *n.* One who sits at the foot of a table.
CROWN-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a crown. *Milman*.
CROWN-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel with cogs at right angles with its plane. 2. In a watch, the wheel which drives the balance, called, in royal pendulums, the swing-wheel.
CROZE, *n.* A cooper's tool.

CRUCIATION, *n.* The act of torturing; torment. *Hall*.
CRUCI-FER, *n.* In botany, a plant of the cruciferous tribe.
CRUCI-FI-ED, *pp.* Put to death on the cross.
CRUM-CLOTI, *n.* A cloth laid under a table to receive crumbs and keep the carpet or floor clean.
CRUS-TA-CE-A, *n. plur.* A class of articulated animals.
CRUS-TA-CE-AN, *n. or a.* See **CRUSTACEA**.
CRUT, *n.* The rough, shaggy part of oak bark.
CRUTCHED, *pp.* Supported with crutches.
CRYP-TO-GAMIC, *a.* Pertaining to plants of the class
CRYP-TOG'A-MOUS, *a.* *Cryptogamia*, &c.
CRYP-TOG'A-MIST, *n.* One who is skilled in cryptogamic botany; one who favors the system of cryptogamy in plants. *Lindley*.
CRYS-TAL-LI-NA, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from *Indigofera tinctoria*, the Indigo plant.
CTE-NOID'ANS, *n. plur.* The third order of fishes established by Agassiz.
CUB-BED, *pp.* Brought forth; shut up; confined.
CUB-BING, *ppr.* Bringing forth, as beasts; shutting up.
CUB-LESS, *a.* Having no cubs.
CUCK-OLD-ED, *pp.* Made a cuckold.
CUCK-OO-LIKE, *a.* Like the cuckoo.
CU-CUR-BIT-IVE, *a.* A word applied to small worms shaped like the seeds of a gourd.
CUD-BEAR, *n.* A plant much employed in dyeing. It gives a purple color.
CUD-GEL-ED, *pp.* Beaten with a cudgel.
CUD-GEL-ING, *ppr.* Beating with a cudgel.
CUFF-ED, *pp.* Struck with the fist.
CUFFING, *ppr.* Striking with the fist.
Cui bono. [L.] For whose benefit, (*cui est bono*.)
CUL-LY-ING, *ppr.* Deceiving; tricking.
CUL-MIFER-OUS, *a.* Abounding in culm or stony coal.
CUL-TI-VATA-BLE, *a.* Cultivable. *Edwards*.
CUL-TUR-ED, *pp.* Cultivated.
CUL-TURE-LESS, *a.* Having no culture.
CUL-TUR-ING, *ppr.* Cultivating.
CUL-TUR-IST, *n.* A cultivator.
CUM-BER-ED, *pp.* Loaded; crowded.
CUM-BER-ING, *ppr.* Loading; crowding; obstructing.
CUM-BROUS-NESS, *n.* State of being cumbrous.
CUM-MING-TON-ITE, *n.* A mineral discovered in Cummington, Massachusetts.
CUM-LOSE, *a.* Full of heaps.
CUP-BOARD-ED, *pp.* Deposited in a cupboard.
CUP-PED, *pp.* Bled by means of cupping glasses.
CUP-MOSS, *n.* A vague term for a plant called a moss.
CUP-SHAP-ED, *a.* Shaped like a cup.
CURB-LESS, *a.* Having no curb or restraint.
CUR-DED, *pp.* Coagulated.
CUR-I-A-LISTIC, *a.* [L. *curialis*.] Pertaining to a court.
CURLY-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having curling hair.
CURLY-PA-TED, *a.* Having curling hair.
Currente calamo. [L.] With the pen running.
CUR-RI-CULUM, *n.* [L.] A race course; a place for running; a chariot, &c.
CURRY, *n.* In the East Indies, a stew of fowl, fish, or meat, eaten with boiled rice. *Malcom*.
CURRY-ING, *n.* Rubbing down a horse.
CURTAIN-ED, *pp.* Inclosed with curtains.
CURTAIN-ING, *ppr.* Inclosing with curtains.
CURTAIN-LESS, *a.* Having no curtain.
CURT-NESS, *n.* Shortness.
CURVING, *n.* A curve; a winding form.
CUTE, *a.* Clever; sharp.
CUTTING-LY, *adv.* In a cutting manner.
CY-AN-OM-P-ETER, *n.* [Gr. *κυανος*, and *μετρος*.] An instrument to ascertain the blueness of the ocean or sky.
CY-ANU-RET, *n.* A basic compound of cyanogen, and some other element or compound. More correctly *cyanid*.
CY-CA-DE-A, *n.* A genus of plants allied to the palms and
CY-CLI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to a cycle. [ferns. *Mantell*.
CY-CLOID'ANS, *n. plur.* The radiated molluscous animals.
CY-CLOSTO-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *κυκλος*, and *στομα*.] Having a circular mouth or aperture, as certain animals. *Kirby*.
CYL-IN-DRIC-I-TY, *n.* A cylindrical form.
CYME, *n.* A kind of panicle that has the appearance
CYMA, *a.* of an umbel. *Lindley*.
CYMOID, *a.* Having the form of a cyme.
CY-NAPI-NA, **CY-NA'PI-A**, **CYN'NA-PINE**, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from *Æthusa Cynapium*.
CYN'I-CISM, *n.* Austerity; churlish severity of temper.
CYPRI-AN, *a.* Belonging to the island of Cyprus. 2. A term applied to a lewd woman.
CYPRI-OT, *n.* An inhabitant of Cyprus.
CYPRIS, *n. plur.* *Cyprides*. A species of fresh-water Crustacea, which swim by means of cilia. *Mantell*.
CY-RE-NA'IE, *a.* Pertaining to Cyrene.
CYTI-SIN, *n.* A vegetable proximate principle. It is an active medicine.
CZAR-O-WITZ, *n.* The title of the eldest son of the czar of Russia.

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

D.

DAB'BED, *pp.* Struck with something moist.
 DAB'BING, *ppr.* Striking gently with something moist.
 DAB'BLING-LY, *adv.* In a dabbling manner.
Da capo. [It.] In music, a direction to close with the first strain.
 DAC-TYL-O-GLYPH, *n.* [Gr. *δακτυλος*, finger, and *γλυφος*, to engrave.] An engraver of stones for finger rings. *Elmes.*
 DAC-TYL-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *δακτυλος*, and *γραφω*, to write.] A description of engraved finger rings, &c.
 DAC-TYL-OL'O-GY, *n.* The science which treats of the history and qualities of finger rings. *Elmes.*
 DAC-TYL'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *δακτυλος*, and *μαντικη*, divination.] Divination by finger rings. *Elmes.*
 DA-GUERRE'O-LITE, *n.* *dager'rolite*. [Gr. *λιθος*, a stone.] A stone or substance, used for polishing metals and giving them a beautiful luster.
 DA-GUERRE'O-TYPE, *n.* *dager'rottype*. [from *Daguerre*, the discoverer.] A method of fixing images of objects by the camera obscura.
 DAHLIA, *n.* [from *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.] A shrub at the Cape of Good Hope, with flowers of no beauty. *Willdenow.* Commonly applied also to the Georgia variabilis, a beautiful compound flower.
 DAKER, *n.* A dicker; the number of ten.
 DAL-LI-ED, *pp.* Delayed; deferred.
 DAL-LI-NESS, *n.* Daily occurrence. *Taylor.*
 DAM'ASK-ED, *pp.* Variegated with flowers.
 DAM'ASK-ING, *ppr.* Variegating with flowers.
 DAM-MARIN, *n.* A name applied to a resinous substance obtained from a species of *Agathis* or *Dammara*.
 DAM'MED, *pp.* Confined or shut in by means of a dam.
 DAM'MING, *ppr.* Confining water by means of a dam.
Dammum absque injuria. [L.] Loss without injury, of the which the law can take cognizance.
 DAM'PEN, *v. t.* To make damp or moist.
 DAM'PEN-ING, *ppr.* Making damp. *Judge Johnson.*
 DAMP'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a dampish manner.
 DANC'ED, *pp.* Moved in measured steps.
 DAN'DER, *v. i.* To wander about; to talk incoherently.
 DAN'DY-ISH, *a.* Like a dandy.
 DAN-UBI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the river Danube.
 DAR-ING, *n.* A bold act; a hazardous attempt. *Southey.*
 DARK-COL-OR-ED, *a.* Having a dark hue. *Smith.*
 DARK-EY-ED, *a.* Having dark eyes.
 DARK-MIND-ED, *a.* Having a dark, close or revengeful mind.
 DARK-SOUL-ED, *a.* Having a dark soul. [mind. *Baxter.*
 DARN'ED, *pp.* Mended by darning.
 DART-ING-LY, *adv.* Rapidly; like a dart.
 DAR-TROUS, *a.* [Fr. *dartre*, tetter.] A vague term relating to a cutaneous disease, of no definite character.
 DASH-BOARD, *n.* A board on the fore part of a vehicle, to prevent water, mud, or snow from being thrown upon those in it, by the heels of the horses.
 DASTARD-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made cowardly.
 DASTARD-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making cowardly.
 DA-TU'RI-NA, } *n.* An alkaloid obtained from *Datura Strada-TU'RI-A*, }
 DAT-U-RINE, } *na.* monium, probably identical with Atropine.
Day in court, is a day for the appearance of parties in a suit.
Days in bank, in England, days of appearance in the court of common bench.
 DAY-BEAM, *n.* The light of the day. *Bowring.*
 DAY-FLY-ER, *n.* An animal that flies in the day-time.
 DEAD'EN-ED, *pp.* Deprived of force or sensation; made dead.
 DEAD'EN-ING, *ppr.* Deprived of force, velocity, &c. [vapid.
 DEAF-EN-ED, *pp.* Made deaf; stuned.
 DEAF-EN-ING, *ppr.* Making deaf.
 DEAL-ED, *pp.* Divided; thrown out.
 DEAR'BORN, *n.* A light four-wheeled carriage.
 DEATH-DG-ING, *a.* Inflicting death. *Kirby.*
 DEATH-DOOM-ED, *a.* Doomed to death. *Coleridge.*
 DEATH-STROKE, *n.* The stroke of death.
 DE-BARR'AS, *v. t.* [Fr. *debarrasser*.] To disembarrass; to extricate from difficulty. [Little used.] *Jefferson.*
 DE-BAR-RING, *n.* Hindrance from approach.
 DE-BAS-ING-LY, *adv.* So as to debase.
 DE-BAT-ING-LY, *adv.* In the manner of debate.
De bene esse. [Lat.] In law, to take an order or testimony *de bene esse*, is, to take or allow it for the present, but subject to be suppressed on a further examination. *Cowel.*
 DE-BUTE, *n.* [Fr. *debut*, from *debuter*, to lead.] The first cast; the beginning of an enterprise; first appearance.
 DE-CAM'E-RON, *n.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *μερος*, part.] A volume consisting of ten books.
 DE-CAP-I-TA-TED, *pp.* Beheaded.
 DE-CAP-I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Beheading.
 DEC'A-PODE, *n.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *πους*, foot.] An animal with ten feet or legs. *Kirby.*

DE-CAR-BON-ATE, *v. t.* To deprive a carbonate of its acid.
 DE-CAR-BON-IZ-ATION, *n.* The action or process of depriving a substance of carbon. *Bell.*
 DE-CARDIN-AL-IZE, *v. t.* [de and *cardinal*.] To remove from the rank of a cardinal. *Howell.*
 DE-CEIV-A-BLY, *adv.* In a deceitful manner.
 DE-CEPTIVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to deceive.
 DE-CERN'ED, *pp.* Judged; estimated.
 DE-CERN'ING, *ppr.* Judging; estimating.
 DE-CHRISTIAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Turned from Christianity.
 DE-CHRISTIAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Turning from Christianity.
 DE-CIL/LION, *n.* A number involved to the tenth power.
 DE-CILL'IONTH, *a.* Pertaining to a decillion.
 DEC'IM-A-TED, *pp.* Tithed; taken by lots.
 DEC'IM-A-TING, *ppr.* Tithing; selecting every tenth.
 DE-CIPHER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be deciphered.
 DE-CLA-RANT, *n.* One who declares.
 DE-CLAR-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being declared.
 DE-CLARE-MENT, *n.* Declaration.
 DE-CLIN-A-TURE, *n.* A declining.
 DE-CLIN-OUS, *a.* In botany, declinate; bent downward.
 DE-COL-LA-TING, *ppr.* Beheading.
 DE-COL-OR-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of color.
 DEC'O-RA-TIVE, *a.* Adorning; suited to embellish.
 DEC'O-RA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being decorative.
 DE-CRUST-A-TION, *n.* The removal of a crust from.
 DE-CRY'ING, *ppr.* Crying down.
 DE-CUM-BENT-LY, *adv.* In a decumbent posture.
 DEC'U-PLE, *v. t.* To make tenfold.
 DEC'U-PLED, *ppr.* Made tenfold. *Coleridge.*
 DE-CUR'RENT-LY, *adv.* In a decurrent manner.
 DEDY-CA-TEE, *n.* One to whom a thing is dedicated. *Ed.*
 DEEP-DRAWN, *a.* Drawn from a depth. [Rev
 DEEP-LAID, *a.* Formed with profound skill or artifice. [Scott.
 DEEP-SCAR-RED, *a.* Having deep scars.
 DEEP-SEAT-ED, *a.* Seated deeply.
 DEEP-SOUND-ING, *a.* Having a low sound.
 DEEP-THINK-ING, *a.* Thinking profoundly.
 DEEP-WORN, *a.* Worn to great depth. *Hopkinson.*
 DE-FA'CTING-LY, *adv.* In a defacing manner.
 DE-FAL'CA-TED, *pp.* Taken away; deducted, as a part.
 DE-FAL'CA-TING, *ppr.* Deducting from a money account.
 DE-FAM-ING-LY, *adv.* In a defaming manner. [rents, &c.
 DE-FER'RED, *pp.* Delayed; postponed.
 DE-FI'CIENT-LY, *adv.* In a defective manner.
 DE-FIED, *pp.* Challenged; dared to combat.
 DE-FIL-ED, *pret.* Marched off in a line.
 DE-FIN-A-BLY, *adv.* In a defining manner.
 DEF'LA-GRA-TED, *pp.* Burned; consumed.
 DEF'LA-GRA-TING, *ppr.* Burning; consuming.
 DE-FOUL'ED, *pp.* Defiled; made dirty.
 DE-FOUL'ING, *ppr.* Rendering vile.
 DE-FY'ING, *ppr.* Challenging; daring to combat.
 DE-GEN'ER-ATED, *pp.* Grown worse.
 DE-GEN'ER-ATING, *ppr.* Decaying in good qualities.
 DE-GLU'TI-NA-TED, *pp.* Unglued.
 DEG-RA-VATION, *n.* [L. *degravo*; de and *gravis*, heavy.] The act of making heavy. [Not in use.]
 DE-GUST, *v. t.* [L. *de gustu*.] To taste. [Not used.]
 DE-GUST'ED, *pp.* Tasted.
 DE-GUST'ING, *ppr.* Tasting.
 DE-HISCE, *v. i.* *dehiss'*. To gape; in botany, to open, as the capsules of plants. *Lindley.*
 DE-HIS-CENCE, *n.* The opening of the capsule in plants, and of the cells of anthers for emitting pollen, &c.
 DE-HONEST-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *dehonesto*.] To disgrace.
Dehors. [Fr.] *dehors*. Without.
Dehors du combat. [Fr.] *dehors du comba*. Put out of battle.
 DE-HORT'ED, *pp.* Dissuaded. [He; killed or disabled.
 DE-FY-ER, *n.* One that defies.
 DEIGN'ED, *pp.* Granted; condescended.
De jure. [L.] Of right. [See *De facto*.]
 DE-LAC-ER-ATION, *n.* [L. *delacero*.] A tearing in pieces.
 DEL-CR'E-DER-E, *n.* A guaranty by factors, binding them to warrant the solvency of the purchasers of goods they sell on credit.
Delenda est Carthago. [L.] Carthage must be annihilated—our rival must be destroyed.
 DE-LI-AC, *n.* [from *Delos*.] In the arts, a kind of sculptured vase; also beautiful bronze and silver. *Elmes.*
 DE-LIB'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Balanced in the mind; considered.
 DE-LIB'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Balancing in the mind; weighing; considering.
 DE-LIGHT-ING, *ppr.* Giving great pleasure; rejoicing.
 DE-LIN'E-A-TOR, *n.* One who delineates.
 DEL'I-QUA-TED, *pp.* Melted; dissolved.
 DE-L'FRA-CY, *n.* Delirium. *Sauroy.*
 DEL-I-RATION, *n.* [L. *deliratio*.] A wandering of mind; delirium. *Ed. Rev.*
 DE-LIR'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a delirious manner.
 DEL'TA, *n.* The Greek letter Δ . A tract of alluvial land in a triangular form, as in Egypt.
 DE-LU'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In a delusive manner.

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

- DELV'ED, *pp.* Dug; fathomed.
 DE-MEAN-ED, *pp.* Behaved well: in a good sense. Lessened; debased: in a bad sense.
 DE-MEAN-ING, *pp.* Behaving; also, debasing.
 De medietate. [L.] A jury de medietate is one of half natives and half foreigners—used when a foreigner is a party, or half of common jurors, and half of men of the class of one of the parties. *Blackstone.*
 DE-MENT'ED, *a.* Infatuated. *Quart. Rev.*
 DEM-I-DEI-FY, *v. t.* To deify in part. *Cowper.*
 DEMI-GOD-DESS, *n.* A female demi-god. *Campbell.*
 DEMI-JOHN, *n.* [Fr. *dame-jeanne.*] A glass vessel or bottle with a large body and small neck, in wicker-work.
 DEMI-OFFI'CIAL, *a.* Partly official, or authorized.
 DEMENT-TINT, *n.* [*Demi* and *tint.*] In painting, a gradation of color between positive light and positive shade. *Elmes.*
 DE-MO-NI-AE-AL-LY, *adv.* In a demoniacal manner.
 DE-MO-NI-A-CISM, *n.* The state of being demoniac; or the practice of demoniacs. *Milman.*
 DE-MO-NI-AN-ISM, *n.* The state of being possessed by a demon. *Warburton.*
 DEMON-ISM, *n.* The belief in demons or false gods. *Jefferson.*
 DEM-ON-STRA'TION, *n.* In military affairs, a movement of troops toward a given point, as if to attack.
 DEMON'STRA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being demonstrative.
 DEMOS-TRENTIC, *a.* Pertaining to Demosthenes, the Grecian orator.
 DEMOTIC, *a.* [Gr. *δημοτικός*, from *δημος*, people.] Popular; common; pertaining to the people. *Russell.*
 DE-MUR'ED, *pp.* Stopped; objected to.
 DE-NARI-US, *n.* [L. from *deni*, ten.] A Roman coin worth sixteen or seventeen cents; so called from the letter X upon it. In law books, an English penny.
 DE-NATION-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Deprived of national rights.
 DE-NATION-AL-IZ-ING, *pp.* Depriving of national rights.
 DE-NATUR-AL-IZE, *v. t.* [*de* and *naturalize.*] To render unnatural; to alienate from nature.
 DE-NATUR-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made unnatural. *Ed. Rev.*
 2. Deprived of naturalization or acquired citizenship in a foreign country.
 DE-NATUR-AL-IZ-ING, *pp.* Making unnatural. 2. Depriving of acquired citizenship in a foreign country.
 DEN'GUE, *n.* A peculiar sort of fugitive and erratic epidemic.
 DENI-ZEN-ED, *pp.* Infranchised. [*demic* rheumatism.
 DENI-ZEN-SHIP, *n.* State of being a denizen.
 DE-NOMI-N-A-TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a denomination.
 DE-NOMI-N-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By denomination. *Baxter. De novo.* [L.] Anew; again.
 DENTING, *See* INDENTING.
 DEN-TI-FOS-TRATE, *a.* Having the beak like a tooth.
 DENTIZ-ED, *pp.* Having the teeth renewed.
 DENTIZ-ING, *pp.* Renewing the teeth.
 DE-PART'ED, *pp.* Gone from; vanished; dead.
 DE-PASTUR-ED, *pp.* Eaten up; consumed by grazing.
 DE-PEN-DE-NT-LY, *adv.* In a dependent manner.
 DE-PHLEG-MAT-ED, *a. or pp.* Purified. *Burke.*
 DE-PHLO-GIS-TIC-A-TING, *pp.* Depriving of phlogiston.
 DEPIL-A-TED, *pp.* Deprived of hair.
 DEPIL-A-TING, *pp.* Depriving of hair.
 DE-PL-E-T-ARY, *a.* Calculated to obviate fullness of habit.
 DE-PLI-CATION, *n.* [L. *de* and *plico*, to fold.] An unfolding, untwisting, or unplaiting. *Montague.*
 DE-PIE-TION, *n.* A painting or depicting.
 DE-PLOR-ING, *n.* Act of deploring.
 DE-PLOR-ING-LY, *adv.* In a deploring manner.
 DE-PLOY'ED, *pp.* Opened; displayed; extended.
 DE-POST-OR, *n.* One who makes a deposit.
 DE-PÔTE, *n.* [Eng.] A city, town or place where goods are deposited.
 DE-PRÄ-V-ING-LY, *adv.* In a depraving manner.
 DEP'RE-CAT-ING-LY, *adv.* By deprecation. *Marryatt.*
 DE-PRE-CIA-TIVE, *a.* Undervaluing.
 DE-PRESS-ING-LY, *adv.* In a depressing manner.
 DEPRIMENT, *n.* [L. *deprimo*, to depress.] Depression. *Depressiveness* is applied to a muscle which depresses.
 DEPTH'LESS, *a.* Having no depth. *Coleridge.*
 DE-PULS'ED, *pp.* Driven away.
 DEPU-TIZ-ED, *pp.* Appointed to act for another.
 DEPU-TIZ-ING, *pp.* Appointing one to act for another.
 DER'IE, *n.* A stick of timber erected near the hatches of a ship, to sustain a pulley for raising weights.
 DER'ING, *pp.* Hurting; injuring. [*Not used.*]
 DE-RIV-SIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being derivative.
 DE-RIV-A-BLY, *adv.* By derivation.
 DERI-VATE, *v. t.* [L. *derivo.*] To derive.
 DERI-VATE, *pp.* Derived.
 DERI-V-A-TING, *pp.* Deriving.
 DE-RIV-A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being derivative.
 DER-MAT-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the skin.
 DERM-A-TINE, }
 DERM'A-TOID, *a.* Like the skin, without being skin.
 DE-SCANTER, *n.* One who descants.
- DE-SCRIPTIVE-LY, *adv.* By description.
 DE-SCRIPTIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being descriptive.
 DE-SIR-A-BLY, *adv.* In a desirable manner.
 DE-SCEND'ED, *pp.* Moved downward from a height; proceeded from a source, as a son from a father.
 DE-SCEND'ING, *pp.* Moving downward; proceeding from
 DE-SCEN-SO'R-I-UM, *n.* A chemical furnace. [an ancestor
De segno. [L.] In music, directs to repeat from the sign.
 DESK'ED, *pp.* Shut up in a desk.
 DESKING, *pp.* Shutting up in a desk.
 DES'O-LATE-NESS, *n.* A state of being desolate.
 DE-SPAIR-ING-NESS, *n.* State of being despairing.
 DE-SPT-ED, *pp.* Vexed; offended.
 DE-SPT-ING, *pp.* Offending; teasing.
 DE-SPOIL'MENT, *n.* Act of despoiling; a plundering
 DE-TEMPER, *n.* [Fr. *detrémpe.*] A sort of painting with
 opaque colors, diluted with water and gluten. *Elmes.*
 DES-TI-NATING, *pp.* Designing; appointing.
 DES-TIN'IST, *n.* A believer in destiny.
 DE-STRUC-TI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being destruct-
 DE-STRUC-TION-IST, *n.* One aiming to destroy. [ibid.
 DE-TER'GING, *a.* Having the quality of cleansing.
 DE-TER'MIN-ED-LY, *adv.* In a determined manner.
 DE-TRACT'ING, *pp.* Taking away, depreciating.
 DE-TRACT-ING-LY, *adv.* In a detracting manner.
 DETRI-MENT-ED, *a.* Injured; made worse.
 DE-TRIT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to detritus.
 DE-TRUN'C'A-TED, *pp.* Cut off; shortened.
 DE-TRUN'C'A-TING, *pp.* Cutting or lopping off.
 DEUTH-HY-DROG'U-RET, } *n.* In chemistry, a compound
 DEU-TO-HY-DROG'U-RET, } of two equivalents of hy-
 drogen, with one of some other element.
 DE-VEL'OP-ER, *n.* One who develops, or unfolds.
 DE-VER'GEN-CY, *See* DIVERGENCE.
 DEVIL-TRY, *n.* Diabolical act. [*Low.*]
 DE-VIR'GIN-A-TED, *pp.* Deprived of virginity.
 DE-VOLV'MENT, *n.* The act of devolving.
 DE-VO-RATION, *n.* The act of devouring.
 DEW-DRENCH-ED, *a.* Drenched with dew.
 DEWY-NESS, *n.* State of being dewy.
 DEW'LESS, *a.* Having no dew.
 DI-AB'LE-RY, *n.* [Fr. *diablerie.*] Devilry.
 DI-A-CODI-UM, *n.* The sirup of poppies.
 DI-A-DELPH'OUS, *a.* Diadelphian.
 DI-AG-NO-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *διαγνωσις.*] The distinctive know-
 ledge of a thing, especially of a disease.
 DI-AG-O-NOUS, *a.* In botany, having four corners.
 DI-A-LEC-TOR, *n.* One learned in dialectics.
 DI-A-MOND-HILT-ED, *a.* Having a hilt with diamonds.
 DI-A-MOND-SHAP-ED, *a.* Having the shape of a diamond.
 DI-AN'DROUS, *a.* Having two stamens like plants of the
 class Diandria.
 DI-A-THER-M-A-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. *δια*, through, and *θερμαινω*,
 to heat.] Possessing finer permeability to heat.
 DI-ATH'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] Particular disposition or habit of
 body, good or bad. *Coxe.*
 DI-AT'OM-OUS, *a.* [Gr. *δια*, through, and *τεμνω*, to cleave.]
 In mineralogy, having crystals with one distinct diagonal
 cleavage. *Mohs.*
 DI-AT-RIB-IST, *n.* One who prolongs his discourse, or dis-
 cussion. *Hammond.*
 DIBBLER, *n.* One who makes holes to plant seed.
 DI-CEPH'A-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *δύς*, and *κεφαλη*, head.] Having
 two heads on one body. *Lindley.*
 DI-CHLAM-YD'E-OUS, *a.* [Gr. *δύς*, and *χλαμυς*, a gar-
 ment.] In botany, having two coverings. *Lindley.*
 DI-CHOT'O-MOUS-LY, *adv.* In a dichotomous manner.
 DI-CROTOS, *n.* [Gr. *δύς*, and *κροτος*.] A double or re-
 bounding pulse.
 DICTUM, *n.* [L.] A saying or assertion.
 DI-DAC-TYLE, *n.* An animal having two toes.
 DI-DEL'PHYC, *a.* Relating to animals of the genus *Didel-*
phys, to which the opossum belongs.
 DI-DEL'PHYS, *n.* [Gr. *δύς*, twice, and *ἔλφος*, uterus.] A
 genus of marsupial animals, including the opossum.
 DI-DEL'PHYS, *n.* A genus of quadrupeds. *Chaucer.*
 DID-Y-MOUS, *a.* [from the Greek.] Twin. *Botany.*
 DI-DYN'A-MOUS, *a.* Pertaining to plants of the class Di-
 dynamia. *Smith.*
 DIÉ, *n.* In architecture, the cubical part of the pedestal, be-
 tween its base and cornice.
 DI-ERE-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] The dissolving of a diphthong; the
 mark " denoting that the vowels are to be pronounced as
 distinct letters.
 Dieu et mon droit. [Fr.] God and my right.
 DIFFER-ED, *pp.* Made different; disagreed.
 DIFFER-ENC-ED, *pp.* Caused to differ; separated.
 DIFFER-ENC-ING, *pp.* Causing a difference; making
 different.
 DIF-FRACT', *v. t.* [L. *diffractum*, *diffringo.*] To break in
 DIF-FRACT'ED, *pp.* Broken in pieces. [pieces.
 DIF-FRACT'ING, *pp.* Breaking in pieces.
 DIF-FRACTION, *n.* The act of breaking in pieces.
 DIF-FUS-ER, *n.* One who diffuses. [*Whewell.*

* See Synopsis. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—FAR, F ALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD.

DIG-FOS-ING, *ppr.* Spreading; extending.
 DIG-GING, *ppr.* Opening or turning the earth with a spade.
 DIG-I-TAL-I-NA, *n.* A supposed alkaloid obtained from
 DIG-I-TA-LINE, *n.* *[L. digitus, a finger.]* The plant called
 DIG-I-TA-LIS, *n.* *[L. digitus, a finger.]* The plant called
 fox-glove; a genus of plants.
 DIGIT-I-GRADE, *n.* *[L. digitus, a finger or toe, and gra-*
dior, to walk.] An animal that walks or steps on his toes.
 DIGIT-I-GRADE, *a.* Walking on the toes.
 DIGLYPH, *n.* In architecture, an ornament which has two
 channels sunk in, while the trilyph has three. *Elmes.*
 DI-JU-DI-CA-TED, *pp.* Judged or determined by censure.
 DI-JU-DI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Judging by censure.
 DIKE, *pp.* Surrounded with a dike.
 DIK-ING, *ppr.* Surrounding with a dike.
 DI-LA-TION, *n.* Delay.
 DI-LU-TED-LY, *adv.* In a diluted form.
 DI-LU-VI-AL-IST, *n.* One who explains geological phenom-
 ena by the deluge. *Lyell.*
 DIM-I-CATION, *n.* *[L. dimicatio.]* A battle or contest.
 DI-MID-TA-TING, *ppr.* Dividing into two equal parts.
Diminuendo, or dim., in music, directs to a decreasing vol-
ume of sound.
 DIM-MED, *pp.* Clouded; obscured; rendered dull.
 DIM-MING, *ppr.* Clouding; obscuring the sight or concep-
 DIM-SHIN-ING, *a.* Giving a dim light. *[tion.]*
 DIM-TWINK-LING, *a.* Twinkling dimly. *Morr.*
 DINAR, *n.* A coin.
 DIN-AR-CHY, *n.* *[Gr. δῖς, and ἀρχή.]* A form of govern-
 ment in which the supreme power is vested in two persons.
 DIN-ED, *pp.* Having eaten a dinner, or entertained with a
 DIN-NED, *pp.* Stunned with a loud noise. *[dinner.]*
 DIN-NER-LESS, *a.* Having no dinner. *Fuller.*
 DI-NO-THE-RI-UM, *n.* *[Gr. δεινός, terrible, and θηρίον,*
beast.] A gigantic animal, now extinct. *Buckland.*
 DI-O-COUS, *a.* Diecian, which see.
 DI-ON-TE, *n.* A variety of trap-rock.
 DI-O-RAM-IC, *a.* Pertaining to diorama
 DI-OTA, *n.* *[L. and Gr.]* In ancient sculpture, a sort of
 vase with two handles, used for wine.
 DIPH-THONG-AL-LY, *adv.* In a diphthongal manner.
 DIPLO-MATE, *n.* Diplomacy.
 DI-PRIS-MAT-IC, *a.* Having cleavages parallel to the sides
 of a four sided prism, and to a horizontal prism.
 DIP-TER-AL, *n.* In ancient architecture, an order of sacred
 buildings an octostyle in front and rear. *Elmes.*
 DIPTY-CHUS, *n.* *[Gr.]* In ancient history, a sort of book
 or tablet that was folded with two leaves. *Elmes.*
 DI-RA-DI-ATION, *n.* *[L. diradiatio.]* The rays of light
 emitted and diffused from a luminous body.
 DIRE-FUL-NESS, *n.* Calamitousness.
 DIRE-LOOK-ING, *a.* Looking direfully.
 DIRI-GEN-T, *a.* Directing. *Baxter.*
 DIRK-ED, *pp.* Stabbed.
 DIRK-ING, *ppr.* Stabbing.
 DIRTI-ED, *pp.* Made filthy.
 DIRTY-ING, *ppr.* Making filthy; soiling.
 DIS-Æ-COMMO-DA-TED, *pp.* Put to inconvenience.
 DIS-Æ-COMMO-DA-TING, *ppr.* Putting to inconvenience.
 DIS-Æ-CUS-TOM-ING, *ppr.* Disusing; neglecting familiar
 or customary practice.
 DIS-A-DORN-ED, *pp.* Deprived of ornaments.
 DIS-A-DORN-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of ornaments.
 DIS-AL-LI-ED, *pp.* Improperly allied.
 DIS-AL-LI-ED, *a.* Separated from alliance.
 DIS-AN-NEX, *v. t.* To separate; to disunite.
 DIS-AP-PEAR-ED, *pp.* Removed from sight; vanished;
 become invisible.
 DIS-AP-PRE-CIA-TED, *pp.* Undervalued.
 DIS-AP-PRE-CIA-TING, *ppr.* Undervaluing.
 DIS-AP-PROV-ING-LY, *adv.* By disapprobation
 DIS-ARM-A-MENT, *n.* Act of disarming.
 DIS-AR-RANG-ED, *pp.* Put out of order; disturbing.
 DIS-AR-RANG-ING, *ppr.* Putting out of order.
 DIS-AS-SO-CIA-TED, *pp.* Disunited.
 DIS-AS-SO-CIA-TING, *ppr.* Disuniting.
 DIS-BOW-EL-ED, *pp.* Deprived of intestines.
 DIS-BOW-EL-ING, *ppr.* Taking out the intestines.
 DIS-CHURCH-ED, *pp.* Deprived of being a church.
 DIS-CI-PLIN-ER, *n.* One who disciplines or teaches. *Milton.*
 DIS-COL-OR-ING, *n.* The act of altering color for the worse.
 DIS-COM-MO-DATE, *v. t.* To incommode. *[Not used.]*
 DIS-COM-MO-DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a discommodious man-
 DIS-COM-MON-ED, *pp.* Appropriated, as land. *[ner.]*
 DIS-COM-MON-ING, *ppr.* Appropriating; separating or in-
 closing common land.
 DIS-CON-SO-LANCE, *n.* Disconsolateness.
 DIS-CON-TENT-FUL, *a.* Full of discontent.
 DIS-CON-TIN-U-A-BLE, *a.* That may be discontinued.
 DIS-COUR-ED, *pp.* Discussed at length; treated of.
 DIS-COVE-NANT, *v. t.* To dissolve covenant with.
 DIS-CRED-IT-A-BLY, *adv.* In a discreditable manner.
 DIS-CRIM-IN-A-TOR, *n.* One who discriminates.
 DIS-CROWN, *v. t.* To deprive of a crown.

DIS-CROWN-ED, *pp.* Deprived of a crown.
 DIS-CROWN-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a crown. *Campbell.*
 DIS-CUL-PATION, *n.* Exculpation.
 DIS-CUL-PA-TORY, *a.* Tending to exculpate.
 DIS-CUSS, *v. t.* The primary sense of the word is heard in
 the colloquial phrases, *to discuss a fowl, a bottle of wine.*
 DIS-EAS-ING, *ppr.* Disordering; infecting.
 DIS-EM-BAY-ED, *pp.* Cleared from a bay.
 DIS-EM-BAY-ING, *ppr.* Clearing from a bay.
 DIS-EM-BEL-LISH-ED, *a.* Deprived of embellishment.
 DIS-EM-BIT-TER-ED, *pp.* Freed from bitterness.
 DIS-EM-BODY-ING, *ppr.* Divesting of body.
 DIS-EM-BOGU-ED, *pp.* Discharged at the mouth of a river.
 DIS-EM-BO-CHURE, *n.* *[Fr. embouchure, from bouche,*
mouth.] The mouth of a river, or discharge of the waters
 of a river. *Schoolcraft.*
 DIS-EM-BOS-SOM-ED, *pp.* Separated from the bosom.
 DIS-EM-BOWER-ED, *a.* Removed from a bower, or de-
 prived of a bower. *Bryant.*
 DIS-EM-PLOY-ED, *a.* Thrown out of employment.
 DIS-EN-CHANT-MENT, *n.* Act of disenchanting.
 DIS-EN-ROLL-ED, *pp.* Erased from a roll.
 DIS-EN-ROLL-ING, *ppr.* Erasing from a roll or list.
 DIS-E-STAB-LISH, *v. t.* To remove from establishment.
 DIS-EN-THRALL, *v. t.* See DIS-EN-THRALL.
 DIS-EN-TITLED, *pp.* Deprived of title.
 DIS-FEA-TURE, *v. t.* To deprive of features; to disfigure.
Coleridge.
 DIS-FOR-REST. See DISAFFOREST, and its derivatives.
 DIS-GAR-RISON-ED, *pp.* Deprived of a garrison.
 DIS-GAR-RISON-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a garrison.
 DIS-HORN-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of horns.
 DIS-IN-CLOSE, *v. t.* *[dis and inclose.]* To open an inclo-
 sure; to throw open what has been inclosed; to dispart.
 DIS-IN-COR-POR-A-TED, *pp.* Deprived of corporate powers.
 DIS-IN-COR-POR-A-TING, *ppr.* Depriving of corporate
 DIS-IN-HABIT-ED, *pp.* Deprived of inhabitants. *[powers.]*
 DIS-IN-HOME, *v. t.* To disinter.
 DIS-IN-TE-GRA-TING, *ppr.* Separating into integrant parts
 DIS-IN-UR-ED, *pp.* Deprived of familiar custom.
 DIS-IN-VIT-ED, *ppr.* Retracting an invitation.
 DIS-IN-VOLV-ED, *pp.* Unfolded; disentangled.
 DIS-IN-VOLV-ING, *ppr.* Freeing from entanglement.
 DISK, *n.* Certain bodies or projections between the base of
 the stamens and of the ovary, but part of neither. *Lindley.*
 DIS-JOINT-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being disjoined. *Ed. Rev.*
 DIS-LIK-EN-ED, *pp.* Made unlike.
 DIS-LIMB-ED, *pp.* Torn limb from limb.
 DIS-LO-CATE, *a.* Dislocated. *Montgomery.*
 DIS-MAY-FUL, *a.* Full of dismay.
 DIS-MORT-GA-ED, *pp.* Redeemed from mortgage.
 DIS-MORT-GA-ING, *ppr.* Redeeming from mortgage.
 DIS-NAT-UR-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Deprived of the privileges of
 birth.
 DIS-O-BE-DI-ENT-LY, *adv.* In a disobedient manner.
 DIS-OR-DER-ING, *ppr.* Putting out of order; disturbing
 the arrangement of; discomposing.
 DIS-OR-DER-LI-NESS, *n.* State of being disorderly.
 DIS-OWN-MENT, *n.* Act of disowning.
 DIS-PAIR-ED, *pp.* Parted; separated.
 DIS-PAIR-ING, *ppr.* Parting a couple or pair.
 DIS-PARK-ED, *pp.* Disclosed; set at large.
 DIS-PARK-ING, *n.* Act of throwing open a park
 DIS-PATH-Y, *n.* Want of passion.
 DIS-PAU-PER-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* Brought from the state of
 a pauper.
 DIS-PAU-TER-ING, *ppr.* Bringing from the condition of a
 DIS-PLEAS-ING, *ppr.* Giving offense. *[pauper.]*
 DIS-PORT, *v. t.* To remove from a port. *Chalmers.*
 DIS-PORT-ED, *pp.* Played; moved lightly and without re-
 straint.
 DIS-PORT-MENT, *n.* Act of disporting; play. *Morr.*
 DIS-PO-SI-TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to disposition.
 DIS-QUI-ET-IVE, *a.* Tending to disquiet.
 DIS-QUI-ET-MENT, *n.* Act of disquieting.
 DIS-QUI-SI-TION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to disquisition.
 DIS-RE-GARD-ER, *n.* One who neglects.
 DIS-RE-GARD-ING, *ppr.* Neglecting; overlooking.
 DIS-RE-PAIR, *n.* *[dis and repair.]* A state of being not in
 repair or good condition. *Chalmers.*
 DIS-RE-PUTE, *v. t.* To bring into disreputation.
 DIS-RE-PUTE-ED, *pp.* Brought into disreputation.
 DIS-RE-PUTE-ING, *ppr.* Bringing into disreputation.
 DIS-RE-SPECT, *v. t.* To show disrespect to.
 DIS-RE-SPECT-ED, *pp.* Treated with disrespect.
 DIS-RE-SPECT-ING, *ppr.* Showing disrespect to.
 DIS-RUPT-ED, *a.* Rent asunder. *Dr. Thompson.*
 DIS-SENT-A-TION, *n.* Act of dissenting.
 DIS-SERV-ING, *ppr.* Injuring.
 DIS-SEV-ER-A-TION, *n.* Act of dissevering.
 DIS-SOLV-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being dissolvable.
 DIS-SUN-DER-ED, *pp.* Separated; rent.
 DIS-SUN-DER-ING, *ppr.* Separating; rending
 DISTANC-ING, *ppr.* Leaving far behind.

* See Synopsis. MOYE, BOOK, DOVE; BULL, UNITE.—C as K; é as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in this.

- DIS-TITLED, *pp.* Deprived of right.
 DIS-TITLING, *ppr.* Depriving of right.
 DIS-TRESS-FUL-LY, *adv.* In a painful manner.
 DIS-UN-ION-IST, *n.* An advocate of disunion.
 DIS-VEL'OP, *v. t.* To develop. [Not used.]
 DI-U'RE'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] Excretion of urine.
 DI-VA-GATION, *n.* [L. *divagor.*] A going astray.
 DI-VERB-ER-ATION, *n.* [L. *diverbero*, to beat through.]
 A sounding through.
 DI-VERGE'MENT, *n.* Act of diverging.
 DI-VERS-IL'O-QUENT, *a.* [L. *diversus* and *eloquor.*]
 Speaking in different ways.
 DI-VID-ING-LY, *adv.* By division.
 DI-VIDU-AL-LY, *adv.* By dividing.
 DIVING-STONE, *n.* A species of jasper.
 DI-VORCE-A-BLE, *a.* That can be divorced.
 DI-VORCE-LESS, *a.* Destitute of divorce; that can not be divorced.
Devoto, in music, directs to sing in a devout manner.
 DIZ-ZY-ING, *a.* Making dizzy.
 DOCK, *n.* The place where a criminal stands in court.
 DOCK'-MAS-TER, *n.* One who has the superintendence of docks.
 DOCK'ED, *pp.* Clipped; cut off, as the end of a thing.
 DOCK'ET-ED, *pp.* Abstracted and entered in a book.
 DOCT'OR-ED, *pp.* Administered to by a physician; cured.
 DOCT'OR-ING, *ppr.* Applying medicines; curing.
 DOCT'RIN-AIRE, }
 DOCT'RIN-A-RY, } *n.* One fond of new systems.
 DOCT'RIN-IST, }
 DOCT'U-ment-ED, *pp.* Furnished with papers and documents, necessary to establish facts.
 DODG'ED, *pp.* Evaded by a sudden shift of place.
 DOFF'ED, *pp.* Put off; stripped; thrust away.
 DOG'BANE, *n.* A plant.
 DOG'LAT-IN, *n.* Barbarous Latin.
 DOG-MAT'ICS, *n.* Doctrinal theology; a term used by German writers. *Murdock.*
Dolce, } pron. *dolcha*, *dolchamenta*. [It.] In music, a
Dolcemente, } direction to sing with a soft sound.
 DOL'E-RITE, *n.* A variety of trap-rocks.
Doloroso. [It.] In music, pathetic.
 DOM-ED, *a.* Furnished with a dome.
 DOME-SHAP-ED, *a.* Shaped like a dome.
 DO-MES-TIC-ITY, *n.* State of being domestic.
 DOM'IN-EER-ED, *pp.* Ruled over with insolence.
 DOM'IN-I-CIDE, *n.* [L. *dominus* and *caedo*.] One who kills
 DO'NA-BLE, *a.* That may be given. [his master.]
 DO-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing gifts.
 DON'NED, *pp.* Put on; invested with.
 DOOR-SILL, *n.* The sill of a door.
 DOOR-WAY, *n.* The passage of a door.
 DOR-SI-BRAN'CHI-ATE, *a.* Having the branchiæ equally distributed along the body.
 DOT-ED, *pp.* Regarded with excessive fondness.
 DOU-BLE-BAR'REL-ED, *a.* Having two barrels, as a gun.
 DOU-BLE-BASE, *n.* The lowest toned instrument of music, in form of a violin.
 DOU-BLE-CHARG-ED, *pp.* Charged or intrusted with a double portion.
 DOU-BLE-CHARG-ING, *ppr.* Charging or intrusting with a double portion.
 DOU-BLE-FRONT-ED, *a.* Having a double front.
 DOU-BLE-GILD-ED, *pp.* Gilt with double coloring.
 DOU-BLE-LOCK-ED, *pp.* Twice locked.
 DOU-BLE-LOCK-ING, *ppr.* Fastening with double security.
 DOU-BLE-SHAD-ED, *pp.* Made doubly dark.
 DOU-BLE-SHAD-ING, *ppr.* Doubling the natural darkness
 DOU'ED, *pp.* Plunged into water. [of a place.]
 DOU'SING, *ppr.* Plunging into water.
 DOW-DY-ISH, *a.* Like a dowdy.
 DOW-EL, *v. t.* To fasten two boards together by pins in the edges; as, pieces for the head of a cask.
 DOW-EL-ED, *pp.* Fastened by pins in the edges.
 DOW-EL-ING, *ppr.* Fastening together by dowel-pins.
 DOW-EL-PIN, *n.* A pin inserted in the edges of boards to fasten them together.
 DOWN-BEAR, *v. t.* To bear down; to depress. *E. Irving.*
 DOWN-BEAR-ING, *ppr.* Bearing down.
 DOWN-CAST-ING, *a.* Casting down; dejecting.
 DOX-OL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To give glory to God.
 DOX-OL'O-GIZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving glory to God.
 DOZE, *v. t.* To pass or spend in drowsiness; as, to doze away one's time.
 DOZ-ED, *pp.* Slept lightly.
 DRA'CIN, *n.* A supposed alkaloid obtained from the plant *Calamus Draco*.
 DRA'CO-NIN, *n.* A substance obtained from the juice of the plant *Calamus Draco*.
 DRA-CUN'CU-LUS, *n.* A fish of the genus *Callionymus*.
Dramatis personæ. [L.] Actors representing the characters in a play.
 DRAM'A-TIZ-ED, *pp.* Composed in the form of a play.
 DRAM'A-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Composing in the form of a play.

- DRAWN-BAT'TLE, *n.* A battle from which the parties withdraw without the victory of either.
 DRAWN-BUT'TER, *n.* Melted butter.
 DREAM-LESS-LY, *adv.* In a dreamless manner.
 DRIFTING, *n.* The act of drifting; a drift.
 DRIFT-WOOD, *n.* Wood drifted or floated by water.
 DRILL, *v. t.* To teach by repeated exercise or repetition of
 DRILL'-BOX, *n.* A box containing the seed. [acts.]
 DRILL-HUS'BAND-RY, *n.* The practice of sowing land by a machine.
 DRILLING, *n.* A coarse linen or cotton cloth used for trousers.
 DRINK'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being drinkable.
 DRIVE, *n.* Short excursion in riding. *Boswell.*
 DRIV-ER, *n.* In machinery, a wheel which communicates motion to another; used in composition, as in *screw-driver*.
 2. A substance interposed between the driving instrument and the thing driven. A cooper drives hoops by striking
 DROCK, *n.* Part of a plow. [Local.] [upon the driver
 DROIT, *n.* [Fr.] Right; the law; title; fee; privilege. 2.
 a. Straight right.
 DRÔME-DAR-Y, *n.* Any quick traveling camel.
 DRON-ISH-LY, *adv.* In a dronish manner.
 DROOP'ED, *pp.* Languished; grown weak.
 DROSS'LESS, *a.* Free from dross. *Stevens.*
 DRUG, *v. t.* To dose to excess with drugs or medicines.
 DRUG'GED, *pp.* Seasoned with drugs. 2. Tinctured with something offensive.
 DRUG'GING, *ppr.* Seasoning with ingredients. 2. Tincturing with something offensive.
 DRUID-ESS, *n.* A female Druid.
 DRUID-ISH, *a.* Pertaining to or like Druids.
 DRUM, *n.* A quantity packed in the form of a drum; as, a drum of figs. 2. Sheet-iron in the shape of a drum, to receive heat from a stove pipe.
 DRUMMING, *ppr.* Beating a drum; expelling with beat
 DRUS-ED, *a.* Containing a druse. [of drum.]
 DRY-BON-ED, *a.* Having dry bones, or without flesh.
 DRY-ROPE, *n.* Decay of timber when dry.
 DRYRUB-BED, *pp.* Cleaned without wetting.
 DRYRUB-BING, *ppr.* Cleaning without wetting.
 DRY'VAT, *n.* A basket or vessel not holding water.
 DU'AD, *n.* Union of two.
 DU'AL-ISM, *n.* [supra.] The doctrine of two Gods, a good and an evil one; manichæism. *Murdock.*
 DU'AR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. *duo* and *archn.*] Government by two
 DU'BITA-BLY, *adv.* In a dubitable manner. [persons.]
 DU'BITA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to doubt.
 DU'CTILE-LY, *adv.* In a ductile manner.
 DUL-CIF'LU-OUS, *a.* [L. *dulcis* and *fluo.*] Flowing sweetly.
 DUL-CIF-Y-ING, *ppr.* Sweetening; removing acidity.
 DUL-CIFUDE, *n.* [L. *dulcifudo.*] Sweetness.
 DU-LO'CRACY, *n.* [Gr. *doulos*, and *κρατος.*] Predominance of slaves.
 DUMB-BELLS, *n.* Weights swung in the hands for exercise.
 DU'MOUS, *a.* [L. *dumosus*, from *dumus*, a bush.] Abounding with bushes and briars.
 DUMPS, *n. plur.* Melancholy; gloom.
 DUN'CISH, *a.* Like a dunce; sottish.
 DUN'DER-PATE, *n.* A dunce; a dull head.
 DUN'EON-ED, *pp.* Confined in a dungeon.
 DUPE-A-BLE, *a.* That can be duped.
 DUP-ED, *pp.* Deceived; tricked.
 DUPE-RY, *n.* The act or practice of duping.
 DUP-ING, *ppr.* Trickling; cheating.
 DU'PLI-CATED, *pp.* Made double.
 DU'PLI-CATING, *ppr.* Making double; folding.
 DU'R-BAR, [L.] The outer membrane of the brain.
 DUR'BAR, *n.* An audience room in India.
 DUST'ED, *pp.* Freed from dust.
 DUSTING, *ppr.* Brushing; freeing from dust.
 DUST-PAN, *n.* An utensil to convey dust brushed from
 DU'TE-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a duteous manner. [furniture.]
 DU'TY, *n.* In engineering, the amount of weight lifted by a steam engine, by a certain quantity of coal.
 DWARF'ED, *pp.* Hindered from growing to the natural size.
 DWELL'ED, *pp.* Inhabited.
 DYE, *n.* Color; tinge; a coloring liquid.
 DYING-LY, *adv.* In a dying manner.
 DY-NASTI'DAN, *n.* [Gr. *δυναστις*, powerful.] One of a tribe of beetles of a gigantic size. *Kirby.*
 DYS-OP'SY, *n.* [Gr. *δυσ* and *οπισμος.*] Dimness of sight.
 DYS-PH'A'GY, *n.* [Gr. *δυσ* and *φαγεω.*] Difficulty of digestion.
 DYS-PH'O'RIA, *n.* [Gr. *δυσ* and *φορεω.*] Impatience under affliction.
 DYS-THETIC, *a.* Relating to a non-febrile morbid state of the blood vessels, or to a bad habit of the body, dependent mainly upon the state of the circulating system.
 DYSTOM'E, *a.* [Gr. *δυσ*, with difficulty, and *τεμνω*, to cleave.] In mineralogy, cleaving with difficulty.
 DY-TIS'CUS, *n.* A genus of insects. *Shepard.*

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

E.

EA-GLE-FLIGHT-ED, *a.* Flying like an eagle; mounting high.

EAR, *n.* An ear for music, an ear that relishes music, or that readily distinguishes tones or intervals.

EAR-CAP, *n.* A cover for the ears against cold.

EAR-MARK-ED, *pp.* Marked on the ear.

EAR-MARK-ING, *pp.* Marking on the ear.

EARTHING, *pp.* Hiding in the earth.

EARTH-WAN-DER-ING, *a.* Roving over the earth. *Bow-*

EAS-ED, *pp.* Freed from pain; alleviated. [*ring.*]

EASE-FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being easeful.

EAS-ING, *pp.* Relieving; mitigating.

EB'ON-Y, *n.* The popular name of various species of different genera of plants.

E-BURNE-AN, *a.* [*L. eburneus*, from *ebur*, ivory.] Made of ivory.

EC-CA-LE-O'BION, *n.* [*Gr. εκκαλεω*, to call out, and *βιος*, life.] A contrivance for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

EC-CLE-SI-ARCH, *n.* [*Gr. εκκλησια* and *αρχη*.] A ruler of the church.

EC-CLE-SI-ASTIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an ecclesiastical manner.

E-CHID'NA, *n.* A genus of ant-eaters in New Holland.

ECH-INO-DERM, *n.* A marine animal frequently covered with spines.

EE-LEC-TI-CISM, *n.* The act or practice of selecting from writings. 2. The doctrine of the eclectics.

E-CLIP-SA'RE-ON, *n.* An instrument for explaining the phenomena of eclipses.

E-CO-NOM-ICS, *n.* The science of household affairs.

EE-PHA'SIS, *n.* [*Gr.*] An explicit declaration.

EE-PHO-NE'SIS, *n.* [*Gr.*] A passionate exclamation.

EETA-SIS, *n.* [*Gr. from ετανω.*] In rhetoric, the lengthening of a syllable from short to long.

EDDA, *n.* A book of Runic or Scandinavian mythology, with some account of the theology and philosophy of the northern nations of Europe. *Mallet.*

EDDER-ED, *pp.* Bound or made tight by edder.

EDDER-ING, *pp.* Binding or fastening by edder.

EDDY-ING, *pp.* Moving circularly, as an eddy.

E-DEN-TA'TA, *n.* In natural history, an order of animals destitute of front teeth, as the armadillo. *Bell.*

E-DEN-TATE, *n.* An animal having no fore teeth.

ED-I-FI-CATION, *n.* A building or edifice. [*Unusual.*]

ED-I-FY-ING, *a.* Adapted to instruct.

ED-I-FY-ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of being edifying.

EDU-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be educated.

EDWARDS-ITE, *n.* A mineral of a hyacinth-red color.

EF-FACE-MENT, *n.* Act of effacing. [*Shepard.*]

EF-FECT-U-ATION, *n.* Act of effecting. *Dwight.*

EF-FEM-IN-A-TED, *pp.* Made or become womanish.

EF-FEM-IN-A-TING, *pp.* Making womanish.

EF-FEN'DI, *n.* In Turkish, a master; a title applied to various officers, as to emirs, the Muffi, &c.; a Turkish officer of high rank. The grand chancellor is called Reis-effendi.

EF-FIG'U-A-TED, *pp.* Formed in resemblance. [*Encyc.*]

EF-FIG'U-A-TING, *pp.* Imaging.

EF-FLAG'I-TATE, *v. t.* [*L. efflagito.*] To demand earnestly. [*Not used.*]

EF-FO'DI-ENT, *a.* Digging; accustomed to dig.

EF-FORT-LESS, *a.* Making no effort.

EF-FRAN-CHISE, *v. t.* To invest with franchises or privileges. *De Tocqueville.*

EF-FU-SIVE-LY, *adv.* In an effusive manner.

E-GEST'ED, *pp.* Cast, or thrown out.

E-GEST'ING, *pp.* Casting, or throwing out.

E-GIS, *n.* A shield; defensive armor. [*See Ægis.*]

E-GLOM'E-RATE, *v. t.* [*See GLOMERATE.*] To unwind, as a thread from a ball.

E-GO-ISM, *n.* Selfishness. *Jefferson.*

E-GRESS'OR, *n.* One who goes out.

E-GRETT', *n.* An ornament of ribbons.

EI-DOU-RA'NI-ON, *n.* [*Gr. ειδος*, form, and *ουρανιος*, heaven.] A representation of the heavens.

EIGHT-EEN-MO, *n.* A compound of the English *eighteen* and the last syllable of the Latin *decimo*; denoting the size of a book, in which a sheet is doubled into eighteen leaves.

E-JAC'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Short; thrown out; uttered.

E-JAC'U-LA-TING, *pp.* Throwing; darting; shooting.

E-LAB'O-RA-TORY, *a.* Elaborating.

E-LANCED, *pp.* Hurling; shooting.

E-LAP-IDA-TION, *n.* [*L. elapido*, from *lapis*, a stone.] A clearing away of stones.

E-LA-QUE-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. laqueus.*] To disentangle.

E-LA-QUE-A-TED, *pp.* Disentangled.

E-LA-QUE-A-TING, *pp.* Disentangling.

E-LAT-ING, *pp.* Elevating in mind or spirits.

EL-BOW-ED, *pp.* Pushed with the elbows.

EL-BOW-ING, *pp.* Pushing with the elbows; driving to a distance.

E-LEC-TI-CISM, *n.* The system of selecting doctrines and opinions from other systems. *Emerson.*

E-LEC-TION-EE-R-ER, *n.* One who electioneers.

E-LEC-TRINE, *a.* [*L. electrum.*] Belonging to amber.

E-LEC-TRIZ-ED, *pp.* Charged with electricity.

E-LEC-TRODE, *n.* [*Gr. ηλεκτρον*, (for electricity,) and *οδος*, a way.] A name applied to what is called the pole of the voltaic circle. *Faraday. Turner.*

E-LEC-TRO-LYTE, *n.* [*Gr. ηλεκτρον* and *λυσις*, to dissolve.] A compound which may be directly decomposed by an electric current. *Faraday.*

E-LEC-TRO-LYZE, *v. t.* [*Gr. ηλεκτρον* and *λυσις*, to dissolve.] To decompose a compound substance by the direct action of galvanism. *Faraday.*

EL-E-MENT-ED, *pp.* Compounded of elements or first principles.

EL-E-PHANT'INE, *a.* In geology, the elephantine epoch is that in which there was a preponderance of large pachydermata. *Mantell.*

EL-E-PHANT-OID, *a.* Having the form of an elephant.

EL-E-PHANT-OID'AL, *a.* phant.

EL-E-VATION, *n.* In architecture, a view or perspective of an edifice; a front view of a building or object, drawn to a scale, without regard to perspective; high above the ground. *Haldiman.*

EL'E-VA-TOR, *n.* In milling, a series of boxes fastened to a strap, and moved by a wheel, to raise grain, &c., to a higher floor.

EL'E-VA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to raise, or having power to elevate. *Mantell.*

ELF-BOLT, *n.* An elf-arrow, or flint arrow-head.

Elgin marbles, a series of ancient sculptured marbles, named from the Earl of Elgin. They belonged to the temple of Minerva, &c., in Athens.

E-LING'UID, *a.* [*L. elinguis.*] Tongue-tied; not having the power of speech.

E-LIX-A-TED, *pp.* Extracted by boiling.

E-LIZ-A-BETH'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth.

EL-LIP'SO-GRAPH, *n.* [*ellipsis*, and *γραφω*.] An instrument to measure ellipses.

EL-O-CUTION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to elocution or containing it.

EL-O-CUTION-IST, *n.* One who is versed in elocution, or who teaches of the subject.

E-LOIN'A-TED, *pp.* Removed.

E-LOP-ED, *pp.* Run away privately.

E-LO'CID-A-TORY, *a.* Tending to elucidate.

ELU-CU-BRATION, *n.* See LUCUBRATION.

E-LUT-ED, *pp.* Washed; cleansed.

E-LUT-ING, *pp.* Cleansed by washing.

E-LUX'A-TED, *pp.* Dislocated.

E-LUX-A-TING, *pp.* Dislocating.

ELV'AN, *a.* Pertaining to elves.

E-LY-DOR'IC, *a.* [*Gr. ελαιον*, oil, and *υδωρ*, water.] *Ely-doric* painting is with oil and water, so as to add the freshness of water colors to the mellowness of oil painting. *Elmes.*

E-LY'TRI-FORM, *a.* In the form of a wing-sheath.

E-LY'TRON, *n.* plur. *Elytra.* [*Gr.*] The sheath of an insect; a case, covering the wings.

E-MAC'E-RA-TED, *pp.* Made lean.

E-MAC'E-RA-TING, *pp.* Making lean.

E-MAN-CI-PATION-IST, *n.* An advocate for the eman-

E-MAN-CI-PIST, *a.* { cipation of slaves.

E-MAR'GIN-A-TING, *pp.* Taking away the margin.

EM-BAL-ED, *pp.* Made into a balm.

EM-BAL-ING, *pp.* Making into a balm.

EM-BAL-MENT, *n.* Act of embalming.

EM-BARRAS, *n.* Embarrassment. *Warburton.*

EM-BARR'ED, *pp.* Shut; closed; fastened.

EM-BARR'ING, *pp.* Fastening, as with a bar.

EM-BATHE, *v. t.* To bathe.

EM-BAY-ING, *pp.* Inclosing in a bay.

EM-BED-MENT, *n.* Act of embedding; state of being embedded.

EM-BEL-LISH-ING-LY, *adv.* So as to embellish.

EM-BLEM'A-TIZ-ED, *pp.* Represented by an emblem.

EM-BLEM'A-TIZ-ING, *pp.* Representing by an emblem.

EM-BLOOM'ED, *pp.* Enriched with bloom.

EM-BLOOM'ING, *pp.* Covering with bloom.

EM-BOD-I-ER, *n.* He that embodies.

EM-BOD-I-MENT, *n.* Act of embodying.

EM-BOLD-EN-ER, *n.* One that emboldens.

EM-BON-POINT, *n.* [*Fr.*] Plumpness.

EM-BOR-DE-RED, *pp.* Adorned with a border.

EM-BOR-DE-RING, *pp.* Adorning with a border.

EM'BOU-CHURE, *n.* The mouth of a river, canal, &c.; the mouth-hole of a wind instrument of music.

EM-BOW'EL-MENT, *n.* The act of taking out the bowels-evisceration. *Lamb.*

EM-BOX'ED, *a.* Inclosed, as in a box.

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

- EM-BRAV-ED, *pp.* Made showy; inspired with bravery.
 EM-BRY-OL-O-GY, *n.* The doctrine of the development of the fetus of animals.
 EM'BRY-ON-ATE, *a.* In the state of an embryo.
 EM'BRY-ON-IC, *a.* Pertaining to an embryo, or in the state
 E-MEN'DI-CATED, *pp.* Begged. [of one. Coleridge.
 E-MEN'DI-CATING, *pp.* Begging.
 E-MER'GENT-LY, *adv.* By emerging.
 EM-E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *infra.*] A vomiting; discharges from the
 E-MIT'TED, *pp.* Sent forth. [stomach by the mouth.
 E-MIT'TING, *pp.* Sending out, giving out.
 EM-MOV-ED, *pp.* Moved, excited.
 EM-MOV-ING, *pp.* Moving, exciting.
 E-MOTION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to emotion.
 E-MOTIVE, *a.* Exciting emotion. *Chalmers.* Indicating
 affection of the mind. *Mackintosh.*
 EMPHA-SIZ-ED, *pp.* Uttered with force.
 EMPHA-SIZ-ING, *pp.* Uttering with emphasis.
 EM-PLACE-MENT, *n.* [Fr.] Place; ground.
 EM-PLASTER-ED, *pp.* Covered with plaster.
 EM-PLASTER-ING, *pp.* Covering with plaster.
 EM-PLECTION, *n.* [Gr. *επιληκτρον.*] In ancient architec-
 ture, a method of constructing walls. *Elmes.*
 EM-PLOY-E', *n.* [Fr.] One who is employed.
 EMP'TY-ED, *pp.* Poured out; exhausted of its contents.
 EMPTY-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having few ideas.
 E-MULGE', *v. t.* To milk out. [Not used.]
 EN-AM-BUSH-ING, *pp.* Concealing in ambush.
 EN-AN-TI-OP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. *εναντιος*, opposite, and *παθος*,
 passion.] An opposite passion or affection. *Ereest.* 2.
 The same as *allopathy.*
 EN-A-TATION, *n.* [L. *cnato.*] A swimming out; escape
 by swimming.
 E-NAVT-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *cnavigo.*] To sail out or over.
 E-NAVT-GATED, *pp.* Sailed over.
 E-NAVT-GATING, *pp.* Sailing over.
 EN-CANK'ER-ED, *pp.* Corroded.
 EN-CANK'ER-ING, *pp.* Corroding.
 EN-CAV-ED, *pp.* Hid in a cave.
 EN-CAV-ING, *pp.* Hiding in a cave.
 EN-CEPHA-LON, *n.* [Gr. *εν* and *κεφαλη*.] The cerebrum,
 and sometimes the whole contents of the cranium.
 EN-CHARG'ED, *pp.* Intrusted with; given in charge to.
 EN-CHARG'ING, *pp.* Intrusting with; giving in charge to.
 EN-CHISEL, *v. t.* To cut with a chisel.
 EN-CHISEL-ED, *pp.* Cut with a chisel.
 EN-CHISEL-ING, *pp.* Cutting with a chisel.
 EN-CLASP, *v. t.* To clasp; to embrace.
 EN-COACH-ED, *pp.* Conveyed in a coach.
 EN-COACH-ING, *pp.* Carried in a coach.
 EN-COM-ASTIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an encomiastic manner.
 EN-COR-ED, *pp.* Called upon to repeat a performance, as a
 EN-COR-ING, *pp.* Calling upon for a repetition. [song, &c.
 EN-CRINIC, } *a.* Relating to the encri or sea-urchins.
 EN-CRINITE, } which are covered with spines.
 EN-CUMBRANCER, *n.* One who has an incumbrance or
 a legal claim on an estate. *Kent.*
 EN-CY-CLO-PEDIA-L, *a.* Pertaining to an encyclopaedia.
 EN-DEAR-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being endeared. [Stewart.
 EN-DEMIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an endemic manner.
 ENDER, *n.* One who ends or finishes.
 END'MOST, *a.* Furthest; remotest.
 EN'DO-CARP, *n.* [Gr. *ενδον* and *καρπος*.] In botany, the
 inner lining of the pericarp. *Lindley.*
 EN'DO-GENE, *n.* An endogenous plant.
 EN-DOG'E-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ενδον* and *γενναος*.] An epithet
 given to that class of plants whose stems increase by internal
 growth, without distinction of pith, wood and bark.
De Cand.
 EN-DO-PLEURA, *n.* [Gr. *ενδον* and *πλευρα*.] In botany, a
 membrane for the seed of a plant, the innermost when there
 are three.
 EN'DO-RHIZ, *n.* [Gr. *ενδον* and *ριζα*.] In botany, a plant
 whose radicle elongates downward after rupturing the in-
 tegument of the base.
 EN'DO-RHIZ-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to the endorhiz. *Lindley.*
 EN-DEE-MENT. See ISDEEMENT.
 EN-DU'RA-BLY, *adv.* In an enduring manner.
 EN-DUR-ING, *n.* Act of enduring; a sustaining.
 E-NE'MA, *n.* [Gr.] A clyster.
 E-NERVED. See ENERVATED.
 E-NERVING. See ENERVATING.
 EN-FETTER-ED, *pp.* Bound with fetters.
 EN-FETTER-ING, *pp.* Binding with fetters.
 EN'GINE-MAN, *n.* A man who manages the engine, as in
 steamers and steam-cars.
 EN-GLOOM', *v. t.* To make gloomy.
 EN-GLUT'TED, *pp.* Glutted; filled.
 EN-GLUT'TING, *pp.* Glutting.
 EN-LARD-ED, *pp.* Basting with lard
 EN-LARD-ING, *pp.* Greasing.
 EN-LIGHT-EN-MENT, *n.* Act of enlightening; state of
 being enlightened, or instructed.
 EN-LISTED, *pp.* Enrolled for service, chiefly military.
 EN-LIST'ING, *pp.* Enrolling for service.
 EN-MAR'BLE'D, *pp.* Hardened. *Hall.*
 EN-MAR'BLING, *pp.* Making hard like marble.
 EN-MASSE, [Fr.] In the mass or whole body.
 EN-MOSSED, *a.* Covered with moss.
 E-NODE, *v. t.* [L. *enodo*, *e* and *nodus*, a knot.] To clear of
 knots; to make clear.
 E-NOD-ED, *pp.* Cleared of knots.
 E-NOD-ING, *pp.* Making clear of knots.
 E-NOUCE-MENT, *n.* Act of enouncing.
 EN-RANK'ED, *pp.* Placed in a rank or in ranks.
 EN-RANK-ING, *pp.* Placing in a rank.
 EN-REGIS-TER-ED, *pp.* Entered in a roll.
 EN-REGIS-TER-ING, *pp.* Enrolling; recording.
 EN-ROLL-ED, *pp.* Inserted in a roll; recorded.
 EN-ROLL-ING, *pp.* Inserting in a register; recording.
 EN-SEAM-ED, *pp.* Sewed up.
 EN-SEAM-ING, *pp.* Sewing up.
 EN-SEAR-ED, *pp.* Seared to hardness.
 EN-SEAR-ING, *pp.* Searing to hardness.
 EN-SHIELD-ED, *pp.* Protected.
 EN-SHIELD-ING, *pp.* Covering with a shield.
 EN-SHROUD'ED, *a.* Covered with a shroud.
 EN-SLAV-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being enslaved.
 EN-SNARL'ED, *pp.* Entangled.
 EN-SOBER-ING, *pp.* Entangling.
 EN-SOBER-ED, *pp.* Made sober.
 EN-SOBER-ING, *pp.* Making sober.
 EN-SPHER-ED, *pp.* Placed in a sphere.
 EN-SPHER-ING, *pp.* Placing in a sphere.
 EN-TAM-ED, *pp.* Tamed; subdued.
 EN-TAM-ING, *pp.* Taming.
 EN-TASSMENT, *n.* [Fr.] A heap; accumulation.
 EN-TASTIC, *a.* Relating to all diseases characterized by
 tonic spasms.
 EN-TER-ITIS, *n.* [Gr. *εντερον*, intestine.] An inflammation
 of the intestines.
 EN-TER-TAIN-ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of entertaining.
Coleridge.
 EN-THE'AL, *a.* [Gr. *εν* and *θεος*.] Divinely inspired.
 EN-THRONE, *v. t.* To induce or install a bishop into a va-
 EN-THRONE-MENT, *n.* Act of enthroning. [cant see.
 EN-THRON-IZE, *v. t.* To enthrone. [Improper.]
 EN-TO-MA-TOGRA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *εντομα*, an insect, and
γραφη, a writing.] A discourse or treatise on insects.
 EN-TOMIC, *a.* Relating to insects.
 EN-TO-MOID, *a.* [Gr. *εντομος* and *ειδος*.] Like an insect.
 EN-TO-MO-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an entomological man-
 ner.
 EN-TO-MOS-TO-MATA, *n.* [Gr. *εντομος* and *στομα*.] In
 zoology, a family of Mollusca.
 EN-TO-MOSTRA-CAN, *n.* An aquatic animal belonging
 to the second division of the crustacea.
 EN-TONIC, *a.* [Gr. *εν* and *τονος*.] Relating to a morbid
 increase of vital power and strength of action in the cir-
 culating system.
 EN-TO-ZOON, *n.* plur. *Entozoa*. [Gr. *εντος* and *ζωον*.] An
 intestinal worm; an animal living in some parts of another
 animal, as in the eye, or the flesh.
 EN-TRAMMEL-ING, *pp.* Trammeling, confining.
 EN-TREAT-ING-LY, *adv.* In an entreating manner.
 EN-TREE, *n.* [Fr.] Entry.
 EN-TUN-ED, *pp.* Tuned; chanted.
 EN-TUN-ING, *pp.* Tuning; chanting.
 EN-TWIN-ED, *pp.* Twisted.
 EN-TWINE-MENT, *n.* A twisting round; union. *Hackett.*
 EN-TWIN-ING, *pp.* Twisting round.
 EN-TWIST'ED, *pp.* Twisted together.
 EN-TWIST'ING, *pp.* Twisting together.
 EN-VAS'SAL-ED, *pp.* Enslaved.
 EN-VAS'SAL-ING, *pp.* Reducing to slavery.
 EN-VEL'OP, *n.* In botany, one of the parts of fructification
 surrounding the stamens and pistils. *Lindley.*
 EN-VIA-BLY, *adv.* In an enviable manner.
 EN-VIRON-MENT, *n.* Act of surrounding; state of being
 EN-WREATH-ED. See INWREATH. [enviored.]
 E'O-CENE, *a.* [Gr. *εως*, aurora.] In geology, a term given to
 early tertiary deposits. *Mantell.*
 E-PAN-A-LP'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] A figure in rhetoric, when a
 sentence ends with the same word with which it begins.
 E-PAN-O'DOS, *n.* [Gr.] A rhetorical figure, when a sen-
 tence or member is inverted.
 EP-A-NORTHO-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] A figure of rhetoric, in
 which a speaker recalls or amends what he has said.
 E-PERGN'E, *n.* *epern'e*. An ornamental stand for a large
 glass dish with branches.
 E-PHEMER-ON, *n.* The being of a day.
 EPI-CARP, *n.* [Gr. *επι* and *καρπος*.] In botany, the outer
 coating of the pericarp. *Lindley.*
 EPI-CED'AL, *a.* Epiciedian; elegiac.
 EPI-CE-RASTIC, *a.* [From the Greek.] Lenient; assua-
 ging.
 EPI-DEM-Y, *n.* A prevailing, or general disease, not de-
 pendent on local causes. *Barlow.*

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

- EP-I-DOT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to epidote. *Hitchcock.*
 EP-IG'Y-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. *επι* and *γεννη*.] In botany, when the stamens are united with the surface of the calyx and of the ovary. [*Obs.*] *Lindley.*
 EP-I-NY-C'TIS, *n.* [Gr. *επι* and *νυκτος*, night.] An angry pustule, appearing by the night.
 EP-I-PE-DOM-E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *επι*, *πους* and *μετρον*.] The mensuration of figures standing on the same base. *Knowles.*
 E-PIPH'YL-LOUS, *n.* [Gr. *επι* and *φλλον*.] In botany, inserted upon the leaf.
 E-PIPH'Y-TAL, *a.* [Gr. *επι* and *φυτον*, a plant.] Pertaining to an epiphyte.
 E-PIPH'YTE, *n.* [Gr. *επι* and *φυρον*.] A plant which grows on other plants, but does not penetrate their substance, nor absorb their juices.
 E-PIS'CO-PA-CY, *n.* Watch; careful inspection. *James.*
 E-PIS-CO-PAT-LI-AN-ISM, *n.* The system of episcopal religion, or government of the church by bishops. *Bacon.*
 E-PIS'CO-PI-CIDE, *n.* [L. *episcopus* and *caedo*.] The killing of a bishop.
 EP-I-SPERM, *n.* The outer integument of a seed.
 EP-I-THELT-UM, *n.* The cuticle or those parts of an animal not covered with true skin.
 EP-I-ZEUX'IS, *n.* [Gr.] A figure in rhetoric in which a word is repeated with vehemence; as, *You, you, Antony.*
E pluribus unum. [L.] One of many; the motto of the United States, consisting of many states confederated.
 EPU-LOSE, *a.* [L. *epulum*.] Feasting to excess.
 EP-U-LOS'TY, *n.* A feasting to excess.
 EP-U-RAT'ION, *n.* A purifying. [*Bad.*]
 E'QUA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being equable.
 E'QUAL-ED, *pp.* Made equal.
 E'QUAL-ING, *pp.* Making equal.
 E'QUANT, *n.* An imaginary circle in astronomy, used for determining the motions of the planets.
 E-QUI-BAL-ANC-ED, *pp.* Giving equal weight.
 E-QUI-BAL-ANC-ING, *pp.* Having equal weight.
 E-QUI-SETUM, *n.* plur. *Equiseta*. [L. *equus*, a horse, and *seta*, a bristle.] In botany, a genus of plants, the species of which are called *horse-tail*.
 E-QUI-TAN-GEN'TIAL, *a.* In geometry, denoting the tangent of a curve equal to a constant line. *Knowles.*
 E-QUIVA-LENC-ED, *pp.* Equaled in weight, &c.
 E-QUIVA-LENC-ING, *pp.* Equaling in value, &c.
 E-QUIV'O-CA-TOR-Y, *a.* Savoring of equivocation.
 E-RAD'I-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be eradicated.
 E-RECT'ILE, *a.* That which may be erected.
 ERE-MITE, *n.* The name of a mineral of a yellowish brown color, found in Connecticut. *Shepard.*
 ERE-MIT-ISM, *n.* State of a hermit; a living in seclusion from social life. *Murdoch.*
 ERE-THISM, *n.* [Gr. *ερεθισμος*.] A morbid degree of energy and perfection in the performance of any function.
 ERE-THIS-TIC, *a.* Relating to an erethism.
 ER'GOT-ISM, *n.* [from *ergot*.] The morbid effects of ergot
 ER'IN, *n.* Ireland. [or *Spermeia Clavus*.]
 ERN, *n.* [Dan. Sw. *ern*.] In Scotland, the sea eagle; also applied to other eagles, particularly the golden eagle. *Per-ERRED*, pret. of *Err*. [*cival*.]
 ER-ROR-IST, *n.* One who errs, or who encourages an prop
 E-RUC'IA-TED, *pp.* Belched; ejected. [*pagates error*.]
 E-RUC'IA-TING, *pp.* Belching.
 E-RY-SIP'E-LOUS, [*A bad word*. See *ERYSIPELATOUS*.]
 ERY-THACE, *n.* The honey suckle.
 E-RYTH'E-MA, *n.* [Gr.] An erysipelatous redness of the skin, or red pustule.
 E-RYTH-E-MATIC, *a.* Denoting an eruptive redness of skin; relating to erythema, or erysipelas.
 ES-CA-LAD-ED, *pp.* Scaled, as a wall or rampart.
 ES-CA-LAD-ING, *pp.* Scaling, as troops.
 ES-CARP'ED, *pp.* Cut or formed to a slope.
 ES-CARP'ING, *pp.* Forming to a slope.
 ES-CRIFTO'RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to an escritoir.
 ES-PAL'IER-ED, *pp.* Protected by an espalier.
 ES-PAL'IER-ING, *pp.* Protecting by an espalier.
 ES-PIED, *pp.* Seen; discovered.
 E-SPOUSE-MENT, *n.* Act of espousing.
Esprit du corps. *esprit du cor*. [Fr.] The spirit of the body or society; the common spirit formed by men in association.
 E-SPY'ING, *pp.* Discovering, seeing first. [*tion*.]
 E-SQUIR-ED, *pp.* Attended, waited on.
 E-SQUIR-ING, *pp.* Attending, as an esquire.
 ES-SEN'TIA-TED, *pp.* Formed into the same essence.
 ES-SEN'TIA-TING, *pp.* Forming into or becoming of the same essence.
 ES-TA-CADE, *n.* [Fr. Sp. *estacada*, from the root of *stake*.] A palisade; a stockade; a dike set with piles to check the approach of an enemy.
 ESTHET'ICS, *n.* [Gr. *αισθητικος*.] The science of sensations; or of deducing from nature and taste the rules and principles of art. *Elmes.*
 EST-IF'E-ROUS, *a.* [L. *astus* and *fero*.] Producing heat.
 ESTI-MA-BLY, *adv.* In an estimable manner.
Esto perpetuum, or *perpetua*. [L.] May it be perpetual.

- ES-TREAT-ING, *pp.* Extracting; copying.
 E-TERNAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made eternal.
 E-TERNAL-IZ-ING, *pp.* Rendering eternal.
 E-TERN'I-FI-ED, *pp.* Made famous; immortalized.
 E-TERN'I-FY-ING, *pp.* Making famous; immortalizing.
 ETHAL, *n.* [The first syllables of *ether* and *alcohol*.] An oily substance, obtained from spermaceti. *Prout.*
 ETHER-I-FORM, *a.* [*ether* and *form*.] Having the form of ether. *Prout.*
 ETH'NARCH, *n.* [Gr. *εθνος* and *αρχη*.] A chief of heathen or of nations.
 ETH-NO-GRAPH'IC, *a.* [See the noun.] Describing heathen nations, or nations and tribes in general.
 ETH-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *εθνος*, nation, and *γραφω*, to describe.] An account of heathen nations, or of nations in general.
 EU-CHLORE, *a.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and *χλωρος*, green.] In mineralogy, having a distinct green color. *Mak.*
 EU-CHLOR'IC, *a.* Of a distinct green color. *Euchloric gas*, the same as *euchlorine*. *Davy.*
 EU-CHROITE, *n.* [Gr. *ευχροια*, beautiful color.] A mineral of a light emerald green color.
 EU'GEN-Y, *n.* [Gr. *eu* and *γενος*.] Nobleness of birth.
 EU'NUCH-A-TED, *pp.* Made a eunuch.
 EU'NUCH-A-TING, *pp.* Making an eunuch.
 EU-OTO-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and *οτος*, to cleave.] In mineralogy, having distinct cleavages. *Shepard.*
 EU-PAT'OR'INA, *n.* A supposed alkaloid obtained from Eupatorium Cannabinum.
 EU-PHE-MISTIC, *a.* Containing euphemism; rendering more decent or delicate in expression.
 EU-PHON'IOUS, *a.* Agreeable in sound.
 EU-PHON-IZE, *v. t.* To make agreeable in sound.
 EU'PHU-ISM, *n.* An affected, bombastic expression.
 EU'PHU-IST, *n.* One who uses bombast or excessive ornament in style.
 E-VAG-IN-A'TION, *n.* [*e* and *vagina*.] The act of un-sheathing.
 E-VAL-U-A'TION, *n.* [Fr.] Valuation; apprizement. [*Use*.]
 EV-AN-ES-CENT-LY, *adv.* In a vanishing manner. [*less*.]
 E-VAN-GEL'IC-AL-ISM, *n.* Adherence to evangelical doctrine.
 EV-EN-MIND-ED, *a.* Having equanimity. [*trines*.]
 EVER-ACT'IVE, *a.* Active at all times.
 EVER-CHANG-ING, *a.* Very changeable.
 EVER-DE'CA-Y-ING, *a.* Always decaying.
 EVER-DY'ING, *a.* Always dying.
 EVER-EX-PAND'ING, *a.* Always expanding.
 EVER-GLADE, *n.* A tract of land covered with water and
 EVER-GROW-ING, *a.* Always growing. [*grass*.]
 EVER-HAST-ING, *a.* Always hastening.
 EVER-MEM'O-RABLE, *a.* Worthy to be always remembered.
 EVER-RE-CUR'RING, *a.* Always recurring. [*bered*.]
 EVER-REST'LESS, *a.* Always restless.
 EVER-RE-VER-ED, *a.* Always revered.
 EVER-SMIL-ING, *a.* Always smiling.
 E-VERT'ED, *pp.* Overturned.
 E-VERT'ING, *pp.* Overthrowing.
 EV-ER-VERD'ANT, *a.* Always green. *Verplanck.*
 EV-ER-WAST-ING, *a.* Always wasting.
 E-VIL-BOD-ING, *a.* Presaging evil.
 E-VIL-O'MEN-ED, *a.* Attended with unfavorable omens.
 E-VINCE-MENT, *n.* Act of evincing.
 EVO-CA-TOR, *n.* [L.] One who calls forth. *N. A. Rev.*
 E-VOK-ED, *pp.* Called forth.
 E-VOK-ING, *pp.* Calling forth.
 EV-O-LAT'IC, *a.* Apt to fly away.
 E-VOLVEMENT, *n.* Act of evolving.
 E-VUL'GA-TED, *pp.* Published.
 E-VUL'GA-TING, *pp.* Making public.
Ex, prefixed to names of office, denotes that a person has held that office, but has resigned it or been left out or dismissed;
 EX-A-CERB'A-TED, *pp.* Exasperated. [*as, ex-minister*.]
 EX-A-CERB'A-TING, *pp.* Exasperating.
 EX-AC'TER, *n.* One who exacts; an extortioner.
 EX-AC'T-A-TED, *pp.* Agitated.
 EX-AC'T-I-A-TION, *n.* Agitation.
 EX-ANGU-LOUS, *a.* Having no corners.
 EX-ANT'MA-TED, *pp.* Disheartened.
 EX-ANT'MA-TING, *pp.* Discouraging.
Ex animo. [L.] Heartily.
 EX-AUTHOR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Deprived of authority.
 EX-AUTHOR-IZ-ING, *pp.* Depriving of authority.
 EX-CARN-A-TED, *pp.* Deprived of flesh.
 EX-CARN-A-TING, *pp.* Depriving of flesh.
 EX-CAR-NI-FI-CATE, *v. t.* To cut off flesh.
 EX-CAR-NI-FI-CATING, *a.* Cutting off flesh.
 EX-CATH'EDRA. [L.] From the chair, or from authority.
 EX-CEP'T'IOUS, *a.* [L.] More lofty; more elevated.
 EX-CEP'TION-AL, *a.* That ought to be objected to.
 EX-CER'E-BROSE, *a.* Having no brains.
Excerpta. [L.] Passages extracted.
 EX-CHAN-CEL-LOR, *n.* One who has been chancellor, but has left the office.
 EX-CHEQUER-ED, *pp.* Proceeded against in chancery.

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

EX-CHEQUER-ING, *ppr.* Instituting process against in
 EX-CIP-I-ENT, *n.* One who excites. [chancery.
 EX-CIT-IVE, *a.* Tending to excite.
 EX-CLAM-A-TIVE, *a.* Containing exclamation.
 EX-CLUS-IVE-NESS, *n.* State of being exclusive.
 EX-CLUS-IV-ISM, *n.* Act or practice of excluding.
 EX-COG-I-TA-TED, *pp.* Contrived; struck out in thought.
 EX-COG-I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Contriving.
Ex concessio. [L.] From that which is conceded.
 EX-CRE-A-TED, *pp.* Discharged from the throat by hawk-
 ing and spitting.
 EX-CRE-A-TING, *ppr.* Discharging from the throat by
 hawking and spitting.
 EX-CRET-ED, *pp.* Passed from the body by excretion.
 EX-CRET-ING, *ppr.* Discharging; separating by the natu-
 ral ducts.
 EX-CURSUS, *n.* [L.] Digression. Among theological writ-
 ers, a more full exposition of some important point or doc-
 trine, appended to a work.
 EX-CUS-ED, *pp.* Acquitted of guilt or fault; forgiven;
 overlooked.
 EXE-CRA-TED, *pp.* Cursed; denounced; imprecated.
 EXE-CRA-TING, *ppr.* Cursing; denouncing, imprecating.
 EXE-CUTION, *n.* In music, a facility of voice or finger
 in running rapid divisions, and performing all the higher
 requires, as intonation, taste, feeling and expression.
 EXE-CU-TOR, *n.* Executor in his own wrong, is one, who,
 without authority, intermeddles with the goods of a de-
 ceased person, having the trouble of executorship, without
 its advantages. *Blackstone.*
Exempli gratia. [L.] For an example, or for the sake of an
 example.
 EX-ERT-IVE, *a.* Exerting; having power to exert.
 EX-ERT-MENT, *n.* Exertion; act of exerting.
 EX-ESTRI-ATE, *v. i.* To boil; to be agitated.
Exeunt omnes. [L.] All go out.
 EX-HAUST-URE, *n.* Exhaustion.
 EX-HIB-IT, *v. t.* To administer, as medicines.
 EX-HIL-A-RANT, *a.* Exciting joy, mirth or pleasure.
 EX-HIL-A-RANT, *n.* That which exhilarates.
 EX-HIL-A-RA-TING-LY, *adv.* In an exhilarating manner.
 EX-HUM-A-TED, *pp.* Disinterred.
 EX-HUME, *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *humus.*] To disinter.
 EX-HUM-ED, *pp.* Disinterred.
 EX-HUM-ING, *ppr.* Disintering.
 EX-MA-YOR, *n.* One who has been mayor.
 EX-OF-FI-CIAL, *a.* Proceeding from office or authority.
 EX-O-GENE, *n.* [Gr. *εξ* and *γενος.*] In botany, a plant
 whose stem is formed by successive additions to the outside
 of the wood. *Lindley.*
 EX-O-GEN-OUS, *a.* Growing by successive additions to the
 outside of the wood. *Lindley.*
 EX-OPT-ATION, *n.* Earnest desire, or wish.
 EX-O-RATE, *v. t.* To obtain by request.
 EX-OR-RHIZ, } *n.* [Gr. *εξ* and *ριζα.*] In botany, a plant
 EX-OR-RHIZA, } whose radicle elongates downward, di-
 rectly from the base of the embryo. *Lindley.*
 EX-OR-RHIZ-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to an exorrhiza.
 EX-OST-O-ME, *n.* [Gr. *εξ* and *στρομα.*] The small aperture
 or foramen of the ovule of a plant. *Beck.*
 EX-OT-I-CISM, *n.* The state of being exotic.
 EX-PANS-IBLE-NESS, *n.* Expansibility.
 EX-PANS-IBLY, *adv.* In an expansible manner.
 EX-PAN-SION, *n.* In commerce, an increase of issues of
 bank notes.
 EX-PAN-SION-CURB, *n.* A contrivance to counteract ex-
 pansion and contraction by heat, as in chronometers.
 EX-PA-TI-A-TION, *n.* Act of expatiating.
 EX-PA-TIA-TO-RY, *a.* Expatiating.
Ex pede Herculem. [L.] Hercules is known by his foot;
 that is, we may know a man by some peculiarity or charac-
 teristic, which distinguishes him from others.
 EX-PE-DIT-ED, *pp.* Facilitated; freed from impediment.
 EX-PE-DIT-ING, *ppr.* Facilitating; hastening.
 EX-PE-DIT-ION-A-RY, *a.* Consisting in an expedition.
 EX-PER-I-MENT-A-TIVE, *a.* Experimental.
 EX-PER-I-MENT-ED, *pp.* Tried; searched out by trial.
 EX-PER-I-MENT-IST, *n.* One who makes experiments.
 [This is more analogical than experimentalist.] *Good.*
Experimentum crucis. [L.] Experiment of the cross; a de-
 cisive experiment.
 EX-PERT, *n.* An expert person. *Ed. Rev.*
 EX-PIR-ANT, *n.* One expiring.
 EXPI-RA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the emission of breath
 from the lungs. *Hall.*
 EX-PIR-ED, *pp.* of *Expire.*
 EX-PLANA-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* A being explanatory.
 EX-PLE-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to fill.
 EX-PLOR-ER, *n.* One who explores.
 EX-PLOR-IVE-LY, *adv.* In an explosive manner.
 EX-PO-PE, *n.* A pope deposed from office. *McGavin.*
 EX-PO-SE, (ex-po-za) *n.* An exhibition or statement of a
 EX-PRES-ION-LESS, *a.* Destitute of expression. [subject.
Espressivo, espressivo. [It.] With expression.

Ex professo. [L.] Professedly; by profession.
 EX-TEM-PO-RA-NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being
 EX-TILL'ED, *pp.* Distilled. [unpremeditated.
 EX-TORTION-A-RY, *a.* Containing extortion; practicing
 extortion.
 EX-TORTION-ATE, } *a.* Oppressive; containing extor-
 EX-TORTION-OUS, } tion.
 EX-TRACT, *n.* An inspissated, expressed or exuded juice.
 EX-TRA-OF-FI-CIAL, *a.* Not within the limits of official
 duty.
 EX-TRA-PHYS-IC-AL, *a.* Metaphysical. *Lawrence.*
 EX-TRA-TROP-IC-AL, *a.* [extra and tropical.] Beyond,
 without the tropics, north or south. *Whitell.*
 EX-TRAV-A-SATE, *v. t.* To let out of the proper vessels,
 as blood.
 EX-TRAV-A-SA-TING, *ppr.* Escaping from the proper ves-
 sels.
 EX-TRA-VAS-CU-LAR, *a.* Being out of the proper vessels.
 EX-TREME-LESS, *a.* Having no extremes, or extremities;
 infinite.
 EX-UN-GU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *ungula.*] To pare off
 superfluous parts, or nails.
 EX-UN-GU-LA-TED, *pp.* Deprived of nails, &c.
 EX-UN-GU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Paring off, as nails, &c.
 EX-UP-ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be overcome or surpassed.
 EX-UP-ER-ANCE, *n.* Overbalance.
 EX-UP-ER-ANT, *a.* Overcoming.
 EX-UP-ER-A-TED, *pp.* Conquered; excelled.
 EX-UP-ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Excelling.
 EX-UP-ER-ATION, *n.* The act of excelling.
 EYE-AT-TRACT-ING, *a.* Attracting the eyes.
 EY-ING, *ppr.* Viewing; watching; observing.

F.

FAB'LING, *n.* The act of making fables. *Story.*
 FAB'U-LIZ-ED, *pp.* Related in fable.
 FAB'U-LIZ-ING, *ppr.* Composing or relating in fable.
 FAC'ADE, *n.* *fassa'de.* [Fr.] Front view or elevation of
 an edifice. *Warton.*
Factio. [L.] Witty or humorous writings.
 FAC-TORI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a factory; consisting in a
 FA-CUND-I-OUS, *a.* Eloquent; full of words. [factory.
 FA-DE-LESS, *a.* Unfading. *Coleridge.*
 FA-DING-LY, *adv.* In a fading manner.
 FA-E-RY, *a.* Pertaining to fables.
 FAG'OT-ED, *pp.* Bound together; tied in bundles.
 FAG'OT-ING, *ppr.* Binding together.
 FAIL-ED, *pp.* of *fail.* Become deficient; having ceased
 FAIL-ING-LY, *adv.* By failing.
 FAIR-HAIR-ED, *a.* Having fair hair.
 FAIR-HOOD, *n.* Fairness; beauty. *Fox.*
 FAIR-SEEM-ING, *a.* Appearing fair. *Hemans.*
 FAI-RY-LAND, *n.* The imaginary land or abode of fairies.
 FAITH-LESS-LY, *adv.* In a faithless manner.
 FALD'IS-DO-RY, *n.* [Sax. *fald* and *stow.* *Ash.*] The
 throne or seat of a bishop. [Not in use.]
 FA-LER-NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Falernus in Italy. As a
 noun, the wine made in that territory.
Falsi crimen. [L.] A crime of forgery.
 FAME-LESS-LY, *adv.* In a fameless manner.
Familiar Spirit, a wizard; a person supposed to have a league
 with the devil.
 FAM-I-LIST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to familists. *Baxter.*
 FA-NAT'I-CIZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered fanatic.
 FA-NAT'I-CIZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering fanatic.
 FAN-CYER, *n.* One who fancies.
 FAN'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a fan. *Kirby.*
 FAN-TA-SIA, *n.* [It. fancy.] A fanciful air in music, not
 restricted to the laws of composition.
 FAR-BEAMING, *a.* Sending beams to a distance. *Cooper*
 FAR-BROUGHT, *a.* Brought from far.
 FAR-CAST, *a.* Cast to a far distance. *More.*
 FAR-EX-TEND'ED, *a.* Extended to a great distance. *Cole-*
 FAR-GLANCING, *a.* Glancing to a great distance. [ridge.
 FAR-LOOK-ING, *a.* Looking to a great distance. *Allen.*
 FAR-RE-SOUND'ING, *a.* Resounding to a great distance.
 FAR-RUL-ING, *a.* Ruling to a great extent of country.
 FAR-SEEING, *a.* Seeing to a great distance.
 FAR-SIGHT-ED, *a.* Seeing to a great distance.
 FAR-SIGHT-ED-NESS, *n.* The power of seeing far.
 FAR-STRETCH'ED, *a.* Stretched far.
 FAS-CI-CU-LUS, *n.* [L.] A little bundle; a division of a
 book; a nosegay.
 FASHION-LESS, *a.* Having no fashion.
 FAST'ER, *adv.* More rapidly; swifter.
 FAST'EST, *adv.* Most swiftly.
 FAS-TIG-I-UM, *n.* [L.] The summit, apex, or ridge of a
 house or pediment. *Elmes.*
 FA-TIL'O-QUIST, *n.* [L. *fatum* and *loquor.*] A fortune
 teller.

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

FAST-RECEDING, *a.* Receding rapidly. *Wordsworth.*
FAST-SINKING, *a.* Rapidly sinking.
FATA MOR-GA-NA, *n.* [It.] An extraordinary atmospheric refraction, by which objects below the horizon become visible; looming.
FATE-FUL-LY, *adv.* In a fateful manner.
FATE-FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being fateful.
FATHER-SHIP, *n.* The state of being a father.
FA-TIL'O-QUIST, *n.* [L. *fatum* and *loquor.*] A fortune-teller.
FATTED, *pp.* Made fat.
FATTING, *pp.* Making fat.
FAULT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without being guilty of a fault.
FAUNA, *n.* The zoology of a country. *Mantell.*
Faux pas. so pas. [Fr.] A false step; a mistake.
FAVOR-ING-LY, *adv.* By favoring.
FAZZO-LET, *n.* *fatsolet.* [It.] A handkerchief. *Percival.*
FEATHER-ING, *pp.* Covering with feathers.
FETHER-ING, *pp.* Covering with feathers.
FEA-TURE-LESS, *a.* Having no distinct features.
FEAZ-ED, *pp.* Untwisted.
FEAZ-ING, *pp.* Untwisting.
FEBRIC'U-LA, *n.* A slight fever.
FEBRIC'U-LOS-ITY, *n.* Feverishness.
FEB-RI-FUG'AL, *a.* [Infra.] Having the quality of mitigating or curing fever. [Not used by physicians.] *Lindley.*
FE'CI-T, *n.* [Lat. he made.] The author of a work, or designer in the arts. *Elmes.*
FEDER-AL-ISM, *n.* The principles of the federalists. *Morris.*
FEDER-AL-IZE, *v. t. or i.* To unite in compact; to confederate for political purposes. *Barlow.*
FEDER-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* United in compact.
FEDER-AL-IZ-ING, *pp.* Confederating.
FEE-BLE-MIND-ED-NESS, *n.* State of having a feeble mind. *[mind.]*
FEE-ING, *pp.* Retaining by a fee.
FEE-SIM-PLE. See **FEE**.
FEIL, *v. t.* [D. *feilen.*] To wipe; to rub and cleanse. [*Lo-fe-lic't-tous-ness*, *n.* State of being very happy. *cal.*]
FELLOW-SHIP, *v. t.* To associate with as a fellow, or member of the same church, or of the same order or communion, or of the like faith.
FELLOW-SHIP-ED, *pp.* Associated, as before mentioned.
FELLOW-SHIP-ING, *pp.* Having communion with, &c.
FELT'ED, *pp.* Worked into felt.
FELTING, *pp.* Working into felt.
FEMIN-INE-LY, *adv.* In a feminine manner.
FEMIN-ISM, *n.* The qualities of females.
FENCE, *n.* *Ring-fence*, one which encircles a whole estate. *Fera natura.* [L.] Wild; not tamed or not tamable.
FER'GUS-ON-ITE, *n.* A brownish black mineral.
FERINE-LY, *adv.* In the manner of wild beasts.
FERRI-ED, *pp.* Carried over in a boat.
FERRU-MIN-ATION, *n.* [L.] The soldering or uniting of
FERRY-ING, *pp.* Carrying over in a boat. *[metals.]*
FER'UL-ED, *pp.* Punished with a ferule.
FER'UL-ING, *pp.* Punishing with a ferule.
FESSI-TUDE, *n.* [L.] Weariness.
FESTER-MENT, *n.* A festering. *Chalmers.*
FESTIVE-LY, *adv.* In a festive manner.
FESTIV-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to a feast; joyous.
FES-TOON', *v. t.* To form in festoons, or to adorn with festoons.
FES-TOON'ED, *pp.* Made into festoons or adorned with them.
FES-TOON'ING, *pp.* Making into festoons or adorning with them.
FETE, *n.* *fate.* [Fr.] A festival or celebration of some day.
FEE-DAL-IZE, *v. t.* To reduce to a feudal tenure.
FEU'DAL-IZ-A-TION, *n.* The act of reducing to feudal tenure.
FEU'DAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Reduced to feudal tenure. *[tenure.]*
FEU'DAL-IZ-ING, *pp.* Reducing to a feudal form.
Feu de joie. [fire of joy.] A French phrase for a bonfire, or a firing of guns in token of joy.
FEY-ED, *pp.* Cleansed from mud; applied to a ditch.
FEY-ING, *pp.* Cleansing a ditch from mud.
FIBER-LESS, *a.* Having no fibers.
FIBRIN-OUS, *a.* Having or partaking of fibrin.
FICTI-ON-IST, *n.* A writer of fiction. *West. Rev.*
FICTOR, *n.* [L.] An artist who models statues and reliefs in clay. *Elmes.*
FIEND-FRAY-ING, *a.* Terrifying fiends. *Morc.*
FIEND-FUL-LY, *adv.* In a fiend-like manner.
FIEND-HEART-ED, *a.* Having the heart of a fiend.
FIEND-ISH, *a.* Like a fiend; malicious.
FIEND-ISH-NESS, *n.* Maliciousness.
VIP-TEENTH, *n.* In music, the double octave.
FIGUR-ATE-LY, *adv.* In a figurate manner.
FIGUR-A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being figurative.
FIG-UR-ING, *n.* Act of making figures.
FIL'A-TURE, *n.* A forming into threads. 2. An establishment for reeling silk.
FIL-T-COID, *a.* [*filices* and *ειδος*.] In botany, fern-like; having the form of ferns.

FIL'I-COID, *n.* A plant resembling ferns. *Lindley.*
Fille de chambre. [Fr.] A chamber maid.
FIL'LET, *n.* In architecture, the broad longitudinal ridge between the flutings of a Grecian column, except the Doric.
FIL'LET-ED, *pp.* Bound with a little band.
FIL'LET-ING, *pp.* Binding with a little band or fillet.
FIL'LIP-ING, *pp.* Striking with the end of the finger.
FILM-I-NESS, *n.* State of being filmy.
FIM'BRI-A-TE'D, *pp.* Hemmed; fringed.
FIM'BRI-A-TING, *pp.* Hemming; fringing.
FIN-AL-E, *n.* The last note or end of a piece of music. 2. The last performance in any act of an opera, or that which closes a concert.
FI-NAL-ITY, *n.* Final state. *Baxter.*
FIND-INGS, *n. plu.* The tools and materials which a journeyman shoemaker is to furnish in his employment.
FINE-GRAIN-ED, *a.* Having a fine grain.
FINGER-POST, *n.* A post with a finger pointing, for directing passengers to the road.
FINT'AL, *n.* [L. *finio*, to finish.] The knot or bunch of foliage, or flower, that forms the upper extremities of pinnacles in Gothic architecture. *Elmes.*
FIN'ISH, *n.* Completion of a work of art; that which gives it perfection.
FIRE-BOARD, *n.* A chimney-board, used to close a fireplace in summer.
FIRE-CLAD, *a.* Clad with fire. *Wordsworth.*
FIRE-EX-ED, *a.* Having a fiery eye.
FIRE-PROOF, *a.* Proof against fire; incombustible.
FIRE-QUENCH-ING, *a.* Extinguishing fire. *Kirby.*
FIRE-WING-ED, *a.* Having fiery wings. *Carlisle.*
FIRM-FOOT-ED, *a.* Having firm feet; standing firmly.
FIRM'LI-ER, *adv.* More firmly. *Milton.*
FISC'AL, *n.* In Spain and Portugal, the king's solicitor. 2. In Spain, an informer.
FISH-BASK-ET, *n.* A basket for carrying fish.
FISTU-LOUS, *a.* Hollow, like a pipe or reed.
FIT'LIER, *a. or adv.* More fitly.
FIT'LIEST, *a.* Most fitly. *Coleridge.*
FIVE-FIN-GER-ED, *a.* Having five fingers.
FIX'ING, *pp.* Settling; establishing.
FLAB'BI-LY, *adv.* In a flabby manner.
FLA-BEL'LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *abellum*, a little fan, and *form.*] Having the form of a fan. *Hitchcock.*
FLAC'CID-LY, *adv.* In a flaccid manner.
Flagrante bello. [L.] The war raging.
Flagrante delicto. [L.] During the perpetration of the crime.
FLAK-ED, *pp.* Formed into flakes.
FLAK-ING, *pp.* Forming into flakes.
FLANCH, *n.* In mechanism, the part of a piece screwed to something else.
FLANGE, *n.* [Qu. *flank*, or Fr. *frange*, fringe, or Gr. *φαλαγγξ*.] A projecting edge on the rim of a wheel, used in machinery, to keep the band from slipping off; also on the wheels of cars to keep them from running off the rails.
FLANK, *v. t.* To turn the flank; to pass round the side.
FLANK'ER-ED, *pp.* Attacked on the side; defended by lateral works.
FLANK'ER-ING, *pp.* Defending by lateral works; attacking sideways.
FLANK'ING, *pp.* Turning the flank; attacking on the side, or commanding on the flank.
FLAN'NEL-ED, *a.* Covered or wrapped in flannel.
FLAT-ROOF-ED, *a.* Having a flat roof.
FLATT'ING, *n.* A method of preserving unburnished gilding, by touching it with size. *Knole.*
FLAUNT-ING-LY, *adv.* In a flaunting way.
FLA-VIC'O-MOUS, *a.* [L. *flavus* and *coma.*] Having yellow hair. *[low hair.]*
FLAXEN-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having hair of flaxen color. *Irving.*
FLEDG'LING, *n.* A young bird just fledged.
FLED-ING, *n.* A covering of feathers.
FLEEC'LESS, *a.* Having no fleece.
FLEER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a fleering manner.
FLEET-ING-LY, *adv.* In a fleeting manner.
FLENSE, *v. t.* To cut up a whale and obtain the blubber.
FLENS'ING, *n.* The act of cutting up a whale and obtaining its blubber.
FLESH-CLOG-GED, *a.* Encumbered with flesh.
FLETCH-ED, *pp.* Feathered, as an arrow.
FLETCH'ING, *pp.* Feathering.
FLE-TIFER-OUS, *a.* [L. *fletus* and *fero.*] Producing tears. *Fleur de lis.* [Fr. flower of the lily; corrupted in English to *flower de luce.*] A bearing in heraldry, representing a lily, emblematic of royalty. 2. In botany, the Iris.
FLEX, *v. t.* [L. *flecto*, *flectus.*] To bend; as, a muscle flexes.
FLEX'I-BLY, *adv.* In a flexible manner. *[the arm.]*
FLEX'ING, *pp.* Bending.
FLICKER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a flickering manner.
FLIM'SI-LY, *adv.* In a flimsy manner.
FLINCH-ING-LY, *adv.* In a flinching manner.
FLIPPER, *n.* The paddle of a sea-turtle.
FLIT'TED, *pp.* Removed; flown swiftly; migrated.
FLITTING-LY, *adv.* In a flitting manner.

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

- FLOATING-ISLAND**, *n.* A sort of food made of milk, white wine, sugar, and eggs, with raspberry or strawberry marmalade.
- FLOCKY**, *a.* Abounding with flocks or locks.
- FLOE**, *n.* Among seamen, a large mass of floating ice in the FLOOR-LESS, *a.* Having no floor. [ocean.]
- FLORA**, *n.* The botany of a particular country.
- FLORI-FORM**, *a.* In the form of a flower.
- FLOTATION**, *n.* The act of floating.
- FLOUNCED**, *n.* Decked with a flounce.
- FLOUNCING**, *pp.* Decking with a flounce.
- FLOWER-BEARING**, *a.* Producing flowers.
- FLOWER-BUD**, *n.* The bud which produces a flower.
- FLOWER-CROWN-ED**, *a.* Crowned with flowers.
- FLOWER-FUL**, *a.* Abounding with flowers.
- FLOWER-LESS**, *a.* In botany, having no flowers or organs of fructification. *Lindley.*
- FLURRI-ED**, *pp.* Put in agitation.
- FLURRY-ING**, *pp.* Putting in agitation.
- FLUSHING-LY**, *adv.* In a flushing manner.
- FLUSTRA**, *n.* A genus of polyaria.
- FLUTTER-ING-LY**, *adv.* In a fluttering manner.
- FLUVIAL-IST**, *n.* One who explains phenomena by existing streams. *Am. Quart.*
- FLY-SHOOT-ER**, *n.* One that shoots flies.
- FLY-WHEEL**, *n.* A wheel in machinery that equalizes its movements.
- FOAL-ED**, *pp.* Disburdened of a foal, as a mare.
- FOAL-ING**, *pp.* Bringing forth a colt.
- FOAM-CREST-ED**, *a.* Crested with foam.
- FOAM-ED**, *pp.* Thrown out with rage or violence.
- FOAM-LESS**, *a.* Having no foam.
- FOLD-LESS**, *a.* Having no fold. *Milton.*
- FOLICULO-LA-TED**, *a.* Having follicular seed-vessels.
- FOOL-HARD-I-LY**, *adv.* With foolhardiness.
- FOOT-CUSHION**, *n.* A cushion for the feet.
- FOOT-MARK**, *n.* A track; mark of a foot. *Coleridge.*
- FOOT-PRINT**, *n.* The mark of a foot. *Moore.*
- FOOTSHACK-LES**, *n. plur.* Shackles for the feet.
- FO-RAMEN**, *n.* An opening; a perforation.
- FO-RAMIN-A-TED**, *a.* Having little holes. *Buckland.*
- FO-RAMIN-I-FER**, *n.* An animal having foramina, or little openings.
- FORAM-IN-I-FER-A**, *n. plur.* A division of zoophytes having a porous structure. *Mantell.*
- FORAM-IN-I-FER-OUS**, *a.* Having pores.
- FORAY**, *n.* An irregular and sudden excursion in border FOR-BIDDING-LY, *adv.* In a forbidding manner. [warfare.]
- FORE-AL-LEDG'ED**, *pp.* Previously alledged.
- FORE-AL-LEDG'ING**, *pp.* Alledged before.
- FORE-ARM**, *n.* In anatomy, that part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.
- FORE-BE-LIEF**, *n.* Previous belief.
- FORE-CLOS-ED**, *pp.* Prevented; precluded; cut off from the right of redemption.
- FORE-CLOS-ING**, *pp.* Precluding; cutting off from the right of redemption.
- FORE-DE-SIGN-ED**, *pp.* Planned beforehand.
- FORE-DE-SIGN-ING**, *pp.* Designing previously.
- FORE-DE-TERMIN-ED**, *pp.* Previously determined.
- FORE-DE-TERMIN-ING**, *pp.* Previously determining.
- FORE-FEND-ED**, *pp.* Hindered; prevented.
- FORE-FEND-ING**, *pp.* Hindering; preventing.
- FORE-HEW'ED**, *pp.* Cut in front.
- FORE-HEW'ING**, *pp.* Hewing in front.
- FOREIGN-BUILT**, *a.* Built in a foreign country. *Jefferson.*
- FORE-IM-AG'IN-ED**, *pp.* Conceived before.
- FORE-IM-AG'IN-ING**, *pp.* Imagining beforehand.
- FORE-JUDG'ED**, *pp.* Prejudged.
- FORE-JUDG'ING**, *pp.* Prejudging.
- FORE-KNOW-ING**, *pp.* Knowing beforehand.
- FORE-KNOWN**, *pp.* Known beforehand.
- FORE-NAME**, *n.* The first name that precedes another, as Emperor Cæsar Augustus. *Selden.*
- FORE-N'SAL**, *a.* Forensic.
- FORE-OR-DAIN-ED**, *pp.* Previously ordained.
- FORE-OR-DAIN-ING**, *pp.* Preordaining.
- FORE-PRIZ-ED**, *pp.* Prized beforehand.
- FORE-PRIZ-ING**, *pp.* Prizing beforehand.
- FORE-RAN**, *pret. of Forerun.*
- FORE-RUN'NING**, *pp.* Running before; preceding.
- FORE-SEIZ-ED**, *pp.* Seized beforehand.
- FORE-SEIZ-ING**, *pp.* Seizing beforehand.
- FORE-SHAD'OW-ED**, *pp.* Typified before.
- FORE-SHAD'OW-ING**, *pp.* Shadowing beforehand.
- FORE-SHAM-ED**, *pp.* Shamed before.
- FORE-SHAM-ING**, *pp.* Shaming before.
- FORE-SHOW-ING**, *pp.* Showing before; predicting
- FORE-SHOWN**, *pp.* Shown beforehand; predicted.
- FORE-SPOK-EN**, *a.* Previously spoken.
- FORE-EST-ED**, *a.* Overspread with forest. *S. E. Dwight*
- FORE-EST-ING**, *pp.* Covering with trees.
- FORE-TAUGHT**, *pp.* Taught beforehand.
- FORE-TELL-ING**, *pp.* Predicting.
- FORE-THOUGHT-FUL**, *a.* Having forethought.
- FORE-TO'KEN-ED**, *pp.* Foreshown.
- FORE-TO'KEN-ING**, *pp.* Presignifying.
- FORE-TOLD**, *pp.* Predicted; told before.
- FOR-GET'FUL-LY**, *adv.* In a forgetful manner.
- FOR-ING**, *pp.* Hammering; beating into shape; counter
- FORK'LESS**, *a.* Having no fork. [feiting]
- FOR-LORN-LY**, *adv.* In a forlorn manner. *Pollok.*
- FORMAL-IZ-ED**, *pp.* Modeled.
- FORMAL-IZ-ING**, *pp.* Modeling.
- Forma pauperis.* [L.] A process in law in bringing a suit as a pauper.
- FORMATE**, *n.* (more correct than Formiate, but both used.) A salt of formic acid combined with a base.
- FOR-MATION**, *n.* In geology, a single mass of one kind of rock, more or less extensive, or a collection of mineral substances, formed by the same agent, under the same or similar circumstances. *Cleaveland.*
- FORTE**, *n.* That art or department in which one excels.
- FORTH-GO-ING**, *n.* A going forth, or utterance; a proceeding from. *Chalmers.* *a.* Going forth.
- FORTI-FI-ED**, *pp.* Made strong against attacks.
- FORTI-FY-ING**, *pp.* Making strong against attacks.
- Fortissimo*, in music, a direction to sing with the utmost strength or loudness.
- Fortiter* in re. [L.] Firmly in action or execution.
- FORTUNE-HUNT-ING**, *n.* The seeking of a fortune by marriage.
- Forzando*, in music, directs that notes are to be boldly struck and continued.
- FOS-SIL-I-FER-OUS**, *a.* [L. *fossilis* and *fero.*] Producing or containing fossils; as *fossiliferous* rocks.
- FOTHER-ED**, *pp.* Stopped, as a leak in a ship.
- FOUND**, *pret.* and *pp. of find.* Supplied with food, or board, in addition to wages.
- FOUR-EDG'ED**, *a.* Having four edges. *Smith.*
- FOUR-FOLD-ING**, *a.* Making four double; quadrupling. *Dwight.*
- FOUR-TEENTH**, *n.* In music, the octave of the seventh.
- FOVE-O-LA-TED**, *a.* [Low L. *foveola.*] Having little depressions or pits. *Smith.*
- FRAG-MENT-ED**, *a.* Broken into fragments.
- FRAIS-ED**, *a.* Fortified with fraise.
- FRAM-A-BLE**, *a.* That may be framed.
- FRAME**, *n.* Particular state, as of the mind. *Lace-frame* a frame or machine for making lace. *Stocking-frame*, a loom or machine for making stockings.
- FRANCHIS-ED**, *pp.* Made free.
- FRANCHIS-ING**, *pp.* Making free.
- FRANCO-LIN**, *n.* A species of partridge.
- FRANKHEART-ED**, *a.* Having a frank disposition.
- FRANKHEART-ED-NESS**, *n.* The state of having a frank
- FRAPPED**, *pp.* Crossed and drawn together. [heart.]
- FRAPPING**, *pp.* Crossing and drawing together.
- FRATRI-CIDAL**, *a.* Pertaining to fratricide.
- FRAUD'LESS**, *a.* Free from fraud.
- FRAUD'LESS-LY**, *adv.* In a fraudless manner.
- FRAUD'LESS-NESS**, *n.* State of being fraudless.
- FREE-AG'EN-CY**, *n.* The state of acting freely, or without necessity or constraint of the will.
- FREE-LIV-ER**, *n.* One who eats and drinks abundantly.
- FREE-LIV-ING**, *n.* Full gratification of the appetite.
- FREE-MARTIN**, *n.* One of twins of a cow, a female imperfect in some parts and generally barren, the other being perfect in some parts and generally barren, the other being FREEZ-ING, *n.* A state of congelation. [a male.]
- FREEZ-ING**, *pp.* Congealing; hardening into ice.
- FREIGHT-LESS**, *a.* Destitute of freight.
- FRENCH'I-FI-ED**, *pp.* Made like the French. *Burke.*
- FRENCH'MAN**, *n.* A man of the French nation.
- FREN'ZI-CAL**, *a.* Partaking of frenzy.
- FRE'QUENT-AGE**, *n.* The practice of frequenting. *Southey*
- FRERE**, *n.* [Fr.] A brother.
- FRES-CADES**, *n.* Cool walks; shady places.
- FRESHEN-ING**, *pp.* Depriving of saltness; sweetening.
- FRESH-LOOK-ING**, *a.* Appearing fresh.
- FRI-ATION**, *n.* The act of crumbling.
- FRIE-AS-SEED**, *pp.* Dressed in fricassee.
- FRIE-AS-SEE'ING**, *pp.* Dressing in fricassee.
- FRICTION-LESS**, *a.* Having no friction.
- FRI'ED**, *pp.* Dressed in a frying-pan; heated; agitated.
- FRIEND'ING**, *pp.* *friend'ing.* Favoring.
- FRIGATE-BIRD**, *n.* A marine fowl resembling an eagle.
- FRIGHT-EN-ING**, *pp.* Terrifying; suddenly alarming.
- FRIGHT-LESS**, *a.* Free from fright.
- FRINGE'LESS**, *a.* Having no fringe.
- FRINGE'LIKE**, *a.* Resembling fringe.
- FRIT'TER-ED**, *pp.* Cut or broken to pieces.
- FRIT'TER-ING**, *pp.* Cutting or breaking into small pieces.
- FROG'LESS**, *a.* Destitute of a frog.
- FROG**, *n.* A cloke button, swelled in the middle.
- FROG'HOP-PER**, *n.* An animal that leaps.
- FROLICK-FUL**, *a.* Frolicsome.
- FROND-ESCE**, *v. i.* *frondesc.* To unfold leaves, as plants
- FRONTAGE**, *n.* The front part of an edifice. [Staughton.]

FRONTAL, *a.* Belonging to the forehead.
FROST-BOUND, *a.* Bound or confined by frost.
FROST-NIPPED, *a.* Nipped by frost. *Boaring.*
FROST-NUMB-ED, *a.* Made numb by frost. *Coleridge.*
FROTHING, *ppr.* Foaming.
FROTH-LESS, *a.* Free from froth.
FROTH-BUD, *n.* The bud that produces fruit. *De Cand.*
FUCOID, *n.* [See *Fucus*.] Fossil sea-weed. *Hitchcock.*
FUERO, *n.* [Sp. from the root of *force*.] 1. A statute; jurisdiction. 2. A charter of privileges.
FULL-FLESH-ED, *a.* Having full flesh; corpulent. *Lamb.*
FULL-FORM-ED, *a.* Having full form. *Coleridge.*
FUM-ED, *pp.* Smoked; dried in smoke.
FUME-LESS, *a.* Free from fumes.
FU-MID-DY, *n.* Smokiness.
FU-MIFEROUS, *a.* Producing smoke.
FU-MIFUG-EST, *n.* [*L. fumus and fugo*.] He or that which drives away smoke or fumes.
FUMIGANT, *a.* Fuming.
FUMI-GA-TORY, *a.* Having the quality of cleansing by
FU-NAMBU-LATE, *v. t.* To walk on a rope. [smoke.
FU-NAMBU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Walking on a rope.
FUNCTION, *n.* Animal or vegetable, the motion, operation or performance of the acts which the organs, or system of organs, are fitted by nature to perform; the proper action of the mechanism. *Diet. of Nat. Hist.* 2. In mathematics, the function of a variable quantity, is any algebraic expression into which that quantity enters, mixed with other quantities that have invariable values. *Cyc.*
FUNCTION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to functions; performed by the functions.
Fundamental base, in music, a base consisting of a succession of fundamental notes.
Funding system, a scheme of finance or revenue for paying annual interest on a public debt.
FUND-LESS, *a.* Destitute of funds.
FUNGIDA, *n.* A genus of corals. *Mantell.*
FUN-GIVOROUS, *a.* [*L. fungus and voro*.] Feeding on mushrooms. *Kirby.*
FUNGOID, *a.* Having the appearance of a mushroom.
FURLOW-ED, *pp.* Having a furrow.
FURNI-TURE, *n.* In music, an organ with mixed notes,
FUROR, *n.* [*L.*] Fury; rage. [mixture.
FUR-TH-ER-ING, *ppr.* Promoting; advancing.
FUS-CATION, *n.* A darkening; obscuring.
FUSSY, *a.* Making a fuss.
FUSURE, *n.* A smelting. [See *Fuse*.]
FUTILE-LY, *adu.* In a futile manner.
FUZZLED, *pp.* Intoxicated.

G.

GABI-ON-ADE, *n.* Obstruction by gabions.
GAIN-SAY-ED, *pp.* Contradicted; denied.
GA-LA-E-TOPHO-GIST, *n.* [*Gr. γαλακτος*, milk, and *φάω*, to eat.] One who subsists on milk.
GA-LA-E-TOPHOROUS, *a.* Producing milk.
GAL-LANT-ED, *pp.* Attended or waited on as a lady.
GAL-LANT-ING, *ppr.* Waited on by a gentleman.
GAL-LINÆ, *n.* [*L.*] See *GALLINACEOUS*.
GAL-LI-NIP-PER, *n.* A large musketeer.
GALL-LESS, *a.* Free from gall.
GAL-LOON-ED, *a.* Furnished or adorned with galloon.
GAL-LOP-ING, *ppr.* Riding with a gallop. [*Cartiselle.*
GAL-LOWS, *n.* A pair of pantaloons suspenders.
GALT, *n.* A stiff blue mud. *Mantell.*
GALVAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Affected with galvanism.
GALVAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Affecting with galvanism.
GAMBIT, *n.* A series of skillful moves in chess.
GAM-BLED, *pret.* of *Gamble*.
GAME-FUL, *a.* Full of game or games.
GAME-LESS, *a.* Destitute of game.
GAM-MAR-O-LITE, *n.* A petrified crawfish or other crustacean animal.
GAM-MON, *v. t.* To impose on a person by making him believe improbable stories. *Pickwick Papers.*
GAM-MON-ED, *pp.* See the verb.
GAM-MON-ING, *ppr.* See the verb.
GAM-O-PET-AL-OUS, *a.* When the petals of a flower are united towards the base.
GAM-O-SEP-AL-OUS, *a.* When the parts of that envelop of a flower called perianth by Linnæus are united at the
GANG-LI-Æ, *a.* Relating to a ganglion. [base.
GANG-LI-ON-ARY, *a.* Composed of ganglions.
GANG-LI-ON-IC, *a.* Pertaining to a ganglion; as, the gang-lionic nerves. *Prout.*
GANGRE-NA-TED, *pp.* Mortified.
GANGRE-NA-TING, *ppr.* Mortifying.
GANGREN-ED, *pp.* Mortified.
GANGREN-ING, *ppr.* Mortifying.
GAR, Several kinds of fish are known by this name.

GARB-ED, *a.* Dressed; habited.
GAR-DEN-ED, *pp.* Dressed and cultivated as a garden.
GAR-DEN-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a garden. *Shelley.*
GAR-FISH, *n.* A marine fish. In America, the name of several fishes with long, pointed bony snouts. *Haldiman.*
GAR-GLED, *pp.* Washed, as the throat.
GAR-LAND-ED, *pp.* Adorned with a garland.
GAR-LAND-ING, *ppr.* Decking with a garland.
GAR-LAND-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a garland.
GAR-NISH-ING, *n.* That which garnishes; ornament.
GAR-RISON-ED, *pp.* Furnished with troops in a fort for defense.
GAR-RISON-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with troops in a fortress for defense.
GAR-RU-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a talkative manner.
GARTER-ED, *pp.* Bound with a garter.
GARTER-ING, *ppr.* Tying with a garter.
GARTER-SNAKE, *n.* An American serpent.
GAS-CON-Å-DER, *n.* A great boaster.
GAS-ME-TER, *n.* [*Gas and meter*.] A machine attached to gas works and pipes, to show the quantity used. *Haldiman.*
GASP-ED, *pp.* of *Gasp*.
GAS-TRIL-O-QUY, *n.* A speaking that appears to proceed from the belly.
GAS-TRITIS, *n.* Chronic inflammation of the stomach.
GAS-TROL-O-GY, *n.* A treatise on the stomach.
GAS-TRON-O-MIST, *n.* One who likes good living.
GAS-TRON-O-MY, *n.* [*Gr. γαστρον*.] The art or science of good eating.
GASTRO-PODE, *n.* [*Gr. γαστρο*, the stomach, and *ποδα*, feet.] An animal which moves by a fleshy apparatus under the belly, or has the belly and foot joined. *Bell.*
GASTRO-PÔD-OUS, *a.* Having the belly and foot joined.
GATE-LESS, *a.* Having no gate.
GATHER, *n.* A plait or fold in cloth, made by drawing.
GAUD-FUL, *a.* Joyful; showy.
GAUD-LESS, *a.* Destitute of ornament.
GAUNT-LET-ED, *a.* Wearing a gauntlet.
GA-VI-AL, *n.* A species of crocodile. *Mantell.*
GAY-LY-GILD-ED, *a.* Gilded with showy finery. *Gray.*
GAZE-FUL, *a.* Given to gazing.
GEAR-ING, *n.* Harness. 2. The manner of arranging machinery.
GE-LAT-I-NI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of gelatin.
GE-LAT-I-NO-SA, *n.* An order of animals. *Cuvier.*
GE-M-BOSS-ED, *a.* Bossed with gems. *Atherstone.*
GE-M-MED, *pp.* Adorned with jewels or buds.
GE-M-MI-NESS, *n.* Spruceness; smartness.
GEN-ERA. See *Genus*.
GEN-ER-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Extended to generals.
GEN-ER-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Extending to generals, or to genera.
GEN-E-VAN, *a.* Pertaining to Geneva. 2. *n.* An inhabitant of Geneva.
GE-NE-AL-I-TY, *n.* Gayety; cheerfulness.
GE-NIC-U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Knotting; jointing.
GE-O-DE-SIC, *a.* Geodetic. *Sedgwick.*
GE-O-DE-SIC-AL, *a.* Geodetic. *Sedgwick.*
GE-OL-O-GIZE, *v. i.* To study geology; to make geological investigations.
GESTUR-ED, *pp.* Accompanied with gesture or action.
GESTUR-ING, *ppr.* Accompanying with gesture or action.
GESTURE-LESS, *a.* Free from gestures.
GESTURE-MENT, *n.* Act of making gestures.
GEYSER, *n.* The name of a boiling fountain in Iceland. *Mantell.*
GHAUT, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a pass through a mountain; also, a range or chain of hills. 2. Stairs descending to a river. *Malcom.*
GHO-TÉ, *n.* An imaginary evil being among Eastern nations. *T. Moore.*
GHOUL, *n.* A demon that feeds on the dead.
GIAOUR, *n.* *djovur*. [Arab.] In Turkey, an unbeliever or infidel.
GID-DI-ED, *pp.* Made to reel. [infidel.
GIGAN-TOM-A-CHY, *n.* [*Gr. γίγας*, giant, and *μαχη*, fight.] The fabulous war of the giants against heaven.
GILL-BEAR-ING, *a.* Producing gills.
GIM-LET-ING, *ppr.* Turning as an anchor round the stock. [*Used also as a noun.*
GINGLED, *pp.* Shaken so as to ring or make a clattering sound.
GINGLING, *ppr.* Shaking so as to make a clattering sound.
GIN-NED, *pp.* Caught in a trap.
GIN-NING, *ppr.* Catching in a trap.
GIRDLED, *pp.* Bound with a belt or sash.
GIRD-LING, *ppr.* Binding with a belt; surrounding. *Giusto*, in music, in just, equal or steady time.
GLAD-DEN-ED, *pp.* Made glad; cheered.
GLAD-DEN-ING, *ppr.* Cheering; exhilarating.
GLAIR-ED, *pp.* Smear'd with the white of an egg.
GLAN-CED, *pp.* Shot, or darted suddenly.
GLANS, *n.* [See *Gland*.] The nut of the penis; an acorn, a pessary, a strumous swelling. *Coxe.*
GLAR-ED, *pp.* Shot with a fierce or dazzling light.

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

GLAZEN-ED, *pp.* Glazed.
 GLISTEN-ED, *pp.* Shone; sparkled.
 GLOBULIN, *n.* A proximate principle of blood, constituting the red globules.
 GLOOM-ED, *pp.* Filled with gloom.
 GLORY-SMITTEN, *a.* Smitten with glory. *Coleridge.*
 GLOSSY, *adv.* Like gloss. *Cowley.*
 GLOSSOLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to glossology.
 GLOVED, *pp.* Covered with a glove.
 GLUCYNA, *n.* [Gr. γλυκύς.] More properly *GLYCYNA*. The only oxyd of the metal glycnum.
 GLUCYNUM, *n.* [Gr. γλυκύς.] More properly *GLYCYNUM*. A metal in the form of a grayish black powder. It acquires a dark metallic luster by burnishing.
 GLUTINATED, *pp.* United with glue.
 GLUTINATING, *pp.* uniting with glue.
 GLUTED, *pp.* Cloyed; filled beyond sufficiency.
 GLYPTIC, *a.* In *mineralogy*, figured.
 GLYPTODON, *n.* [Gr. γλυπτός, engraved, and οδόν, tooth.] An extinct animal of the size of an ox. *Mantell.*
 GNASHING-LY, *adv.* With gnashing.
 GNATHONICAL, *a.* [L. gnatho, a flatterer.] Flattering; deceitful. [Not in use.]
 GO, *v. t.* To go for nothing, to have no meaning or efficacy.
 GOAT-MARJORAM, *n.* Goat-beard.
 GOBBLED, *pp.* Swallowed hastily.
 GOBBLING, *pp.* Swallowing hastily.
 GODLIKE-NESS, *n.* The state of being Godlike.
 GODDROON, *n.* [Fr. godron, a ruffle or puff.] In *architecture*, a kind of inverted fluting or beading. *Elmes.*
 GODSEND, *n.* Something sent by God, or good fortune.
 GOITER-ED, *a.* Affected with goiter.
 GOLDEN-EYE, *a.* A species of duck.
 GOLDEN-LOOKING, *a.* Appearing like gold.
 GOLDEN-TRESSED, *a.* Having tresses like gold.
 GOLDEN-WING-ED, *a.* Having wings like gold.
 GOLD-LESS, *a.* Destitute of gold.
 GONIOMETER, *n.* Reflecting *Goniometer*, an instrument for measuring the angles of smooth crystals by reflection.
 GOODLEAST, *a.* Most good or excellent. [Wollaston.]
 GOOSE-RY, *n.* A place for geese.
 GOPHER, *n.* The French popular name (Gaufres) of two species of *Diplostoma*. 2. An animal found in the Mississippi valley and on the Missouri, about the size of a squirrel. *Peck's Gazetteer*. 3. [Heb.] A species of wood used by Noah in the construction of the ark.
 GOR-GONETA, *n.* In *architectural sculpture*, masks carved in imitation of Medusa's head; used as keystones. *Elmes.*
 GOR-GONIA, *n.* A genus of flexible arborescent corals.
 GORMANDISM, *n.* Gluttony. [Mantell.]
 GOSPEL-ED, *pp.* Evangelized; instructed in the Gospel.
 GOSPELING, *pp.* Instructing in the Gospel.
 GOTHAMITE, *n.* A term sportively applied to the inhabitants of New York.
 GOTHIC-ED, *pp.* Made Gothic; brought back to barbarism. [barism.]
 GOWNMAN, *n.* One devoted to the arts of peace. *Rowe.*
 GRABBED, *pp.* Seized suddenly.
 GRABBING, *pp.* Seizing suddenly.
 GRACE, *n.* The gospel. 2. In *English universities*, an act, vote or decree of the government of the institution.
 GRACE-SAYER, *n.* One who says grace.
 GRADATION-AL, *a.* According to gradation. *Lawrence.*
 GRADATION-ED, *a.* Formed by gradation. *New An. Reg.*
 GRAD-ED, *pp.* Reduced to a proper degree of ascent.
 GRADING, *pp.* Reducing to a proper degree of ascent.
 GRAISINGS, *n.* Pastures.
 GRALLAE, *n. plur.* [L.] See *GRALLIC*. Denoting fowls which are waders, having long naked legs.
 GRAMINIFOLIOUS, *a.* Bearing leaves like grass.
 GRAMMAR-LESS, *a.* Destitute of grammar.
 GRAMMAR-RYE, *n.* Sorcery.
 GRAMMATICAL-ED, *pp.* Rendered grammatical.
 GRANTOID, *a.* Resembling granite.
 GRAPPLED, *pp.* Seized; laid fast hold on.
 GRAPPLING, *pp.* Laying fast hold on.
 GRAPPLING-IRONS, *n.* Irons for grappling fast.
 GRASP-ABLE, *a.* That can be grasped.
 GRASS-BLADE, *n.* A blade of grass.
 GRAVE-CLOD, *n.* Clod of a grave.
 GRAVEL-ING, *pp.* Covering with gravel; hurting the feet, as of a horse.
 GRAVE-LOOKING, *a.* Appearing grave.
 GRAVE-MENT-E, in music, see *GRAVE*.
 GRAVE-OLLENCE, *n.* [L. gravis and oleo.] A strong and offensive smell.
 GRAVE-OLENT, *a.* Having a strong odor.
 GRAVE-ROBBER, *n.* One who robs a grave.
 GRAVE-ROBBING, *n.* A robbing of the grave.
 GRAZING, *n.* A pasture.
 Grazioso, in music, graceful, smooth and gentle.
 GREAT-COAT, *n.* An overcoat.
 GREAT-COAT-ED, *a.* Wearing a great-coat.

GRECIZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered Greek.
 GRECIZ-ING, *pp.* Rendering Greek.
 GREEK-ESS, *n.* A female Greek. *Taylor.*
 GREEN-ED, *pp.* Made green.
 GREEN-ERY, *n.* A place for green plants.
 GREEN-ING, *n.* An apple.
 GREEN-MANTLED, *a.* Covered with green.
 GREEN-SAND, *n.* The lowermost member of the chalk formation. *Mantell.*
 GREEN-SNAKE, *n.* Two species of *Coluber* are known by this name, in the United States.
 GREG-GOE, *n.* A short jacket.
 Gregorian chant, choral music according to eight church modes, arranged by Pope Gregory. *Porter.*
 GRID-ING, *pp.* Grating; cutting with a grating sound.
 GRIDIRON-PENDULUM, *n.* In *horology*, a pendulum constructed with longitudinal bars, to counteract expansion and contraction by heat. *Haldiman.*
 GRIEF-IMBITTER-ED, *a.* Imbittered by grief.
 GRIPEFUL, *a.* Disposed to gripe.
 GROINED (arch), *n.* Having an angular curve made by the intersection of two semi-cylinders or arches.
 GROOM, *v. t.* To take care of horses.
 GROOVED, *pp.* Channeled; cut with grooves.
 GROPP-ED, *pp.* Felt in the dark.
 GROPPING-LY, *adv.* In a groping manner.
 GROTESQUE-NESS, *n.* State of being grotesque.
 GROUNDED, *pp.* Laid in the ground; run aground.
 GROUND-HOG, *n.* [ground and hog.] The popular name of the American Arctomys, or marmot, usually called in New England, woodchuck.
 GROUNDNEST, *n.* A nest on the ground.
 GROUNDSWELL, *n.* The swell or rolling of billows in the ocean near the shore, or in water not deep.
 GROUSE, *v. t.* To seek or shoot grouse.
 GROUSING, *pp.* Shooting grouse.
 GUA-CHARO-BIRD, *n.* A bird discovered by Humboldt in South America, of the genus *Sceatornis*.
 GUA-RANI, *n.* [from Sp. *guarana*, a Brazilian medicine.] A supposed alkaloid obtained from guarana.
 GUERDON-ED, *pp.* Rewarded.
 GUESS, *v. t. ges.* To suppose; to think; to be inclined to.
 GUILLE-VAT, *n.* A vat for fermenting liquors. [believe.]
 GUILLOTIN-ED, *pp.* Behended by a guillotin.
 GUILLOTINING, *pp.* Behending by a guillotin.
 GULLING, *pp.* Cheating; defrauding.
 GULLY-ING, *pp.* Wearing a hollow channel in the earth.
 GULP-ED, *pp.* Swallowed eagerly.
 GUM, *n.* A tree; the *Nyssa multiflora*, called also black gum and sour gum.
 GUMBO, *n.* A dish of young capsules of oca, with salt and pepper, stewed and served with melted butter.
 GUM-TREE, *n.* A hollow tree. [Local.]
 GURNET, *n.* A kind of fish that abounds on the south coast of Devonshire, in England.
 GUSHING-LY, *adv.* In a gushing manner.
 GUST-A-TORY, *a.* Pertaining to gust or taste.
 GUTTER-ED, *pp.* Formed into small hollows.
 GUTTI-FER, *n.* [L. gutta and fero.] In *botany*, a plant that exudes gum or resin.
 GUTTIFEROUS, *a.* Yielding gum or resin.
 GUZZLED, *pp.* Swallowed often.
 GUZZLING, *pp.* Swallowing with immoderate gust.
 GYMNASIARCH, *n.* [Gr. γυμνασιον and αρχη.] One who presided over the gymnasia in Greece. *Anacharsis.*
 GYMNAST, *n.* One who teaches or learns gymnastic exercises.
 GYMNOTE, *n.* [Gr.] A naked person. [cises.]
 GYNOPHORE, *n.* [Gr. γυνη, and φορος.] The pedicel on which stands the ovary in certain flowers, as in the passion.
 GYP-SIFEROUS, *a.* Producing gypsum. [flower.]
 GYRATE, *a.* In *botany*, winding, as in a circle. *Lindley.*
 GYRATORY, *a.* Moving in a circle.
 GYRON-TYPE, *n.* The fossil seed of the *chara*, found in ponds and ditches; once supposed to be shells. *Mantell.*
 GYR-OMA, *n.* [Gr.] A turning round. *Smith.*
 GYRON, *n.* In *heraldry*, an ordinary consisting of two lines from several parts of the escutcheon, meeting in the fesse.
 GYV-ED, *pp.* Fettered. [point. Ash.]
 GYVING, *pp.* Putting on gyves.

H.

HAAF, *n.* Shetland fishing ground.
 HABITABILITY, *n.* Habitableness. *Buckland.*
 HABITACLE, *n.* A dwelling. [Not used.]
 HABITUATION, *n.* The state of being habituated. *Dwight.*
 HABRONEME, *a.* [Gr. αβρος, delicate, and νημα, a thread.] In *mineralogy*, having the form of fine threads.
 HADES, *n.* [Gr. αιδης; qu. a negative, and ειδω, to see.] The region of the dead; the invisible world, or the grave.

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

- HAG-LAR-CHY**, *n.* [Gr. *αγτος* and *αρχη*.] The sacred government; government of holy orders of men. *Southey.*
- HAG-I-OG'RA-PHA**, *n. plur.* [infra.] The sacred writings, the scriptures. *Encyc.*
- HAG-I-OL'O-GIST**, *n.* One who writes or treats of the sacred writings.
- HAG-I-OL'O-GY**, *n.* The history or description of the sacred writings. *Quart. Rev.*
- HAG'ISH-LY**, *adv.* In a hagish manner.
- HAIL-FEL-LOW**, *n.* An intimate companion.
- HAIR-SPLIT-TING**, *a.* Making very minute distinctions in reasoning. *Robinson.*
- HAIR-SPLIT-TING**, *n.* The act or practice of making minute distinctions in reasoning.
- HAL-BERD-SHAP-ED**, *a.* Having the shape of a halberd.
- HALF-NOTE**, *n.* In music, a minim, half a semi-breve.
- HALF-SHIFT**, *n.* In violin playing, a move of the hand upward on the instrument, to reach a high note.
- HAL-LUC'IN-A-TO-RY**, *a.* Partaking of hallucination.
- HAL-LOID**, *a.* [Gr. *αλς*, salt, and *ειδος*, form.] In mineralogy. *Haltered*, *pp.* Stopped. [*γης*, having the form of salt.
- HALTER-ED**, *pp.* Caught or bound with a rope.
- HALTER-ING**, *pp.* Putting on a halter; catching; binding.
- HALTING**, *n.* The act of stopping, or faltering.
- HAM-MO-CHRY'SOS**, *n.* [Gr. *αμμος* and *χρυσος*.] A stone with spangles of gold color.
- HAM'STRING-ING**, *pp.* Cutting the tendons of the ham, and thus disabling.
- HAM'STRUNG**, *pp.* Disabled by having the tendons of the ham cut. *n.* See HAUNCH. [ham cut.
- HAND**, *n.* *Out of hand.* At once; directly. [ham cut.
- HAND'BL'OW**, *n.* [hand and blow.] A blow or stroke with the hand.
- HAND'CUFF-ED**, *pp.* Manacled; confined by handcuffs.
- HAND'GRIFE**, *n.* [hand and gripe.] A gripe or seizure and pressure with the hand. *Hadibras.*
- HANDING**, *pp.* Giving with the hand.
- HAND'LING**, *n.* A touching or use by the hand; a treating in discussion.
- HAND'SEL-ED**, *pp.* Used, or done for the first time.
- HAND'STROKE**, *n.* [hand and stroke.] A blow or stroke given by the hand. *Beaum.*
- HAND-WING-ED**, *a.* *Cheiropterus*, a term in natural history, used in application to the family of bats. *Kirby.*
- HANG'NAIL**, *n.* A corruption of the word *Ag nail*; the same as *Ag nail*.
- HAP'PEN-ING**, *pp.* Coming or falling; befalling.
- HAPPY-MAK-ING**, *a.* Making happy. *Milton.*
- HA-RANG'UED**, *pp.* Addressed by oration.
- HAR-ANGUE'FUL**, *a.* Full of harangue.
- HAR-BINGER-ED**, *a.* Preceded by a harbinger.
- HARD-DRINK'ER**, *n.* One who drinks to excess.
- HARD-DRINK'ING**, *n.* Drinking to excess.
- HARD-HEART-ED-LY**, *adv.* In a hardhearted manner.
- HARD-I-EST**, *a.* Most hardy. *Baxter.*
- HARD-WON**, *a.* Won with difficulty. *Scott.*
- HARD-WORK-ING**, *a.* Laboring hard.
- HARD-Y**, *n.* An iron-smith's tool.
- HAR-LE-QUIN-ADE**, *n.* Exhibitions of harlequins.
- HAR-MON'IC-AL-LY**, *adv.* Musically.
- HAR-MON'IC-AL-LY**, *n.* [Gr. *αρμονια* and *φωνη*.] A musical instrument whose sound is produced by the vibration of thin metallic plates. The air is blown by the mouth through an elastic tube. It is played with keys like a piano-forte.
- HAR-MO-NIZ-ING**, *a.* Being in accordance; bringing to an agreement.
- HAR-MO-NY**, *n.* 1. *Natural harmony*, in music, consists of the common chord. 2. *Artificial harmony*, is a mixture of concords and discords. 3. *Figured harmony*, is when one or more of the parts move, during the continuance of a chord, through certain notes which do not form any of the constituent parts of that chord. *Busby.* 4. *Perfect harmony* implies the use of untempered concords only. 5. *Tempered harmony* is when the notes are varied by temperament. [See *Temperament*.] *Encyc.* 6. A literary work which brings together parallel passages respecting the same events, and shows their agreement. 7. The agreement or consistency of different histories of the same events; as, the *harmony* of the Gospels.
- HAR-PY**, *n.* The largest of the eagle tribe, inhabiting Mexico and Brazil.
- HAR'RI-CO**, *n.* A dish of vegetables, as beans.
- HAR-VEST-MOON**, *n.* The moon near its opposition, when it rises nearly at the same hour for several days.
- HATCH'ET-SHAP-ED**, *a.* Having the shape of a hatchet.
- HAT'LESS**, *a.* Having no hat.
- Haud passibus equis**. [L.] Not with equal pace or rapidity.
- HAUSTEL-LATE**, *a.* Provided with a haustellum or sucker, as certain insects.
- HAUT'BOY**, *n.* *ho'boy*. A sort of strawberry.
- HAVE**, *v. t.* To bring forth, to produce, as a child.
- HAWK-HEAD-ED**, *a.* Having a head like hat of a hawk.
- HAWSES**. See HAWSE-HOLE. [Dr. Warren.
- HEAD-WORK**, *n.* Mental or intellectual labor.
- HEALTH'LESS-NESS**, *n.* State of being healthless.
- HEARK-EN-ED**, *pp.* Heard by listening.
- HEART-AF-FECT'ING**, *n.* Affecting the heart.
- HEART-EN-LIV-EN-ING**, *a.* Enlivening the heart.
- HEART-GRIND-ING**, *a.* Grinding the heart. *Mrs. Butler.*
- HEART-HUM-BLED**, *a.* Humbled in heart. *Moore*
- HEART-LET**, *n.* A little heart.
- HEART-PAIN-ING**, *a.* Giving pain to the heart.
- HEART-PIERC-ING**, *a.* Piercing the heart.
- HEART-PUR-I-FY-ING**, *a.* Purifying the heart.
- HEART-RIS-ING**, *n.* A rising of the heart; opposition.
- HEART-SHAP-ED**, *a.* Having the shape of a heart.
- HEART-SICK-EN-ING**, *a.* Sickening the heart. *E. Everett*
- HEART-STIR-RING**, *a.* Moving the heart.
- HEART-THRILL-ING**, *a.* Thrilling the heart.
- HEART-TOUCH-ING**, *a.* Affecting the heart.
- HEART-WOOD**, or heart of a plant, the inner part of the stem or the dead and fully formed central layers. *Lindley*
- HEATH-CLAD**, *a.* Clothed or crowned with heath. *Words-*
- HEATH-EN-DOM**, *n.* Region of heathens. *Irving.* [worth
- HEATH-EN-IZ-ED**, *pp.* Rendered heathen or heathenish.
- HEATH-EN-IZ-ING**, *pp.* Rendering heathenish.
- HEATH-EN-NESS**, *n.* State of being heathens.
- HEATH-ER-Y**, *n.* A place of heath.
- HEAV-ED**, *pp.* Lifted; swelled; panted; tried to vomit.
- HEAV'EN-BR'IGHT**, *a.* Bright as heaven.
- HEAV'EN-COM-MIS'SION-ED**, *a.* Commissioned divinely *Taylor.*
- HEAV'EN-DAR-ING**, *a.* Offering defiance to heaven, or to the divine will and commands.
- HEAV'EN-EX-ALT-ED**, *a.* Exalted to heaven.
- HEAV'EN-GIV-EN**, *a.* Given by heaven. *Verplanck.*
- HEAV'EN-GUID-ED**, *a.* Divinely guided. *Milton.*
- HEAV'EN-PRO-TECT-ED**, *a.* Protected by divine power.
- HEAV'Y-BROW-ED**, *a.* Having heavy brows.
- HEAV'Y-HEAD-ED**, *a.* Having a heavy or dull head. *Scott.*
- HE-BRA-IZ-ED**, *pp.* Converted into the Hebrew idiom.
- HE'BREW-IST**, *n.* One versed in the Hebrew language and
- HEDGE'LESS**, *a.* Having no hedge. [learning.
- HEDGE'STAKE**, *n.* A stake to support a hedge.
- HEEL-ED**, *pp.* Supplied with a heel.
- HEEL-ING**, *pp.* Supplying with a heel.
- HEEL-TAP**, *n.* A small piece of leather for the heel of a boot or shoe.
- HEEL-TAP**, *v. t.* To add a piece of leather to the heel of a shoe.
- HEL'I-CON**, *n.* A mountain in Beotia, in Greece, from which flowed a fountain.
- HEL-I-CO'NI-AN**, *a.* Pertaining to Helicon.
- HE-LIO-GRAPH'IC**, *a.* Pertaining to heliography.
- HE-LIO-OG'RA-PHY**, *n.* [Gr. *ηλιος* and *γραφω*.] The art of fixing images of objects by the Camera obscura. [This name is preferable to that of *Daguerrotypie*,—which see.]
- HEL-LAN'O-DIC**, *n.* [Gr. *ελλην* and *δικη*.] In ancient Greece, a judge of the games, who decided to whom the prizes belonged.
- HELL-BEND-ER**, *n.* A name given to the large North American salamander. [American salamander.
- HELP-ED**, *pp.* Aided; assisted; relieved.
- HELP'ING**, *pp.* Assisting; aiding; supporting.
- HEL'VED**, *pp.* Fitted with a helve.
- HEL'VING**, *pp.* Furnishing with a helve, as an ax.
- HE-MA-DY-NAM-OM'E-TER**, *n.* [Gr. *αιμα*, blood, and *δυναμωμετρον*, which see.] A contrivance for ascertaining the pressure of the blood in the arteries.
- HE-MA-STAT'IC-AL**, *a.* [Gr. *αιμα*, blood, and *στατικός*.] Relating to the weight of the blood.
- HEM'AT-O-CELE**, *n.* [Gr. *αιμα*, blood, and *κηλη*, a tumor.] A tumor filled with blood.
- HEM-A-TO'SINE**, *n.* One of the proximate principles of HEM-A-TO'SIS, *n.* A morbid quantity of blood. [the blood.
- HEM'I-PRIS-MAT-IC**, *a.* Half prismatic.
- HEM-I-SPHER'ULE**, *n.* A half spherule.
- HEM'MED**, *pp.* Bordered; edged; folded and sewed down at the edge.
- HEM'MING**, *pp.* Bordering; folding and sewing down at the edge of the cloth.
- HEP-A-TI-ZA'TION**, *n.* The act of impregnating with sulphureted hydrogen gas.
- HEP-TA-GLOT**, *n.* [Gr. *επτα* seven, and *γλωττα*, language.] A book of seven languages.
- HER'ALD-ED**, *pp.* Introduced, as by a herald.
- HER'ALD-ING**, *pp.* Introducing, as by a herald.
- HERB-IF'ER-OU'S**, *a.* Bearing herbs.
- HERB'IST**, *n.* One skilled in herbs.
- HERB-IV'O-RA**, *n. plur.* In science, animals subsisting on herbs or vegetables.
- HER-ESI-OG'RA-PHER**, *n.* [Gr. *αιρεσις* and *γραφω*.] One who writes on heresies.
- HER-ESI-OG'RA-PHY**, *n.* A treatise on heresy.
- HE-RET'I-CATE**, *v. t.* To decide to be heresy.
- HE-RO-OL'O-GIST**, *n.* One who treats of heroes.
- HES'I-TA-TED**, *pp.* Stopped; paused; doubted.
- HES'IAN-FLY**, *n.* An insect destructive to wheat;

* See Synopsis. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BULL, FINITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as Sh; FH as in *this*.

- brought into this country by the Hessian troops, during the revolution. It may be called the *wheat-fly*.
- HESY-CHAST**, *n.* [Gr. Ἠσυχός.] A quietist. *Bib. Repository.*
- HETER-O-DOX-LY**, *adv.* In a heterodox manner.
- HETER-O-DOX-NESS**, *n.* State of being heterodox.
- HET-E-ROG'A-MOUS**, *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος, different, and γάμος, marriage.] In *botany*, having different essential parts of fructification.
- HET-ER-O-PATHIC**, *a.* The same as *allopathic*.
- HETE-RO-PHYL**, *n.* [Gr. ἑτερος and φύλλον.] A species, having two forms of foliage.
- HET-E-ROPHY-LUS**, *n.* [Gr. ἑτερος and φύλλον.] A species, having two forms of foliage.
- HET'E-RO-PODE**, *n.* One of an order of molluscous animals, whose foot is compressed into a vertical muscular lamina, serving for a fin.
- HET-E-ROT'O-MOUS**, *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος, another, and τεμνω, to cleave.] In *mineralogy*, having a different cleavage from felspar. *Mohs.*
- HET-E-ROT'RO-PAL**, *n.* [Gr. ἑτερος and τροπός.] In *botany*, when the micropyle is at neither end of the seed, and the embryo neither erect nor inverted, but in an oblique direction with respect to the seed, it is said to be *heterotropous*, or *heterotropical*. *Lindley.*
- HET'MAN**, *n.* A Cossack commander in chief.
- HIC-JACET**, [L.] Here lies.
- HE-RATIC**, *a.* [Gr. ἱερατικός, sacerdotal, from ἱερος, sacred.] Sacerdotal; pertaining to priests; consecrated to sacred uses. *Russell.*
- HE-ROE'RA-CY**, *n.* [Gr. ἱερος and κρατεω.] Government by ecclesiastics. *Jefferson.*
- HIGH-BRED**, *a.* Bred in high life. *Byron.*
- HIGH-BROW-ED**, *a.* Having high brows. *Moore.*
- HIGH-CURL-ING**, *a.* Rising high in curls. *M. Bruce.*
- HIGH-FIN-ISH-ED**, *a.* Finished completely.
- HIGH-FLA-VOR-ED**, *a.* Having a high flavor.
- HIGH-MIND-ED-NESS**, *n.* State of being high-minded.
- HIGH-PRIEST-SHIP**, *n.* Office of a high-priest.
- HIGH-SOUL-ED**, *a.* Having a high spirit. *Everett.*
- HIGH-SWELL-ED**, *a.* Swelled to a great height.
- HIGHTEN-ER**, *n.* One that heightens.
- HIGH-TON-ED**, *a.* High in sound.
- HIL-AR-IOUS**, *a.* Mirthful; merry.
- HILL-TOP**, *n.* The top of a hill.
- HIN'DU-ISM**, *n.*
- HIN'DOO-ISM**, *n.* The doctrines and rites of the Hindoos.
- HING'ED**, *pp.* Placed on a hinge.
- HINT'ED**, *pp.* Alluded to; mentioned slightly.
- HINT-ING**, *pp.* Alluding to; mentioning slightly.
- HISS'ED**, *pp.* Expressed contempt by hissing.
- HITCH'ING**, *n.* A fastening in a harness.
- HITCH'ING**, *pp.* Hooking; fastening.
- HITTING**, *pp.* Striking.
- HOARSE-SOUND-ING**, *a.* Making a harsh sound.
- HOAR'STONE**, *n.* [Arn. *haz*, a bound or limit.] A landmark; a stone designating the bounds of an estate.
- HOAX'ED**, *pp.* Deceived; played a trick upon for sport.
- HOAX-ING**, *pp.* Deceiving; tricking, without malice.
- HOB-O-MOK-KO**, *n.* Among *American Indians*, an evil spirit.
- HOCK'ED**, *pp.* Hamstrung; disabled by cutting the tendons.
- HOG-GING**, *pp.* Scraping under water. [of the ham.]
- HOIDEN-HOOD**, *n.* State of being a hoiden.
- HOIDEN-ISH**, *a.* Having the manners of a hoiden.
- HOLLAND-ISH**, *a.* Like Holland.
- HOLY-STONE**, *n.* A stone for cleaning the decks of ships; so called from the di-like of seamen to use it. *Cox.*
- HOLY-WRIT**, *n.* The sacred Scriptures.
- HOME**, *n.* At home, at one's own house or lodgings. To be at home, to be conversant with what is familiar. To be at home, to be conversant with what is familiar.
- HOME-BOUND**, *a.* Bound or directing the course homeward, or to one's native land.
- HOME-BUILT**, *a.* Built in our own country. *Jefferson.*
- HOME-DRIV-EN**, *a.* Driven home, as a blow; driven home.
- HOME-DWELL-ING**, *a.* Dwelling at home. [closely.]
- HOMEO-PATH-ETICIAN**, *a.* Pertaining to homeopathy.
- HOMEO-PATH-ETIC-AL-LY**, *adv.* In the method of homeopathy.
- HOMEO-PATH-IST**, *n.* A believer in homeopathy.
- HOMEO-PATH-Y**, *n.* [Gr. ομοιοπαθεια; ομοιος, like, and παθος, affection.] The theory of curing diseases by producing affections similar to those of the disease. *Med. and Surg. Journal.*
- HOM-O-CENTRIC**, *a.* [Gr. ομος and κεντρον.] Having the same center.
- HOMOG'A-MOUS**, *a.* [Gr. ομος, the same, and γάμος, marriage.] In *botany*, having the same essential parts of fructification.
- HOMIOPTO-TON**, *n.* [Gr. ομοιος, like, and τροπος, falling.] A figure in rhetoric in which several parts of the sentence end with the same case or a tense of like sound.
- HOMOU-SIAN**, *a.* [Gr. ομοουσιος.] Having the same essence.
- HON-ED**, *pp.* Sharpened on a hone. [sense; essential.]
- HONEY-SUCK-EL-ED**, *a.* Covered with honeysuckles.
- HONG**, *n.* The name given by the Chinese to a factory of European merchants.
- Honi soit qui mal y pense**. [Fr.] Shame be to him that evil thinks.
- HON'OR-ING**, *n.* The act of giving honor. [thinks.]
- Honors**, in games, the four highest cards.
- HOOD-ING**, *pp.* Covering with a hood.
- HOOD-LESS**, *a.* Having no hood.
- HOOF-LESS**, *a.* Destitute of hoofs.
- HOOF-TREAD**, *n.* The tread of a hoof; a track.
- HOOK'AH**, *n.* A Turkish pipe, in which the smoke is made to pass through water, for the sake of being cooled.
- HOOP'ED**, *pp.* Fastened with hoops.
- HOOS'IER**, *n.* A term applied to the citizens of the state of Indiana. *U. S.*
- HOOT'ED**, *pp.* Driven with shouts of contempt.
- HOOT'ING**, *pp.* Shouting in contempt.
- HOPE-DE-SERT-ED**, *a.* Deserted by hope; hopeless.
- HOP'PED**, *pp.* Leaped on one leg; danced. 2. Impregnated with hops.
- HOPPER-BOY**, *n.* In *mills*, a rake moving in a circle to draw the meal over an opening through which it falls.
- HOP'PO**, *n.* In *China*, an overseer of commerce. *Malcom.*
- HOR'DE-IN**, *n.* A substance analogous to starch, found in *Hornwort*. [L. *formare*, Sp. *horno*.] An oven. [barley.]
- HORN-WRACK**, *n.* A species of coralline.
- HOR-RO-LOG'RA-PHER**, *n.* A maker of clocks or dials.
- HOR'RIF-ED**, *a.* or *pp.* Made horrible; struck with horror.
- HOR'RIF-Y**, *v. t.* [L. *horror* and *facio*.] To make horrible; to strike with horror. *E. Irving.*
- HOR-RIP-I-LA'TION**, *n.* A sensation of motion or creeping of the hair of the head in connection with shaking, or resulting from sudden fright.
- HORROR-STRICK-EN**, *a.* Struck with horror.
- Hors du combat, hère du comba**. [Fr.] Out of the combat; disabled to fight.
- HORSE-JOCKEY**, *n.* A dealer in the purchase and sale of horses.
- HORSE-POWER**, *n.* The power of a horse, or its equivalent.
- HORSEWHIP-PED**, *pp.* Struck with a horsewhip. [sent.]
- HORSEWHIP-PING**, *n.* A striking with a horsewhip.
- HOS'TO-DAR**, *n.* In *Moldavia* and *Wallachia*, a governor, chief or prince.
- HOT-BLOOD-ED**, *a.* Having hot-blood; high spirited; [irritable.]
- Hotel Dieu**. [Fr.] A hospital. [irritable.]
- HOT-SPIRT-ED**, *a.* Having a fiery spirit. *Irving.*
- HOUDAH**, *n.* A seat to be fixed on a camel's back.
- HOUGH'ED**, *pp.* *hokd*. Hamstrung; disabled by cutting the sinews of the ham.
- HOUS'ING**, *pp.* Depositing in a house; covering; sheltering.
- HOVEL-ED**, *pp.* Put in a hovel; sheltered.
- HOWLED**, *pp.* Uttered with outcry, as a dog or wolf.
- HUCKLE-BERRY**, *n.* The berry called also whortleberry.
- HU-DI-BRASTIC**, *a.* Pertaining to Hudibras, or doggerel.
- HUE-LESS**, *a.* Destitute of color. [poetry.]
- HUG'E-BEL-LI-ED**, *a.* Having a very large belly. [poetry.]
- HUG'E-BUILT**, *a.* Built to a huge size.
- HUG'GED**, *pp.* Closely embraced; held fast.
- HUG'GING**, *pp.* Embracing closely; fondling.
- HULK**, *n.* The hulks, in *England*, old or dismasted ships, formerly used as prisons.
- HULLED**, *pp.* Stripped off, as the hulls of seed. *Hulled corn* or *grain*, corn or grain boiled in a weak lye, so that the hull separates from the kernel.
- HULL'ING**, *pp.* Stripping off the hull.
- HULLO-IST**, *n.* One who believes matter to be a God.
- HUMBLING**, *pp.* Abasing; crushing; subduing. 2. *a.* Adapted to abase pride and self-dependence.
- HUMBUG**, *v. t.* To deceive for the purpose of ridicule. [A low word.]
- HUMBUG-GED**, *pp.* Imposed on; deceived.
- HUMMING-BIRD**, *n.* The smallest of birds, of the genus *Trochilus*. [See *Humbird*.]
- HUM'MOC**, *n.* A solid mass of turf elevated above the surrounding earth. See *Hummos*.
- HUMOR-AL-ISM**, *n.* State of being humoral. *Caldwell*. 2. The doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humors.
- HUMOR-AL-IST**, *n.* One who favors the humoral pathology.
- HUMOR-ISM**, *n.* The state of the humors.
- HUMOR-LESS**, *a.* Destitute of humor.
- HUNCH'ED**, *pp.* Pushed or thrust with the fist or elbow.
- HUNCH'ING**, *pp.* Pushing with the fist or elbow.
- HUNGER-STUNG**, *a.* Stung by hunger. *Drake.*
- HUNT**, *n.* An association of huntsmen; as, the *Caledonian hunt*.
- HUR'I-NA**, *n.* A vegetable alkaloid obtained from *Hura crepitans*, or *Sand-box-tree*, of *South America*.
- HURRI-ED-LY**, *adv.* In a hurried manner. *Bowring.*
- HURRI-ED-NESS**, *n.* State of being hurried. *Scott.*
- HURRY-ING-LY**, *adv.* In a hurrying manner.
- HUR'TLES**, *n.* A name of horses among the highlanders in *Scotland*.
- HUSH'ED**, *pp.* Stilled; silenced; calmed.
- HUSH'ING**, *pp.* Silencing; calming.
- HUSTLED**, *pp.* Shaken together.

HUSTLING, *ppr.* Shaking together.
 HUTCHED, *pp.* Deposited in a chest.
 HUTCHING, *ppr.* Depositing in a hatch.
 HUZ-ZA-ED, *pp.* Uttered in shouts of joy. 2. Received with shouts of joy.
 HY-BRID'ITY, *n.* State of being the offspring of two species.
 HY-DRAN'GE-A, *n.* The name of a genus of plants.
 HY-DRAR'GY-RUM, *n.* [Gr. υδρο, and αργυριον.] Quick
 HY-DROG-E-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to hydrogen. [silver.
 HY-DRO-PHYTE, *n.* [Gr. υδρο, water, and φυτόν, a plant.]
 An aquatic plant. *Bell.*
 HY'DROX-YD, *n.* [Gr. υδρο, water, and οξυδ.] A metallic
 oxyd combined with water; a metallic hydrate. *Parke.*
Coze.
 HY-GE'IAN, *a.* Relating to Hygieia, the goddess of health.
 HY-GE'IF'NA, *n.* Health, or the art or science of preserv-
 HY-GE'IE'NE, } ing health. That department of medicine
 HY-GE'ENE, } which treats of the preservation of health.
 HY-GE'EN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to health.
 HY-LE-O-SAUR'US, *n.* [Gr. υλατος, belonging to wood, and
 σαυρος, a lizard.] An extinct animal, which blended the
 crocodile with the lizard. *Mantell.*
 HY-LO-ZO'IC, *a.* Pertaining to hylozoism.
 HY-LO-ZO-ISM, *n.* [Gr. υλη, matter, and ζωη, life.] The
 doctrine that matter possesses a species of life. *Cudworth.*
 HY-LO-ZO-IST, *n.* One who holds that matter and every
 particle of it has a species of life or animation.
 HY-MEN-OP'TER-OUS, *a.* Hymenopteral.
 HY'OID, *a.* Denoting a bone of the tongue.
 HY-PER-BAT'IC, *a.* Transposed; inverted.
 HY-PER-BOL-ISM, *n.* The use of hyperbole. *Jefferson.*
 HY-PER-THYR'ION, *n.* [Gr. υπερ and θύρον, a door.]
 That part of the architrave over a door or window.
 HY-PER-TRO'PHIC-AL, *a.* Producing or tending to produce
 hypertrophy.
 HY-PER-TRO-PHY, *n.* [Gr. υπερ and τροφή.] Excess of
 HY-PO-GYN, *n.* A hypogynous plant. [nourishment.
 HY-PO-PI-UM, *n.* [Gr. υπο, under, and πους, pus.] An
 effusion of pus into the anterior chamber of the eye.
 HY-PO-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. υποστυλος.] Supported by pillars.
 HY-PO-TYP-C-SIS, *n.* [Gr. ρητορικη, imagery; a de-
 scription of things in strong or lively colors.
 HYP'ED, *pp.* Made melancholy.
 HYP'ISH, *a.* Affected with hypochondria.

I.

IB'ID-EM. [L.] In the same place.
 ICE-BIRD, *n.* A bird of Greenland.
 ICE-BOAT, *n.* A strong boat, commonly propelled by steam,
 used to break a passage through ice.
 ICE-FALLS, *n.* Falls composed of ice. *Coleridge.*
 ICE-GLAZ-ED, *a.* Glazed or incrustured with ice. *Coleridge.*
 ICE-PLAIN, *n.* A plain of ice. *Coleridge.*
 ICH-NEU-MONT-DAN, *a.* Relating to the ichneumonidae,
 a family of predacious insects.
 ICH'THY-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ιχθυος and γραφω.] A
 treatise on fishes.
 ICH'THY-OM'AN-CY, *n.* Divination by the heads of fishes.
 ICH'THY-OPH'A-GIST, *n.* [Gr. ιχθυος, a fish, and φάγω, to
 eat.] One who eats or subsists on fish.
 ICH'THY-O-SAUR'US, *n.* [Gr. ιχθυος, a fish, and σαυρος, a
 lizard.] The fish-lizard, an extinct marine animal. *Buck-*
land.
 I'CON-ISM, *n.* [Gr.] A figure, or representation. *More.*
 I-CON-O-CLASM, *n.* The act of breaking or destroying
 id. contracted from *idem*. [images.]
 I-DE-A-LESS, *a.* [idea and less.] Destitute of ideas. *Allan.*
 I-DE'AL-IST, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of idealism.
 IDEM. [L.] The same.
 I-DE-O-GRAPH'IC, *a.* [idea and Gr. γραφω.] Descriptive
 I-DE-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to ideology. [of ideas.
 I-DE-OL-O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of ideas.
 I-DE-OL-O-GY, *n.* [idea and Gr. λογος.] A treatise on ideas,
 or the doctrine of ideas, or the operations of the understand-
 ing. *Jefferson, iv. 297. 2.* The science of mind. *Stewart.*
Id est. [L.] That is.
 ID-I-O-SYN-CRATIC-AL, *a.* Of peculiar temper or dis-
 ID-I-OT-CY, *n.* State of being an idiot. [position.]
 IDLING, *ppr.* Spending in idleness or inaction.
 I-DOL-A-TRIZ-ED, *pp.* Worshipped; adored.
 I-DOL-A-TRIZ-ING, *ppr.* Adoring; worshipping.
 IG-NIF-ER-OUS, *n.* Producing fire.
 IG-NI-F'ED, *pp.* Formed into fire.
 IG-NI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Forming into fire.
 IG-NIS-E-NOUS, *a.* [L. ignis, and Gr. γεννω.] Produced
 by fire.
 IG-UA'NO-DON, *n.* An extinct saurian reptile, sixty or more
 feet in length. *Mantell.*
 FLE-US, *n.* [Gr. λεως.] The technical specific name of
 ILL-AR-RANG-ED, *a.* Not well arranged. [common colic.

ILL-AS-SORT'ED, *a.* Not well assorted.
 ILL-BAL-ANC-ED, *a.* Not well balanced.
 ILL-BLOOD, *n.* Resentment; enmity. *Quart. Rev.*
 ILL-CON-CERT'ED, { *a.* Not well contrived.
 ILL-CON-TRIV'ED, }
 ILL-CON-DUCT'ED, *a.* Badly conducted.
 ILL-CON-SID-ER-ED, *a.* Not well considered.
 ILL-DE-FIN-ED, *a.* Not well defined.
 ILL-DE-SERV'ED, *a.* Not well deserved.
 ILL-DE-VIS'ED, *a.* Not well devised.
 ILL-DI-RECT'ED, *a.* Not well directed.
 ILL-DIS-POS'ED, *a.* Not well disposed.
 ILL-LE'GAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered unlawful.
 ILL-LE-GIT'IMA-TED, *pp.* Rendered illegitimate; proved
 to have been born out of wedlock.
 ILL-E-QUIP'PED, *a.* Not well equipped.
 ILL-F'A-TED, *a.* Unfortunate.
 ILL-FIT-TED, *a.* Not well fitted.
 ILL-FORM-ED, *a.* Not well formed.
 ILL-FRAM-ED, *a.* Not well framed.
 ILL-FUR-NISH-ED, *a.* Not well furnished.
 ILL-HAB-IT-ED, *a.* Not well habited.
 ILL-LIB'ER-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make illiberal. *New An. Reg.*
 ILL-LIB'ER-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made illiberal.
 ILL-LIB'ER-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making illiberal.
 ILL-IM-AG'IN-ED, *a.* Not well imagined.
 ILL-IN-FORM'ED, *a.* Not well informed.
 ILL-IN-FUS'ION, *n.* A rubbing in of an ointment or liniment.
 ILL-JUDG'ED, *a.* Not well judged.
 ILL-LOOK-ING, *a.* Having a bad look.
 ILL-MAN'NED, *a.* Not well furnished with men.
 ILL-MEAN'ING, *a.* Meaning ill or evil.
 ILL-MODEL-ED, *a.* Badly modeled.
 ILL-O-MEN-ED, *a.* Having unlucky omens. *Neale.*
 ILL-PIEC'ED, *a.* Not well pieced. *Burke.*
 ILL-PRO-PORTION-ED, *a.* Not well proportioned.
 ILL-RE-QUIT'ED, *a.* Not well provided.
 ILL-RE-QUIT'ED, *a.* Not well requited.
 ILL-SORT'ED, *a.* Not well sorted.
 ILL-SORT'ING, *a.* Not well sorting.
 ILL-STOR'ED, *a.* Not well stored.
 ILL-SUP-PRESSE'D, *a.* Improperly suppressed.
 ILL-TIME, *v. t.* To do or attempt at an unsuitable time.
 ILL-TIM-ED, *a.* Done or said at an unsuitable time.
 ILL-WORN, *a.* Not well worn.
 ILLUMIN-ED, *pp.* Illuminated; made light.
 ILLUMIN-ING, *ppr.* Rendering light; illuminating.
 ILLUMIN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Initiated into the doctrines, &c. of
 the Illuminati.
 ILLUMIN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Initiating into the doctrines, &c.
 of the Illuminati.
 ILLUS'ION-IST, *a.* One given to illusion.
 ILLUSTRA-TORY, *a.* Serving to illustrate.
 IMAGE-ABLE, *a.* That may be imaged.
 IMAG-ED, *pp.* Imagined; copied by the imagination.
 IMAGE-LESS, *a.* Having no image. *Shelley.*
 IM-AG'IN-ABLY, *adv.* In an imaginable manner.
 IM-AG'IN-A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being imaginative.
More.
 IMAG-ING, *ppr.* Imagining; copying in the imagination.
 IMAG-ING, *n.* The forming of an image. *Carliste.*
 IM-AG'IN-ING, *n.* The act of forming images. *Channing.*
 IM-BAN'NER-ED, *a.* Furnished with banners.
 IM-BATH-ED, *pp.* Bathed all over.
 IM-BEAD-ING, *ppr.* Fastening with a bead.
 IM-BOX'ED, *pp.* Inclosed in a box.
 IM-BOX'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a box.
 IM-BRED', *pp.* Generated within.
 IM-BREED-ING, *ppr.* Generating within.
 IM-BROG-LIO, *n.* *imbrotio*. [F.] Intricacy; a complica-
 IM-BU'MENT, *n.* A deep tincture. [red plot.]
 IM-BURSE'MENT, *n.* The act of supplying money. 2.
 Money laid up in stock.
 IM-BU'TION, *n.* Act of imbuing. *Lee.*
 IM-MA-NA'TION, *n.* A flowing or entering in. *Good.*
 IM-MAN'U-EL, *n.* [Heb.] God with us. *Matt. i. 23.*
 IM-MAT-UR-ED, *a.* Not matured; not ripened.
 IM-MEAS'UR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being incap-
 able of measure.
 IM-ME-CHAN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not mechanically.
 IM-MERG'ED, *pp.* Plunged into.
 IM-MERG'ING, *ppr.* Entering or plunging into.
 IM-MIT'IGA-BLY, *adv.* In an inimitigable manner.
 IM-MIT'TED, *pp.* Sent in; injected.
 IM-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Sending in; injecting.
 IM-MIX'ING, *ppr.* Mingling.
 IM-MOLD'ED, *pp.* Mold'd into shape.
 IM-MOLD'ING, *ppr.* Molding into shape.
 IM-MUR'ING, *ppr.* Confining within walls.
 IM-PA'CA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not admitting of being
 IM-PACT'ING, *ppr.* Driving or pressing close. [appeased.]
 IM-PAINT'ED, *pp.* Ornaented with colors.
 IM-PAINT'ING, *ppr.* Adorning with colors.
 IM-PAL'PA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be felt.

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

- IM-PAL'SI-ED, *pp.* Struck with palsy.
 IM-PAL'SY-ING, *ppr.* Affecting with palsy.
 IMPA-NA-TED, *pp.* Embodied in bread.
 IMPA-NA-TING, *ppr.* Embodiment in bread.
 IM-PARK'ED, *pp.* Confined in a park.
 IM-PARK'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a park.
 IM-PAST'ING, *ppr.* Making into paste.
 IM-PAWN'ED, *pp.* Pledged.
 IM-PAWN'ING, *ppr.* Pledging.
 IM PEARL'ED, *pp.* Formed like pearls.
 IM-PEARL'ING, *ppr.* Forming in the resemblance of pearls;
 decorating with pearls.
 IM-PE'DI-BLE, *a.* That may be impeded.
 IM'PE-DITE, *a.* Hindered. *Taylor.*
 IM-PE-DIT'ION, *n.* A hindering. *Baxter.*
 IM-PELLENT, *a.* Driving by impulse. *Chalmers.* Having
 the quality of impelling.
 IM-PEN'NED, *pp.* Inclosed in a narrow place.
 IM-PEN'NING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a narrow place.
 IM-PEO'PLED, *pp.* Formed into a community.
 IM-PEO'PLING, *ppr.* Forming into a community.
 IM-PE-RANT, *a.* [L. *impero.*] Commanding. *Baxter.*
 IM-PER-CEIV'ABLE-NESS, *a.* Imperceptible.
 IM-PER-CEIV'ABLE-NESS, *n.* Imperceptibility.
 IM-PER-FECT, *a.* In *botany*, wanting either stamens or pis-
 tils; as a flower.
 IM-PER-FECT'ION, *n.* In *book-binding*, a sheet or signature
 wanting to complete a book.
 IM-PE-RI-AL, *n.* In *architecture*, a kind of roof or dome,
 which, viewed in profile, is pointed toward the top, and wid-
 ens as it descends. *Elmes.*
 IM-PER'IL-ED, *pp.* Brought into danger.
 IM-PER'IL-ING, *ppr.* Bringing into danger.
 Imperium in imperio. [L.] Government within a government.
 IM-PER-ME-ABLE-NESS, *n.* State of being impermeable.
 IM-PER-ME-ABLE, *adv.* In an impermeable manner.
 IM-PER-SCRUTA-BLE, *a.* That can not be searched out.
 IM-PER-SCRUTA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of not being ca-
 pable of scrutiny.
 IM-PER-VI-ABLE, *a.* Impervious.
 IM-PER-VI-ABLE-NESS, *n.* Imperviousness. *Ed. Rev.*
 IM-PER-VI-ABLE-ITY, *n.* Imperviousness. *Ed. Rev.*
 IM-PE-TIGO, *n.* [L.] A cutaneous eruption of pustules
 which are yellow and itching, and terminate in a yellow
 scaly crust, with cracks. *Good.*
 IM-PIERC-ED, *pp.* Pierced through.
 IM-PIERC-ING, *ppr.* Piercing through.
 IM-PINGEMENT, *n.* Act of impinging. *D. Clinton.*
 IMPISH, *a.* Having the qualities of an imp.
 IM-PLAUS'IBLE-NESS, *n.* State of not being plausible.
 IM-PLLED'ED, *a.* Pledged; pawned.
 IM-PLEMENT-ING, *a.* Furnishing with implements. *Ed.*
 IM-PLOR'ING-LY, *adv.* In the manner of entreaty. *[Rev.]*
 IM-PON'DER-ABLE-NESS, *n.* State of being imponderable.
 IM-PON'DER-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being imponderable.
 IM-POR-TUN'ED, *pp.* Requested with urgency.
 IM-POR-TUN'ING, *ppr.* Soliciting with urgency.
 IM-POS'ABLE-NESS, *n.* State of being impossible.
 IM-POSEMENT, *n.* Imposition. *[Bad.] Moore.*
 IM-POSTHU-MA-TING, *ppr.* Forming into an abscess.
 IM-POVERISH-LY, *adv.* So as to impoverish.
 IM-PRESS-GANG, *n.* A party of men with an officer, em-
 ployed to impress seamen for ships of war.
 IM-PRESS'IBLY, *adv.* In a manner to make impression.
 IM-PRIS'ON-ING, *n.* Act of confining in prison.
 IM-PRO-GRESS'IVE, *a.* Not progressive.
 IM-PROV'VI-SA-RE, [It.] In *music*, to compose and sing
 unpreparedly. *[extempore.]*
 IM-PROV'VI-SATION, *n.* Act of performing extemporane-
 ously.
 IM-PROV'VI-SA-TOR-E, *n.* [It.] A man who makes rhymes
 and short poems, extemporaneously.
 IM-PROV'VI-SA-TRICE, *n.* [It.] A woman who makes
 rhymes or short poems, extemporaneously.
 IM-PRO-VISE, *adv.* Extempore.
 IM-PROV'VIS-TA, *n.* In *music*, unexpected.
 IM-PU'IS-SANT, *a.* [Fr.] Weak; impotent.
 IM-PUNCTU-AL, *a.* Not punctual.
 IM-PUNCTU-AL-ITY, *n.* Neglect of punctuality. *A.*
Hamilton.
 IM-PUR'PLED, *pp.* Tinged or stained with purple color.
 IN. In a hill, properly denotes under the surface; but in a
 valley, denotes on the surface of the land.
 IN-AB-STRACT'ED, *a.* Not abstracted. *Hooker.*
 IN-AC-QUAINT'ANCE, *n.* Unacquaintance. *Good.*
 IN-A-C-QUIESCENT, *a.* Not acquiescing.
 IN-AP-PROPRI-ATE-LY, *adv.* Not appropriately.
 IN-AP-PROPRI-ATE-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness.
 IN-APT, *a.* Unapt; not apt.
 IN-APTLY, *adv.* Unfitly; unsuitably.
 IN-APTNESS, *n.* Unfitness.
 IN-AUD-I-BIL-ITY, *n.* State of being inaudible.
 IN-AUD-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being inaudible.
 IN-AU-GUR-ATOR, *n.* One who inaugurates. *Coleridge.*

- IN-BOARD, *a.* Carried or stowed within the hold of a ship
 or other vessel; as, an *inboard* cargo.
 IN-BOARD, *adv.* Within the hold of a vessel.
 IN-BREAK'ING, *a.* Breaking into. *Ed. Rev.*
 IN-BREATHE, *v. t.* To infuse by breathing. *Coleridge.*
 IN-BREATH'ING, *ppr.* Infusing by breathing.
 IN-CAP-ABLE, *adv.* In an incapable manner.
 IN-CAPAC'ITATED, *pp.* Rendered incapable; deprived
 of capacity.
 IN-CAPAC'ITATING, *ppr.* Depriving of capacity; ren-
 dering incapable. *[dering incapable.]*
 IN-CARCER-ATING, *ppr.* Imprisoning.
 IN-CARN'ATED, *pp.* Clothed with flesh.
 IN-CARN'ATING, *ppr.* Investing with flesh.
 IN-CASEMENT, *n.* An inclosing with a casement.
 IN-CEND'IA-RISM, *n.* The act or practice of maliciously
 setting fire to buildings.
 IN-CEN'SUR-ABLE, *a.* Not censurable. *Dwight.*
 IN-CER-A-TIVE, *a.* Cleaving to, like wax.
 IN-CHEST'ED, *pp.* Put into a chest.
 IN-CIS-ING, *ppr.* Cutting in; carving.
 IN-CIV-IL-IZ'ATION, *n.* An uncivil state.
 IN-CLASP'ED, *pp.* Held fast.
 IN-CLASP'ING, *ppr.* Holding fast.
 IN-CLEMEN'T-LY, *adv.* In an inclement manner.
 IN-CLIPPED, *pp.* Grasped; inclosed.
 IN-CLIPPING, *pp.* Grasping; surrounding.
 IN-COM-BUST'IBLY, *adv.* So as to resist combustion.
 In commendam. [Law Lat.] In *England*, to hold a vacant
 living in *commendam*, is to hold it by favor of the crown,
 till a proper pastor is provided. *Blackstone.*
 IN-COM-MEN'SUR-ABLE, *adv.* So as not to admit of
 mensuration.
 IN-COM-MO-DATE-D, *pp.* Incommoded.
 IN-COM-MO-DATE-TING, *ppr.* Incommoding.
 IN-COM-PENS-ABLE, *a.* That can not be recompensed.
 IN-COM-PLÈTE, *a.* In *botany*, lacking calyx or corolla, or
 IN-COM-PLI-ABLE, *a.* Not compliant. *[both.]*
 IN-COM-PLIANT-LY, *adv.* Not compliantly.
 IN-COM-PUT-ABLE, *n.* That can not be computed.
 IN-CON-GEAL-ABLE, *a.* Not capable of being frozen.
 IN-CON-GEAL-ABLE-NESS, *n.* The impossibility of be-
 ing congealed or frozen.
 IN-CON-SEQUENT'IAL-ITY, *n.* State of being of no
 consequence.
 IN-CON-SUM-ABLE, *adv.* So as not to be consumable.
Shelley.
 IN-CON-TAMIN-ATE-NESS, *n.* Uncorrupted state.
 IN-CON-VICT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being not convicted.
[Bad.] More.
 IN-COR-RES-POND'ING, *a.* Not corresponding. *Coleridge.*
 IN-CRE-ATE, *v. t.* To create within. *Hove.*
 IN-CRIMIN-ATE-D, *pp.* Accused; charged with a crime.
 IN-CRIM'IN-ATING, *ppr.* Charging with a crime or fault
 IN-CRUST'ED, *pp.* Covered with a crust.
 IN-CRUST'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a crust.
 IN-CRUSTMENT, *n.* Incrustation. *Ed. Rev.*
 IN-CUL-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *inculpo*, to excuse.] To blame; to
 censure,—a sense directly contrary to that of the *Latin*
word. *Gov. Morris.*
 IN-CUL-PATED, *pp.* Blamed; censured.
 IN-CUL-PATING, *ppr.* Blaming; censuring.
 IN-CUL-PATION, *n.* [L. *in* and *culpa*.] Blame; censure
 IN-CUL-PATORY, *a.* Imputing blame. *[Jefferson.]*
 IN-CUM-BENT-LY, *adv.* In an incumbent manner. *Chal-
 mers.*
 IN-CUR'RENCE, *n.* The act of bringing on, or subjecting
 one's self to; as, the *incurrence* of guilt.
 IN-DAM'AGE. See ENDAMAGE.
 IN-DART'ED, *pp.* Darted in.
 IN-DART'ING, *ppr.* Darting or thrusting in.
Indebitatus assumptit. [See *Assumptit.*]
 IN-DE-CIPHER-ABLE, *a.* That can not be deciphered.
 IN-DE-FENS'IBLY, *adv.* In an indefensible manner.
 IN-DE-FIN'ABLE, *adv.* Not to be capable of definition.
 IN-DE-HIS'CENT, *a.* [in and *dehiscent.*] Not opening
 spontaneously, as in the case of a pericarp. *Lindley.*
 IN-DEN'I-ZEN-ED, *pp.* Invested with the privileges of a
 free citizen.
 IN-DEN'I-ZEN-ING, *ppr.* Investing with the privileges of a
 free citizen.
 IN-DENT'ING, *n.* An impression like that made by a tooth
 IN-DENT'UR-ED, *pp.* Bound by indentures; apprenticed.
 IN-DENT'UR-ING, *ppr.* Binding by indentures.
 IN-DE-SIR-ABLE, *n.* Not desirable.
 IN-DE-STRUCT'IBLY, *adv.* In an indestructible manner.
 IN-DE-TERM'IN-ABLE, *adv.* In an indeterminate manner.
 IN-DI-AN-IZE, *v. t.* To make to be like an Indian. *Fer-
 mer's Letters.*
 IN-DI-AN-LIKE, *a.* Resembling an Indian. *[mer's Letters.]*
 IN-DICT'EE, (in-dit-e) *n.* A person who is indicted.
 IN-DIF-FER-ENT-ISM, *n.* State of indifference. *[Bad.]*
Carlisle.
 IN-DIG'I-TATE, *v. i.* To communicate ideas by the fingers;
 to show or compute by the fingers.

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

- IN-DIG'IT-A-TING**, *ppr.* Showing, directing or computing by the fingers.
- IN-DIS-CERTI-BLY**, *adv.* So as not to be capable of separation into parts.
- IN-DIS'CI-PLINE**, *n.* Want of discipline, or instruction. *G. Morris.*
- IN-DIS-CRIM'N-A-TIVE**, *a.* Making no distinction.
- IN-DIS-SOLV'A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* Indissolubleness.
- IN-DIT'ER**, *n.* One who indites.
- IN-DI-VID'U-AL-ISM**, *n.* The state of individual interest, or attachment to the interest of individuals, in preference to the common interest of society; a feeling, which disposes each member of the community to sever himself, with his family and friends, from the mass of his fellow creatures. *De Tocqueville.*
- IN-DI-VISION**, *n.* A state of being not divided. *Morc.*
- IN-DO'CI-BLE-NESS**, *n.* Indocility. *Taylor.*
- IN-DORSE**, *v. t.* To approve; as to *indorse* a statement or the opinions of another. [*Modern.*]
- IN-DRAWN**, *a.* Drawn in.
- IN-DRENCH'ED**, *pp.* Overwhelmed with water.
- IN-DU'SI-UM**, *n.* [*L.*] In botany, hairs upon the style of a flower, united into the form of a cup, and inclosing the stigma. 2. A superincumbent portion of cuticle continuing to cover the *sori* of ferns when they are mature.
- IN-DUSTRI-AL**, *a.* Consisting in industry.
- IN-DUSTRI-AL**, and **IN-DUSTRI-AL-ISM**, *n.* Words ill formed, not necessary or useful.
- IN-E-FACE-A-BLE**, *a.* That can not be effaced.
- IN-E-FACE-A-BLY**, *adv.* So as not to be effaceable.
- IN-EL'G-BLY**, *adv.* In an ineligible manner.
- IN-EMB'RY-ON-ATE**, *a.* Not formed in embryo.
- IN-E-RADI-CA-BLE**, *a.* That can not be eradicated. *Channing.*
- IN-E-RADI-CA-LY**, *adv.* So as not to be eradicable.
- IN-ER-GET'IC**, *a.* Having no energy.
- IN-ER-GET'IC-AL**, *a.* Without energy.
- IN-ERTIA**. See **INERTNESS**.
- IN-ES-CA-TED**, *pp.* Baited.
- IN-ES-SENTIAL**, *a.* Not essential; unessential.
- IN-E-VA'SI-BLE**, *a.* That can not be evaded. *Ec. Rev.*
- IN-EX-E-CU'TA-BLE**, *a.* That can not be executed or performed. *G. Morris.*
- IN-EX-HAUST'IBLY**, *adv.* In an inexhaustible manner or degree.
- IN-EX-IST'**, *v. i.* Not to exist. *Tucker.*
- IN-EX-PENS'IVE**, *v.* Not expensive. *Coleridge.*
- IN-EX-PERT'NESS**, *n.* Want of expertness.
- IN-EX-PLI-CA-BIL'I-TY**, *n.* The quality or state of being inexplicable.
- IN-EX-PLI-CT**, *a.* Not explicit; not clear in statement.
- IN-EX-PRESSIVE-NESS**, *n.* The state of being inexpressive.
- IN-EY-ED**, *pp.* Inoculated as a tree or bud.
- IN-FAM-IZ-E**, *v. t.* To make infamous. [*Unauthorized.*]
- IN-FANT-GAUD**, *n.* A toy for children.
- IN-FAT'U-ATE**, *a.* Infatuated.
- IN-FE-LIC'I-TOUS**, *a.* Not felicitous; unhappy.
- IN-FE-RENTIAL**, *a.* Deduced or deducible by inference.
- IN-FE'R-I-OR-LY**, *adv.* In an inferior manner, or on the inferior part. [*A word that deserves no countenance.*]
- IN-FER'RED**, *pp.* Deduced, as a consequence.
- IN-FER'RING**, *ppr.* Deducing, as a fact or consequence.
- IN-FERTILE-LY**, *adv.* In an unproductive manner.
- IN-FIB-U-LA-TION**, *n.* [*L. infibulo*, from *fibula*, a clasp.] A clasping, or confining with a small padlock. *Minor.*
- IN-FIB-U-LA-TION**, *n.* The buckling up of any thing.
- IN-FIELD**, *n.* A home field or lot. *Shetland Isles.*
- IN-FIELD**, *v. t.* To inclose, as a field. [*Not in good use.*]
- IN-FIL'TER-ED**, *a.* Infiltrated.
- IN-FI-NI-TO**. [*It.*] In music, perpetual, as a canon whose end leads back to the beginning.
- IN-FIRM'LY**, *adv.* In an infirm manner.
- IN-FLAM'MA-BLY**, *adv.* In an inflammable manner.
- IN-FLU-EN-CING**, *n.* Act of inciting, moving or inducing. *Southey.*
- IN-FOLD'MENT**, *n.* Act of infolding; state of being infolded.
- IN-FOR-CONSCIENTIA**. [*L.*] Before the tribunal of conscience.
- IN-FRA'GRANT**, *a.* Not fragrant.
- IN-FRA-LAPS-A'R-I-AN**, *a.* Subsequent to the apostasy of Adam. As a noun, opposed to supralapsarian.
- IN-FRA-TERRI-TORIAL**, *a.* Within the territory. *Story, Sup. Court.*
- IN-FRE-QUENT-LY**, *adv.* Not frequently.
- IN-FRU-GIF'ER-OUS**, *a.* Not bearing fruit.
- IN-FUN-DIB'U-LAR**, *a.* Having the form of a tunnel. *Kirby.*
- IN-FUR-I-A-TED**, *pp.* Rendered furious or mad.
- IN-FUR-I-A-TING**, *ppr.* Rendering furious.
- IN-FU-SO'R-I-A**, *n.* [*L.*] Minute and usually microscopic animals, inhabiting water and other liquors.
- IN-GEMIN-A-TED**, *pp.* Doubled.
- IN-GEMIN-A-TING**, *ppr.* Doubling.
- IN-GRATIA-TED**, *pp.* Commended one's self to another.
- IN-GRAY'DA-TED**, *pp.* Impregnated. [*favor.*]
- IN-GRAY-I-DATING**, *ppr.* Impregnating.
- IN-GRAY-I-DATION**, *n.* The state of being pregnant.
- IN-GU-A-NA**, *n.* A species of lizard.
- IN-GULF'MENT**, *n.* A swallowing up in a gulf or abyss.
- IN-GUR-GI-TA-TED**, *pp.* Swallowed greedily.
- IN-HAR-MO-NY**, *n.* Want of harmony; discord.
- IN-HELD'**, *pp.* Contained in itself.
- IN-HER-IT-A-BIL'I-TY**, *n.* The quality of being inheritable or descendible to heirs. *Jefferson.*
- IN-HIBIT-O-RY**, *a.* Prohibitory. *Southey.*
- IN-HOOP'ED**, *pp.* Confined or inclosed.
- IN-I'N-DI-CATIVE**, *a.* Serving to initiate.
- INK'BAG**, *n.* A bag or sack for ink or a black liquor. *Buckland.*
- INK'BLUR-RED**, *a.* Blurred or darkened with ink.
- INK'LING**, *n.* Inclination; desire. *Grose.*
- IN-KNIT'**, *v. t.* To knit in. *Southey.*
- IN-LAC-ED**, *pp.* Embellished with variegations.
- IN-LAC-ING**, *ppr.* Embellishing with variegations.
- IN-LAW'ED**, *pp.* Cleared of attainder.
- IN-LOCK'ED**, *pp.* Locked or inclosed within another thing. *In loco.* [*L.*] In the place.
- IN-NAV'I-GA-BLY**, *adv.* So as not to be navigable.
- IN-NERV-ATION**, *n.* [*in*, neg. and *nerve*.] A state of weakness. *Hall.* 2. Act of strengthening.
- IN-NERV'ED**, *pp.* Invigorated.
- IN-NERV'ING**, *ppr.* Strengthening.
- IN-NUTRI-TA-TIVE**, *a.* Not nourishing. *Good.*
- IN-OB-TRU'SIVE**, *a.* Not obtrusive. *Coleridge.*
- IN-OB-TRU'SIVE-LY**, *adv.* Unobtrusively.
- IN-OB-TRU'SIVE-NESS**, *n.* A quality of being not obtrusive.
- IN-OC'CU-PATION**, *n.* Want of occupation. *C. B. Brown.*
- IN-OC'U-LA-BLE**, *a.* That may be inoculated. 2. That may communicate disease by inoculation. *Hall.*
- IN-OVO**. [*L.*] In the egg; in infancy.
- IN-PERPETUAM REI MEMORIAM**. [*L.*] For a perpetual memorial of the affair.
- IN-PERPETUUM**. [*L.*] To perpetuity; forever.
- IN-PECTO**. [*It.* in the breast, *L.* in pectore.] In secret.
- IN-POSSE**. [*L.*] In possibility of being.
- IN-PROPRIA PERSONA**. [*L.*] In one's own person.
- IN-QUIR-ED**, *pp.* Asked about; sought by asking.
- IN-QUIR-ING**, *a.* Given to inquiry; disposed to investigate causes; as, an *inquiring* mind.
- IN-QUIR-ING-LY**, *adv.* By way of inquiry.
- IN-QUI-SI-TION-A-RY**, *a.* Inquisitional.
- IN-SAN-A-BIL'I-TY**, *n.* State of being incurable.
- IN-SAN-A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* So as to be incurable.
- IN-SAN-A-BLY**, *adv.* So as to be incurable.
- IN-SCRIBA-BLE**, *a.* That may be inscribed.
- IN-SCRIBA-BLE-NESS**, *n.* State of being inscribable.
- IN-SCROLL-ED**, *pp.* Written on a scroll.
- IN-SCROLL-ING**, *ppr.* Writing on a scroll.
- IN-SCULP'TUR-ED**, *a.* Engraved.
- IN-SEAM-ED**, *pp.* Impressed with a seam.
- IN-SEAM-ING**, *ppr.* Marking with a seam.
- IN-SEC-TIV'O-RA**, *n.* Animals that feed on insects. *Bell.*
- IN-SERT'ING**, *n.* A setting in.
- IN-SESS'OR**, *n.* [*L.*] One that sits. *Kirby.*
- IN-SET**, *n.* In language, a note within a note. *Dainey.*
- IN-SEVER-A-BLE**, *a.* That cannot be severed.
- IN-SHELL'ED**, *pp.* Hid in a shell.
- IN-SHEL'TER-ED**, *pp.* Sheltered.
- IN-SHORE**, *adv.* Near the shore.
- IN-SIC-CATION**, *n.* The act of drying in.
- IN-SID'I-A-TED**, *pp.* Laid in ambush.
- IN-SID'I-A-TING**, *ppr.* Lying in ambush.
- IN-SIN'E-W-ED**, *pp.* Strengthened.
- IN-SIN'E-W-ING**, *ppr.* Giving vigor to.
- IN-SIST'ED**, *pp.* Dwelt on; urged.
- IN-SIST'ING**, *ppr.* Urging; pressing.
- IN-SO'CI-A-BLY**, *adv.* Unsocially.
- IN-SPECT'IVE**, *a.* Inspecting.
- IN-SPHER-ED**, *pp.* Placed in a sphere.
- IN-SPHER-ING**, *ppr.* Placing in a sphere.
- IN-STANC-ING**, *ppr.* Giving as proof or as an example. *Instar omnium.* [*L.*] Like all; an example for all.
- IN-STAR'RED**, *pp.* Adorned with stars. *J. Barlow.*
- IN-STATU QUO**. [*L.*] In the former state or condition.
- IN-STIM-U-LA-TED**, *pp.* Excited.
- IN-STI-TUTION-AL**, *a.* Elementary.
- IN'SU-LOUS**, *a.* Abounding in isles.
- IN-TACT'**, *a.* Untouched.
- IN-TANGI-BLY**, *adv.* So as to be intangible.
- IN-TE-GRA-TING**, *ppr.* Making entire.
- IN-TEL'LIGENT-LY**, *adv.* In an intelligent manner.
- IN-TENS'ATE**, *v. t.* To make intense, or more intense.
- IN-TENS-A-TING**, *ppr.* Making intense or more intense.
- IN-TER-A-C-TION**, *n.* Intermediate action. *I. Taylor.*
- IN-TER-A-GENT**, *n.* An intermediate agent. *Kirby.*
- IN-TER-CED-ED**, *pp.* Meditated; interposed.

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

IN-TER-CEL-LU-LAR, *a.* Being between cells, or cellular; between or within something.
 IN-TER-CESS'ION-AL, *a.* Containing intercession, or entreaty. *Encyc.*
 IN-TER-CHAP'TER, *n.* An interpolated chapter.
 IN-TER-COM-MON-AGE, *n.* Mutual commonage. *Roberts.*
 IN-TER-COM-MUNI-CABLE, *a.* That may be mutually communicated.
 IN-TER-DE-PEND'ENCE, *n.* Mutual dependence.
 IN-TER-DE-PEND'ENT, *a.* Mutually dependent.
 IN-TER-FER-ED, *pp.* Interposed; meddled. 2. Clashed.
 3. Struck one foot against the fetlock of the opposite leg.
 IN-TER-FER-ER, *n.* One who interferes.
 IN-TER-FER-ING-LY, *adv.* By interference.
 IN-TER-JOIN-ED, *pp.* Mutually joined.
 IN-TER-JOIN-ING, *pp.* Joining mutually.
 IN-TER-KNIT, *v. t.* To knit together. *Southey.*
 IN-TER-LACE-MENT, *n.* Intermixture or insertion within.
 IN-TER-LOBU-LAR, *a.* Being between lobes. *Hall.*
 IN-TER-LU'CA-TED, *pp.* Divested of branches so as to let in light.
 IN-TER-LU'CA-TING, *pp.* Letting in light by cutting away branches.
 IN-TER-LUD-ED, *a.* Inserted or made as an interlude.
 IN-TER-MED'DLED, *pp.* Intruded.
 IN-TER-MIN-A-BLY, *adv.* Without end or limit.
 IN-TER-MO-DIL'LION, *n.* In architecture, the space between two modillions. *Elmes.*
 IN-TER-NE'CEIVE, *a.* Killing; tending to kill. *Carliste.*
Inter nos. [L.] Between ourselves.
 IN-TER-PENE'TRATE, *v. t.* To penetrate through other substances. *Shelley. Bulwer.*
 IN-TER-PENE'TRA-TED, *pp.* Penetrated within or between.
 IN-TER-PET'I-O-LAR, *a.* Being between petioles.
 IN-TER-PI-LAS'TER, *n.* The interval between two pilasters. *Elmes.*
 IN-TER-PLEDG'ED, *pp.* Given and taken as a mutual pledge.
 IN-TER-PLEDG'ING, *pp.* Giving and receiving as a mutual pledge.
 IN-TER-POLISH-ED, *pp.* Polished between. [tual pledge.
 IN-TER-POLISH-ING, *pp.* Polishing between.
 IN-TER-RE-CEIVE, *v. t.* To receive between or within.
 IN-TER'RED, *pp.* Buried. [Carliste.
 IN-TER'RING, *pp.* Burying. *In terrorem.* [L.] For a terror or warning.
 IN-TER-RUPT'ED, *a.* In botany, when smaller leaflets are interposed among the larger ones, in a pinnate leaf.
 IN-TER-RUPT'IVE, *a.* Tending to interrupt.
 IN-TER-RUPT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By interruption.
 IN-TER-SCIND'ED, *pp.* Cut off.
 IN-TER-SCIND'ING, *pp.* Cutting off.
 IN-TER-SCRIB-ED, *pp.* Written between.
 IN-TER-SCRIB-ING, *pp.* Writing between.
 IN-TER-SET'TED, *pp.* Put in between other things.
 IN-TER-SERT'ING, *pp.* Putting in between other things.
 IN-TER-TISSU-ED, *a.* Wrought with joint tissue. *Everest.*
 IN-TER-TRAN-SPI'C-U-OUS, *a.* Translucent within or between.
 IN-TER-TWIN-ING-LY, *adv.* By intertwining or being intertwined.
 IN-TER-TWIST'ING-LY, *adv.* By intertwining or being intertwined.
 IN-TER-WISH'ED, *pp.* Wished mutually. [intertwisted.
 IN-TEXTUR-ED, *a.* Inwrought; woven in.
 IN-THRONE, *v. t.* To induct or install a bishop into the powers and privileges of a vacant see.
In toto. [L.] Wholly; entirely.
 IN-TOX'I-CA-TED-NESS, *n.* State of intoxication.
In transitu. [L.] In passing, or on the way out.
 IN-TRO-DUCT'O-RI-LY, *adv.* By way of introduction.
 IN-TRO-FLEX'ED, *a.* Flexed or bent inward.
 IN-TRO-MIT'TED, *pp.* Allowed to enter.
 IN-TRO-MIT'TING, *pp.* Admitting. 2. Intermeddling with the effects of another.
 IN-TRO-SPECT'IVE, *a.* Inspecting within.
 IN-TRO-VERT'ED, *pp.* Turned inward.
 IN-TRO-VERT'ING, *pp.* Turning inward.
 IN-TRO'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Without welcome or invitation.
 IN-TRO'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The act of entering without permission or invitation.
 IN-TUS-SUS-CEPT'ION, *n.* [L. *intus* and *susceptus*.] The reception of one part within another; applied to the reception of a contracted part into a part not contracted.
 IN-UM-BRA-TED, *pp.* Shaded.
 IN-UR-BANE-LY, *adv.* Without urbanity.
 IN-UR-BANE-NESS, *n.* Incivility.
 IN-VEND'I-BLE, *a.* Not vendible or salable. *Jefferson.*
 IN-VEN'TI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inventible.
 IN-VEN'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By the power of invention.
 IN-VEN'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The faculty of inventing. *Channing.*
 IN-VERTE-BRATE, *n.* An animal having no vertebral column, or spiral bone.
 IN-VEST'ING, *pp.* Clothing; adorning; inclosing.
 IN-VIS'CA-TED, *pp.* Limed; daubed with glue.

Invita *Minerva.* [L. *Minerva*, the goddess of wisdom, being unwilling.] Without the help of genius.
 IN-VO-LU'ERAL, *a.* Pertaining to an involucre. *Smith*
 IN-VOLVE'MENT, *n.* Act of involving; state of being involved. *Marshall.*
 IN-WALL'ED, *pp.* Inclosed or fortified with a wall.
 IN-WALL'ING, *pp.* Inclosing with a wall.
 IN-WEAV-ING, *pp.* Weaving together.
 IN-WHEEL-ED, *pp.* Encircled.
 IN-WHEEL-ING, *pp.* Encircling.
 IN-WOOD'ED, *pp.* Hidden in woods.
 IN-WORK-ED, *pp.* Worked in; operated within.
 IN-WRAPP'ED, *pp.* Involved; covered by wrapping.
 IN-WRAPPING, *pp.* Covering by wrapping.
Ipsè dixit. [L. he asserts.] A mere saying or assertion, without proof.
Ipsò facto. [L.] In fact, in reality, or by the fact.
 I-RAS-CI-BLY, *adv.* In an irascible manner.
 I-RON-BOUND, *a.* Bound with iron. 2. Rugged; rocky; as, an iron-bound coast.
 I-RON-CLAD, *a.* Clad in iron. *Scott.*
 I-RON-FIL-INGS, *n. plur.* Fine particles of iron made by filing or rasping.
 I-RON-FOUND-ER, *n.* One who makes iron castings.
 I-RON-FOUND-ER-Y, *n.* The place where iron castings are made.
 I-RON-FRAM-ED, *a.* Having an iron or firm frame.
 I-RON-ING, *pp.* Smoothing with an iron; shackling.
 I-RON-HAND-ED, *a.* Having hands hard as iron. *Dwight.*
 I-RON-SHEATH-ED, *a.* Sheathed with iron. *Scott.*
 I-RON-SHOD, *a.* Shod with iron.
 I-RON-SID-ED, *a.* Having iron or very firm sides. *Forby.*
 I-RON-SMITH, *n.* A worker in iron; one who makes and repairs utensils of iron—more proper than *blacksmith*.
 I-R-KEE-ON-CIL-ING, *pp.* Preventing from being recoiled.
 I-R-RE-CU'SA-BLE, *a.* [in and *Fr. recusabile*.] Not liable to exception.
 I-R-RE-DU'CI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not reducible.
 I-R-RE-FLECT'IVE, *a.* Not reflective. *Whewell.*
 I-R-RE-GEN'ER-A-TION, *n.* An unregenerate state. [Bad.]
 I-R-REG'U-LAR-IST, *n.* One who is irregular.
 I-R-RE-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Not remitting.
 I-R-RE-MOV-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to admit of removal.
 I-R-RE-MOV-AL, *n.* Absence of removal.
 I-R-RE-P'A-RABLE-NESS, *n.* State of being irreparable.
 I-R-RE-SIST'LESS, *a.* That can not be resisted.
 I-R-RE-SOLV-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The state or quality of not
 I-R-RE-SOLV-A-BLE-NESS, } being resolvable.
 I-R-RE-SOLV-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be resolved.
 I-R-RE-SOLV'ABLE, *adv.* So as not to be responsible.
 I-R-RE-SUS'CIT-A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being revived.
 I-R-RE-SUS'CIT-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be resuscitatable. *Coleridge.*
 I-R-RE-TRACE-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be retraced.
 I-R-RE-VEAL-A-BLE, *a.* That may not be revealed.
 I-R-RE-VEAL-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be revealable.
 I-R-RETAN-CY, *n.* The state of being irritant.
 I-SO-CHEF'MAL, *a.* [Gr. *ισος*, equal, and *χειμων*, winter.] Having the same winter or degree of cold. *Prout.*
 I-S-OD'O-MON, *n.* [Gr.] In Grecian architecture, a construction of equal thickness and equal lengths. *Elmes.*
 I-S-O-LA'TION, *n.* The state of being isolated or alone.
 I-S-OM'ER-IC, *a.* Having the same elements in the same proportions, but with different properties.
 I-S-OM'ER-ISM, *n.* [Gr. *ισος*, equal, and *μερος*, part.] Identity of elements and proportions with diversity of properties.
 I-S-O-MORPH'ISM, *n.* [Gr. *ισος*, like, and *μορφη*, form.] The quality of assuming the same crystalline form though composed of different elements, or approximate principles, yet with the same number of equivalents.
 I-S-O-PODE, *n.* One of an order of the crustacea, embracing several genera.
 I'SO-PO-DOUS, *a.* Relating to an order of crustaceous animals.
 I-S-OTHE'RAL, *a.* [Gr. *ισος*, equal, and *θερος*, heat, or summer.] Having the same degree of heat. *Prout.*
 I-S'SO-EE, *n.* One who issues or emits.
 I-TAL'I-CIZ-ED, *pp.* Written or printed in Italic letters.
 I-TAL'I-CIZ-ING, *pp.* Printing in Italic characters.
 I-TEM-ING, *pp.* Making a memorandum of.
 I-TIN'ER-ACY, *n.* Practice of itinerating.
 I-TIN'ERAN-CY, *n.* A passing from place to place. *H. More.*
 I-T'RI-A, } *n.* A non-acid compound of the metal Itrium
 Y-T'RI-A, } or Ytrium with oxygen.
 I-VY-MANTLED, *a.* Covered with ivy.

J.

JAC'O-BIN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Tainted with Jacobinism.
 JAC'O-BIN-IZ-ING, *pp.* Infecting with Jacobinic principles

* See Synopsis. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—FAR, F ALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD.

K.

JAC'O-BIN-LY, *adv.* In the manner of Jacobins.
 JAG'GER-Y, *n.* In *Burmah*, sugar from the sap of the Palmyra tree.
 JAG'GING-I-RON, *n.* An instrument for making cakes, with ornamental figures.
 JAL'A-PIN, *n.* A vegetable proximate principle of the official Jalap.
 JA-MA'CI-NA, *n.* [From *Jamaica*.] An alkaloid obtained from the cabbage-bark tree of the West Indies.
 JAMB, *n.* *jam.* A pillar to support parts of a building.
 JAS'PER-Y, *a.* Having the qualities of jasper. [*Elmes*.]
 JAW'ED, *a.* Having jaws.
 JAZZ'ER-ANT, *n.* A frock of twisted or linked mail, without sleeves, somewhat lighter than the hauberk.
 JEAN, *n.* A cloth made of cotton and wool.
 JE-JONE-LY, *adv.* In a jejune, empty, barren manner.
 JEOP'ARD-ED, *pp.* *jeoparded*. Put in danger. [*Baxter*.]
 JEOP'ARD-ING, *pp.* *jeoparding*. Hazarding; putting in danger.
 JER-E-MIADE, *n.* [from *Jeremiah*, the prophet.] Lamentation; a tale of grief, sorrow or complaint.
 JERK'ED, *a.* Cut into pieces and dried; as, *jerked* beef.
 JERK'ING, *pp.* Twisted; pulled with a sudden effort.
 JERK'ING, *pp.* Thrusting with a jerk.
 JER-VI-NA, *n.* [Sp. *jerua*, the poison of the *Veratrum album*.] An alkaloid obtained from the root of *Veratrum album*.
 JEST'ED, *pp.* Joked; talked for merriment.
 JEST'FUL, *a.* Given to jesting; full of jokes. *Brown*.
Jet d'eau. zhedo. [Fr. a throw of water.] A spout for delivering water.
Jeu de mots. zhu de mo. [Fr.] A play upon words; a pun.
Jeu d'esprit. zhu de sprce. [Fr.] Witicism; a play of wit.
 JIBE, *v. t.* To shift a boom-sail from one side of a vessel to the other.
 JIB-ED, *pp.* Shifted from one side to the other, as a boom-sail.
 JIB-ING, *pp.* Shifting from one side to the other, as a boom-sail.
 JIG'GLING, *a.* Dancing. [*Not authorized*.] *Mrs. Farrar*.
 JILT'ED, *pp.* Cheated or tricked in love.
 JILT'ING, *pp.* Playing the jilt; tricking in love.
 JIN'GLED, *pp.* Caused to give a sharp sound, as a bell or as pieces of metal.
 JOB'BER, *n.* A merchant who purchases goods from importers and sells to retailers.
 JOB'ING, *n.* The practice of taking jobs for profit.
 JOB'ING, *pp.* Stabbing with a pointed instrument.
 JO'CANTRY, *n.* [L. *joicans*.] The act or practice of jesting. [*Not in good use*.] *Morr.*
 JOCK'EY-ED, *pp.* Cheated; tricked in trade.
 JOCK'EY-ING, *pp.* Cheating; deceiving in trade.
 JOCK'EY-ISM, *n.* Practice of jockeys.
 JOG'GED, *pp.* Pushed or shaken slightly.
 JOG'GLED, *a.* Matched by serratures to prevent sliding.
 JOHN'SON-ISM, *n.* A peculiar word or manner of Johnson. *N. An. Reg.*
 JOINT'ED-LY, *adv.* By joints. *Smith*.
 JOINT'ING, *n.* The making of a joint.
 JOINT'UR-ING, *pp.* Endowing with a jointure.
 JOIST'ED, *pp.* Fitted in joists.
 JOIST'ING, *pp.* Laying joists.
 JOKE, *n.* A practical joke is a trick played on a person, sometimes to the injury or annoyance of his body.
 JOK-ED, *pp.* Jested; rallied; made merry with.
 JOLT'ED, *pp.* Shaken with sudden jerks.
 JOTT'ING, *pp.* Making a memorandum of.
 JOUR-NAL-ISM, *n.* *jur'nalism*. The keeping of a journal. *Carlisle*.
 JOUR-NAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* *jur'nalized*. Entered in a journal.
 JOUR-NAL-IZ-ING, *pp.* Entering in a journal.
 JOUR-NEY-ER, *n.* *jur'neyer*. One who journeys. *Scott*.
 JOY'ING, *pp.* Gladdening; giving joy to.
 JOY-IN-SPIR-ING, *a.* Inspiring joy. *Bowring*.
 JU-DA-I-ZA'TION, *n.* A conforming to the Jewish religion or ritual. *Southey*.
 JU'DI-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be tried and judged.
 JU'GA-TED, *a.* Coupled together.
 JU'GU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *jugulo*.] To kill. *Hall*.
 JU'GU-LA-TED, *pp.* Killed; destroyed.
 JU'GU-LA-TING, *pp.* Killing; destroying.
 JUIC-ED, *pp.* Moistened.
 JUIC-ING, *pp.* Moistening.
 JUM'BLING-LY, *adv.* In a confused manner.
 JUNK, *n.* A thick piece. [See *Chunk*.]
Jure divino. [L.] By divine right.
Jus gentium. [L.] The law of nations.
 JUST'IFY-ING, *pp.* Making or proving to be just.
 JUST'LED, *pp.* Pushed; forced; by driving against.
 JU-VE-NES-CENT, *a.* Becoming young. *Lamb*.
 JU-VE-NES-CENCE, *a.* A growing young.
 JU-VE-NILE-NESS, *n.* Youthfulness; youthful age. *Glanville*. 2. Light and careless manner; the manners or customs of youth. *Glanville*.

KAFFER or GAFFER, *n.* [Arabic. Whence *Caffaria* in Africa.] An unbeliever; a name given to the Hottentots who reject the Mohammedan faith.
 KANT'ISM, *n.* The doctrines or theory of Kant.
 KANT'IST, *n.* A disciple or follower of Kant.
 KEDG'ED, *pp.* Moved by means of a kedge.
 KEDG'ING, *pp.* Moving by means of a kedge.
 KEEL-ER, *n.* A shallow tub. *Ray*.
 KEEL-HAUL-ING, *pp.* Inflicting punishment by drawing under a ship.
 KEEN-WIT-TED, *a.* Having acute wit or discernment. *Scott*.
 KEEP, *v.* To keep a term, in universities, is to reside during a term.
 KEEP-ING, *n.* In popular use, conformity; congruity; consistency; as, these are in keeping with each other. *Reed*.
 KELP, *n.* A plant. The popular name of certain species of the genus *Salicornia*.
 KEN'NEL-ED, *pp.* Kept in a kennel.
 KEN'NEL-ING, *pp.* Keeping in a kennel.
 KER'A-SINE, *a.* [Gr. *keras*, a horn.] In mineralogy, horny; corneous.
 KER'ATE, *n.* [Gr. *keras*, a horn.] A mineral order of Mohs.
 KER'NEL-ED, *a.* Having a kernel. [*Hooper*.]
 KEY-BOARD, *n.* In music, the whole range of the keys of an organ or piano-forte.
 KID'DED, *pp.* Brought forth, as a young kid.
 KIND-LY-NAT'UR-ED, *a.* Having a kind disposition. *Scott*.
 KING'LI-NESS, *n.* A state of being kingly.
 KING'S ENG-LISH, *n.* An English phrase for correct or current language of good speakers.
 KINK'A-JOU, *n.* A plantigrade carnivorous mammel, in South America, about as large as a full grown cat, and with a prehensile tail.
 KI-OSK, *n.* In Turkey, a summer house.
 KIP-SKIN, *n.* The skin of a fetal calf. 2. Leather prepared from the skin of a fetal calf.
 KISS, *n.* A small piece of confectionery.
 KNAB'BED, *pp.* Bitten; gnawed.
 KNEEL-ED, *pp.* of *Kneel*.
 KNELT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Kneel*; but *kneeled* is better.
 KNIGHT-ED, *pp.* Created a knight.
 KNIGHT-ING, *pp.* Creating knights.
 KNIGHT-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a knight. *Scott*.
 KNITCH, *n.* A fagot, or burden of wood.
 KNOCK'ED, *pp.* Beat; struck.
 KNOLL'ED, *pp.* Rang, or tolled, as a bell.
 KNOLL'ING, *pp.* Ringing, as a bell.
 KNOOT, *n.* *noot*. A punishment in Russia, inflicted with a whip. [See *Knout*; but this is the true pronunciation.]
 KNOT'TING, *pp.* Entangling; uniting closely.
 KOH, *n.* *Cow*; the word used in calling cows. *Pers. koh*, *G. kuh*, *D. koe*, *Dan. koe*, *Sw. ko*, a cow. [It is remarkable that our farmers have retained the exact pronunciation of this word from the earliest ages.]
 KRE'A-SOTE, more correctly, CRE'A-SOTE, *n.* [Gr. *xreas*, flesh, and *σωρος*, savor.] A colorless transparent liquid, with an odor like smoked meat, and a pungent taste, obtained from tar, and considered to be composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. It is the antiseptic principle of smoke, and of pyroigneous acid.
 KREMLIN, *n.* [from *krem*, a fortress.] The imperial palace in Moscow, of a triangular form, about two miles in circumference, and surrounded by a high wall. *Coze*.
 KRUL'LER, *n.* [D. *krullen*, to curl. This is *curl* with the letters transposed.] A cake curled or crisped, boiled in fat.
 KY'R-I-E. A word used at the beginning of all masses. It is sometimes used to denote the movement itself. It is the vocative case of *Kyrios*, Lord.

L.

LAB'A-RUM, *n.* [origin unknown.] The standard borne before the Roman emperors. The word is sometimes used for any other standard or flag. See *Ainsworth's Diet* and *Gibbon's Hist.* ch. xx.
 LA'BOR-SAV-ING, *a.* Saving labor; adapted to supersede or diminish the labor of men.
 LA'BROSE, *a.* [L. *labrum*, a lip.] Having thick lips.
 LAB-Y-RINTH, *a.* Like a labyrinth.
 LAB-Y-RINTH-I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a labyrinth; intricate. *Kirby*.
 LAB-Y-RINTH'INE, *a.* Pertaining to or like a labyrinth.
 LACE-WING-ED, *a.* Having wings like lace.
 LACH'RY-MOSE, *a.* Generating or shedding tears

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

- LACK'ER-ING, *ppr.* Covering with lacker; varnishing.
 LACK'EY-ED, *pp.* Attended servilely.
 LACK'ING, *ppr.* Wanting; not possessing.
 LACK'-LUS-TER, *n.* A want of luster, or that which wants brightness.
 LA-CUS'TRINE, *a.* Pertaining to lakes or swamps. *Buckland.*
 LAG'O-MYS, *n.* [Gr. *lagos*, a hare, and *mys*, mouse or rat.] The animal called rat-hare, found in Siberia. *Mantell.*
 LAKE-LET, *n.* A little lake. *Mrs. Butler.*
 LAKE-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a lake. *Mrs. Butler.*
 LAM-B-D, *pp.* Made lame; crippled.
 LA-MEL'LI-CORN, *n.* A coleopterous insect, having antennae terminating in lamellar joints.
 LA-MENT'ING-LY, *adv.* With lamentation.
 LAMIN, } *n.* The part of a leaf which is an expansion of
 LAMIN-A, } the pith of the petiole. It is traversed by
 veins. *Lindley.*
 LAM-IN-A'TION, *n.* State of being laminated.
 LAMING, *ppr.* Crippling.
 LAMMER-GEER, } *n.* The largest bird of prey in Europe,
 LAM'MAR-GEER, } Asia or Africa, inhabiting chains of
 high mountains.
 LAMPA-DIST, *n.* One who gained the prize in the lamp-drome.
 LAMPA-DROME, *n.* [Gr. *lampas*, and *dromos*.] In Athens, a race by young men, with lamps in their hands. He who reached the goal first, with his lamp unextinguished, gained the prize. *Elmes.*
 LAM-POON'ED, *pp.* Abused with personal satire.
 LANC-ED, *pp.* Pierced with a lancet.
 LAN'CI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a lancet. *Mantell.*
 LANC'ING, *ppr.* Opening or piercing with a lancet.
 LAND'AM-MAN, *n.* The chief magistrate of some of the Swiss cantons.
 LAND'ING, *n.* In *architecture*, the part of a stair-case which without steps, connects one flight with another. *Elmes.*
 LAND'OWN-ER, *n.* The proprietor of land.
 LAN'GUISH-ED, *pp.* Drooped; pined.
 LAN'I-A-RY, *n.* A place of slaughter.
 LAN'I-A-RY, *a.* [L. *lanis*, a butcher.] Lacerating or tearing; as, the *laninary* teeth, i. e. the canine teeth.
 LA-NIP'IC-AL, *a.* Working in wool.
 LAN'TERN, *v. t.* To put to death at or on the lamp-post.
 LAN'TERN-ED, *a.* Put to death at a lamp-post. *G. Morris.*
 LAN'TERN-ING, *ppr.* Putting to death at a lamp-post.
 LA-PEL'LED, *a.* Furnished with lapels.
 LAPI-ODON, *n.* An animal resembling the rhinoceros and tapir, now extinct. *Buckland.*
 LA-PIDI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Turning into stone.
 LA-PILLI, *n.* Volcanic ashes in which globular concretions prevail. *Mantell.*
 LAPS-A-BLE, *a.* That may fall or relapse. *Cudworth.*
Lapsus lingua. [L.] A slip of the tongue; a mistake in uttering a word.
 LARD-ING, *ppr.* Stuffing; fattening; mixing.
 LARGE-LIMB-ED, *a.* Having large limbs. *Milton.*
 LAR-GE'FLU-OUS, *a.* [L. *largus* and *fluo*.] Flowing copiously.
 LAR-YN-GITIS, *n.* An inflammation of the larynx.
 LAS'SO, *n.* [Fr. *laisse*; L. *lassus*.] In *South America*, a rope or cord, with a noose, used for catching wild horses.
 LAST-ING, *n.* Endurance.
 LAST-MEN-TION-ED, *a.* Mentioned last.
 LATH'ED, *pp.* Covered or lined with laths.
 LATHER-ED, *pp.* Spread over with the foam of soap.
 LATHER-ING, *ppr.* Spreading over with the foam of soap.
 LATIN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made into Latin.
 LATIN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving to foreign words Latin terminations.
 LAT-I-TU-DIN-A'R-I-AN, *n.* In the Episcopal church, one who denies or doubts the divine right or origin of episcopacy, though he admits its expediency.
 LAT-I-TU-DIN-OUS, *a.* Having latitude, or large extent.
 LAUGH-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being laughable.
 LAUGH-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite laughter.
 LAUGH-TER-LESS, *a.* Not laughing.
 LAURE-ATE-SHIP, *n.* Office of a laureate.
 LAURE-A-TING, *ppr.* Honoring with a degree and a *laurea deo*. [L.] Praise to God. [rel wreath.
 LA-V-A-LIKE, *a.* Resembling lava.
 LAV-ED, *pp.* Bathed; washed.
 LAV-EMENT, *n.* [Fr.] A washing or bathing. 2. A glyster.
 LAV-EN-DER-WA-TER, *n.* A liquor composed of spirits of wine, essential oil of lavender, and ambergris.
 LAW'-LORE, *n.* Ancient law learning. *Jefferson.*
 LAZ'A-RO-NI, *n.* In *Italy*, the poor, who live by begging, or have no permanent habitation.
 LEAD-ING-LY, *adv.* By leading.
 LEAF-BUD, *n.* A young plant produced without stamens and pistils, and inclosed in leaves, called scales. *Lindley.*
 LEAF-CROWN-ED, *a.* Crowned with leaves. *Moore.*
 LEAF-LESS, *n.* A state of being full of leaves.
 LEAF-ING, *n.* The process of unfolding leaves.
- LEAF-LESS-NESS, *n.* Destruction of leaves.
 LEAGU-ING, *ppr.* Uniting in a compact.
 LEAN-ED, *pp.* Inclined; caused to lean.
 LEAN-ING, *ppr.* Inclining; causing to lean.
 LEAP-ED, *ppr.* Passed over by a bound.
 LEASH-ED, *pp.* Bound; held by a string.
 LEASH-ING, *ppr.* Holding by a string.
 LEAVE-LESS, *a.* Destitute of leaves.
 LECTOR, *n.* A reader.
 LECTUR-ED, *ppr.* Instructed by discourse; reprimanded.
 LEER-ED, *ppr.* Looked obliquely; allured by smiles.
 LE-GAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made lawful.
 LE-GAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making lawful.
Legato, in *music*, directs the notes to be performed in a close, smooth, gliding manner.
 LE'GION-RY, *n.* Body of legions. *Pollok.*
 LEG'IS-LA-TED, *pp.* of *Legislate*.
 LEG'IS-LA-TING, *ppr.* Enacting laws.
 LE-GIT'I-MA-TED, *pp.* Made lawful.
 LE-GIT'I-MA-TING, *ppr.* Rendering lawful.
 LE-GIT'I-MIST, *n.* One who supports legitimate authority.
 In France, a supporter of the crown, and the constitutional
 LEG'LESS, *a.* Having no legs. [government.
 LEI-PATHY-MIG, *a.* [Gr. *λειπω*, and *θυμος*.] Fainting; tending to swooning. *J. Taylor.*
 LE-MODI-PODE, *n.* One of an order of crustaceous animals having sessile eyes.
 LENGTHI-LY, *adv.* In a lengthy manner; at great length or extent. *Jefferson.*
 LENGTHI-NESS, *n.* Length; the state of being lengthy.
 LEN'IN-CY, *n.* Lenity.
 LE-NO'CI-NANT, *a.* [L. *lenocinans*.] Given to lewdness. *More.*
Lento or *lento*, in *music*, directs to a gradual retarding of time.
Lento, *lento*, in *music*, signifies slow, smooth and gliding.
 LEP'A-DITE, *n.* [Gr. *Acrae*.] One of an order of Cirripodes, animals having cirri; the Goose barnacle, which is fixed to a solid substance by a tendinous, contractile tube. *Kirby.*
 LEP'I-DO-DEN'DRON, *n.* [Gr. *Acridia*, a scale, and *δένδρον*, tree.] A fossil tree, named from the appearance of the stem, produced by the separation of the leaf stalks. *Mantell.*
 LEP-I-DOP'TER-OUS, *a.* Lepidopteral. [tall.
 LEP-TO-DAE'TYL, *n.* [Gr. *λεπτος*, slender, and *δακτυλος*, a toe.] A bird or other animal having slender toes. *Hitchcock.*
 LEP-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *λεπτος*, small, and *λογος*, discourse.] A minute and tedious discourse on trifling things.
 LER'NE-ANS, *n.* A tribe of parasitic animals.
 LETTING, *ppr.* Permitting; suffering.
 LEU-COSTINE, *n.* A variety of trachyte.
 LEVI-ED, *pp.* Raised; collected.
 LEV'Y, *n.* *Levy* in *mass*, a requisition of the whole body of soldiery for service.
 LEV'Y-ING, *ppr.* Raising; collecting, as men or money.
 LEX'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a lexicon.
 LEYDEN-JAR, *n.* A jar used in electrical experiments, invented in Leyden, in the Netherlands.
 L'BER, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, the inner bark of a plant.
 L'BER-AL-HEART-ED, *a.* Having a generous heart.
 L'BER-AL-ISM, *n.* Liberal principles. *M'Gavin.*
 L'BER-AL-IST, *n.* One who favors liberal opinions; an
 L'BER-AL-MIND-ED, *a.* Having a liberal mind. [indef.
 L'BER-AL-SOUL-ED, *a.* Having a generous soul.
 L'BER-TA'R-I-AN-ISM, *n.* The principles or doctrines of libertarians.
 L'BER-TI-CIDE, *n.* [*Liberty*, and Lat. *caedo*.] Destruction of liberty but used as an adjective, "Liberticide views." *Jefferson.* 2. A destroyer of liberty.
 LYBRA-TED, *pp.* Poised; balanced.
 LYBRA-TING, *ppr.* Moving, as a balance; poisoning.
 LYCENS-ED, *ppr.* Permitted by authority.
 LYCENS-ING, *ppr.* Authorizing by a legal grant.
 LYCENS-URE, *n.* A licensing.
 LICK'ED, *pp.* Taken in by the tongue; lapped.
 LICK'ING, *ppr.* Lapping; taking in by the tongue.
 LID'LESS, *a.* Having no lid.
 LIE-FRAUGHT, *a.* Fraught with lies. *Lamb.*
 LIFE-BOAT, *n.* A boat constructed for preserving lives in cases of shipwreck or other destruction of a ship or steamer.
 LIFE-CON-SCM-ING, *a.* Wasting life.
 LIFE-DE-VO'TED-NESS, *n.* The devotedness of life. *Car-*
 LIFE-END-ING, *a.* Putting an end to life. [title
 LIFE-GIV-ING, *a.* Giving life or spirit.
 LIFE-LONG, *n.* Duration of life.
 LIFE'MAIN-TAIN-ING, } *a.* Supporting life.
 LIFE'SUS-TAIN-ING, }
 LIFE-PRE-SERV-ER, *n.* An apparatus for preserving lives of persons in cases of shipwreck, or other destruction of a ship or steamer.
 LIFE-SPRING, *n.* The spring or source of life. *Everett.*
 LIGHT, *a.* Loose; sandy; easily pulverized; as, a *light soil*.
 LIGHT'EN-ED, *pp.* Made lighter; filled with light; flashed, as lightning.

- LIGHTEN-ING**, *ppr.* Reducing in weight; illuminating; flashing, as lightning.
- LIGHTER-AGE**, *n.* The price paid for unloading ships by lighters or boats; also, the act of thus unloading into lighters.
- LIGHT-HEART-ED-LY**, *adv.* With a light heart. (or boats.)
- LIGHT-HEART-ED-NESS**, *n.* The state of being free from care or grief; cheerfulness.
- LIGHT-HEEL-ED**, *a.* Lively in walking; brisk.
- LIGHT'ING**, *ppr.* Kindling; setting fire to.
- LIGHT'SPIRIT-ED**, *a.* Having a light or cheerful spirit.
- LIG'NI-FI-ED**, *pp.* Converted into wood. [*Irving.*]
- LIG'NI-FY-ING**, *ppr.* Converting into wood.
- LIG'NIN**, *n.* [*L. lignum*, wood.] In chemistry, the woody part or fiber of plants.
- LIG'ULE**, *n.* [*L. ligula*, a strap.] 1. In botany, the flat part of the leaf of a grass, in contradistinction from that part which sheathes the stem. 2. A strap-shaped petal of which sheathes the stem. [flower.]
- LIT-EN-ING**, *n.* The forming of resemblance.
- LIM-NI'ADES**, *n.* [*Gr. λιμνη*, a lake or pool.] In mythology, the nymphs of the lakes. Hence, in zoology, a tribe of fresh-water univalve mollusca. [*Haldiman.*]
- LIM'ON-ITE**, *n.* Prismatic iron ore, of various shades of brown, deeply striated lengthwise of the prism. [*Mohs.*]
- LIN'E-AR-SHAP-ED**, *a.* Of a linear shape.
- LIN'GER-ED**, *pp.* Delayed; loitered. [*den.*]
- LIN-NE'AN**, *a.* Pertaining to Linnaeus the botanist of Sweden.
- LION-HEART-ED**, *a.* Having a lion's heart or courage.
- LIP-LESS**, *a.* Having no lips. [*Byron.*]
- LIP-LET**, *n.* A little lip. [*Kirby.*]
- LIPPED**, *pp.* Kissed.
- LIPPING**, *ppr.* Kissing.
- LIP-QUE-FI-ED**, *pp.* Melted; becoming liquid.
- LIR'O-CONE**, *a.* [*Gr. λιπος*, pale, and *κωνια*, powder.] In mineralogy, having the form of a whitish powder. [*Shepard.*]
- LIS-TEN-ED**, *pp.* Hearkened; heard.
- LITER-AT-ED**, [*L.*] Letter for letter.
- LITH'I-UM**, *n.* The metallic base of lithia.
- LITH'O-DOM**, } *n.* [*Gr. λιθος*, stone, and *δομος*, house.]
- LITH'O-DO-MI**, } The name given to molluscs which perforate stones, shells, &c. [*Mantell.*]
- LITHOD'O-MOUS**, *a.* Relating to a genus of molluscan animals, which perforate stones.
- LITHO-GENOUS**, *a.* Depositing or forming stones.
- LITH'O-GLYPH**, *n.* The art of engraving on precious stones. [*Himes.*]
- LITH-OID'AL**, *a.* A corruption of the word lithoid. Like a stone.
- LITH'O-GRAPH**, *v. t.* To engrave or trace letters or figures on stone, and transfer them to paper, &c.
- LITH'O-GRAPH-ED**, *pp.* Formed by engravings on stone.
- LITH'O-GRAPH-ING**, *ppr.* Forming by letters or figures on stone.
- LITH-ON-TIRYPTIC**, *a.* See LITHONTRYPTIC. [*stone.*]
- LITH-ON-TIRYPTIC**, *a.* See LITHONTRYPTIC.
- LITH'O-TRIP-SY**, *n.* See LITHONTRYPTIC.
- LITH'O-TRIP-TIST**, *n.* One skilled in breaking and extracting stone in the bladder.
- LITH'O-TRIP-TOR**, *n.* See LITHONTRYPTOR.
- LIV'RAI-SON**, *n.* [*Fr.*] Eng. *delivery*, from *livrer*, to deliver. A part of a book or literary composition printed and delivered before the work is completed.
- LIX-IV'I-TING**, *ppr.* Extracting alkaline salts by leaching ashes; forming lye.
- LOAF-ER**, *n.* [*G. lauffer*, a runner, from *laufen*, to run.] An idle man who seeks his living by sponging or expedients.
- LOAM-ED**, *pp.* Covered with loam.
- LOAM-ING**, *ppr.* Covering with loam.
- LOBBY-MEM-BER**, *n.* A person who frequents the lobby of a house of legislation.
- LOB'LOL-LY-BAY**, *n.* The popular name of an elegant evergreen tree of the maritime parts of the southern United States.
- LOB'LOL-LY-TREE**, *n.* A West Indian tree, about 30 feet high, whose fruit is sometimes eaten.
- LO'CAL-ISM**, *n.* The state of being local; affection for a place.
- LO'CAL-IZE**, *v. t.* To make local. [*place.*]
- LOCK-IST**, *n.* An adherent of Locke, the philosopher.
- LOCK-LESS**, *a.* Destitute of a lock.
- LO-CO-DE-SCRIPTIVE**, *a.* Describing a particular place or places.
- LO-CO-MO-TIVE**, *n.* A car moved by an engine or steam on rail ways.
- LOC'U-LI-CI-DAL**, *a.* In botany, a term applied to the dehiscence of a pericarp.
- Locum tenens**, [*L.*] A deputy or substitute, contracted in French to *lieutenant*.
- LOG-GER-HEAD**, *n.* A species of marine turtle.
- LOG-HEAP**, *n.* A pile of logs for burning in clearing land.
- LOG-ROLL**, *v. t.* To assist in rolling and collecting logs for burning. Hence *log-rolling* in political matters, is, *do you help me and I will help you, to gain your point.*
- LOIT'ER-ED**, *pp.* Lingered; delayed; moved slowly.
- LOIT'ER-ING-LY**, *adv.* In a loitering manner.
- LONG-BUR-I-ED**, *a.* Having been long buried.
- LONG-CON-CEAL-ED**, *a.* Having been long concealed.
- LONG-ES-TAB'LISH-ED**, *a.* Having been long established.
- LONG-FANG-ED**, *a.* Having long fangs. [*Scott.*]
- LONG-FOR-GOTTEN**, *a.* Forgotten a long time.
- LONG-LOST**, *a.* Lost a long time.
- LONG-LOV-ED**, *a.* Being loved a long time. [*Coleridge.*]
- LONG-NEEK-ED**, *a.* Having a long neck. [*Buckland.*]
- LONG-NURS-ED**, *a.* Nursed a long time. [*Moore.*]
- LONG-PART-ED**, *a.* Having been long separated.
- LONG-PROM-IS-ED**, *a.* Having been long promised.
- LONG-SET-TLED**, *a.* Having been long settled. [*Peck.*]
- LONG-SHAFT-ED**, *a.* Having a long shaft. [*Decandolle.*]
- LONG-STRETCH-ING**, *a.* Stretching far. [*More.*]
- LOOK**, *v. t.* To look up a thing, is to search for it and find it; as, I do not know where the book is, I must look it up.
- LOOK'ED**, *pp.* Searched for; sought.
- LOOK'ING**, *ppr.* Seeking.
- LOOM**, *v. i.* To rise and to be eminent, in a moral sense.
- LO-PHIO-DON**, *n.* A fossil animal allied to the Tapir.
- LOR'I-PED**, *n.* A molluscan animal furnished with a short, lobed tongue. [*double tube.*]
- LOS'ANGE**. See LOZENGE.
- LOS'EL**, *a.* Wasteful; slothful. [*Irving.*]
- LOT-TER-ED**, *pp.* Allotted; assigned; sorted; portioned.
- LOTTING**, *ppr.* Assigning; distributing; sorting.
- LOTUS**, *n.* [*Gr. λωτος*.] The name of a genus of leguminous plants. The ancients applied the name (see *LOTE*) to an Egyptian water plant, and to the several species of the
- LOUD-LAUGH-ING**, *a.* Laughing loudly. [*genus.*]
- LOUD-VOIC-ED**, *a.* Having a loud voice. [*Byron.*]
- LOVE-KILL-ING**, *a.* Killing affection. [*Baxter.*]
- LOVE-LINK-ED**, *a.* Linked or connected by love. [*Bowles.*]
- LOVE-LY-FAC-ED**, *a.* Having a lovely face. [*Scott.*]
- LOVE-TAUGHT**, *a.* Instructed by love. [*Moore.*]
- LOW-ARCH-ED**, *a.* Having a low arch. [*Scott.*]
- LOW-ER-ED**, *pp.* Caused to descend; let down; sunk.
- LOW-ER-ING**, *ppr.* Letting down; sinking. 2. Appearing dark or threatening.
- LOW-MUTTER-ED**, *a.* Muttered with a low voice. [*Elton.*]
- LOW-PRIC-ED**, *a.* Bearing a low price.
- LOW-ROOF-ED**, *a.* Having a low roof. [*Milton.*]
- LOW'FER-MATCH**, *n.* A match made with phosphorus.
- LUM-BER-ED**, *pp.* To heap together in disorder.
- LUM-BER-ING**, *ppr.* Filling with lumber; putting in dis-lump-ED, *pp.* Thrown into a mass or sum. [*order.*]
- LUNG-LESS**, *a.* Having no lungs.
- LURCH-ED**, *pp.* Rolled suddenly to one side; defeated; evaded.
- LURCH'ING**, *ppr.* Rolling suddenly to one side, as a ship at sea; defeating; disappointing.
- LUSTER-LESS**, *a.* Destitute of luster.
- LUSTRA-TED**, *pp.* Made clear; purified.
- LUSTRA-TING**, *ppr.* Purifying; rendering clear.
- Lusus naturæ*. [*L.*] Sport or freak of nature; a deformed or unnatural production.
- LY-CE'UM**, *n.* [*Gr. λυκειον*.] In Greece, a place near the river Ilissus, where Aristotle taught philosophy. 2. A house or apartment appropriated to instruction by lectures or disquisitions. 3. An association of men for literary improvement.
- LYC-O-PO-DI-A'CEE**, *n. plur.* A family of moss-like plants, sometimes termed Club-Mosses.
- LYMPHY**, *a.* Containing or like lymph.
- LYN'CE-AN**, *a.* Pertaining to the lynx.
- LYNCH**, *v. t.* To inflict pain or punish without the forms of law, as by a mob, or by unauthorized persons.
- LYNCH'ED**, *pp.* Punished or abused without the forms of law.
- LYNCH'ING**, *ppr.* Punishing or abusing without law.
- LYNX-EYE**, *a.* Having acute sight.
- LYRE-SHAP-ED**, *a.* Shaped like a lyre. [*Smith.*]
- LY'SSA**, *n.* The madness of a dog.

M.

- MAE-AD'AM-TZE**, *v. t.* [from the projector's name.] To cover as a road, way or path with small broken stones.
- MAE-AD'AM-TZ-ED**, *pp.* Covered or formed with small broken stones.
- MAE-AD'AM-TZ-ING**, *ppr.* Covering with small broken stones.
- MAE-AD'AM-ROAD**, *n.* A road or path covered with small broken stones.
- MA-CROT'Y-POUS**, *a.* [*Gr. μακρος*, long, and *πους*, form.] In mineralogy, having a long form. [*Shepard.*]
- MAG'NATE**, *n.* A person of rank.
- MAG-NA-TES**, *n. plur.* [*L.*] Nobles; grandees.
- MAG'NET**, *n.* Steel having magnetic properties.
- MAG-NET-I-ZA'TION**, *m.* The act of magnetizing.
- MAG-NET-OM'E-TER**, *n.* [*Magnet*, and *Gr. μετρον*.] An instrument to ascertain the force of magnetism.
- MAG-NIL'O-QUENT**, *a.* Speaking loftily or pompously.
- MAIL-CLAD**, *a.* Clad with a coat of mail. [*Scott.*]

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

- MAIL-SHEATH-ED**, *a.* Sheathed with a coat of mail. *Scott.*
- MAIN-PRIZ-ED**, *pp.* Battered; suffered to go at large, upon giving sentence for appearance.
- MAL-A-COL-O-GIST**, *n.* One who treats of the mollusca.
- MAL-A-COL-O-GY**, *n.* [Gr. *μαλακος*, soft, and *λογος*.] In natural history, the science of the structure and habits of soft animals, or mollusca.
- MAL-A-COS-TRA-COUS**, *a.* Belonging to a section of crustaceous animals called malacostraca.
- MAL-AD-JUST-MENT**, *n.* An evil or wrong adjustment.
- MAL-A-DROIT-NESS**, *n.* Bad dexterity. [*Chalmers.*]
- MAL-FA-IDE**, [L.] With bad faith; deceitfully; treacherously.
- MAL-LA-RI-OUS**, *a.* Infected by malaria; unhealthy.
- MAL-EX-E-CUTION**, *n.* Evil or wrong execution; bad administration. *D. Webster.*
- MA-LIGN-ED**, *pp.* Regarded with envy or malice; treated with extreme enmity; traduced; defamed.
- MAL-IN-GER-ER**, *n.* [Fr. *malingré*.] In military language, a soldier who feigns himself sick.
- MAL-IN-GER-Y**, *n.* Feigned sickness.
- MAL-LE-A-TED**, *pp.* Hammered; drawn into a plate by beating.
- MALL-ED**, *pp.* Beaten with something heavy; bruised.
- MALLING**, *pp.* *mauling*. Bruising; beating with something heavy.
- MAL-O'DOR**, *n.* An offensive odor. [*thing heavy.*]
- Malum in se**, [L.] *An evil in itself.
- Malum prohibitum**, [L.] That which is wrong because forbidden by law. *Blackstone.*
- MAM-MIL-LA**, *n.* A little breast.
- MAN-AGE-A-BLY**, *adv.* In a manageable manner. *Chalmers.*
- MAN-AGE-LESS**, *a.* That can not be managed. [*ners.*]
- MAN-A-TIN**, *n.* The sea cow, so called from their limbs, by which they creep or move. [Lat. *manus*.] These are pectoral fins having the rudiments of nails. This is the French *Lamantin*. [*See Manati.*]
- MAN-EUV-ER-ER**, *n.* One who maneuvers.
- MAN-HUNT-ER**, *n.* A hunter of men.
- MA-HUNT-ING**, *n.* The hunting of men.
- MAN-I-KIN**, *n.* An artificial anatomical preparation, made with pasteboard, plaster, &c., exhibiting all parts of the body.
- MA-NIP-U-LATE**, *v. t.* To treat, work or operate with the hands.
- MA-NIP-U-LA-TED**, *pp.* Treated or operated with the hand.
- MA-NIP-U-LA-TING**, *pp.* Treating or operating with the hand.
- MAN-I-TRUNK**, *n.* [L. *manus*, hand, and *truncus*.] The segment of the body of an insect which has wings or limbs answering to the fore-legs of quadrupeds.
- MAN-MIL-LIN-ER**, *n.* A male maker of millinery.
- MAN-NEE**, *pp.* Furnished with men; guarded with men; fortified.
- MAN-NING**, *pp.* Furnishing with men; strengthening; guarding with men.
- MAN-U-AL EX-ER-CISE**, *n.* The exercise of soldiers with their arms.
- MAN-U-MO-TIVE**, *a.* [*manus* and *movco*.] Movable by hand.
- MAN-U-MO-TOR**, *n.* A small wheel carriage, that a person in it may move in any direction; a carriage for exercise.
- MAN-WOR-SHIP**, *n.* The worship of a man; undue reverence, or extreme adulation paid to a man.
- MA-NY-LEG-GED**, *a.* Having many legs.
- MA-NY-LET-TER-ED**, *a.* Having many letters.
- MA-NY-SID-ED**, *a.* Having many sides.
- MA-NY-TON-ED**, *a.* Giving many sounds. *Hemans.*
- MA-NY-TRIB-ED**, *a.* Consisting of many tribes.
- MAPPED**, *pp.* Drawn or delineated, as the figure of any portion of land.
- MAR-BLE-EDG-ED**, *a.* Having the edges marbled.
- MAR-BLY**, *adv.* In the manner of marble.
- MARCH-ED**, *pp.* Moved in a military manner. 2. Caused to move, as an army.
- MAR-GA-TIF-ER-OUS**, *a.* Producing pearls.
- MAR-GIN-ED**, *pp.* Furnished with a margin; entered in the margin.
- MAR-GIN-ING**, *pp.* Furnishing with a margin.
- MAR-IN-O-RÄ-MA**, *n.* [L. *mare*, the sea, and Gr. *οραιο*, to see.] Views of the sea.
- MARK-EE**, *n.* The tent of a military officer.
- MARKET-A-BLE**, *a.* Fit for the market.
- MARK-ET-A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* The state of being marketable.
- MARK-ET-BASK-ET**, *n.* A basket for conveying things from a market.
- MARK-ET-CRY-ER**, *n.* A cryer in market.
- MARK-ING-INK**, *n.* Indelible ink used for marking clothes.
- MARK-ING-IRON**, *n.* An iron for marking.
- MARL-ED**, *pp.* Manured with marl.
- MARL-ING**, *pp.* Overspreading with marl.
- MA-ROON-ED**, *pp.* Put ashore on a desolate isle.
- MAR-QUEE**, *n.* [Fr.] An officer's field tent. [*See MARKEE.*]
- MAR-RED**, *pp.* Injured; impaired.
- MAR-RI-ER**, *n.* One who marries.
- MAR-RING**, *pp.* Injuring; impairing.
- MAR-RY-ING**, *pp.* Uniting in wedlock; disposing of in marriage.
- MARSH-BRED**, *a.* Bred in a marsh. *Coleridge.* [marriage.]
- MAR-SU-PI-AL**, *a.* [L. *marsupium*, a bag.] Pertaining to a bag or pouch; having a sack or pouch. *Lawrence.*
- MAR-SU-PI-A-LA**, *n.* Animals having a pouch or bag. *Bell.*
- MAR-SU-PI-TE**, *n.* A fossil resembling a purse, the remains of a molluscous animal. *Mantell.*
- MAR-TEL-LO-TOWER**, *n.* A round tower with one cannon, such as are erected on the southern shore of England.
- MAR-TIAL-LAW**. See *Law*.
- MAR-TYR-ED**, *pp.* Put to death on account of one's faith.
- MAR-TYR-O-LOGE**, *n.* A register of martyrs.
- MAS-CU-LA-TED**, *pp.* Made strong.
- MAS-CU-LA-TING**, *pp.* Making strong.
- MASS-IVE-LY**, *adv.* In a mass.
- MAST-ER-BUILD-ER**, *n.* The chief builder. *Bible.*
- MAST-ER-CHORD**, *n.* The chief chord. *Moore.*
- MAST-ER-ED**, *pp.* Overpowered; subdued.
- MAST-ER-ING**, *pp.* Conquering; overcoming.
- MAST-ER-MIND**, *n.* The chief mind. *Mrs. Butler.*
- MAST-ER-NOTE**, *n.* The chief note. *E. Everett.*
- MAST-I-GA-BLE**, *a.* That can be masticated.
- MAS-TI-GA-DOR**, *n.* [Sp. *mascar*, L. *masticco*, to chew.] In a bridle, the slaving bit.
- MAS-TOL-O-GY**, *n.* [Gr. *μαστος*, the breast, and *λογος*, discourse.] The history of animals which suckle their young.
- MAS-TUR-BATION**, *n.* [L. *manus* and *stuprum*.] Onanism.
- MAT-A-DORE**, *n.* A murderer; the killer; the man appointed to kill the bull in bull-fights.
- MAT-E-LOTE**, *n.* [Fr.] A dish of food composed of many kinds of fish.
- MA-TE-OL-O-GY**, *n.* [Gr. *ματαιος*, vain, and *λογος*, discourse.] A vain discourse or inquiry.
- MA-TE-O-TECH-NY**, *n.* [Gr. *ματαιος*, vain, and *τεχνη*, art.] Any unprofitable science.
- MAT-ER**, *n.* In anatomy, two membranes distinguished by the epithets *dura* and *pia*.
- MA-TE-R-I-AL-ISM**, *n.* Matter; material substances in the aggregate. *Chalmers.*
- MA-TE-R-I-AL-IZ-ED**, *pp.* Reduced to a state of matter.
- MA-TE-R-I-AL-IZ-ING**, *pp.* Reducing to a state of matter.
- MA-TE-R-I-EL**, *n.* [Fr.] Material; constituent substance.
- MAT-RIC-U-LA-TED**, *pp.* Entered or admitted to membership in a society, particularly in a university.
- MAT-RON-AGE**, *n.* The state of a matron. *Burke.*
- MAT-RON-HOOD**, *n.* State of a matron.
- MAT-RON-IZ-ED**, *pp.* Rendered matronlike.
- MAT-RON-IZ-ING**, *pp.* Rendering matronlike.
- MAT-TED**, *pp.* Laid with mats; entangled.
- MAT-TER-ED**, *pp.* Regarded; imported. 2. Matured; collected, as perfect pus in an abscess.
- MAT-TING**, *pp.* Covering with mats; entangling.
- MAT-TING**, *n.* Materials for mats. 2. A kind of straw
- MAT-U-RA-TED**, *pp.* Perfectly suppurated. [carpeting]
- MAT-U-RA-TING**, *pp.* Suppurating perfectly, as an abscess
- MAT-U-RES-CENT**, *a.* Approaching to maturity.
- MA-TU-RITY**, *n.* In commerce, the maturity of a note or bill of exchange is the time when it becomes due.
- MAUL-ED**, *pp.* Bruised with a heavy stick or cudgel
- MAUL-ING**, *pp.* Beating with a cudgel.
- MAUND**, *n.* A Bengal weight of 100 pounds troy, or 82 avordupoise. *Malcom.*
- Mauvaise honte. monas hont.* [Fr.] Bashfulness; false
- MAWK-ISH-LY**, *adv.* In a mawkish way. [modesty]
- MAX-ILL-I-FORM**, *a.* In the form of a cheek bone.
- MA-ZI-LY**, *adv.* With perplexity.
- MA-ZI-NESS**, *n.* Perplexity.
- ME-AN'DRI-A**, *n.* A genus of corals with meandering cells, as the brain-stone coral. *Mantell.*
- MEAN-ING-LESS**, *a.* Having no meaning.
- MEAN-SPIR-IT-ED**, *a.* Having a mean spirit.
- ME-GHAN-OG-RA-PHIST**, *n.* An artist who, by mechanical means, multiplies copies of any works of art.
- ME-GHAN-OG-RA-PHY**, *n.* [Gr. *μηχανη*, a machine, and *γραφω*, to write or engrave.] The art of multiplying copies of a writing or any work of art, by the use of a machine. *Elmes.*
- ME-CONI-NA**, {*n.* [Gr. *μηκον*, a poppy.] A proximate
- ME-CO-NIN**, } principle, and, as is supposed, one of the active principles of opium.
- ME-DAL-LION**, *n.* In architecture, any circular tablet on which are presented impressed figures. *Elmes.*
- MED-AL-UR-GY**, *n.* [Medal and *εργον*, work.] The art of striking medals and other coins.
- MED-DLED**, *pp.* Mingled; mixed.
- ME-DI-ASTIN**, *n.* The membranous septum of the chest, formed by the duplicature of the pleura under the sternum, and dividing the cavity into two parts.
- MEDI-A-TED**, *pp.* Interposed between parties. 2. Effected by mediation.
- MEDI-A-TING**, *pp.* Interposing; effecting by mediation.
- MEDI-A-TO-RY**, *a.* Pertaining to mediation.
- MED-I-ATE**, *v. t.* To treat with medicine; to heal.
- MEDI-E-A-TED**, *pp.* Treated with medicine.
- MEDI-E-A-TING**, *pp.* Treating with medicine.
- MEDI-CA-TIVE**, *a.* Curing; tending to cure.

- ME-DI-E'VAL**, *a.* [L. *medius* and *avus*.] Relating to the middle ages.
- ME-DU'SI-DANS**, *n. plur.* Gelatinous radiate animals, which float or swim in the sea.
- MEEK-EN-ED**, *pp.* Made meek; softened.
- MEEK-EY-ED**, *a.* Having eyes indicating meekness. *Milton.*
- ME-GAL-O-SAU'RUS**, *n.* [Gr. *μεγαλη*, and *σαυρος*, a lizard.] The giant lizard, whose fossil remains have been found. It is extinct.
- ME-LEP'**, *n. metal.* [Fr.] A mixture; a fight or scuffle.
- MEL-LIG'E-NOUS**, *a.* [Gr. *μελ*, honey and *γενοσ*, kind.] Having the qualities of honey.
- MEL-LOW-ED**, *pp.* Ripened; brought to maturity. 2. Become soft; as fruit when ripe.
- MEL-LOW-LY**, *adv.* In a mellow manner.
- MEL-LOW-TON-ED**, *a.* Having soft tones.
- MEL'O-DIST'**, *n.* A composer and singer of elegant melodies, in contradistinction to harmonist.
- ME-LO-DRAMA-TIC**, *a.* Pertaining to a melodrama.
- Memento mori**. [L.] Be mindful of death.
- MEMOIR-IST**, *n.* A writer of memoirs. *Carliste.*
- MEM-O-RA-BIL'I-TA**, *n. plur.* [L.] Things remarkable and worthy of remembrance.
- MEM-O-RA-BIL'I-TY**, *n.* The state of being memorable.
- MEM'O-RIAL-IZ-ED**, *pp.* Petitioned by memorial.
- MEM'O-RIZ-ED**, *pp.* Recorded; committed to memory.
- MEN'A-CING-LY**, *adv.* In a threatening manner.
- MEN-NIS'EAL**, *a.* Pertaining to meniscus.
- MEN-I-SPER'MI-NA**, *n.* [L. *menispermum*, from Gr. *μην*, the moon, and *σπερμα*, a seed.] An alkaloid obtained from *Anamirta paniculata*, once called Menispermum.
- MENTION-ABLE**, *a.* That can or may be mentioned.
- MERCHANDISING**, *a.* Trading. *Moore.*
- MER-CU-RI-AL-IZE**, *v. i.* In medicine, to affect the system with mercury.
- MER-CU-RI-ED**, *pp.* Washed with a preparation of mercury.
- MERG'ED**, *pp.* Immersed; swallowed up.
- MERGING**, *pp.* Causing to be swallowed up; immersing; sinking.
- MER-I-NO**, *a.* [Sp. *merino*, applied to sheep moving from pasture to pasture.] Denoting a variety of sheep from Spain, or their wool.
- MESH'ED**, *pp.* Caught in a net; insnaring.
- MESH'ING**, *pp.* Insnaring.
- MESO-SPERM**, *n.* [Gr. *μεσος* and *σπερμα*.] In botany, a membrane of a seed the second from the surface. *Lindley.*
- MESS'ED**, *pp.* Associated at the same table.
- META-CISM**, *n.* A defect in pronouncing the letter *m*.
- MET'AL-LIZ-ED**, *pp.* Formed into metal.
- MET'AL-LIZ-ING**, *pp.* Forming into metal.
- META-MORPH-O-SED**, *pp.* Changed into a different form.
- META-TOME**, *n.* [L. *metatus*, measured.] In architecture, the space between one dentil and another. *Elmes.*
- MET'A-TOPE**, *n.* [Gr. *μετρα* and *οπη*, a hole.] In architecture, a space between the triglyphs in the Doric frieze.
- MET'ED**, *pp.* Measured. [Elmes.]
- MET'E-O-R-ITE**, *a.* A solid substance or body falling from the high regions of the atmosphere. *Mantell.*
- METH'OD-IZ-ED**, *pp.* Reduced to method.
- METH'OD-IZ-ING**, *pp.* Arranging in due order.
- METRO-NOME**, *n.* [Gr. *μετρον* and *νομη*, division.] An instrument, which marks the time in which a piece of music is to be performed.
- ME-TRO-N'O-MY**, *n.* [Gr. *μετρον* to measure, and *νομη* division.] The measuring time by an instrument.
- Messa voce*, in music, with a medium fullness of sound.
- MI-AS'MAL**, *a.* Containing miasma.
- MI-CRO-COS-MO-G'RAPHY**, *n.* [Gr. *μικρος* and *γραφω*.] The description of man as a little world.
- MI-CRO-METRIC-AL**, *a.* Belonging to the micrometer; made by the micrometer. *Humboldt.*
- MI-CRO-PYLE**, *n.* [Gr. *μικρος*, small, and *πυλη*, mouth.] In botany, the mouth of the foramen of an ovulum. *Lindley.*
- MI-CROSCOP-IST**, *n.* One skilled in microscopy.
- MI-CROSCOP-Y**, *n.* The use of the microscope.
- MI-CRO-TINE**, *a.* [Gr. *μικρος*, small.] Having or consisting of small crystals. *Shaperd.*
- MID'DLINGS**, *n.* The coarser part of flour.
- MID'LIFE**, *n.* The middle of life, or of the usual age of man. *Southey.*
- MID'RIB**, *n.* [mid, middle and rib.] In botany, a continuation of the petiole, extending from the base to the apex of the lamina of a leaf. *Lindley.*
- MILD-TEMPER-ED**, *a.* Having a mild temper. *Arbutnot.*
- MILK'ED**, *pp.* Drawn from the breasts by the hand. [Scott.]
- MILK'ING**, *pp.* Drawing milk from the breasts of an animal, by the hand.
- MIL-LEN-A'R-I-AN-ISM**, *n.* The doctrine of millenarians.
- MIL-LEN-N'I-AL-IST**, *n.* One who believes that Christ will reign on earth a thousand years; a chiliast. *Stowe.*
- MIL-LI-ARD**, *n.* [Fr.] A thousand millions.
- MILL'ING**, *pp.* Grinding; reducing to small pieces; fulling, as cloth.
- MILLION-AIRE**, *n.* [Fr.] A man worth a million.
- MILL-WRIGHT**, *n.* One who constructs mills.
- MIM'ICK-ED**, *pp.* Imitated for sport.
- MIM'ICK-ER**, *n.* One who mimicks.
- MIM'ICK-ING**, *pp.* Imitating for sport; ridiculing by imitation.
- MI-NER'VA**, *n.* In mythology, the goddess of wisdom, of war, and of the liberal arts.
- MIN'E-VER**, *n.* An animal, or his skin; white fur with specks of black.
- MINGLE-MENT**, *n.* Act of mingling; state of being mixed.
- MIN-I-ARD-IZ-ED**, *pp.* Rendered delicate.
- MIN'I-A-TED**, *pp.* Painted or tinged with minium. [More.]
- MINT'ED**, *pp.* Coined.
- MINTING**, *pp.* Coining money.
- MINUS**. [L.] Less; a term in algebra, denoting subtraction. It is sometimes used for decrease or diminution.
- MINUTE-MEN**, *n.* Men ready at a minute's notice; a term used in the American revolution.
- MINX**. A name in America of two weasel-like quadrupeds.
- MIO-CENE**, *a.* [Gr. *μειον*, less.] Less recent. As a noun, in geology, middle tertiary strata.
- Mirabile dictu*. [L.] Wonderful to tell, or be told.
- MIR-ED**, *pp.* Fixed or stalled in mind.
- MIR-RI-FI-CENT**, *a.* Causing wonder.
- MIR'ROR**, *n.* In architecture, a small oval ornament cut into deep moldings, and separated by wreaths of flowers. *Elmes.*
- MIRTHLESS-NESS**, *n.* Absence of mirth.
- MIS-AD-VENTUR-IOUS**, *a.* Pertaining to misadventure.
- MIS-AP-FIRM-ED**, *pp.* Affirmed incorrectly. [Coleridge.]
- MIS-AL-LOT-MENT**, *n.* A wrong allotment.
- MIS-AP-PRE-HENSIVE**, *n.* Improperly appreciated.
- MIS-AP-PRE-HENSIVE-LY**, *adv.* By misapprehension.
- MIS-AP-PRO-PRI-ATION**, *n.* Wrong appropriation.
- MIS-AR-RANGE-MENT**, *n.* Wrong arrangement.
- MIS-BE-COMING-LY**, *adv.* In an unsuitable manner.
- MIS-BE-FITTING**, *a.* Not befitting.
- MIS-BE-SEEM-ING**, *a.* Ill-suited.
- MIS-BE-STOW-ED**, *pp.* Bestowed improperly.
- MIS-BE-STOW-ING**, *pp.* Bestowing improperly.
- MIS-CAR-RI-ED**, *pp.* Failed of the intended effect; brought forth prematurely.
- MIS-CEL-LA'NEOUS-LY**, *adv.* With variety or mixture.
- MIS-CHARG'ED**, *pp.* Charged erroneously.
- MIS-CI-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* Capability of being mixed.
- MIS-CIT-ED**, *pp.* Quoted wrong.
- MIS-COM-PUT-ED**, *pp.* Reckoned erroneously.
- MIS-COM-PUT-ING**, *pp.* Reckoning erroneously.
- MIS-CON-JECTUR-ED**, *pp.* Gnessed wrong.
- MIS-CON-SE-CR-ATION**, *n.* Wrong consecration.
- MIS-COUN'SEL-ED**, *pp.* Wrongly advised.
- MIS-COUN'SEL-ING**, *pp.* Advising wrongly.
- MIS-COUNTED**, *pp.* Counted erroneously.
- MIS-COUNTING**, *pp.* Counting incorrectly.
- MIS-CRE-A-TIVE**, *a.* Tending to wrong creation. *Shelley.*
- MIS-DAT-ED**, *pp.* Dated erroneously.
- MIS-DEEM-ED**, *pp.* Erroneously judged.
- MIS-DEEM-ING**, *pp.* Judging or thinking erroneously.
- MIS-DE-RIVE**, *v. i.* To err in deriving.
- MIS-DE-S-CRIB-ED**, *a.* Erroneously described.
- MIS-EDU-CAT-ED**, *a.* Improperly educated. *Baxter.*
- MIS-ENTER-ED**, *pp.* Entered wrong, as an account.
- MIS-ESTI-MAT-ED**, *pp.* Estimated erroneously.
- MIS-EX-P-OUN-D**, *n.* Wrong explanation.
- MIS-EX-P-OUN-D**, *v. i.* To expound erroneously. *Hooker.*
- MIS-EX-PRES'SION**, *n.* Erroneous expression. *Baxter.*
- MIS-FALL'EN**, *pp.* Happened un luckily.
- MIS-FORM'ED**, *pp.* Made of an ill shape.
- MIS-FORTU-NATE**, *a.* Producing misfortune. *H. Taylor.*
- MIS-GRAFT-ED**, *pp.* Grafted amiss.
- MIS-GUID-ING**, *n.* The act of misleading.
- MIS-GUID-ING-LY**, *adv.* In a way to mislead.
- MIS-HEAR-ED**, *pp.* Heard mistakenly; or imperfectly.
- MIS-IN-STRUC-TED**, *pp.* Instructed amiss.
- MIS-LEAD'ING**, *n.* A misleading.
- MIS-OR-DI-NATION**, *n.* Wrong ordination. *More.*
- MIS-POINT'ED**, *pp.* Pointed wrong.
- MIS-POLI-CY**, *n.* Wrong policy; impolicy.
- MIS-PRA-C-TICE**, *n.* Wrong practice. *More.*
- MIS-PRO-NOUNCED**, *pp.* Pronounced incorrectly.
- MIS-PRO-PORTION-ED**, *pp.* Joined without due proportion.
- MIS-SAID**, *pp.* Said wrong.
- MISS-ED**, *pp.* Failed in aim or in reaching the object.
- MIS-SERV'ED**, *pp.* Served unfaithfully.
- MIS-SHAP-EN-LY**, *adv.* In a misshapen way.
- MIS-SHAP-EN-NESS**, *n.* The state of being badly shaped.
- MIS-STAY-ED**, *a.* Having missed stays, as a ship.
- MIS-SUM-MATION**, *n.* Wrong summation. *Scott.*
- MIS-TAKEN-LY**, *adv.* By mistake.
- MIS-TREAT**, *v. i.* To treat amiss; to abuse.
- MIS-TON-ED**, *pp.* Put out of tune.
- MIS-TUTOR-ED**, *pp.* Instructed amiss.
- MIS-YOK-ED**, *pp.* Improperly yoked.
- MIS-YOK-ING**, *pp.* Yoking improperly.

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

MNE-MOS'Y-NE, *n.* [Gr.] In *fabulous history*, the goddess of memory.

MOB'BED, *pp.* Attacked by a disorderly crowd.

MOB'ING, *ppr.* Attacking in a disorderly crowd.

MO'C'A-SO-N, *n.* A poisonous water serpent of the southern United States.

MO-DE'NA, *n.* A crimsonlike color. *Good.*

MOD-E-R'A'TO, in *music*, denoting movement between andante and allegro.

Modus operandi. [L.] Manner of operating.

MO-HAM-MED-ISM, *n.* The religion, or doctrines and precepts of Mohammed, contained in the Koran.

MO-HAM-MED-IZE, *v. t.* To make conformable to the principles or modes and rites of Mohammed.

MO'HEER, *n.* A British Indian gold coin, value fifteen rupees. *Metcalf.*

MOIST'-EX-ED, *a.* Having moist eyes. *Coleridge.*

MO'LAR, *n.* A grinding tooth.

MO-LEE'U-LAR, *a.* Belonging to or consisting of molecules. *Prout.*

MO'LOCH, *n.* In *scripture*, the deity of the Ammonites, to whom human sacrifices were offered. *Lev. xviii.*

MO-MENT'OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being of great importance.

MON'AR-CH-ISM, *n.* The principles of monarchy; love or preference of monarchy. *Jefferson.*

MON'AR-CH-IZ-ED, *pp.* Converted to a monarchy.

MON'AR-CH-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Governing; changing to a monarchy.

MON'AS-TE-RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a monastery. [archy.]

MO-NASTI'-CON, *n.* A book on monasteries.

MONI'FOR, *n.* In *zoology*, a genus of lizards inhabiting the warmer parts of the eastern continent.

MON-O-CAR-DI-AN, *a.* [Gr. *μονος* and *καρδια*.] Having a single heart, as fishes and reptiles. It may be used as a noun.

MON-O-CARP-OUS, *a.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *καρπος*, fruit.] Bearing a single fruit.

MON-O-CHLAM-YDE-OUS, *a.* [Gr. *μονος* and *χλαμυς*.] In *botany*, having a single covering, that is, a calyx without a corol, or a corol without a calyx. *Lindley.*

MON-O-CHROM, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *χρωμα*, color.] A painting with a single color. *Elmes.*

MON-OE-LI-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, one, and *κλινη*, bed.] In *botany*, hermaphrodite, or having both stamens and pistils in every flower.

MON-OE-R'A-SY, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *κρατω*, to govern.] Government by a single person.

MON'O-GRAT, *n.* One who governs alone.

MON'O-DRAM, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *δραμα*.] A dramatic performance by a single person.

MON-O-DRAM-AT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a monodram.

MON-O-GRAM-MIC, *a.* Pertaining to a monogram.

MON-O-GRAPHIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a monograph; in the form of a monograph.

MO-NOG'R'A-PHIST, *n.* One who writes a monograph. *Kaith.*

MON'O-LITH, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, and *λιθος*, a stone.] A single stone.

MON-O-LITH'IC, *a.* Consisting of a single stone; as *monolithic* temples of Nubia. *Russel.*

MO-NOL'O-GIST, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *λογος*, λεγω, to speak.] One who soliloquizes.

MO-NOM'A-CHIST, *n.* One who fights in single combat; a duelist.

MON-O-MA'NI-AE, *a.* Affected with monomania.

MON-O-MA'NI-AC, *n.* A person affected by monomania.

MON'O-MA-NY, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *μανια*.] Derangement of a single faculty of the mind, or with regard to a particular subject.

MON-O-SEPA-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *μονος* and *sepal*.] Having one sepal, when the sepals are united at the margin. *Lindley.*

MON'O-THE-IST, *n.* One who believes in one God only.

MON-O-THE-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to monotheism.

MO-NOTH'E-LIT-ISM, *n.* The opinion that Christ had but one will.

MO-NOT'OM-OUS, *a.* [Gr. *μονος* and *τεμνω*.] In *mineralogy*, having its cleavage distinct only in a single direction. *Shepard.*

MON-O-TREM'A-TOUS, *a.* Having only one external opening for urine and excrements.

MO-NOX'Y-LON, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *ζυλον*.] A canoe or boat made from one piece of timber.

M N'TH'LING, *n.* The being of a month.

MON'TI-CLE, *n.* A little mount; a hillock; sometimes written *monticule*. *Lyell.*

MON-TIG'E-NOUS, *a.* [L. *mons*, and Gr. *γενος*.] Produced on a mountain.

MOON'-BLAST-ED, *a.* Blasted by the influence of the moon. *Coleridge.*

MOON'SHEE, *n.* An interpreter in Hindostan.

MOP-ISH-LY, *adv.* In a mopish manner.

MOP'PED, *ppr.* Rubbed or wiped with a mop.

MOPPING, *ppr.* Rubbing or drying with a mop.

MO-RAL'I-TY, *n.* A kind of old play.

MOR-CEAU, *n. morso.* [Fr.] A bit; a morsel.

MOR'DANT-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a mordant.

MO'RI-BUND, *a.* In a state of dying.

MO'RI-BUND, *n.* A dying person. *Cyc.*

MOR'PHI-NA, *n.* [Gr. *μορφη*, the god of sleep.] A vegetable alkaloid, extracted from opium, which it constitutes one of the narcotic principles. *Bige*

MOR-TAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made mortal. [*lov. Ure*]

MOR-TAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making mortal.

MOS'LEM, *n.* A Mussulman; an orthodox Mohammedan.

MOSS-CAP-PED, *a.* Capped with moss. *Mrs. Butler.*

MOT'HER-LAND, *n.* The land of one's mother or parents.

MO-TIF'IC, *a.* [L. *motus* and *facio*.] Producing motion

MOT'ION-ED, *pp.* Moved; proposed. [*Good.*]

MOT'ION-ING, *ppr.* Proposing.

MOT'ION-IST, *n.* One who makes a motion.

MOUS'ING, *ppr.* Catching mice; teasing, as a cat devours

MOW ED, *pp.* Put into a mow. [*a mouse*]

MUCH-RE-GRET'TED, *a.* Deeply regretted.

MU-CIP'A-ROUS, *a.* Secreting or producing mucus.

MU'COR, *n.* [L.] Moldiness. A genus of Fungi. All mold is considered to consist of small Fungi or mushrooms.

MUD'DI-ED, *pp.* Soiled with mud.

MUD'DY-ING, *ppr.* Soiling with mud.

MUEZ'ZIN, *n.* A Mohammedan cryer of the hour of prayer.

MUL'ET-ED, *pp.* Fined; punished by a pecuniary fine.

MULE, *n.* An instrument for spinning.

MULE'-SPIN-NER, *n.* One who spins on a mule.

MUL'LION-ED, *pp.* Shaped into divisions.

MUL'TI-FOLD, *a.* Many times doubled; manifold; numerous.

MUL-TI-FORM-OUS, *a.* Having many forms. *Taylor.*

MUL-TIL'O-QUENCE, *n.* Use of many words; talkativeness. *Adams.*

MUL-TI-TU'DIN-A-RY, *a.* Multitudinous; manifold. *Multum in parvo.* [L.] Much in a little compass.

MUM-MI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of making into a mummy.

MUM-MI-FI-ED, *pp.* Made into a mummy.

MUM-MI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making into a mummy.

MUMP'ING, *ppr.* Chewing with continued motion; nibbling.

2. Begging with false pretense.

MUNCH'ING, *ppr.* Chewing by great mouthfuls.

MU'REX, *n.* A shell.

MU'R-I-A, *n.* [L. sea-water, brine; *amarus*, bitter.] Sea-water; salt water. In *chemistry*, the substance from which are extracted various agents.

MUSCHEL-KALK, *n.* A limestone. *Mantell.*

MUS'COID, *a.* [Gr. *μοσχος* and *ειδος*.] In *botany*, moss-like.

MUS'COID, *n.* A moss-like flowerless plant. *Lindley.*

MUS-ED, *pp.* Meditated; thought on.

MU'SIC, *n.* Music of the spheres, the harmony supposed by the ancients to be produced by the movements of the celestial orbs.

MUS-ING-LY, *adv.* By musing; in a musing way.

MUSKET-RY, *n.* Muskets in general, or their fire.

MUSSUL-MAN-LY, *adv.* In the manner of Mussulmans.

MUSTER-ED, *pp.* Assembled, as troops for review. *Mutatis mutandis.* [L.] The things being changed that ought to be changed.

MUZ'ZLED, *pp.* Fastened by the mouth to prevent biting or

MUZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Fastening the mouth. [*eating.*]

MY-OT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *μυς* and *τομη*, a cutting.] A dissection of the muscles.

MYR-I-A-PODE, *a.* [Gr. *μυρια*, ten thousand, and *ποδες*, feet.] An order or class of animals having many feet or legs. *Bell.*

MYR-I-O-RA'MA, *n.* [Gr. *μυριος*, infinite, and *οραω*, to see.] Views of objects in numbers indefinite; sections so contrived that they may be combined into pictures to any extent.

MYR-MI-DO'NI-AN, *a.* Like or pertaining to myrridons.

MYR-TLE-BER-RY, *n.* The fruit of the myrtle.

MYST-A-GOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the interpretation of

MYSTER-IZE, *v. t.* To express in enigmas. [*mysterics.*]

MYSTER-IZ-ED, *pp.* Expressed enigmatically.

MYSTER-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Expressing in enigmas.

MYSTER-Y, *n.* A kind of old play.

MYSTI-FI-CA-TION, *n.* The act of rendering any thing

MYSTI-FI-ED, *pp.* Covered with mystery. [*mysterious.*]

MYSTI-FY, *v. t.* To involve in mystery.

MYSTI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Covering with mystery.

MY'THO-PLASM, *n.* A narration of mere fable.

N.

NAB'BED, *pp.* Caught suddenly.

NAB'ING, *ppr.* Seizing suddenly.

NÆVOSE, *a.* Spotted; freckled.

NÆ-ADES, *n. plur.* In *conchology*, a family of fresh-water shells. *S. S. Haldiman.*

NAR-CET-NA, *n.* [Gr. *ναρκη*.] An alkaloid obtained from

NAR-CET-INE, *n.* opium, in the form of a white crystalline solid, with a slightly bitter and galvanic taste.

NAR-COT'IC-O-AE-RID, *a.* In *medicine*, the French mode

* See Synopsis: A, E, I, O, U, X, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD.

of expressing what is called in English *acid-narcotic*; a combination of acid and narcotic properties.

NARROW-MIND-ED, *a.* Illiberal; mean spirited; of confined views or sentiments.

NARROW-SIGHT-ED, *a.* Having a narrow sight.

NASAL-IZ-ED, *v. t.* To render nasal, as sound.

NATION-AL-ISM, *n.* The state of being national; nation-

NATION-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered national. [ality.]

NATION-AL-IZ-ING, *pp.* Making national; giving one the character and habits of a nation.

NATU-RAL-ISM, *n.* Religious knowledge which may be acquired by men's natural powers, without revelation.

NAUSE-A-TED, *pp.* Rejected with disgust.

NAUSE-A-TING, *pp.* Loathing; rejecting with disgust.

NAUTIL-OID, *a.* Resembling the nautilus.

NAUTIL-OID, *n.* [*Nautilus* and *eidos*.] That which has the form of the nautilus.

NAVI-GA-BLY, *adv.* In a navigable manner.

NEAR-SIGHT-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being short-sighted.

NE-CESS-I-TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a necessitous manner.

NEC-RO-LITE, *n.* A variety of trachyte.

NEC-ROPH-A-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. *νεκρος* and *φαγω*.] Eating or feeding on the dead. *Kirby*.

NE-CROPO-LIS, *n.* [Gr. *νεκρος* and *πολις*.] A city of the dead.

NEC-RO-SCOPIC, *a.* [Gr. *νεκρος* and *σκοπεω*.] Relating to post-mortem examinations.

NE-CRO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *νεκροσις*.] Among physicians, morification; the dry gangrene.

NEC-TARE-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a nectareous manner.

NEC-TARE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being nectareous.

NEC-TAR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Sweetened.

NEC-TAR-IZ-ING, *pp.* Sweetening.

NEEDLE-POINT-ED, *a.* Pointed as needles.

NEEDLE-WORK-ED, *a.* Worked with needles. *Mrs.*

NEEDLING, *pp.* Forming crystals like needles. *Butler*.

NE-FAR-I-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being nefarious.

NEG-A-TIV-ED, *pp.* Disproved; rejected by vote.

NEG-A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being negative.

NEG-LECT-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being neglected. *More*.

NEIGH-ING, *pp.* Whinnying.

NEMA-LINE, *a.* [Gr. *νημα*, a thread.] In mineralogy, having the form of threads; fibrous. *Shepard*.

NE-O-GA-MIST, *n.* [Gr. *νεος*, new, and *γαμος*, to marry.] A person recently married.

NE-O-LOG-IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a neological manner.

NE-OL-O-G-I-ZATION, *n.* The act of neologizing. *Jefferson*.

NE-OL-O-GIZE, *v. i.* To introduce or use new terms.

No plus ultra. [L. no further.] To the utmost extent. It is customary to omit the last word and say *No plus*.

NERVES, *n.* In *botany*, parallel veins in a leaf, from the base to the apex.

NERVE'SHAK-EN, *a.* Affected by a shaking. *Scott*. 2. Shocked; overcome or oppressed by some violent influence, impression, or sensation.

NESTLED, *pp.* Housed, as in a nest; snugged closely.

NESTLING, *pp.* Lying close and snug.

NEU-RAL-GY, *n.* [Gr. *νευρον*, a nerve, and *αλγος*, pain.] Pain in the nerves; a peculiar disease.

NEU-ROTIC, *a.* Relating to the nerves; seated in the nerves; as, a *neurotic* disease.

NEU-ROTIC, *n.* A disease having its seat in the nerves.

NEUTRAL, *a.* In *botany*, a proposed English substitute for neuter. Having neither stamens nor pistils.

NEU-TRAL-TINT, *n.* The tint or purple hue which distant hills assume.

NEV-ER-CEASING, *a.* Having no cessation or pause.

NEV-ER-SAT-ED, *a.* Never satisfied. *Kirby*.

NEV-ER-TIRING, *a.* Never enduring weariness. *Ver-*

NEW-BORN, *a.* Recently born. 1 Pet. ii. [planck.]

NEW-COIN-ED, *a.* Fresh from the mint; newly formed.

NEW-COM-ER, *n.* One who has lately come. *Irvine*.

NEW-FAB-RI-CAT-ED, *a.* Newly made. *Burke*.

NEW-FAN-CI-ED, *a.* Newly fancied.

NEW-FOUND, *a.* Newly discovered.

NEW-IN-VENT-ED, *a.* Newly invented.

NEW-MADE, *a.* Newly made or formed. *Moore*.

NEWS-BOY, *n.* A boy who carries and delivers newspapers.

NEWS-VEND-ER, *n.* A seller of newspapers.

NEW-YORK-ER, *n.* A native of New-York.

NIBBLING-LY, *adv.* In a nibbling manner.

NICKED, *pp.* Hit; touched luckily. 2. Notched, or made an incision in, as in a horse's tail.

NICK-KNACKS, *n.* Trifles.

NIC-O-TIANT-NA, } *n.* A solid oil obtained from tobacco,

NIC-O-TIANNINE, } and one of its active principles.

NIELLO, *n.* A species of work used by the Romans and the Italians, resembling damask-work, made by encasing a mixture of silver and lead into cavities in wood and metals.

NIG-GLED, *pp.* Trifled with. [*Elmes*.]

NIG-GLING, *pp.* Mocking.

NIGHT-FLY-ER, *n.* An animal or insect that flies in the night.

NIGHT-LESS, *a.* Having no night. [night.]

Nihil debet. [L. he owes nothing.] A plea denying a debt.

Nihil dicit. [L. he says nothing.] In law, a judgment by which the defendant makes no answer.

NIMBL-ISM, *n.* Nothingness; nihilism. *Dwight*.

Nul desperandum de republica. [L.] We are never to despair of the republic or state.

NIMBUS, *n.* [L.] On ancient medals and monuments, a circle or disk of rays or light. *Elmes*.

NIP, *n.* A seizing.

NO-A'CHI-AN, *a.* Relating to the time of Noah, the patriarch. *Phillips*, *Geol*.

NOD'DING, *a.* In *botany*, a substitute for the term *mutant*; having the top bent downward.

NODE, *n.* In *botany*, the part of a plant where the leaves are expanded and the buds formed. *Lindley*. *Nodes* or *Nodal points*, in music, the fixed points of a sonorous chord, at which it divides itself, when it vibrates by aliquot parts, and produces the harmonic sounds.

NOISE-LESS-LY, *adv.* Without noise; silently.

NOISE-LESS-NESS, *n.* A state of silence.

NOM-IN-AL-ISM, *n.* The principles of the Nominalists. *Brown*.

NO-MOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *νομος*, law, and *γραφω*, to write.] A treatise on laws.

NON-A-C-CED-ING, *a.* Not acceding.

NON-CHA-LANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Indifference; carelessness; coolness.

NON-CHA-LANT, *a.* [Fr.] Indifferent; careless; cool.

NON-CO-HE'SION, *n.* Want of cohesion. *Lindley*.

NON-CO-IN-CI-DENT, *a.* Not coincident.

NON-COM-MIT-TAL, *n.* A state of not being committed or pledged; forbearance of committing one's self. *American politics*.

NON-CON-CLUD-ING, *a.* Not ending or closing. *Baxter*.

NON-CON-TRIB-U-TING, *a.* Not contributing. *Jefferson*.

NON-DEP-O-SI-TION, *n.* A failure to deposit or throw down.

NON-DE-VEL-OP-MENT, *n.* A failure of development. *Lindley*.

NON-DIS-CO-V-ER-Y, *n.* Want of discovery. *Buckland*.

NON-E-LEC-TION, *n.* Failure of election. *Jefferson*.

Non est inventus. [L.] He is not found.

NON-EX-COM-MU-NI-CA-BLE, *a.* Not liable to excommunication.

NON-EX-IST-ENT, *a.* Not having existence. *B. Godwin*.

NON-EX-TEN-SILE, *a.* That can not be stretched.

NON-IM-PORT-ING, *a.* Not bringing from foreign countries.

NON-MEM-BER, *n.* Not a member.

NON-MEM-BER-SHIP, *n.* State of not being a member.

NON-O-B-E-DI-ENCE, *n.* Neglect of obedience. *Milner*.

Non obstante. [L.] Notwithstanding; in opposition to what has been stated or is to be stated or admitted.

A clause in statutes and letters patent, importing a license from the king to do a thing which at common law might be lawfully done, but being restrained by Act of Parliament, can not be done without such license. *Encyc.*

NON-SLAVE-HOLD-ING, *a.* Not possessing slaves.

NON-SUB-MISSION, *n.* Want of submission.

NON-SUB-MI-SI-SIVE, *a.* Not submissive.

NOOS'D, *pp.* Caught in a noose.

NORSE, *n.* A name for the language of Norway.

NORTHERN-ER, *n.* One a native or resident in the north; in the United States, opposed to southerner.

NORTH-ERN-MOST, *a.* Situated at the point furthest north.

NORTH-WARD-LY, *a.* Having a northern direction.

NORTH-WARD-LY, *adv.* In a northern direction.

NO-SO-COM-MI-C-AL, *a.* Relating to a hospital.

NO-SOG'RA-PHY, *n.* The science of the description of dis-

NOTCH-ED, *pp.* Cut into small hollows. [cases.]

NOTCH-ING, *pp.* Cutting into small hollows.

NOTE-LESS-NESS, *n.* A state of being noteless. *Knowles*.

NOTING, *pp.* Setting down in writing.

NOVEL-STUD-IED, *a.* Studied in novels. *Tucker*.

NO-VI-LU'NAR, *a.* [L. *novilunium*.] Pertaining to the new moon.

NO-YAU, *n.* A cordial flavored with the kernel of the nut of the bitter almond.

NUB'IN, *n.* A small or imperfect ear of maize.

NU-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The state of being marriageable. *Alcx. Walker*.

NU-DI-BRAN-CHT-ATE, *a.* Relating to an order of molluscous animals, having no shell whatever.

NUL-LI-FI-CATION, *n.* The act of nullifying; a rendering void and of no effect or of no legal effect.

NUL-LI-FI-ER, *n.* One who makes void; one who maintains the right to nullify a contract by one of the parties.

NUL-LI-FY-ING, *pp.* Annulling; making void.

NUM-ER-A-TED, *pp.* Reckoned in numbers; calculated.

NUN-NISH-NESS, *n.* The habits or manners of nuns. *Fox*.

NURTUR-ED, *pp.* Nourished; educated; trained up.

NUT, *n.* A small block of metal containing a concave screw, called also a burr.

NUTTING, *pp.* Gathering nuts.

NYM-PHIPA-ROUS, *a.* [L. *nympha* and *pario*.] Producing nymphs.

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

NYMPH O-MA-NY, *n.* Morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in females, breaking the bounds of modest demeanor; a true and proper disease, which is no more under the control of the will than tetanus.

O.

OAD, for *Wood*. [Not used.]
OAR-ED, *pp.* Impelled by rowing.
OAR-FOOT-ED, *a.* Having feet for oars, as certain animals. *Burnett*.
OB-CONIC, *a.* [ob and conic.] In botany, conical, but having the apex downward.
OB-FUS-CA-TING, *pp.* Darkening; obscuring.
OB-JECT-ED, *pp.* Opposed in words; offered reasons against.
OB-JECT-ING, *pp.* Opposing; offering reasons against.
OB-JEC-TIV-I-TY, *n.* Objectiveness.
OBJECT-LESS, *a.* Having no object. *Coleridge*.
OB-NUBI-LA-TED, *pp.* Clouded; obscured.
OB-RO-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *obrogo*.] To propose or proclaim a new and contrary law, instead of annulling the old one. [Not in use.]
OB-SCUR-ED, *pp.* Clouded, or made partially dark; concealed.
OB-SCUR-ING, *pp.* Darkening; making less visible or intelligible; tarnishing.
OB-SE-CRA-TED, *pp.* Entreated; prayed earnestly.
OB-SE-CRA-TING, *pp.* Supplicating; beseeching.
OB-SE-QUI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Ready obedience; prompt compliance with the orders of a superior. 2. Servile submission; mean or excessive complaisance.
OB-SE-RA-TED, *pp.* Locked up.
OB-SE-RA-TING, *pp.* Locking up.
OB-SIG-I-LA-TION, *n.* [L. *ob* and *sigillo*.] A sealing up. [Not in use.]
Osta principis. [L.] Resist the beginnings.
OB-STRUC-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of obstruction.
OB-STUPE-FY, *v. t.* To stupefy. [Not used.]
OB-TECT-ED, *a.* [L. *obtectus*.] Covered.
OB-TRUD-ING, *n.* A thrusting in or entrance without right or invitation.
OC-TIL-LION, *n.* The number produced by involving a million to the eighth power.
OC-TO-BER, *n.* A kind of ale, jocosely so called.
OC-TO-GE-NA-RY, *n.* An instrument of eight strings.
OC-TO-PODE, *n.* [Gr. *okto*, eight, and *podis*, foot.] An animal having eight feet or legs. *Kirby*.
ODD-LOOK-ING, *a.* Having a singular look.
O-DE-ON, *n.* [Gr. *odeton*, from *odon*, a song.] In ancient architecture, a theater in Greece in which poets and musicians submitted their works to the public, and contended for prizes. *Elms*.
O-DOME-TER, *n.* [Gr. *odos*, and *μετρον*.] An instrument to measure distance in travelling. *Jefferson*.
O-DO-MET-RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an odometer, or its O-DON-TOID, *a.* Tooth-like. [measurement.]
O-DOR-IF-ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In the manner of producing O-DOR-LESS, *a.* Free from odor. [odor.]
OE, the Greek diphthong, has the sound of *e*, and in this work, it is omitted and *E* substituted.
OFF-HAND, *adv.* [off and hand.] Readily; with ease; without hesitation or previous practice.
OF-FI-CIA-TED, *pp.* Given in consequence of office. 2. Performed the duties of an office or the office of another.
OFTEN-COM-ER, *n.* One who comes frequently. *Taylor*.
O-GYGI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Ogyges, the most ancient monarch in Greece, and to a great deluge in Attica, in his days. 2. Of great and dark antiquity. *Lempriere*.
OLD-GENTLE-MAN-LY, *adv.* Pertaining to an old gentleman, or like one.
OLE-OME-TER, *n.* [oleum and μετρον.] An instrument to ascertain the weight and purity of oil. Better, *Eleometer*, from Gr. *ελαιον*, oil, &c.
OLE-O-RES-IN, *a.* A natural mixture of a terebinthinate oil and a resin.
OM-I-LETIC-AL, *a.* [Gr. *ομιλητικος*.] Affable; polite; gifted in conversation. [Not in use.] *Farrindan*.
OMNI-BUS, *n.* [L. plural dative for *omnis*, all.] A covered vehicle, usually a very large wagon, used for conveying passengers a short distance, in a city or from village to village, or from a city to its environs.
OMNI-UM-GATHER-UM, *n.* A cant name for a miscellaneous collection of things or persons. *Selden*.
OM-NIV-A-GANT, *a.* [L. *omnis* and *vagor*.] Wandering any where and every where.
OM-PHA-LOPSY-CHITE, *n.* [Gr. *ομφαλος*, the navel, and *ψυχη*, spirit.] One of a sect which pretended to derive pleasure from sitting with their eyes fixed on the navel. *Bib. Repos.* 2, 249.
ONE-ARCH-ED, *a.* Having one arch. *Mrs. Butler*.

ON ER-A-TED, *pp.* Loaded; burdened.
ONE-SID-ED, *a.* Having one side.
ONE-SID-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being one-sided. *West Ken*.
ON'LI-NESS, *n.* The state of being alone. *John Howe*.
ON-O-MA-TECH'NY, *n.* [Gr. *ovova* and *τεχνη*.] Pronunciation by the letters of a name.
O-NOM-A-TO-PO-ETIC, *a.* Formed to resemble the sound of the thing signified. *Robinson*.
ON-SET-TING, *n.* A rushing or assuiling.
Onus probandi. [L.] The burden of proof.
ON'Y-CHITE, *n.* A kind of marble.
O-NY-CHOM-AN-CY, *n.* Divination by the nails.
O'O-LITE, *n.* Limestone composed of an aggregation of spheroidal grains. *Mantell*.
OOZ-TINGS, *n. plur.* Issues of a fluid. *Keats*.
O'PAL-YZ-ED, *pp.* Made to resemble opal; as, opalized wood. *Cleaveland*.
OP'ER-ANT, *n.* One who operates. *Coleridge*.
O-PER'U-LUM, *n.* In botany, the lid of a pitcher-form leaf.
 2. The cover of the seed vessel of certain moss-like plants.
 3. In conchology, the plate which closes the orifice of a shell
O-PHID'IAN, *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent.] An animal of the serpent kind, as the Boa, &c. The order is called Ophidia.
OPH-THAL-MO-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in ophthalmology.
OPH-THAL-MO-TOL'O-GY, *n.* Science of ophthalmia or a treatise on it. *Med. Journ.*
O'PIA-TED, *a.* Mixed with opium.
O-PI-FER-OUS, *a.* [L. *ops*, *opis* and *fero*.] Bringing help.
OP'PI-LA-TED, *pp.* Crowded together.
OP'PI-LA-TING, *pp.* Filling with obstructions.
OP-POR-TUNE-NESS, *n.* In reasonable time.
OP-POS'A-BLE, *a.* That may or can be opposed.
OP-POS'TING, *pp.* Acting against; resisting.
OP-PRO'BY, *n.* Opprobrium. [Not used.]
OPTIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By optics or sight.
OPTI-MIST, *n.* One who holds the opinion that all events are ordered for the best. *Stewart*.
OPTION-AL-LY, *adv.* With the privilege of choice. *Dwight*.
OR-ANGE-COL-OR-ED, *a.* Having the color of an orange.
ORB'ING, *pp.* Forming into a circle.
ORB'LIKE, *a.* Resembling an orb.
OR-CHI-DACEOUS, *a.* Relating to that group of plants of which Orchis is the type.
OR-CHIDE-OUS, *a.* [infra.] Pertaining to Orchis.
OR-DAIN-MENT, *n.* The act of ordaining. *Burke*.
OR'DER, *n.* To take orders, to have a license to preach the Gospel, and perform other ministerial functions. *Holy orders*, the Christian ministry.
OR'DIN-A-TOR, *n.* One who ordains or establishes. *Baxter*.
Ore tenuis. [L.] By word of mouth.
OR-GAN-OG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who describes the organs of animal or vegetable bodies. *Lindley*.
OR-GAN-OL'O-GY, *n.* The science of the construction of organs.
O-RI-ENT'AL-ISM, *n.* Doctrines or idioms of the Asiatic
O-RIG'IN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be originated. [nations.]
O-RIS-MOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *orismos*, a term, and *logos*, a discourse.] In natural history, that department which treats of terms, whether descriptive or denominative.
OR'NATE, *v. t.* [L. *ornare*.] To adorn.
OR'NA-TED, *pp.* Adorned; ornamented.
OR'NA-TING, *pp.* Embellishing.
OR'NI-THON, *n.* [Gr. an aviary.] A building for the keeping of fowls. *Elmes*.
OR'NITH-OR-RHYNCH'US, *n.* [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a fowl, and *ρυγχος*, a beak.] A strange animal, found only in New Holland, sometimes called water mole.
ORTHO-STADE, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *σταδιον*, to stand.] In ancient costume, a long and ample tunic, with straight or upright folds. *Elmes*.
OR-THOT'RO-POUS, *a.* [Gr. *orthos* and *τροπον*.] In botany, erect on the embryo of a plant. *Lindley*.
OR-THOT'Y-POUS, *a.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *τυπος*, form.] In mineralogy, having a perpendicular cleavage. *Shepard*.
OS'CIL-LA-TOR, *n.* In natural history, minute animals or plants which have oscillatory motions. It seems not to be agreed whether they belong to the animal or vegetable
OS'CU-LANT, *a.* Kissing. [kingdom.]
O'SIER-ED, *a.* Covered or adorned with osiers. *Elton*.
O'SIER-HOLT, *n.* [Sax. *holt*, a wood.] In England, a place where willows for basket work are cultivated. *Hooker's Brit. Flora*.
OS-SI-FY'ING, *pp.* Changing into bone; becoming bone.
OS-THEX'Y, *n.* [Gr.] The ossification of parts of the body
OS'TRA-CIZ-ED, *pp.* Banished by the popular voice.
OS'TRA-CIZ-ING, *pp.* Banishing or expelling by the popular
OS'TRA-GOTH, *n.* Goths of the East. [lar voice.]
O-TAL'GY, *n.* A pain in the ear.
OT'TO-MAN, *n.* A sort of hassock or mat. 2. A stool with a stuffed seat.
OU'RANG-OUTANG, *n.* See ORANG-OUTANG.
OUT-ARGUE, *v. t.* To argue better than another.

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

OUT-BAL'AN-CE, *pp.* Outweighed.
OUT-BAR-RED, *pp.* Shut out by bars.
OUT-BURST, *n.* [out and burst.] A breaking or bursting [out].
OUT-CHEAT, *v. t.* To exceed in cheating.
OUT-CHEAT'ED, *pp.* Exceeded in cheating.
OUT-CHEAT'ING, *pp.* Surpassing in cheating.
OUT-CROP, *n.* In *mineralogy*, the baset edge of strata.
OUT-DAZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To surpass in dazzling.
OUT-DAZ'ZLED, *pp.* Surpassed in dazzling.
OUT-DOOR, *a.* Being without the house.
OUT-DOORS, *adv.* Abroad; out of the house.
OUT-FIT, *n.* Money advanced to a public minister, going to a foreign country, beyond his salary. *United States.*
OUT-FLASH, *v. t.* To surpass in flashing.
OUT-FLASH'ING, *pp.* Surpassing in flashing.
OUT-GEN'ER-AL-ED, *pp.* Exceeded in military skill.
OUT-GONE, *pp.* Gone beyond.
OUT-HERO'D-ED, *pp.* Surpassed in cruelty.
OUT-TEST'ED, *pp.* Overpowered by jesting.
OUT-LAST'ED, *pp.* Lasted longer than something else.
OUT-LEAP'ED, *pp.* Leaped beyond.
OUT-LEAP'ING, *pp.* Leaping beyond.
OUT-LIER, *n.* A party lying without, or beyond the main body. *Montell.*
OUT-LIN-ED, *pp.* Marked with an outline.
OUT-LIV'ED, *pp.* Survived; lived beyond.
OUT-LIV'ING, *pp.* Living beyond another's life.
OUT-MA-NEU'VER, *v. t.* To surpass in maneuvering.
OUT-MARCH-ED, *pp.* Left behind in a march.
OUT-MEAS'UR-ED, *pp.* Exceeded in extent.
OUT-NUMBER-ED, *pp.* Exceeded in number.
OUT-POUR-ED, *pp.* Sent forth in a stream.
OUT-TRA-GE, *pp.* Treated with violence or wrong; abused by insolent language.
OUT-REACH'ED, *pp.* Reached beyond.
OUT-REAS'ON-ED, *pp.* Surpassed in reasoning.
OUT-RECK'ON-ED, *pp.* Excelled in computation.
OUT-RÖAR'ED, *pp.* Surpassed in roaring.
OUT-SAIL'ED, *pp.* Sailed faster than.
OUT-SAIL'ING, *pp.* Leaving behind in sailing.
OUT-SPARK'LE, *v. t.* To exceed in sparkling.
OUT-SPARK'LED, *pp.* Surpassed in sparkling.
OUT-SPARK'LING, *pp.* Surpassing in sparkling.
OUT-SPREAD'ING, *pp.* Extending; diffusing.
OUT-SPREAD'ING, *n.* The act of spreading over or diffusing.
OUT-STAR'ED, *pp.* Outfaced with effrontery.
OUT-START'ING, *a.* Starting out. *Coleridge.*
OUT-STEP'PED, *pp.* Stepped beyond.
OUT-STRETCH'ED, *pp.* Extended; spread out.
OUT-STRETCH'ING, *pp.* Spreading out; expanding.
OUT-STRIPP'ED, *pp.* Outrun.
OUT-TALK'ED, *pp.* Overpowered by talking.
OUT-TOIL, *v. i.* To toil to a degree beyond another.
OUT-VO'ED, *pp.* Defeated by plurality of suffrages.
OUT-WALK'ED, *pp.* Left behind in walking.
OUT-WEIGH'ED, *pp.* Exceeded in weight, value or importance.
OUT-WEIGH'ING, *pp.* Exceeding in weight, value or influence.
OUT-WIT'ED, *pp.* Overreached; defeated by stratagem.
OVAL-SHAP-ED, *a.* Oval. [or by superior ingenuity.]
O-VARI-AN, *a.* Belonging to the female ovaria.
O-VER-ACT'ED, *pp.* Acted to excess.
O-VER-ACT'ING, *pp.* Performing more than is necessary.
O-VER-AW'ED, *pp.* Restrained by awe.
O-VER-BAL'AN-CE, *pp.* Weighed down; exceeded in weight or importance.
O-VER-BAL'AN-CING, *pp.* Exceeding in weight, value or importance.
O-VER-BUR'DEN-ING, *pp.* Overloading. [importance.]
O-VER-CAR'RI-ED, *pp.* Carried too far.
O-VER-CAST'ING, *pp.* Overspreading with clouds or gloom.
O-VER-CHARG'ED, *pp.* Loaded to excess; charged more than is proper.
O-VER-CLOUD'ED, *pp.* Overspread with clouds.
O-VER-COM-ING, *pp.* Vanquishing; subduing; getting the better of.
O-VER-CONFIDENT-LY, *adv.* With too much confidence.
O-VER-COUNT'ED, *pp.* Rated above the value. [Baxter.]
O-VER-DÖ-ING, *pp.* Doing to excess.
O-VER-DRAWN, *pp.* Being drawn upon beyond the credit or funds of the drawer.
O-VER-DRESS'ED, *pp.* Adorned to excess.
O-VER-EAT'EN, *a.* Having eaten too much.
O-VER-ESTI-MATE, *v. t.* To estimate too highly.
O-VER-ESTI-MATE, *n.* An estimate that is too high.
O-VER-EX-CIT'ED, *a.* Too much excited.
O-VER-EX-CYTE-MENT, *n.* Excess of excitement.
O-VER-FED, *pp.* Fed to excess.
O-VER-FLOW-ED, *pp.* Run or spread over, as water.
O-VER-FOND, *a.* Fond to excess. [deluged.]
O-VER-FULL, *a.* Too full.
O-VER-GROWN, *pp.* Covered with herbage; risen above. 2. Grown beyond the natural size.
O-VER-HANG'ING, *a.* Hanging over or above.

O-VER-HASTE, *n.* Too great haste.
O-VER-HAUL'ED, *pp.* Turned over for examination. 2. Overtaken in a chase.
O-VER-HEAT-ED, *pp.* Heated to excess.
O-VER-ISSUE, *n.* An issuing to excess; as, the *overissues* of bank notes.
O-VER-JOY'ED, *pp.* Transported with gladness.
O-VER-LABOR-ED, *a.* Labored to excess. *Scott.*
O-VER-LAND, *a.* Passing by land; as, an *overland* journey.
O-VER-LAP, *v. t.* To lap over. [Tautological.]
O-VER-LAV'ISH, *a.* Lavish to excess.
O-VER-LEAP'ED, *pp.* Leaped over; passed by leaping.
O-VER-LIE, *v. t.* To lie over or upon something. *Montell.*
O-VER-LOAD'ED, *pp.* Loaded too heavily; filled to excess.
O-VER-LOAD'ING, *pp.* Putting on too heavy a burden; filling to excess.
O-VER-LOOK'ED, *pp.* Viewed from a higher place; seen from over the shoulder; passed by indulgently; neglected.
O-VER-LY'ING, *pp.* Lying over. [sighted.]
O-VER-MATCH'ED, *a.* Exceeded in power.
O-VER-PAID, *pp.* Paid more than is due. 2. Rewarded beyond merit.
O-VER-PASS'ION-ATE, *a.* Passionate to excess.
O-VER-PASS'ION-ATE-LY, *adv.* With too much passion.
O-VER-PATIENT, *a.* Patient to excess.
O-VER-PEG-PLED, *pp.* Overstocked with inhabitants.
O-VER-PER-EMP'TO-RY, *a.* Too peremptory.
O-VER-PER-SUA-DE, *pp.* Influenced beyond one's inclination or opinion.
O-VER-POWER-ED, *pp.* Vanquished by superior force.
O-VER-POWER-ING, *pp.* Subduing; reducing to submission.
O-VER-POWER-ING-LY, *adv.* With superior force.
O-VER-RAT'ED, *pp.* Estimated at too high a rate.
O-VER-RAT'ING, *pp.* Placing too high a value on.
O-VER-READI-LY, *adv.* With too much readiness.
O-VER-READI-NESS, *n.* Excess of readiness.
O-VER-READY, *a.* Too ready.
O-VER-RIPE, *a.* Matured to excess.
O-VER-ROL-ED, *pp.* Influenced by predominant power. 2. Superseded or rejected.
O-VER-RUN, *pp.* Run or spread over; grown over; injured by treading down.
O-VER-RUNNING, *n.* The act of overflowing or running over.
O-VER-SCRU-PU-LOSI-TY, *n.* Excess of scrupulousness.
O-VER-SCRU-PU-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Excess of scrupulousness.
O-VER-SEE-ING, *pp.* Superintending; overlooking.
O-VER-SETTING, *pp.* Turning upon the side or bottom upward; subverting; overthrowing.
O-VER-SHAD'OW-ED, *pp.* Overshaded; sheltered; protected.
O-VER-SLEPT, *pp.* Slept too long.
O-VER-STATE, *v. t.* To exaggerate in statement; to state in too strong terms. *D. Webster.*
O-VER-STEPT, *pp.* Exceeded or stepped beyond proper bounds.
O-VER-STOCK'ED, *pp.* Filled too full; crowded; furnished with more cattle than are wanted, as a farm.
O-VER-STUFF'ED, *a.* Stuffed to excess.
O-VER-SWARM'ING, *a.* Swarming to excess.
O-VER-SWELL'ED, *pp.* Swelled to excess.
O-VER-TAK'EN, *pp.* Come up with in pursuit; caught; taken by surprise.
O-VER-TASK'ED, *pp.* Tasked too heavily.
O-VER-THROW'ING, *pp.* Turning upside down; throwing down; ruining; subverting.
O-VER-THROWN, *pp.* Turned upside down; demolished; defeated.
O-VER-TOPPED, *pp.* Risen above the top; excelled; obscured.
O-VER-TRADE, *v. i.* To trade beyond capital, or to purchase goods beyond the means of payment, or beyond the wants of the community.
O-VER-TRADING, *pp.* Trading to excess, beyond capital or the public wants.
O-VER-TRADING, *n.* The act or practice of buying goods beyond the means of payment, or beyond the wants of the community.
O-VER-VALU-ED, *pp.* Placed too high a value on.
O-VER-VALU'ING, *pp.* Valuing too highly.
O-VER-WHELM'ED, *pp.* Crushed with weight or numbers.
O-VER-WORK'ED, *pp.* Worked beyond strength.
O-VER-WORK'ING, *pp.* Working to excess.
O-VI-POSIT, *v. t.* [L. *ovum* and *pono*.] To lay eggs.
O-VI-PO-SIT-ER, *n.* One that deposits eggs.
O-VI-PO-SITION, *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg, and *positio*, a depositing.] The laying or depositing of eggs, as animals. *Kirby.*
O-VOID, *a.* In *botany*, terete and swelling toward the base, or with the outline of an egg.
O'VVULE, *n.* [from L. *ovum*.] In *botany*, a body borne
O'VVU-LUM, *n.* by the placenta of a plant, and destined to
O'VVU-LITE, *n.* A fossil egg. [become a seed. *Lindley.*
OXY-MURI-ATE, *a.* Chloride.
OXY-MURI-AT-IC, *a.* [Gr. *oxos*, and Lat. *muria*.] An epithet given to an acid, now called *chlorine*.

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

P.

- PA-CHAL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the government of a pacha. [See PASHAWLIC.]
- PA-CH-Y-DACTYL, *n.* [Gr. *παχυς*, thick, and *δακτυλος*, a toe.] A bird or other animal having thick toes. *Hitchcock.*
- PA-CH-Y-DERM, *n.* [Gr. *παχυς*, thick, and *δερμα*, skin.] A non-ruminant hoofed animal.
- PA-CH-Y-DER'MA-TA, *n.* In *zoology*, an order of mammals which have hoofs, but do not ruminate.
- PAC-ING, *ppr.* Measuring by steps.
- PAC-TO'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Pactolus, a river in Lydia, famous for its golden sands.
- PAD'DED, *a.* Stuffed with a soft substance.
- PAD'DLED, *pp.* Propelled by an oar or paddle.
- PAD'DY, *n.* A cant word for an Irishman.
- PA-DRA, *n.* A kind of black tea of superior quality.
- PAGE-ED, *pp.* Marked or numbered, as the pages of a book.
- PAGE-HOOD, *n.* The state of a page.
- PAIN-ED, *pp.* Disquieted; afflicted.
- PAIN-ING, *ppr.* Making uneasy; afflicting.
- PAINT-RESS, *n.* A female who paints.
- PAIR-OFF, *v. i.* To separate from a company in pairs.
- PAL'A-DIN, *n.* A knight errant.
- PA-LAV'ER-ER, *n.* A flatterer.
- PA-LE-ON-TOL'OGIC-AL, *a.* Belonging to paleontology.
- PA-LE-ON-TOL'OGIST, *n.* One versed in paleontology.
- PA-LE-ON-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *παλαιος*, ancient, and *ontology*, the science of being.] The science of ancient beings or creatures; applied to the science of the fossil remains of animals now extinct. *Journ. of Science. Mantell.*
- PA-LE-O-THER, *n.* [Gr. *παλαιος*, ancient, and *παλεο-therion*, beast.] A large quadruped, now extinct. *Bridgewater Treatise.*
- PA-LE-O-THER-I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the paleotherium.
- PA-LES'TRA, *n.* [Gr. *παλαιστρον*, from *πλαν*, wrestling.] A wrestling; the place of wrestling; exercises of wrestling; a place for athletic exercises in Greece.
- PA'LIMP-SEST, *n.* A kind of manuscript which has been written over a second time.
- PAL-I-SAD-ED, *pp.* Fortified with stakes or posts.
- PAL-I-SAD-ING, *pp.* Fortifying with posts.
- PAL'LA, *n.* Among the Romans, a large upper robe worn
- PALL'ED, *pp.* Made insipid. [by ladies. *Elmes.*
- PALL'LI-ASS, *n.* A bed used in an army or camp. *Qu.*
- PAL'LI-UM. See PALLIATE.
- PAL'MA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a palm.
- PAL'MED, *pp.* Imposed by fraud.
- PAL'MING, *ppr.* Imposing by fraud.
- PAL'PI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of palpi or feelers.
- PAL-PIG'ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing palpi or feelers. *Kirby.*
- PAL-PI-TA-TING, *ppr.* Beating gently; fluttering.
- PA-LU'DAL, *a.* [L. *palus*.] Pertaining to marshes; marshy.
- PAL-U'DNA, *n.* [L. *palus*, a pool.] A freshwater snail. *Mantell.*
- PAM-PHLET-EERING, *a.* Writing and publishing pamphlets. 2. *n.* The writing and publishing of pamphlets.
- PAN, *n.* In *mythology*, the deity of shepherds. [See PANIC.]
- PANA-RY, *a.* [L. *panis*.] Pertaining to bread.
- PAN-CRA'TI-UM, *n.* [Gr. *παν*, and *κρατος*.] In the *Palestra of Greece*, exercises in wrestling, boxing, &c.
- Pandean pipes*, a wind instrument of antiquity made of reeds fastened together side by side, gradually lessening, and tuned to each other.
- PAN-DE-MO'NI-UM, *n.* [Gr. *πας*, pan, all, and *δαιμων*, a demon.] In *fabulous story*, the great hall or council-chamber of demons or evil spirits. *Bailey.*
- PAN'DOOR, *n.* A kind of soldier.
- PAN-DORA, *n.* [Gr. *παν*, and *δωρον*, a gift.] In *mythology*, a fabled female who received a variety of gifts. Jupiter gave her a box for her husband, who opened it, and out rushed a multitude of evils. *Lempriere.*
- PAN-DU'R-I-FORM, *a.* [L. *panidura*, from the Gr.] In *botany*, obovate with a deep recess on each side, like a violin.
- PAN'TEL-ED, *pp.* Formed with panels.
- PAN-HEL-LE'NI-UM, *n.* [Gr. *πανελληνιον*.] The national council or congress of Greece. *Anderson.*
- PAN'IC-STRU'CK, *a.* Struck with a panic, or sudden fear.
- PAN-IV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *panis* and *voros*.] Eating bread; subsisting on bread.
- PAN'O-PLIED, *a.* Completely armed.
- PAN-OPTI-CON, *n.* An optical machine.
- PAN-O-RAM'IC, *a.* Belonging to or like a panorama.
- PAN-TAL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *παν*, all, and *λογος*, word.] A collection of all the words in a language.
- PAN-TA-MORPHIC, *a.* [Gr. *πας*, παντα and *μορφη*.] Taking all forms.
- PAN-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *πας* and *λογος*.] A work of general
- PAN-TOM'E-TRY, *n.* Universal measurement. [science]
- PAN-TO-MIM-IST, *n.* One who acts in pantomime.
- PAN-TOPH'A-GIST, *n.* An animal or person that eats every thing.
- PA'PAL-IST, *n.* One who favors papal power or doctrines.
- PA'PAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make papal.
- PA'PAL-IZE, *v. i.* To conform to popery. *Cowper.* [Baxter]
- PA'PER-ED, *pp.* Covered with paper.
- PA'PHI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the rites of Venus.
- PAR'A-BLED, *pp.* Represented by fable.
- PAR-A-CHROSE, *a.* [Gr. *παρὰχρως*.] In *mineralogy*, changing color, by exposure to the weather. *Mohs.*
- PAR'A-DRQM, *n.* [Gr. *παράδρομη*.] A large open gallery or passage.
- PAR-A-GRAPH-ED, *pp.* Formed or written in paragraphs.
- PAR'AL-LEL-ED, *pp.* Leveled; equaled; compared.
- PAR'A-LYZ-ED, *pp.* Affected with palsy.
- PAR'A-LYZ-ING, *ppr.* Palsying; destroying function.
- PAR-A-SCENE, *n.* [Gr. *παρά* and *σκηνη*.] Among
- PAR-AS-CEN'NI-UM, *n.* the Romans, an apartment on the back part of a theater, used by the actors for robbing and unrobing themselves. *Elmes.*
- PAR'A-SITE, *n.* In *entomology*, parasites are insects which in some stage of their existence, eat the bodies or eggs of other insects and frequently destroy them.
- PAR-A-SIT'IC, *a.* Living on some other body.
- PAR-A-SIT'IC-AL, *a.* Living on some other body.
- PAR-RAT'O-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *παρά*, about, and *τεμνω*, to cleave.] In *mineralogy*, having the faces of cleavage of an indeterminate number.
- PAR-BOIL-ED, *pp.* Boiled moderately or in part.
- PAR-REN-CHY-MATA, *n. plur.* The order of *Entozoa*, or those species in which the body is filled with a cellular substance, the only alimentary organ being ramified canals, distributing nourishment to his different points, and in most originating from visible suckers.
- PA'R-I-AH, *n.* The name of the lowest caste of people in Hindostan. Hence, an outcast.
- PA'RI-PASSU. [L.] With equal pace, or progress.
- PA-RIS'TIAN, *n.* A native or resident of Paris.
- PARK'ED, *pp.* Inclosed in a park.
- PAR'O-DIST, *n.* One who makes parodies.
- PAR'QUET-RY, *n.* [from Fr. *parquet*.] A species of joinery or cabinet work, consisting in making an inlaid floor composed of small pieces of wood, of different figures. *Elmes.*
- PAR-RHE'SIA, *n.* [Gr.] In *rhetoric*, reprehension; rebuke.
- PAR'ROT-RY, *n.* The habits of parrots; imitation of parrots. *Coleridge.*
- PAR'SEE-ISM, *n.* The religion of the Parsees.
- PAR-THEN'IC, *a.* [Gr. *παρθενος*.] Pertaining to the Spartan Parthenie or sons of virgins.
- PARTHE-NON, *n.* [Gr. *παρθενος*, a virgin.] A celebrated Grecian temple of Minerva.
- Particeps criminis*. [L.] A partaker in a crime; an accomplice.
- PART-IC-I-PA-TOR, *n.* One who partakes with another.
- PART-IC-U-LAR-IZ-A-TION, *n.* The act of particularizing.
- PART-IC-U-LAR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Enumerated in detail.
- PART-IC-U-LAR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Specifying minutely or in detail.
- PARTI-SAN-SHIP, *n.* The state of being partisans. Adherence to a party.
- PART-Y'TION-ED, *pp.* Divided into distinct parts or shores.
- PART-Y'TION-ING, *ppr.* Dividing into distinct parts.
- PART-Y-ISM, *n.* The state of party; spirit of a party. [Viz.]
- PAR-VE-NU', *n.* [Fr.] An upstart, or one newly risen into
- PAS'QUIL-ANT, *n.* A lampooner. *Coleridge.* [notice.]
- PASS-AGE, *n.* Hall or entrance into a house.
- PASS-ER-BY, *n.* One who goes by or near.
- PASS'ER-ES, *n. plur.* [See PASSERINE.]
- PAS'SIM. [L.] Here and there; every where.
- PAST-ED, *pp.* Cemented with paste.
- PAS-TO-R-AL-E, *n.* [It.] A musical composition, in a soothing, tender style.
- PAS-TOR-LESS, *a.* Having no pastor.
- PAS-TUR-ED, *pp.* Fed on grass.
- PAS-TUR-ING, *ppr.* Supplying with grass for food.
- PA-TEL'LA, *n.* [L.] The knee-pan or cap of the knee. 2. A univalvular shell. 3. A small vase.
- PAT'ENT-OF-FICE, *n.* An office for the granting of patents for inventions.
- Pater patrie*. [L.] The father of his country.
- PATH-ED, *pp.* Beaten into a path.
- PATH-E-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *παθημα*.] Suffering.
- PATH-KEEP-ING, *a.* Keeping in the path.
- PAT-OIS, *n.* *pativau*. [Fr.] A provincialism.
- PATRI-ARCH-ISM, *n.* Government by a patriarch, or the head of a family, who was both ruler and priest, as Noah, Abraham and Jacob.
- PAT'TED, *pp.* Struck gently with the fingers.
- PAT'TER-ED, *pp.* Struck with a quick succession of small
- PAT'TERN-ED, *pp.* Copied; made in imitation of. [sounds.]
- PAT'TERN-ING, *ppr.* Imitating; following.
- PAULINE, *a.* Pertaining to Paul. *Ec. Rev.*
- PAUNCHING, *ppr.* Eviscerating; taking out the contents of the belly.

PAU-PER-IZ-ATION, *n.* The act or process of reducing to pauperism.

PAUPER-IZE, *v. t.* To reduce to pauperism.

PAUPER-IZED, *pp.* Reduced to pauperism.

PAUPER-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to the condition of a pauper.

PAVID, *a.* [*L. pavidus.*] Timid. [*Not used.*] [*per.*]

PA-VI-DI-TY, *n.* Fearlessness. [*Not used.*]

PAV-OUR, *n.* A person who paves.

PAVING, *ppr.* Scraping with the fore feet.

PAY-ING, *ppr.* Discharging a debt; fulfilling a promise;

PEAK-ED, *a.* Pointed; ending in a point. [*rewarding.*]

PEARL-DIV-ER, *n.* One who dives for pearls. *Carlisle.*

PEARL-OYS-TER, *n.* The oyster which yields pearls.

PEARL-STUDD-ED, *a.* Studded with pearls. *Scott.*

PE-CAN, *n.* A tree and its fruit, in North America.

PE-CILO PODE, *n.* [*Gr. ποικίλος*, various, and *πους*, foot.] A crustaceous animal having various kinds of feet. *Kirby.*

PECTIN-I-BRAN-CHI-ATE, *a.* [*L. pecten and branchia.*] In *malacology*, having pectinated gills.

PEC-TO-RI-LO QUI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of pectrology.

PEC-TO-RIL-O-QUY, *n.* [*L. pectus*, the breast, and *loquor*, to speak—a speaking from the breast.] In *medicine*, when a patient's voice, distinctly articulated, seems to proceed from the point of the chest on which the ear or a stethoscope is placed. *Collin.* An exalted degree of bronchophony, resembling the sound heard by placing a stethoscope on the trachea when a person speaks. *Hall.*

PEC-TUN-CU-LUS, *n.* A genus of shells. *Mantell.*

PEC-U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Defrauding the public of money or goods.

PE-CUL-IAR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Appropriated; made peculiar.

PE-CUL-IAR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making peculiar.

PE-GU-NI-A-RIL-Y, *a.* In a pecuniary manner. *West. Rev.*

PE-D'AL, *n.* The board used for playing with the foot, or an appendage to an instrument to prolong sound.

PE-DES-TRI-AN-ISM, *n.* The practice of walking.

PE-DES-TRI-AN-IZE, *v. t.* To practice walking.

PE-DIG-ER-OUS, *a.* [*L. pes and gero.*] Having feet.

PE-DI-PALP, *n.* [*L. pes and palpo.*] An order of spiders, whose feelers are extended before the head, armed with a forceps.

PE-DI-PAL-POUS, *a.* Relating to a certain order of spiders.

PE-DI-REME, *n.* [*L. pes*, a foot, and *remus*, an oar.] A crustaceous animal, whose feet serve the purpose of oars.

PEEPING, *ppr.* Looking through a crevice. 2. Crying, like

PEG-GED, *pp.* Fastened or furnished with pegs. [*a chicken.*]

PEG-GING, *ppr.* Securing with pegs.

PE-LAR-GON-I-EUM, *n.* A genus of plants, often called Geranium; but differing from it, in having three petals below and two of a larger size above, and in other more important but less obvious particulars. *Haldiman.*

PELVIC, *a.* Pertaining to the pelvis. *Med. Journs.*

PEMMA-CAN, *n.* Meat cured, pulverized, and mixed with fat. It contains much nutriment in small compass, and is of great use in long voyages of exploration.

PEN-CHANT, *n.* *painschaun.* [*Fr.*] Inclination

Pendente lite. [*L.*] Pending the suit or action.

PEN-CRAFT, *n.* Penmanship; chirography. *Bruce.*

PEN-I-CIL-LATE, *a.* [*L. penicillus*, a pencil or small brush.] In *botany*, pencil form; consisting of a bundle of short, compact, or close fibers.

PEN-NIG-ER-OUS, *a.* [*L. penna and gero.*] Bearing feathers

PEN-NI-LESS, *n.* The state of being moneyless. [*or quills.*]

PEN-NO-LOG-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to public punishment.

PE-NOL-O-GY, *n.* [*Gr. πῦν*, *L. penna*, pain, and *λογος*, discourse.] The science which treats of public punishments.

PE-NUM-BRA, *n.* In *painting*, the point of a picture where the shade blends with the light. *Elmes.*

PE-PER-I-NO, *n.* A volcanic conglomerate.

PEPPER-Y, *a.* Having the qualities of pepper.

Per annum. [*L.*] By the year; in each year successively.

Per capita. [*L.*] By the head or poll.

PER-CENT-AGE, *n.* [from the Latin *per centum*, *per cent.*] In *commerce*, the allowance, duty or commission on a hundred.

Per centum, per cent. [*L.*] By the hundred. [*dred.*]

PERCHED, *pp.* Placed on a perch.

PERCHER, *n.* An order of fowls which perch or light on

PERCHING, *ppr.* Placing on a perch. [*trees, &c.* *Kirby.*]

PERCH-PEST, *n.* An animal that attaches itself to the mouth of a perch. *Kirby.*

PER-CI-PT-ENCE, *n.* Act of perceiving; perception. *Haslam.*

PER-CUR-SO-RY, *a.* [*L. percursus.*] Cursory; running over slightly or in haste.

PER-CUS-SION-LOCK, *n.* A lock of a gun in which gunpowder is exploded by fire obtained from the percussion of

Per diem. [*L.*] By the day. [*fulminating powder.*]

Per fas et nefas. [*L.*] Through or by right and wrong; by any means.

PER-FEC-TION, *v. t.* To complete; to make perfect.

PER-FEC-TION-ED, *pp.* Made perfect.

PER-FEC-TION-ING, *ppr.* Making perfect.

PER-FEC-TION-MENT, *n.* State of being perfect. *I. Tay-*

PER-PLA-TED, *pp.* Blown through. [*lor.*]

PER-FRI-CA-TED, *pp.* Rubbed over.

PER-FRI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Rubbing over.

PER-FUSED, *pp.* Poured or spread over.

PER-FUS-IVE, *a.* Sprinkling; adapted to spread or sprinkle.

PER-I-CARDI-AN, *a.* Relating to the pericardium.

PER-I-CARPI-AL, *a.* Belonging to a pericarp. *Lindley.*

PER-IL, *v. t.* To hazard; to risk; to expose to danger.

PER-IL-ED, *pp.* Exposed to danger or loss.

PER-IL-ING, *ppr.* Hazarding; risking.

Per interim. [*L.*] In the mean time.

PE-RI-OD-IC-AL-IST, *n.* One who publishes a periodical in changes or conditions. *Whewell.*

PER-I-PHRAS-ED, *pp.* Expressed by circumlocution.

PER-I-PHRAS-ING, *ppr.* Expressing by circumlocution.

PER-RIPTER-AL, *a.* [*infra.*] Having columns all around.

PER-RIPTER-OUS, *a.* [*Gr. περι and πτερον.*] Feathered on all sides.

PER-RIPTER-Y, *n.* [*Gr. περι*, and *πτερον*, a wing, and *περος*, to expand.] In *architecture*, an edifice or temple environed, on its exterior circumference, by a range of insulated columns, distant from the wall to the extent of the intercolumniation. *Elmes.*

PER-T-SCOPE, *n.* [*Gr. περι* and *σκοπεω.*] A general view.

PER-T-SCOPI-C, *a.* Viewing on all sides.

PER-ISH-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Perishableness.

PER-ISH-A-BLY, *adv.* In a perishing manner.

PER-ISH-ED, *pp.* Decayed; wasted away; destroyed.

PER-IT-O-MOUS, *a.* [*Gr. περι*, around, and *τεμνω*, to cleave.] In *mineralogy*, cleaving in more directions than one parallel to the axis, the faces being all of one quality. *Shopard.*

PER-I-TROP-AL, *a.* [*Gr. περι* and *τροπη.*] Rotary;

PER-MIS-SI-BLY, *adv.* In the way of permission. [*cautious.*]

PER-MUT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be changed one for the other.

PER-MUT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being permutable.

PER-MUT-A-BLY, *adv.* By interchange.

Per pais. [*Norm. French.*] In *law*, by the country, that is, *Per pares.* By the peers or his peers. [*by a jury.*]

Per saltum. [*L.*] By a leap.

Per se. [*L.*] By itself; by himself.

PER-SEC-U-TIVE, *a.* Following; persecuting.

PER-SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Persia.

PER-SIC, *n.* The Persian language.

PER-SON-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make personal.

PERSON-A-TED, *pp.* Represented by an assumed character.

PERSON-A-TING, *ppr.* Counterfeiting of another person; resembling.

PER-SPECTIVE, *n.* *Aerial perspective*, the art of giving due diminution to the strength of light, shade and colors of objects, according to their distances and the quantity of light falling on them, and to the medium through which they are seen. *Encyc.* *Isometrical perspective* is the art of drawing in perspective, as a building for instance, with each part of the same relative size, the more distant objects being undiminished by distance, as in ordinary perspective. *Haldiman.*

PER-SPECTO-GRAPH, *n.* Description of perspective.

PER-SP-IR-ING, *pp.* Emitting moisture through the pores of the skin.

PER-SULT-A-TION, *n.* [*L. persulto.*] An eruption of the blood from an artery.

PER-TURB-ING, *ppr.* Disturbing; agitating.

PER-VAS-IVE, *a.* Tending, or having power to pervade.

PER-VIG-IL-A-TION, *n.* [*L. pervigilatio, pervigilio.*] A careful watching.

PET-A-SUS, *n.* The winged cap of Mercury.

PET-I-TION-ED, *pp.* Asked as a favor; solicited.

PET-TED, *pp.* Treated as a pet; fondled.

PEUR-MI-CAN, *n.* *pur'mican.* Fatted beef.

PHAN-ER-O-GAM-IC, *a.* [*Gr. φανερως*, manifest, and *γαιος*, marriage.] Plants having visible flowers containing stamens and pistils, are called phanerogamic or phanerogamous.

PHAN-TAS-MA-GORI-AL, *a.* Relating to phantasmagoria.

PHAN-TAS-MAG-O-RY, *n.* [*Gr. φαντασμα.*] Representations made by a magic lantern.

PHAR-I-SAI-IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of Pharisees.

PHAR-MA-CEU-TIST, *n.* One who prepares medicines.

PHEES-ED, *pp.* Combed; fleeced.

PHEN-O-GAM-IC, *a.* [*Gr. φανω and γαιος.*] In *botany*,

PHENO-GAM-IC, *a.* [*Gr. φανω and γαιος.*] In *botany*, having stamens and pistils distinctly visible.

PHENOM-I-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to a phenomenon, or appearance. *Bib. Rep.*

PHIL-HEL-LEN-IST, *n.* [*Gr. φιλος* and *Ελληνες.*] A friend of Greece; one who supports the cause and interests of the Greeks; particularly one who supported them in their late struggle with the Turks.

PHIL-I-BEG, *n.* A plaid or garment reaching only to the knees. *Scotch.*

PHILIS-TINE, *n.* An inhabitant of Palestine, now Syria.

PHILIS-TIN-ISM, *n.* Manners of the Philistines. *Carlisle.*

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

- PHILOLOGICAL-LY, *adv.* In a philological manner.
- PHILOSOPHASTER, *n.* A pretender to philosophy.
- PHILOSOPHIZER, *n.* One who philosophizes.
- PHILTER-ED, *pp.* Impregnated with a love potion.
- PHLEBOTOMIZ-ED, *pp.* Let blood from a vein.
- PHLEBOTOMIZ-ING, *pp.* Letting blood from a vein.
- PHLOGISTIC, *a.* In medicine, antonic or sthenic, that is, attended with a preternatural degree of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries.
- PHOCA, *n.* [Gr. and L. a seal.] In zoology, a genus of mammals; the seal; sea-bear; sea-calf.
- PHOCINE, *a.* Pertaining to the seal tribe.
- PHONETIC, *a.* [Gr. φωνητικός, vocal, from φωνη, sound.] Vocal; expressive of sound. *Russell.*
- PHONOGRAPHIC, } *a.* Descriptive of the sounds of
PHONOGRAPHICAL, } the voice.
- PHONOGRAPHIST, *n.* One who explains the laws of the voice.
- PHONOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. φωνη and γραφή.] A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.
- PHONOLOGIST, *n.* One versed in phonology.
- PHOTOGENIC, *a.* [Gr. φως, φωτος, light, and γενναω, to generate.] Producing light, or converting black into white. Applied to the drawing or taking of a picture by means of the action of the sun's rays on a chemically prepared ground.
- PHOTOGRAPHIC, } *a.* Pertaining to photography.
PHOTOGRAPHICAL, }
- PHOTOGRAPHIST, *n.* One who practices photography.
- PHOTOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. φως, φωτος, light, and γραφω, to describe.] The art or practice of fixing images of the camera obscura on plates of copper, covered with a thin coating of silver. See HELIOGRAPHY. *Daguerre.*
- PHRAS-ED, *pp.* Styled; expressed in peculiar words.
- PHRENETIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of frenzy or delirium.
- PHYLAARCH, *n.* [Gr. φυλη, tribe, and αρχη, rule.] The chief or governor of a tribe or clan. *Robinson.*
- PHYLAARCHY, *n.* Government of a tribe or clan.
- PHYLLODIUM, *n.* [Gr. φύλλον.] In botany, a petiole without a lamina, but so much developed in some way, as to perform the functions of a perfect leaf. *Lindley.*
- PHYSIOGRAPHICAL, *a.* Pertaining to physiography.
- PHYSIOLOGY, *n.* The chemistry of plants.
- PHYTOGENY, *n.* The doctrine of the generation of plants.
- PHYTOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. φυτον, a plant, and γραφή, description.] The art of describing plants in a systematic manner.
- PHYTONOMY, *n.* The science of the origin and growth of plants.
- PHYTOPHAGOUS, *a.* [Gr. φυτον, a plant, and φαγω, to eat.] Eating or subsisting on plants. *Piano.* In music, soft. *Pianissimo,* very soft.
- PICAMAR, *n.* [L. *piz* and *amarum*.] The bitter principle of pitch, an oil-like transparent fluid.
- PICAYUNE, *n.* A small coin.
- PICKET-GUARD, *n.* In an army, a guard of horse and foot always in readiness in case of alarm.
- PICKLED, *pp.* Preserved in brine or pickle.
- PICKLING, *pp.* Seasoning in pickle.
- PICROMINE, *n.* [Gr. πικρος, bitter, and οσμη, smell.] An order of minerals, which, when moistened, have an argillaceous smell. *Shepard.*
- PICTS, *n.* A tribe of Scythians or Germans who settled in Scotland.
- PICUL, *n.* In China, a weight of 133 1/3 lbs. In Burmah, of 133 pounds. It is divided into 100 catties, or 1600 taels. The Chinese call it *ton*. *Macleod.*
- PIECING, *pp.* Enlarging; patching.
- PIGGE-RY, *n.* A pen or enclosure for pigs. *Qu. Rev.*
- PILASTER-ED, *a.* Furnished with pilasters.
- PILAU, *n.* A dish consisting of rice and some kind of flesh.
- PILE, *v. t.* To drive piles. *Sheet pile,* to drive a piling of planks edge to edge. Whence the noun *sheet-piling*.
- PILED, *pp.* Heaped.
- PILIGEROUS, *a.* [L. *pilus* and *gero*.] Bearing hair; [covered with hair.]
- PILING, *pp.* Heaping.
- PIL-LAU, *n.* Boiled rice and mutton fat, a Turkish dish.
- PILLED, *pp.* Robbed; peeled.
- PILLOW-Y, *a.* Like a pillow. *Southey.*
- PINCHING, *pp.* Compressing with the ends of the fingers.
- PINCHING, *n.* The act of compressing with the fingers.
- PINE-CLAD, } *a.* Clad or crowned with pine trees.
PINE-CROWN-ED, }
- PINGSTER, } *n.* [Dutch.] Whitsuntide.
PINXTER, }
- PINGUIDINOUS, *a.* Containing fat.
- PINGUIDINE, *n.* Fatness; a growing fat.
- PINTONING, *pp.* Shackling; confining the wings or arms.
- PINK-ED, *pp.* Pierced with small holes; stabbed.
- PINNA-CLING, *pp.* Furnishing with pinnacles.
- PIO-NEER, *v. t.* To go before and prepare the way for others.
- PIO-NEER-ED, *pp.* Preceded and prepared.
- PIOUS-MIND-ED, *a.* Of a pious disposition.
- PIROUETTE, *n.* [Fr.] A whirling, or turning about on the toes in dancing. 2. The circumvolution of a horse on the same ground.
- PISCINAL, *a.* Belonging to a fish pond.
- PISOLITE, *a.* In mineralogy, resembling in structure peas agglutinated. *Mantell.*
- PISTOL-ED, *pp.* Shot with a pistol.
- PISTOLING, *pp.* Shooting with a pistol.
- PISTON-ROD, *n.* The rod attaching the piston to the adjoining machinery. *Haltinan.*
- PIT, *n.* [Dutch.] The kernel of fruit, as of a cherry, &c.
- PITCH-BLACK, *a.* Black as pitch.
- PITTA-CALL, *n.* [Gr. πितτα, pitch, and καλλος, beautiful.] A substance obtained from wood tar.
- PITY-ING, *pp.* Compassionating; sympathizing.
- PLA-CARD, *v. t.* To post, as a writing or libel in a public place. It is sometimes used in a good sense.
- PLA-CARDED, *pp.* Posted in a public place; notifying publicly.
- PLA-CARDING, *pp.* Posting in a public place.
- PLA-CEN-TIF-ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *placenta* and *fero*.] In botany, bearing or producing a placenta. *Lindley.*
- PLAC-ING, *pp.* Setting; fixing; establishing.
- PLA-GI-A-RIZE, *v. t.* To steal or purloin from the writings of another.
- PLA-GI-A-RIZ-ED, *pp.* Stolen from the writings of another.
- PLA-GI-A-RIZ-ING, *pp.* Purloining from the writings of another.
- PLAGUE-LESS, *a.* Free from plagues or the plague.
- PLANET-ULE, *n.* A little planet. *Corybear.*
- PLANK-ED, *pp.* Covered with planks.
- PLANKING, *pp.* Laying with planks.
- PLANLESS, *a.* Having no plan.
- PLA-NO-CONCAVE, *a.* Flat on one side, and concave on the other.
- PLA-NOR-BIS, *n.* [L. *planus* and *orbis*.] A genus of freshwater shells of a discoidal form. *Mantell.*
- PLANT, *n.* The fixtures and tools necessary to carry on any trade, or mechanical business. [Local.]
- PLANTI-GRADE, *n.* [L. *planta*, the sole of the foot, and *gradior*, to walk.] An animal that walks or steps on the sole of the foot, as the bear. *Bell.*
- PLANTI-GRADE, *a.* Walking on the sole of the foot.
- PLANTLET, *n.* A little plant. *Keith.*
- PLANTULE, *n.* The embryo of a plant.
- PLASH-ED, *pp.* Interwoven, as branches.
- PLAS-TOGRA-PHY, *n.* The act of forming figures in plaster.
- PLATEAU, (pla'to) *n.* A broad, flat space. 2. A tray. 3. A tea board.
- Platic aspect,* in astrology, a ray cast from one planet to another within the orbit of its own light. *Bailey.*
- PLATITUDE, *n.* [Fr.] Flatness; dullness; insipidity.
- PLAY-GO-ER, *n.* One who frequents plays.
- PLAY-GO-ING, *a.* Frequenting the exhibitions of the stage.
- PLAY-ING, *pp.* Acting; performing; sporting.
- PLEASANT-TONGUED, *a.* Having pleasing speech.
- PLEBEIAN-ISM, *n.* The conduct of plebeians.
- PLECTRUM, *n.* [L.] A quill or other thing for playing on stringed instruments.
- PLEDGE, *v. t.* To engage by promise or declaration.
- PLEN-I-LUNAR, *a.* Pertaining to the full moon.
- PLE-SIO-SAURUS, *n.* [Gr. πησος, next, and σαυρος, a lizard.] An extinct lizard-formed animal whose remains are found in the earth. *Buckland.*
- PLED, *pp.* Applied to closely; employed diligently; urged.
- PLUCENE, *a.* [Gr. πλειον, more.] More recent. [A]
- PLOT-FUL, *a.* Abounding with plots. [geological term.]
- PLOW-A-BLE, *a.* That may be plowed; arable.
- PLUME-LET, *n.* A small plume. *Kirby.* 2. A little plump.
- PLUMP-ED, *pp.* Swelled; extended in fullness. [mule.]
- PLUM-PIE, *n.* A pie containing plums.
- PLURALIZE, *v. t.* To make plural by using the termination of the plural number.
- PLUTONISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Plutonists.
- PNEUMONITIC, *a.* Pertaining to pneumonitis.
- PNEUMONITIS, *n.* Inflammation of the lungs. This is the most correct and appropriate term for this disease.
- POCKET-ED, *pp.* Put or concealed in the pocket.
- POCKETING, *pp.* Putting in the pocket.
- Poco,* in music, little.
- PODIUM, *n.* [L.] In architecture, a balcony or open gallery. *Elmes.*
- PO-DOCYNTIUM, *n.* The same as basigynium.
- PODOSPERM, *n.* [Gr. ποδος and σπέρμα.] In botany, the little thread connecting an ovule with its placenta. *Lindley.*
- PODRIDA, *n.* [Sp.] *Olla podrida*, a miscellaneous dish of
- POT-IZ-ING, [pp.] Making poetry. [meats]
- POT-SHIP, *n.* The state of a poet.
- POTLAR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. ποταρος and αρχη.] Government by a number of persons.
- POL-I-ANTHES, *n.* [Gr. πολις, a city, and ανθος, a flower.]

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

- The name of a genus of plants, one species of which, *P. tuberosa*, is cultivated, under the absurd name of *Tuberosa*, a vicious pronunciation of its specific name.
- POLLARD-ED**, *pp.* Lopped.
- POLL-ED**, *pp.* Lopped, as tops of trees. [See **POLL.**]
- POLLEN-A-RIOUS**, *a.* Consisting of meal.
- POLL-ING**, *pp.* Lopping; as the tops of trees. 2. Registering one's name as a voter. [See **POLL.**]
- POLY-CHRO-MATIC**, *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *χρῶμα*, color.] In mineralogy, exhibiting a play of colors. *Mohs.*
- POLY-GASTRIC**, *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *γαστήρ*, stomach.] Having more stomachs than one.
- POLY-GASTRIC**, *n.* An animal having many stomachs, as some of the infusories. *Bell.*
- POL-Y-O-RAMA**, *n.* [Gr. *πολύς* and *οραμα*.] A view of many objects.
- POL-Y-PARI-A**, *n.* Corals, the work of polypes.
- PO-LYPH-A-GOUS**, *a.* [Gr. *πολύς* and *φαγῶν*.] Eating or subsisting on many things, or kinds of food.
- POL-Y-PHAR'MA-CY**, *n.* Medicines of many ingredients.
- POL-Y-PH-ER-OUS**, *a.* [polype and *fero*.] Producing polypes.
- POL-Y-PRIS-MATIC**, *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *πρισμῆ*.] In mineralogy, having crystals presenting numerous prisms in a single form. *Shepard.*
- POL-Y-SEP'A-LOUS**, *a.* In botany, a polysepalous calyx is that which has more than one sepal. *Lindley.*
- POLY-STYLE**, *n.* [Gr. *πολύς* and *στυλος*.] An edifice whose columns are too numerous to be readily counted. *Elmes.*
- POL-Y-THE-ISTIC-AL-LY**, *adv.* In the manner of polytheism. [See **POLY-**]
- POM-MEL-ING**, *pp.* Beating. [See **POM-**]
- Pomposo, in music, grand and dignified.*
- PON-DER-A-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* The state of being ponderable.
- PON-IARD-ED**, *pp.* Pierced with a poniard; stabbed.
- PON-TAC**, *n.* A species of claret wine.
- PON-TIFIC-ALS**, *n.* The dress and ornaments of a priest
- POODLE**, *n.* A variety of pet dog. [or bishop. *Loeth.*]
- POPPED**, *pp.* Danted in or out suddenly.
- POPPING**, *pp.* Entering or issuing forth with a quick, sudden motion.
- POR-BEA-GLE**, *n.* A species of shark; the Lamna *corporea*.
- POR-GEA-GLE**, *n.* *nubica*. *Yarrell.*
- POR-REE**, *n.* A coarse kind of India silk.
- POR-PHY-RIZ-ED**, *pp.* Caused to resemble porphyry.
- PORT-A-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* Fitness to be carried. [But *portableness* is mostly used.]
- PORTION-LESS**, *a.* Having no portion.
- PORT-BAR**, *n.* A bar to secure the ports of a ship.
- POS-SET-ED**, *pp.* Curdled; turned.
- POS-SET-ING**, *pp.* Curdling, as milk.
- POSSUM**. See **OPOSSUM**. To play possum, to act possum, a play in which a person, if caught, feigns himself dead.
- POST**, *n.* In architecture and sculpture, certain ornaments shaped after the manner of rolls or wreathings. *Elmes.*
- POST-BILL**, *n.* A bill of letters mailed by a postmaster.
- POST-DAT-ED**, *pp.* Dated after the real time.
- POST-DAT-ING**, *pp.* Dating after the real time.
- POST-ER**, *n.* A large bill posted for advertising.
- POST-HORN**, *n.* [post and horn.] A horn or trumpet used by a carrier of the public mail. *Cowper.*
- POSTIL-ED**, *pp.* Illustrated with marginal notes.
- POSTIL-ING**, *pp.* Writing in marginal notes.
- POSTIL-LATE**, *v. i. or t.* Formerly, to preach by expounding scripture, verse by verse, in order.
- POSTIL-LATION**, *n.* Exposition of scripture in preaching.
- POSTIL-LA-TOR**, *n.* One who expounds scripture, verse by verse. *Henry, Brit.*
- Post-mortem**. After death. A post-mortem examination of a body is one made after the death of the patient.
- POST-OBIT**, *n.* [L. *post* and *obitus*.] A bond payable after the death of the obligor. 2. *Post-obit* is used by physicians precisely like post-mortem.
- POST-SCRIPT-ED**, *a.* Added in a postscript. *J. Q. Adams.*
- POSTU-LA-TED**, *pp.* Assumed without proof; invited.
- POSTU-LA-TING**, *pp.* Assuming; inviting; soliciting.
- POSTUR-ED**, *pp.* Placed in a particular manner.
- POSTUR-ING**, *pp.* Disposing the parts of the body for a particular purpose.
- POT-ALE**, *n.* [pot and ale.] A name in some places given to the refuse from a grain distillery, used to fatten swine.
- POTA-MOL-O-GY**, *n.* [Gr. *ποταμος*, a river, and *λογος*, discourse.] A treatise on rivers.
- POT-BOY**, *n.* A menial in a public house.
- POT-HER-ED**, *pp.* Harassed and perplexed.
- POT-HER-ING**, *pp.* Perplexing; puzzling.
- POUCH-ED**, *pp.* Pocketed; swallowed.
- POUCH-ING**, *pp.* Pocketing; saving; swallowing.
- POUL-TIC-ED**, *pp.* Covered with a poultice.
- POUL-TIC-ING**, *pp.* Covering with a poultice.
- POUN-CED**, *pp.* Sprinkled with pounce.
- POUN-CING**, *pp.* Furnishing with claws. 2. Falling suddenly on, and seizing with the claws. 3. Sprinkling with pounce.
- POUND-KEEPER**, *n.* One who has the care of a pound.
- POUT-ING**, *n.* Childish sullenness.
- POWER-LESS-NESS**, *n.* Destitution of power. *Chalmers*
- POWER-PRESS**, *n.* A printing press worked by steam water, or other power.
- PRE-CIPE**, *n.* In law, a writ commanding something to be done, or requiring a reason for neglecting it.
- PRE-TEXTA**, *n.* [Lat.] A white robe worn by a Roman youth until he was seventeen years of age.
- PRE-TORI-UM**, *n.* [from *prator*.] A hall of justice in Rome, also a patrician's seat or manor house. *Elmes.*
- PRANK-ISH**, *a.* Full of pranks.
- PRAYER-FUL-NESS**, *n.* The use of much prayer.
- PRE-AC-CU-SATION**, *n.* Previous accusation. *Lee*
- PRE-AD-AM'IC**, *a.* Prior to Adam. *J. Taylor.*
- PRE-AD-MON'ISH-ED**, *pp.* Previously admonished.
- PRE-AD-MON'ISH-ING**, *pp.* Admonishing beforehand.
- PRE-AM-BLED**, *pp.* Introduced with previous remarks.
- PRE-AP-POINT**, *v. t.* To appoint previously.
- PRE-AP-POINTMENT**, *n.* Previous appointment. *Tucker.*
- PRE-AS-SUR-ANCE**, *n.* Previous assurance. *Coleridge.*
- PRE-CAUTION-ED**, *pp.* Warned beforehand.
- PRE-CAUTION-ING**, *pp.* Previously advising.
- PRE-CAUTIOUS**, *a.* Taking preventive measures.
- PRE-CED-ING**, *pp.* Going before in time, rank, &c.
- PRE-CO-CIOUS-LY**, *adv.* With premature forwardness
- PRE-CON-CERT'ED-LY**, *adv.* By preconcert.
- PRE-CON-CERTION**, *n.* Act of concerting beforehand.
- Dwight.*
- PRE-CON-DEMN-ATION**, *n.* Condemnation previous to exertion or by predestination.
- PRE-CON-SIGN-ED**, *pp.* Consigned beforehand.
- PRE-CON-SIG-ING**, *pp.* Making a previous consignment of.
- PRE-CON-SOLID-A-TED**, *a.* Consolidated beforehand
- Phillips.*
- PRE-CORDI-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to the precordia, or parts before the heart.
- PRE-DACE-AN**, *n.* A carnivorous animal. *Kirby.*
- PRE-DE-CLAR-ED**, *a.* Declared beforehand. *Burke.*
- PRE-DES-TIN-ED**, *pp.* Decreed beforehand.
- PRE-DES-TIN-ING**, *pp.* Foreordaining.
- PRE-DE-TERMIN-ED**, *pp.* Previously determined.
- PRE-DE-TERMIN-ING**, *pp.* Determining beforehand
- PREDI-CATE**, *a.* Predicated. *Marshall.*
- PREDI-CATE-D**, *pp.* Affirmed of another thing.
- PREDI-CATING**, *pp.* Affirming of another thing.
- PRE-DOMIN-A-TED**, *pp.* Prevailed or ruled over.
- PRE-DOOM'ED**, *a.* Antecedently doomed. *Coleridge.*
- PRE-E-LECT'ED**, *pp.* Elected beforehand.
- PRE-EX-AM'IN-ED**, *pp.* Previously examined.
- PRE-EX-AM'IN-ING**, *pp.* Examining beforehand
- PRE-FA-TO-RI-LY**, *adv.* By way of preface.
- PRE-FIDENCE**, *n.* A previous trusting. *Baxter.*
- PRE-FIDENT**, *a.* Trusting previously. *Baxter.*
- PRE-FLO-RATION**, *n.* In botany, the arrangement of floral envelopes before they expand; estivation. *Lindley.*
- PRE-FORM'ED**, *pp.* Formed beforehand.
- PRE-FORM'ING**, *pp.* Forming beforehand.
- PRE-GUST'ANT**, *a.* [L. *prægustans*.] Tasting beforehand
- Ed. Rev.*
- PRE-HEN'SI-BLE**, *a.* That may be seized. *Lawrence*
- PRE-HEN'SO-RY**, *a.* See **PREHENSILE**.
- PRE-JU-DIC-ING**, *pp.* Prepossessing; biasing.
- PRE-KNOW-LEDGE**, *n.* *prænotitæ*. Prior knowledge.
- PRE-MIL-LEN'NI-AL**, *a.* Previous to the millennium.
- PRE-MIS-ED**, *pp.* Spoken or written before, as introductory to the main subject.
- PRE-MIS-ING**, *pp.* Speaking or writing before; laying
- PRE-NOM'IN-A-TED**, *pp.* Forenamed. [down the premises]
- PRE-NOM'IN-A-TING**, *pp.* Forenaming.
- PRE-OC'CU-PI-ED**, *pp.* Taken possession of beforehand
- prepossessed.
- PRE-OC'CU-PI-ING**, *pp.* Taking possession of before hand; occupying by anticipation.
- PRE-PON-DER-A-TED**, *pp.* Exceeded in weight.
- PRE-SBY-TA**, *n.* [Gr. *πρεσβυς*, old.] Defect of sight in old
- PRE-SBY-TER-ATE**, *n.* Presbytery. *Heber.* [age]
- PRE-SENTI-ENT**, *a.* Perceiving beforehand.
- PRE-SID-ING**, *pp.* Directing; controlling; superintending
- PRE-SIG'NI-FI-ED**, *pp.* Signified beforehand.
- PRE-SIG'NI-FY-ING**, *pp.* Intimating beforehand.
- Frestissimo, in music, very quick.*
- PRE-TER-MITTED**, *pp.* Passed by; omitted.
- PRE-TTY-SPÖ-KEN**, *a.* Spoken or speaking prettily.
- PRE-VAIL-ED**, *pp.* Gained advantage; persuaded; succeeded.
- PRE-VAIL-ING-LY**, *adv.* So as to prevail or have success
- PRE-VART-CA-TED**, *pp.* Evaded by a quibble.
- PRE-VART-CA-TING**, *pp.* Quibbling to evade the truth.
- PRE-WARN'ED**, *pp.* Given previous notice of.
- PRE-WARN'ING**, *pp.* Warning beforehand.
- PRI-A-PISM**, *n.* [from *Priapus*.] More or less permanent erection and rigidity of the penis, without consciousness.

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

- PRICE-CUR'RENT, *n.* A paper or table of the current prices of merchandise, stocks, &c.
- PRICED, *a.* Set at a value; used in composition; as, high-priced, low-priced.
- PRICING, *ppr.* Setting a price on; valuing.
- PRIG'GISM, *n.* The manners of a prig. *Ed. Rev.*
- PRIM, *n.* A plant, Privet, a native of Europe, but naturalized in the United States; a shrub six or eight feet high.
- Prima donna. [It.] The first female singer in an opera.
- Prima facie. [L.] At first view or appearance.
- PRIMAL-I-TY, *n.* State of being primal. *Baxter.*
- PRIMA-RY, *a.* A stiff quill in the last joint of a bird's wing.
- PRIMINE, *n.* [L. *primus*.] In botany, the outermost integument of an ovule; one of the sacs containing an ovule.
- PR' M'ED, *pp.* Decked with great nicety. [Lindley.]
- Primo, in music, the first or leading part.
- Primum mobile. [L.] First cause of motion.
- Primum inter pares. Chief among equals.
- PRINCESS-LIKE, } *a.* In the manner of a princess. By
- PRINCESS-LY, } *ron.*
- PRINCIPAL, *n.* In music, an organ stop.
- PRINCIPI-ANT, *a.* Relating to principles, or beginnings.
- PRINCIP-ING, *ppr.* Establishing firmly in the mind.
- PRIVILEGE, *n.* Water privilege, the advantage of a waterfall in streams sufficient to raise water for driving wheels. [Privilege ought not to be thus used in a physical sense.]
- Pro or con. [L.] For or against.
- PROB-ED, *pp.* Searched by a probe, as a wound, &c.
- PROB-ING, *ppr.* Examining a wound, ulcer, cavity in the body, &c. with a probe; scrutinizing.
- Pro bono publico. [L.] For the public good.
- PRO-DUCTIVE-LY, *adv.* By production; with abundant produce.
- PRO-E-GUMMIN-AL, *a.* [Gr. *προηγούμενα*, to go before.] Pre-disposing. That cause without which a disease can not
- PRO-FICIENT-LY, *adv.* By proficiency. [exist.]
- PROFIL-IST, *n.* One who takes profiles.
- Pro forma. [L.] For the sake of form.
- PROGRESS-ED, *pp.* Moved forward; proceeded.
- PROGRESS-ING, *ppr.* Moving forward; advancing. *Milton. Reform of Eng.*
- PRO-GRES'SION, *n.* In music, a regular succession of chords or movement of the parts in harmony.
- Pro hac vice. [L.] For this occasion.
- PRO-LEGOMEN-ARY, *a.* Preliminary; introductory; containing previous explanations. *Ed. Rev.*
- PRO'LEGS, *n. plur.* In entomology, forelegs.
- PRO-LET-ANE-OUS, *a.* Having a numerous offspring.
- PROLOGU-ED, *pp.* Introduced with a preface.
- PROLOGU-ING, *ppr.* Introducing with a formal preface.
- PROM-E-NADER, *n.* He or that which promenades.
- PRO-NA'OS, *n.* [Gr. *πρό* and *ναός*.] The porch or vestibule of a building.
- PRO-NUN'CIAL, *a.* Pertaining to pronunciation.
- PROOF, *n.* Proof-impression, an early impression of an engraving, considered the best as being first taken.
- PRO-PEND-ENT, *a.* Inclining forward or toward. *South.*
- PRO-PHOR'IC, *a.* [Gr. *προφητικός*.] Enunciative.
- PRO-PUGN-ING, *ppr.* Contending for; defending.
- PRO-PULSIVE, *a.* Tending or having power to repel.
- PRO-PY'LO-N, *n.* [Gr. *προπύλον*, *προ* and *πύλη*, a gate.] The porch, vestibule or entrance of an edifice. *Russell.*
- PRO-ROGU-ED, *pp.* Prolonged; continued from one session
- PRO-SA'IC, *a.* Dull; uninteresting. [to another.]
- PRO'SA-ISM, *n.* That which is in the form of prose writing.
- PRO'SA-IST, *n.* A writer of prose. [Cotteridge.]
- PRO-SCE'NI-UM, *n.* [Gr. *πρό* and *σκήνη*.] The front part of the stage in a theater, before the orchestra. *Elmes.*
- PROSE-LY-TED, *pp.* Made a convert to some religion.
- PROSE-LY-TING, *ppr.* Making converts.
- PRO'SING, *ppr.* Talking or writing in a dull, uninteresting manner.
- PRO-SPECTIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being prospective.
- PROSTHE-SIS, *n.* In medicine, an overlapping; as, the prosthesis of one febrile period upon another.
- PRO'SY, *a.* Like prose. *2. Dull.*
- Pro tanto. [L.] For so much.
- PRO-TA-SIS, *n.* The antecedent term of a proposition.
- PRO-TECTOR-LESS, *a.* Having no protector. *Carlisle.*
- PRO-TEGE, *n.* [Fr.] One under the care and protection of another.
- Pro tempore. [L.] For the time being; as a temporary sup-
- PRO-TEST-A-TOR, *n.* One who protests. [ply or provision.]
- PRO-TEST-ING-LY, *adv.* By way of protesting.
- PRO-TO-PHYTE, *n.* [Gr. *πρωτος* and *φυτον*, or *ζωων*.]
- PRO-TO-ZO-A, } Names given to certain substances
- which are doubtful, whether vegetable or animal. *Pro-*
- tophytes*, first plants; *protozoa*, first animals. *Kirby.*
- PRO-TUBER-ANT-LY, *adv.* In the way of protuberance.
- PROUD-LEST, *adv.* In a most proudly manner. *Baxter.*
- PRO-VENT, *n.* [L. *proventus*.] Provisions; eatables.
- PRO-VERB'IAL-ISM, *n.* A proverbial phrase. *N. A. Rev.*
- PRO-VID-ING, *ppr.* Procuring beforehand; supplying; stipulating.
- PRO-VI'SION-ED, *pp.* Supplied with food.
- PRO-VI'SION-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with supplies of food.
- PRO'DISH-LY, *adv.* In a prudish manner.
- PRU'YNA, *n.* [L.] Hoar frost.
- PRU'IN-OUS, *a.* Frosty.
- PRY-TA-NE'UM, *n.* [Gr.] In Athens, a place where those who deserved well of their country were maintained by the
- PSAM-MIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to psammite. [public. *Elmes.*
- PSEU-DI-SID'E-MON, *n.* [Gr. *ψευδος*, false, *ισος*, equal, and *δομη*, a building.] A mode of building in Greece, in which the height, length and thickness of the courses differed.
- PSET-DO-CLER-CY, *n.* Not true clerical. *More.* [Elmes.]
- PSET-DO-DIP'TER-AL, *a.* [Gr. *ψευδος*, false, *δις*, twice, and *πτερον*, wing.] Falsely or imperfectly dipterical, the inner range of columns being omitted. *2. n.* An imperfect peripteral in which the columns at the wings were set within the walls. [See PSEPIPTERY.]
- PSET-DO-DOX, *a.* [Gr. *ψευδος*, false, and *δοξα*, opinion.] False; not true in opinion.
- PSEU-DON'Y-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ψευδος*, false, and *ονομα*, name.] Bearing a false or fictitious name.
- PSEU-DO-PHI-LOS-O-PHER, *n.* A pretender to philosophy.
- PSEU-DO-PHI-LOS-O-PHY, *n.* False philosophy.
- PSEU-DO-RE-PUBLIC-AN, *n.* Not a true republican. *Jefferson.*
- PSIL'O-THON, *n.* [Gr. from *ψιλωω*, to strip or peel.] A depilatory; an application to take off the hair of an animal
- PSYCHIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to psychology. [body.]
- PTER-I-PLE-GIS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *πτερον* and *πλεσσω*.] Relating to fowling or shooting birds.
- PTER'O-DACTYL, *n.* [Gr. *πτερον*, a wing, and *δακτυλος*, a finger.] A remarkable animal, which had an extremely long neck, and the second toe of the fore foot excessively elongate. It is found only fossil.
- PTER'O-PODE, *n.* [Gr. *πτερον*, a wing, and *ποδα*, feet.] An animal having fins or processes resembling wings on each side of the mouth. *Bell.*
- PUB'BER-AL, *a.* Pertaining to puberty.
- PUBLIC-HOUSE, *n.* A house of entertainment.
- PUB-LIC-SPIRIT-ED-LY, *adv.* With public spirit.
- PUD'DER-ED, *pp.* Perplexed; bothered.
- PUD'DER-ING, *ppr.* Perplexing; confusing.
- PUD'DLE, *v. t.* To render impervious to water.
- PUR-ER-ILE-NESS. See PUEILITY.
- Purgnis et calculus. [L.] With fists and heels, with all the might.
- PUL-MO-NI-BRAN-CHI-ATE, *a.* [L. *pulmo* and Gr. *βραγχια*.] Having the branchie formed for breathing air. *Cuvier.*
- PULP-ED, *pp.* Deprived of the pulp.
- PULP-INESS, *n.* The state of being pulpy.
- PULPIT-ISH, *a.* Like a pulpit, or manner in a pulpit
- PULSE-LESS, *a.* Having no pulsation. [Chalmers.]
- PULVER-IZ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be pulverized. *Barton.*
- PUM'F-CATE, *n. l.* To make smooth with pumice.
- PUM'F-CAT-ED, *pp.* Smoothed with pumice.
- PUM'F-CAT-ING, *ppr.* Making smooth with pumice.
- PUMP-ED, *pp.* Raised with a pump. *2.* Drawn out by artful interrogations.
- PUMP-ING, *ppr.* Raising by a pump. *2.* Drawing out secrets by artful questions.
- PUNCTU-IST, *n.* One who understands the art of punctuation.
- Punica fides.* [L.] Punie faith, the faith of the Carthaginians, that is, unfaithfulness, treachery, perfidiousness.
- PUNK, *n.* Decayed wood.
- PUN'NED, *pp.* Quibbled.
- PU-PIP-ARA, *n.* [L. *pupa* and *pario*.] Animals whose eggs are hatched in the matrix of the mother, and not excluded till they become pupae. *Kirby.*
- PU-PIP-AROUS, *a.* Pertaining to the Pupipara; producing a pupa.
- PUR'BLIND-LY, *adv.* In a purblind manner. *Scott.*
- PUR'FLED, *a.* Ormented with a flowered border.
- PUR'I-FY-ED, *pp.* Made pure and clear; freed from pollution ceremonially.
- PURL-ING, *ppr.* Decorating with fringe or embroidery.
- PUR'PLED, *pp.* Made purple.
- PUR'PLING, *ppr.* Dyeing of a purple color; making purple.
- PUR'POS-ING, *ppr.* Intending; designing; resolving.
- PUR-VEY-ED, *pp.* Purchased provisions.
- PUR-VEY-ING, *ppr.* Providing necessities.
- PUS-TU-LA-TED, *pp.* Formed into pustules.
- PUS-TU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Forming into pustules.
- PŪTRE-FY-ING, *ppr.* Causing to be decomposed; making rotten.
- PYR-A-MID'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being pyramidal.
- PYR-ET-ICS, *n.* Medicines for the cure of fever. [sical.]
- PY-REX'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to fever; feverish.
- PY-REX'IAL, *a.* Relating to fever.
- PY-REX'Y, *n.* [Gr. *πυρεξίς*.] Fever.
- PYRIT-IZ-ED, *ppr.* Converted into pyrite.
- PY-RO-GEN-OUS, *a.* [Gr. *πυρ*, fire, and *γενναω*, to generate.] Produced by or in fire; igneous. *Mantell.*
- PY-ROL'O-GIST, *n.* An investigator of the laws of heat.

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

PF-RO-MORPH'OUS, *a.* [Gr. *rup*, fire, and *μορφή*, form.] In *mineralogy*, having the property of crystallization by fire.
 PY-RŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *πυρρός*, a burning.] In *medicine*, a disease of the stomach, commonly called water-brash.
 PY-THAG'O-RIZE, *v. i.* To speculate after the manner of Pythagoras.
 PYTHON, *n.* A genus of reptiles, large serpents, nearly allied to the Boa, and found in the East Indies.

Q.

QUAD-RI-CORN'OUS, *a.* Having four horns.
 QUAD-RI-GE-NA'RI-OUS, *a.* Consisting of forty.
 QUAD-RIL'LION, *n.* The number produced by involving a million to the fourth power.
 QUAD-RU'MA-NA, *n. plur.* Animals having four hands.
 QUAD-RU'PLI-CA-TED, *pp.* Made fourfold.
 QUAG'GA, *n.* The *Equus Quagga*, nearly allied both to the ass and the zebra. It inhabits southern Africa.
 QUALM'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a qualmish manner.
Quantu se bene gesserit. [L.] During good behavior.
Quantum meruit. In law, an action grounded on a promise that the defendant would pay to the plaintiff for his service as much as he should deserve.
Quantum sufficit. Sufficient; as much as is needed.
Quantum valdebat. An action to recover of the defendant for goods sold, as much as they were worth. *Blackstone.*
 QUAR-TER, *n.* The part of a shoe forming the side from the heel to the vamp.
 QUARTER-MAS-TER, *n.* An officer whose duty is to provide quarters, provisions, forage and ammunition for an army, and superintend the supplies.
 QUARTER-MAS-TER-GEN'ER-AL, *n.* The chief officer in the quarter-master's department.
 QUARTINE, *n.* In *botany*, the fourth integument of the nucleus of a seed, reckoning the outermost as the first. *Lindley.*
 QUA-TER-NOX'A-LATE, *n.* A combination of one equivalent of oxalic acid with four equivalents of a base.
 QUAS'I, *as if.* This Latin word is sometimes used before English words to express resemblance; as, *quasi-argument*, that which resembles or is used as an argument.
 QUA-TER-ON. See QUADROO.
 QUENCH'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a quenchless manner.
 QUENCH'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being quenchless.
 QUER'CIT-RON, *n.* [L. *quercus*, an oak, and *citrina*, lemon-colored.] The *Quercus tinctoria*, black, or *dyer's oak*, which grows from Canada to Georgia, and west to the Mississippi. It is one of the largest trees of the American forest.
 2. The bark of *Quercus tinctoria*, a valuable article in dyeing. Although this oak affords a yellow color, yet it is not the *yellow oak*, a name applied to *Q. Castanea.*
 QUIB'BLING, *ppr.* Evading the truth by artifice or play upon words; punning.
 QUICK'SET-ED, *pp.* Planted with living shrubs.
 QUICK-WIT-TED-NESS, *n.* Readiness of wit.
 QUIET-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a quietist, or to quietism.
 QUIN'TET, *n.* In *music*, a composition in five obligato parts, each performed by a single voice or instrument.
 QUIN-TIL'LION, *n.* A number produced by involving a million to the fifth power.
 QUINTINE, *n.* In *botany*, the fifth coat, reckoning from the outer of the nucleus of a seed; the sac of the embryo.
 QUIN-TU-PL-E, *v. t.* To make five fold. [*Lindley.*]
 QUIN-TU-PL-ED, *pp.* Made five times as many.
 QUI'TA-BLE, *a.* That may be quitted or vacated. [*Mark-*]
 QUIV'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* With quivering. [*land.*]
 QUIX'OT'RY, *n.* Quixotism; visionary scheme. *Scott.*
Quo animo. [L.] With what intent; purpose.
Quoad hoc. [L.] As to this; as it regards this particular thing named.
Quod erat demonstrandum. [L.] Which was the point to be proved.
Quorum pars fui. [L.] Of which or whom I was a part.
 QUŌ'TA-BLE, *a.* That may be quoted or cited.
 QUŌ'TE-LESS, *a.* That can not be quoted.
 QUŌ'T-ING, *ppr.* Citing; adducing; naming.

R.

RACE, *n.* A small artificial canal or water course, leading from the dam of a stream, to the machinery which it drives; sometimes called the *head-race*, in opposition to the *tail-race*, the water course leading from the bottom of a water-wheel.
 RAC'EM-ED, *a.* Having a raceme.
 RAC'HSIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *botany*, a peduncle that proceeds in a right line from the base to the apex of the inflorescence. Sometimes improperly applied to the stipe of a fern. *Lindley.*

RA-CHY'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the muscles of the back; rickety.
 RA-CHY'TIS, *n.* [Gr.] Inflammation of the spine, applied to the disease called *Rickets*, a mere corruption of *rachitis*.
 RAC'ING, *ppr.* Running swiftly; running or contending in
 RAC'KET-ED, *ppr.* Struck with a racket. [a race.
 RAC'KET-ING, *ppr.* Striking with a racket.
 RADDLE, *n.* In *New England*, a wooden bar, with upright pegs in it, employed by domestic weavers, to keep the warp of a proper width, and from being entangled, when wound upon the beam.
 RA'DI-A-RY, *n.* The same as *Radiata*. *Kirby.*
 RA-DI-Ā-TA, *n.* The fourth great division of the animal kingdom, including those animals whose parts are arranged round an axis, and on one or several radii, or on one or several lines extending from one pole to the other. *Cuvier.*
 RADIC'AL, *n.* One who would carry changes in government to their extremest limit.
 RADI-CAL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine or spirit of a radical.
 RADIC'ANT, *a.* [L. *radicans*.] *ppr.* or *a.* In *botany*,
 RADI-CA-TING, { taking root from some part above
 ground, as the joint of a stem, &c.
 RAFT, *v. t.* To transport on a raft.
 RAFT'ED, *pp.* Floated down a stream, as planks or pieces of timber fastened together.
 RAFT-ING, *n.* The business of floating rafts.
 RAFTING, *ppr.* Floating rafts.
 RAFTS-MAN, *n.* A man who manages a raft.
 RAG'-WHEEL, *n.* In *machinery*, a wheel having a notched or serrated margin.
 RAIL'-ROAD, } *n.* A road or way constructed with two iron
 RAIL'-WAY, } bars or for the wheels of carriages, to diminish friction. [It may be well to confine *railroad* to the highway in which a railway is laid, and to use *railway* only for the rails when laid.]
 RAIN-BOW-ED, *a.* Formed with a rainbow.
 RAIN-BOW-TINT-ED, *a.* Having tints like those of a rainbow. *Mrs. Butler.*
 RAIN'-GUAGE, *n.* [*rain* and *gauge*.] An instrument for measuring the height of the rain that falls in a tube.
 RAIN'ING, *ppr.* Pouring or showering down, as water from the clouds.
 RAKE, *n.* The forward inclination of a mill-saw.
 RAK'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a rakish manner.
 RAL'LI-ANCE, *n.* Act of rallying.
 RAL'LI-ED, *pp.* Reunited and reduced to order. 2. Treated with pleasantry.
 RAL'LY-ING, *ppr.* Reuniting; collecting and reducing to order. 2. Treating with pleasant humor.
 RAM'BLING-LY, *adv.* In a rambling manner.
 RA-MOL-LES-CENCE, *n.* [Fr. *ramollir*.] A softening or mollifying. *Caldwell.*
 RAMPANT-LY, *adv.* In a rampant manner.
 RAMP'IR-ED, *a.* Fortified with a rampart.
 RANKLING, *n.* The act or process of becoming more virulent. *Dwight.*
 RAN-TER-ISM, *n.* The practice or tenets of ranters.
 RA-PAC'ITY, *n.* Exorbitant greediness of gain.
 RAP'IN-ED, *pp.* Plundered.
 RĀ'RA-A-VIS, *n.* [L.] A rare bird; an unusual person.
 RAR'E-FI-ED, *a.* Made thin or less dense.
 RASH'ED, *pp.* Cut into slices; divided.
 RĀSP, *n.* The rough bark of a tree.
 RĀSP'ED, *pp.* Filled with a rasp; grated to a fine powder.
 RĀSPING, *ppr.* Filing with a rasp; grating to a fine powder.
 RATAN-HY-ROOT, *n.* The root of a plant in South America, used to convert white wine into Port.
 RĀTION-AL-ISM, *n.* A system of opinions deduced from reason, as distinct from inspiration or opposed to it. *Bib. Repos.*
 RĀTION-AL-IST, *n.* One who considers the supernatural events recorded in the Old and New Testaments, as happening in the ordinary course of nature, but described by the writers, without any real ground, as supernatural, and who subject the morality of the scriptures to the test of human reason. *C. Butler.* Such are certain German divines.
 RĀTION-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To convert to rationalism.
 RA-TOON', *n.* The heart leaves in a tobacco plant.
 RAVEN-ER, *n.* An order of fowls, as the owl, &c. *Kirby.*
 RAW'-COT-TON, *n.* Cotton not wrought into a fabric.
 RĀ-ZEE', *v. t.* To cut down to a smaller size, &c.
 RĀ-ZEED', *pp.* Cut down to a smaller size.
 RĀ-ZEE'ING, *ppr.* Cutting down, &c.
 RĀ'ZOR-FISH, *n.* A species of fish with a compressed body.
 RĀ'ZOR-SHELL, *n.* A razor-shaped animal. *Kirby.*
 RE-ACT'IVE, *a.* Having power to react; tending to reaction.
 RE-ACT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By reaction.
 RE-ACT'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being reactive.
 READ'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being readable.
 READ'A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be legible.
 RE-AD-JOURN'ED, *pp.* Adjourned a second time.
 RE-AD-MITTED, *pp.* Admitted again.
 RE-AD-MITTING, *ppr.* Allowing to enter again.
 RE-A-DORN'ED, *pp.* Adorned anew.

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

- READY-MADE, *a.* Already made.
 READY-WITTED, *a.* Having ready wit.
 RE-AF-FIRM'ED, *pp.* Affirmed a second time.
 RE-AF-FIRMING, *ppr.* Affirming again.
 RE-AL-IZ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be realized.
 RE-AL-LIANCE, *n.* A renewed alliance.
 RE-AL-M-BOUND-ING, *a.* Bounding a realm.
 RE-AP-POINT'ED, *pp.* Appointed again.
 RE-AP-POINTING, *ppr.* Appointing again.
 RE-AS-ON-ED, *pp.* Examined or discussed by arguments.
 2. Persuaded by reasoning or argument.
 RE-AS-SERTION, *n.* A second assertion of the same thing.
 RE-AS-SIGN-ED, *pp.* Assigned back.
 RE-AS-SIGN-ING, *ppr.* Transferring back what has been
 RE-AT-TACHED, *pp.* Attached a second time. [assigned.
 RE-AT-TEMPT'ED, *pp.* Attempted a second time.
 RE-AT-TEMPTING, *ppr.* Attempting again.
 RE-A-VOW, *v. t.* To avow again.
 RE-BATE, *n.* A kind of hard fire stone used in pavements;
 also a piece of wood fastened to a long stick for beating
 mortar. Also an iron tool for dressing wood, &c. *Elmes.*
 RE-BLOSSOM-ING, *ppr.* Blossoming again.
 RE-BOIL, *v. t.* To boil again.
 RE-BOILED, *pp.* Boiled a second time.
 RE-BOUNDED, *pp.* Sprung back; reverberated.
 RE-BUFF'ED, *pp.* Beaten back; resisted suddenly; checked.
 RE-BUKING-LY, *adv.* By way of rebuke.
 RE-CEIVING, *n.* The act of receiving; that which is re-
 ceived.
 RE-CHAR-TER, *n.* A second charter; a renewal of a char-
 ter. *D. Webster.*
 RE-CHAR-TER, *v. t.* To charter again; to grant a second
 or another charter to.
 RE-CHAR-TER-ED, *pp.* Chartered a second time.
 RE-CHAR-TER-ING, *ppr.* Chartering a second time.
 RE-CHAS-TEN-ED, *a.* Chastened again.
 RE-CLAIM-LESS, *a.* Not to be reclaimed. *Lee.*
 RE-COAST, *v. t.* To return along the same coast. *Chandler.*
 RE-COAST'ED, *pp.* Returned along the same coast.
 RE-COASTING, *ppr.* Coasting again or back.
 RE-COCT-ION, *n.* A second coction or preparation.
 RE-COIL-MENT, *n.* The act of recoiling.
 RE-COLO-NI-ZA-TION, *n.* A second colonization. *E. Everett.*
 RE-COLO-NIZE, *v. t.* To colonize a second time.
 RE-COLO-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Colonizing a second time.
 RE-COM-PACT'ED, *pp.* Joined anew.
 RE-COM-PACTING, *ppr.* Joining anew.
 RE-CON-FIRM'ED, *pp.* Confirmed anew.
 RE-CON-NOIS-SANCE, *n.* [Fr.] A reconnoitering; dis-
 RE-CON-QUEST, *n.* A second conquest. [covery.
 RE-CON-STRUCT, *v. t.* To construct again; to rebuild.
 RE-CON-STRUCT'ED, *pp.* Rebuilt.
 RE-CON-STRUCT-ION, *n.* Act of constructing again.
 RE-CORDING, *ppr.* Registering; enrolling; imprinting on
 the memory.
 RE-CRE-AN-CY, *n.* A cowardly yielding; mean spiritedness.
 RE-CUMBENT-LY, *adv.* In a recumbent posture.
 RED-COAT-ED, *a.* Wearing red coats. *Scott.*
 REDDEN-ED, *pp.* Made red; grown red.
 REDDEN-ING, *ppr.* Making or becoming red.
 RE-DEMP-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to redemption.
 RE-DRESS-I-BLE, *a.* That may be redressed, relieved or
 indemnified.
 RE-DRESS-MENT, *n.* Redress; act of redressing. *Jefferson.*
 RE-DRIVEN, *a.* Driven again, or back. *Southey.*
 RED-SILVER, *n.* Red malaco blend. *Shepard.*
 RE-DU-ENT, *a.* Tending to reduce.
 RE-DU-ENT, *n.* That which reduces.
 REED-CROWN'ED, *a.* Crowned with reeds. *Hemans.*
 REEFY, *a.* Full of reefs or rocks.
 RE-EM-BARK'ED, *pp.* Embarked again.
 RE-EM-BARK-ING, *ppr.* Embarking again.
 RE-EM-BOD-I-ED, *pp.* Embodied again.
 RE-EM-BOD-Y-ING, *ppr.* Embodiment again.
 RE-EN-GAG'ED, *pp.* Engaged a second time.
 RE-EN-GA-ING, *ppr.* Covenanting again.
 RE-EN-LIST'ED, *pp.* Enlisted anew.
 RE-EN-LISTING, *ppr.* Enlisting anew.
 RE-EN-LISTMENT, *n.* A second enlistment.
 RE-EN-STAMP, *v. t.* To estamp again. *Bedell.*
 RE-EN-THRONE-MENT, *n.* A second enthroning.
 RE-EX-AMIN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be re-examined or re-
 considered. *Judge Story.*
 RE-FASHION, *v. t.* To form or mould into shape again.
 RE-FASHION-ED, *pp.* Fashioned again. [Macknight.
 RE-FASHION-ING, *ppr.* Shaping a second time.
 RE-FINING, *n.* The act of using too much refinement or
 RE-FIT-MENT, *n.* Fitting out a second time. [subtily.
 RE-FLECT-IVE-LY, *adv.* By reflection.
 RE-FORM-A-TIVE, *a.* Forming again; having the quality
 of renewing form. *Good.*
 RE-FOR-TI-FI-ED, *pp.* Fortified anew.
 RE-FOR-TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Fortifying again.

- RE-FOUND'ED, *pp.* Rebuilt or founded again.
 RE-FOUNDER, *n.* One who refounds.
 RE-FOUNDING, *ppr.* Rebuilding.
 RE-FRAM-ED, *pp.* Framed anew.
 RE-FRAM-ING, *ppr.* Framing again.
 RE-FRESHING-LY, *adv.* So as to refresh, or give new life.
 RE-FRESHING-NESS, *n.* The quality of refreshing.
 RE-FUR-BISH, *v. t.* To furnish a second time.
 RE-FUR-BISH-ED, *pp.* Furnished again.
 RE-FUR-BISH-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing again.
 REG-IS-TER-ED, *pp.* Recorded; enrolled.
 REG-IS-TER-ING, *ppr.* Recording; enrolling.
 REG-NAN-CY, *n.* Reign; predomance.
 RE-GORG'ED, *pp.* Ejected again from the stomach or a deep
 place.
 REG-U-LA-TIVE, *a.* Regulating; tending to regulate.
 REG-U-LIZ-ED, *pp.* Reduced to pure metal.
 REG-U-LIZ-ING, *ppr.* Purifying metal.
 RE-IL-LU-MINE,
 RE-IL-LU-MIN-ATE, *v. t.* To enlighten again.
 RE-IL-LU-MIN-ATION, *n.* Act of enlightening again.
 RE-IN-CUR, *v. t.* To incur a second time.
 RE-IN-ED, *pp.* Governed by a bridle; controlled.
Re infecta. [L.] The thing not done or accomplished.
 RE-IN-FUSE, *v. t.* To infuse again.
 RE-IN-ING, *ppr.* Governing by a bridle; controlling.
 RE-IN-SPECT'ED, *pp.* Inspected again.
 RE-IN-SPIRIT, *v. t.* To inspirit anew.
 RE-IN-TE-GRATION, *n.* A renewing or making whole
 RE-IN-TRO-DUCE, *v. t.* To introduce again. [again.
 RE-IN-TRO-DUCTION, *n.* A second introduction.
 RE-IN-UN-DATE, *v. t.* To inundate again.
 RE-IN-VES-TI-GATE, *v. t.* To investigate again. *M. Stuart.*
 RE-IN-VES-TI-GATION, *n.* A second investigation.
 RE-IS-FE-FEN'DI, *n.* A Turkish minister, or rather secre-
 RE-ISSUE, *v. t.* To issue a second time. [tary of state.
 RE-ISSUE-ED, *pp.* Issued again.
 RE-ITER-ED-LY, *adv.* Repeatedly.
 RE-JOINT'ED, *pp.* Reunited in the joints.
 RE-JOINTING, *ppr.* Reuniting the joints.
 RE-JU-VEN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered young again.
 RE-JU-VEN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Renewing youth.
 RE-LEAS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be released.
 RE-LEAS-EE, *n.* A person to whom a release is given.
 RE-LEN-ED, *pp.* Softened in temper.
 RE-LENT-LESS-LY, *adv.* Without pity. *Ed. Rev.*
 RE-LENT-LESS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being unmoved
 by pity. *Milman.*
 RE-LI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be relied on or trusted.
 RE-LI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being reliable.
 RE-LI-A-BIL-I-TY,
 RE-LI-ED, *pp.* Reposed on something, as the mind; confi-
 ded in; depended.
 RE-LIG-I-ON-ISM, *n.* The practice of religion; adherence to
 religion. *Stewart.*
 RE-LIN-QUENT, *a.* Relinquishing. As a noun, one who
 REL-IQUE, *n.* A relic. [See RELIC.] [relinquishes.
 RE-LO-CATE, *v. t.* To locate a second time.
 RE-LO-CATION, *n.* A second location. *Scott.*
 RE-MAIN'ED, *pp.* Continued; left after others have with-
 drawn.
 RE-MAND-MENT, *n.* A remanding or ordering back. *Jef-*
 RE-MA-NENCE, *n.* Remaining. [erson.
 RE-MA-NEN-CY,
 RE-MAST, *v. t.* To furnish with a new mast or new masts.
 RE-ME-DI-A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be susceptible of remedy.
 RE-MIND-FUL, *a.* Tending or adapted to remind; careful
 to remind. *Southey.*
 REM-I-NIS-CENCE, *n.* Recollection expressed; a relation
 of what is recollected.
 REM-T-PED, *n.* [L. *remus*, an oar, and *pes*, a foot.] One of
 a genus of crustaceous animals, whose two front feet are
 elongated.
 RE-MITTING, *ppr.* Relaxing; forgiving; sending back;
 transmitting in payment.
 RE-MOL-LI-ENT, *a.* [Fr.] Mollifying; softening.
 RE-MON-STRATED, *pp.* Opposed by urging strong reasons
 against a measure.
 RE-MORSE-FUL-LY, *adv.* With remorse of conscience.
 REN-COUN-TER-ED, *pp.* Met unexpectedly; clashed. [See
 the Verbs.]
 REN-DEZ-VOUS-ED, (ren'de-voozd.) *pp.* Assembled or
 brought together at a particular place.
 REN-O-V-A-TOR, *n.* One who, or that which renews. *Fos-*
 RE-NUMER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *renumero.*] To recount. [ter.
 RE-NUMER-A-TED, *pp.* Recounted; numbered again.
 RE-NUMER-A-TING, *ppr.* Recounting.
 RE-O-PEN, *v. t.* To open again.
 RE-O-PEN-ED, *pp.* Opened again.
 RE-O-PEN-ING, *ppr.* Opening a second time. *E. Everett.*
 RE-OR-DER, *v. t.* To order a second time.
 RE-PAIR-MENT, *n.* Act of repairing.
 RE-PART-I-MENT-O, *n.* [Sp.] A partition or division;
 also an assessment of taxes. *Iving.*

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

- RE-PATRI-A-TED**, *pp.* Restored to one's own country.
RE-PATRI-A-TING, *ppr.* Restoring to one's own country.
RE-PEAL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being repealable.
RE-PEAT, *v. t.* To seek redress. *J. Taylor.* 2. To seek again. [*Obs.*]
RE-PENT'ANT-LY, *adv.* In a repentant manner.
RE-PENT'ED, *pp.* Remembered with sorrow.
RE-PER-CUSS'ED, *pp.* Beaten on back.
RE-PLEAD'ING, *ppr.* Pleading again.
RE-PL'ED, *pp.* Answered; returned for an answer.
RE-POUR'ED, *pp.* Poured again.
RE-POUR'ING, *ppr.* Pouring again.
REP-RE-SENT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be represented.
RE-PRESS'IVE-LY, *ad.* So as to repress.
RE-PRIS'ING, *ppr.* Taking again; recompensing.
RE-PROACH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being reproachable.
RE-PROACH'A-BLY, *adv.* In a reproachable manner.
RE-PROACH'ER, *n.* One who reproaches.
RE-PROACH'ING, *ppr.* Censuring in terms of contempt; upbraiding.
RE-PRO-DUCT'IVE, *a.* Tending to reproduce. *Lyell.*
RE-PRO-MUL'GATE, *v. t.* To promulgate again.
RE-PRO-MUL'GATION, *n.* A second promulgation.
RE-PROV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being reprovable.
RE-PROV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a reprovable manner.
RE-PUG'NATE, *v. t.* To oppose; to fight against.
RE-PULS'IVE-LY, *adv.* By repulsing.
RE-PULS'LESS, *a.* That can not be repelled.
RE-PUTA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By repute.
RE-QUIN, *n.* [Fr.] The shark; a fish of the shark kind. *Kirby.*
RE-R'EFIEF, *n.* A fief held of a superior feudatory; an under fief, held by an under tenant. *Blackstone.*
RE-SAIL'ED, *pp.* Sailed back.
RE-SAIL'ING, *ppr.* Sailing back.
RE-SCIND'ED, *pp.* Abrogated; revoked; annulled.
RE-SCIND'ING, *ppr.* Abrogating; revoking; annulling.
RE-SEARCH'ING, (*re-serch'ing*) *ppr.* Examining with continued care.
RE-SELL'ING, *ppr.* Selling again.
RE-SENT, *pp.* Sent again.
RE-SET'TLING, *ppr.* Settling again; installing.
RE-SHAPE, *v. t.* To shape again.
RE-SHAP'ED, *pp.* Shaped again.
RESI-DENT'ER, *n.* A resident.
RESI-DENT'IAL, *a.* Residing.
RESIN-Y, *a.* Like resin, or partaking of its qualities.
RE-SIST'ABLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of resisting.
RE-SIST'IBLY, *adv.* In a resistible manner.
RE-SIST'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being irresistible.
RE-SOLV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being resolvable.
RE-SPIRA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being respira-
RE-SPIRA-BLE-NESS, *n.* } ble.
RESPOND'ENCE, *n.* An answering. *Chalmers.*
RESPOND'ENT-CY, *n.*
RESPONS'IBLY, *adv.* In a responsible manner.
RESPONS'IVELY, *adv.* In a responsive manner.
RESPONS'IVE-NESS, *n.* State of being responsive.
RES-TAU-RATEUR, *n.* [Fr.] A restorer. The keeper of an eating house, or house for occasional refreshment.
RE-STOR'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being restorable.
RE-STOR-A-TOR-Y, *a.* Restorative. [*Bad.*]
RE-STRAIN'MENT, *n.* Act of restraining.
RES-UR-RECTION'IST, *n.* One whose business is to steal bodies from the grave.
RE-TAIL'MENT, *n.* Act of retailing.
RE-TAK'EN, *pp.* Taken again; recaptured.
RE-TALI-A-TIVE, *a.* Returning like for like.
RE-T'ECIOUS, *a.* Resembling net-work.
RE-TEN'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a retentive manner.
RE-TEXT'URE, *n.* A second or new texture. *Cartisle.*
RE-TI-CENT, *a.* Silent. *Taylor.*
RETI-CULE, *n.* [supra.] A little bag of net-work; a lady's work bag, or a little bag to be carried in the hand.
RE-TIN-OID, *a.* [Gr. *πύριον*, a resin, and *είδος*, likeness.] Like a resin.
RE-TORT'IVE, *a.* Containing retort. *Barlow.*
RE-TRACT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By retraction or withdrawing.
RE-TREAD, *v. t.* To tread again.
RE-TRIEV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being retrievable.
RE-TRIEV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a retrievable manner.
RE-TRIEV'AL, *n.*
RE-TRIEV'EMENT, *n.* Act of retrieving.
RE-TRIM, *v. t.* To trim again.
RE-TRO-ACT, *v. t.* To act in opposition or in return.
RE-TRO-SPECT, *v. t.* To look back; to affect what is
RE-TROC'D'ED, *pp.* Thrust back. [past.
RE-TROC'D'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting back.
RE-TUND'ED, *pp.* Blunted; turned, as an edge.
RE-URGE, *v. t.* To urge again.
RE-VA'C'IN-A-TATE, *v. t.* To vaccinate a second time.
RE-VA'C'IN-A-TED, *pp.* Vaccinated a second time.

- RE-VA'C'IN-A-TING**, *ppr.* Vaccinating a second time.
RE-VA'C'IN-ATION, *n.* A second vaccination.
RE-VEAL'A-BLE, *a.* That can be revealed.
RE-VEAL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being revealable.
REVEL'ED, *pp.* Feasted with noisy merriment; carousing.
RE-VEL'ED, *pp.* Drawn back; retracted.
RE-VEL'ENT, *a.* Causing revulsion.
REVEL'MENT, *n.* Act of reveling.
REVER-Y, *n.* In *medicine*, voluntary inactivity of the external senses to the impressions of surrounding objects, during wakefulness. *Good.*
RE-VEST'ING, *ppr.* Clothing again; investing anew.
RE-VIN'DI-CA-TED, *pp.* Vindicated again; reclaimed.
RE-VIN'DI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Reclaiming.
RE-VI'SO-RY, *a.* That reviews; having power to revise. *Judge Story.*
RE-VI'VAL-IST, *n.* A minister of the gospel who promotes revivals of religion. *Reed and Matheson.*
RE-VI'VI-FI-ED, *pp.* Recalled to life; reanimated.
RE-VI'VI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Giving new life or vigor to.
RE-VIV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a reviving manner. *Coleridge.*
REVO-CABLY, *adv.* In a revocable manner.
REV-O-LUTION-ISM, *n.* State of revolutions.
REWARD'A-BLY, *adv.* In a rewardable manner.
REWARD'LESS, *a.* Having no reward.
RE-WRIT'ING, *ppr.* Writing again.
RHA-BAR'BA-RINE, *n.* [L. *rhabarbarum*. Generally and more correctly called *rheine*,—which see.] A proximate of rhubarb, with the properties of an acid.
RHA-PONT'ICINE, *n.* [L. *rhaponticum*.] A proximate principle of Rheum rhabarbarum; perhaps *rheine*.
RHAPS'ODIZE, *v. t.* To utter rhapsodies. *Jefferson.*
RHE'INE, *n.* [L. *rheum*, rhubarb.] A proximate principle of the official rhubarb, which appears to be an acid called rheic acid.
RHET'OR'IZ-ED, *pp.* Represented by a figure of oratory.
RHI-NO-PLAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ῥίς*, the nose, and *πλασσω*, to form.] Forming a nose. The *rhinoplastic* operation in surgery is one which renews the nose, or supplies a substitute for a natural nose.
RHI-ZO'MA, *n.* [Gr. *ρίζωμα*, something firmly rooted.] In *botany*, a large and fleshy or woody part or organ of a root, analogous to a stem under ground, which is neither a tuber nor a bulb.
RHIZ-OPH'A-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ρίζα* and *φαγω*.] Feeding on roots.
RHOM-BO-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, and *εὐς*, side.] Having the connection of the forms with the rhombobehedron. *Shepard.*
RHOM-BO-HE'DRON, *n.* A solid bounded by six equal
RHO'BBY, *a.* Like rhubarb. [rhombic faces.
RHY'N-CHO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *ῥυγχος*, a beak, and *λίθος*, a stone.] The petrified beak of a fowl.
RIB'ALD-ROUS, *a.* Containing ribaldry. *J. M. Mason.*
RIB'LESS, *a.* Having no ribs.
RIB-SUP-PORT'ED, *a.* Supported by ribs.
RICH'LY-WOOD'ED, *a.* Abounding with wood. *Irving.*
RIDDLE, *v. t.* To perforate with balls; to make little holes in, as a house riddled with shot.
RIDD'LING, *n.* That which is deposited by riddling.
RI-DEAU', *n.* *ridé*. [Fr.] A small mound of earth.
RID'ER-LESS, *a.* Having no rider.
RIDG'ED, *pp.* Formed into a ridge; wrinkled.
RIDG'ING, *ppr.* Forming into a ridge; wrinkling.
RIFT, *n.* [D. *rif*.] A shallow place in a stream; a fording place. [*Local.*]
RIGHT-AN'GLE, *n.* In *geometry*, an angle of ninety degrees, or one fourth of a circle.
RIGHT-AN'GLED, *a.* Containing a right angle or right
RIGHT-HEART'ED, *a.* Having right dispositions. [angles.
RIGHT'LESS, *a.* Destitute of right.
RIGHT-MIND'ED, *n.* Having a right or honest mind. *Taylor.*
RIGHT-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of having a right
RIGHT-RUN-NING, *a.* Straight running. *Phillips.* [mind
RING-FORM'ED, *a.* Formed like a ring. *Wharwell.*
RING-SHAP'ED, *a.* Having the shape of a ring. *Decar-*
RIO-T'RY, *n.* Riot; practice of rioting. *Taylor.* [*dalle.*
RIP'EN'ED, *pp.* Made ripe; come to maturity.
RIP'EN'ING, *ppr.* Maturing; making ripe.
RIPRAP, *n.* In *engineering*, a foundation or parapet of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.
RISI-BLE-NESS, *n.* See *RISIBILITY*.
RTVAL'ED, *pp.* Having another competing with; emulated
RTVAL'ING, *ppr.* Striving to equal or excel; emulating.
RIV'EL'ED, *pp.* Wrinkled.
RIV'EL'ING, *ppr.* Shrinking; contracting into wrinkles.
RIVER-BED, *n.* The bed or bottom of a river.
RIVER-CHAN-NEL, *n.* The channel of a river.
RIVER-COURSE, *n.* The course of a river.
RIVER-DEL-TA, *n.* A delta formed by the current of a
RIVER-PLAIN, *n.* A plain by a river. [river
RIV-ING, *ppr.* Splitting; burst asunder.

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

RADDER, }
ROADSTER, } n. A traveling horse. *Bell*.
ROAMED, *pp.* Ranged; wandered over.
ROARING-LY, *adv.* In a roaring manner.
ROBBING, *pp.* Dressing with a robe; arraying with elo-
ROCK-CROWN-ED, a. Crowned with rocks. [*gance*.]
ROCK-ROOF-ED, a. Having a roof of rock.
RÓ COA, n. [A corruption of *Urucu*.] A colored pulpy
substance within the legume and surrounding the seeds of
the *Piza Orsellana*. In its purified state it is called *anotto*.
RÓDE IT, a. [*L. rodo*.] Gnawing.
RÓDENT, n. An animal that gnaws, as a rat.
RÓDENTIA, n. [*L. rodo*, to gnaw.] Gnawers; and an order
of quadrupeds.
RÓLL-ING, a. Wavy; rising and falling in gentle slopes, as
the *rolling* land of prairies.
RO-MÁIC, a. An epithet of the modern Greek language.
RO-MAN-ESQUE, n. *romanesk*. In *painting*, that which
appertains to romance or rather to fable, as it refers to ob-
jects of fancy. *Elmes*.
RÓMAN-IZ-ING, *pp.* Latinizing.
RÓOK, n. [*It. rocco*, a bishop's staff, a crozier, a rook at
chess.] In *chess*, the four pieces placed on the corner squares
RÓOK-ED, *pp.* Cheated; defrauded. [of the board.
RÓOK-ING, *pp.* Cheating.
RÓOP, n. Hoarseness. [*Little used*.]
RÓOT-EAT-ER, n. An animal that feeds on roots. *Kirby*.
RÓT-HÓUSE, n. A house for keeping roots.
RÓR-QUAL, n. [Norwegian *rorqualus*, a whale with folds.]
An amplification of *Rorqualus*, the name of a genus of
whales, comprising three living species, and several fossil
species.
RÓSE-CÓL-ÓR-ED, } a. Having the color of a rose.
RÓSE-HÓED, }
RÓSE-DI-A-MÓND, n. A diamond nearly hemispherical,
cut into 24 triangular planes.
RÓSE-FÁC-ED, a. Having a rosy or red face.
RÓST-EL-LÁTE, a. Having a rostell.
RÓST-EL-LI-FÓRM, a. Having the form of a rostell.
RÓSTRÍ-FÓRM, a. Having the form of a beak. *Kirby*.
RÓSY-BÓ-SÓM-ED, a. Embosomed among roses. *Gray*.
RÓSY-CRÓW-N-ED, a. Crowned with roses. *Gray*.
RÓSY-TÍNT-ED, a. Having the tints of the rose. *Mrs.*
RÓTT-ED, *pp.* Made putrid. [*Butler*.
RÓTT-ING, *pp.* Making putrid; causing to decompose.
RÓUG-ED, *pp.* Tinged with red paint, as the face.
RÓUGH-EN-ED, (*ru'nd*), *pp.* Made or become rough.
RÓUGH-EN-ING, (*ru'nd*), *pp.* Making rough.
RÓUGH-LEÁF-ED, a. Having rough leaves.
RÓUND, n. *A round of beef*, a cut of the thigh through and
across the bone.
RÓUND-BÁCK-ED, } a. Having a round back or
RÓUND-SHÓUL-D-ER-ED, } shoulders.
RÓUND-TÓW-ER, n. In *Ireland*, a building of a singular
structure and of great antiquity. *Elmes*.
RÓUST, n. A torrent occasioned by a tide. *Shetland*.
RÓUT-ED, *pp.* Put to flight in disorder.
RÓUT-ING, *pp.* Putting to flight; defeating and throwing
RÓVING-LY, *adv.* In a wandering manner. [into confusion.
RÓVING-NESS, n. State of roving.
RÓWDY, n. A riotous, turbulent fellow.
RÓW-EL-ED, *pp.* Pierced with a rowel.
RÓW-EL-ING, *pp.* Inserting a roll of hair or silk; piercing
the skin to make a rowel.
RÓY-ÁL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made royal.
RÓB-ED, *pp.* Moved along the surface with a pressure;
cleaned; polished.
RÓB-BING, *pp.* Moving along the surface with a pressure;
chafing; scouring; polishing.
RÓBÍ-CÓN, a. A small river which Cesar crossed when
he invaded Italy, with the intention of subduing it. Hence
to *pass the Rubicon*, is to take a desperate step in an enter-
prise, or to adopt a measure from which one cannot recede,
or from which he is determined not to recede.
RÓBÍG-É-NOUS, a. Rusty.
RÓBY-ING, *pp.* Making red.
RÓCK-ED, *pp.* Wrinkled.
RÓDD-ED, a. Made ruddy or red.
RÓED, *pp.* Lamented; grieved for; regretted.
RÓFF-ED, *pp.* Ruffled; disordered.
RÓFF-LÁN-ISH, a. Having the qualities or manners of a
RÓFF-LÁN-ISM, n. The character of ruffians. [*ruffian*.]
RÓFF-LÁN-LY, a. See *RUFFIAN-LIKE*.
RÓFF-LE-LESS, a. Having no ruffles.
RÓFF-LE-MENT, n. Act of ruffling.
RÓMBLE, n. A seat for servants behind a carriage. *Eng*.
RÓM-BLING-LY, *adv.* In a rumbling manner. [*land*.]
RÓM-EN, n. [*L.*] The end of a ruminant; also, the upper
stomach of animals which chew the cud.
RÓ-MÍ-NÁNTÍÁ, n. An order of animals which chew
again what has been slightly chewed and swallowed.
RÓN, v. i. To run down a vessel, is to strike it in sailing.
RÓN-LET, n. A little run or stream; a brook.
Ruse de guerre. ruzo de gár. [*Fr.*] A stratagem of war.

RUSH-BÓT-TÓM-ED, a. Having a bottom made with
rushes. *Iroing*.
RÚST-CÓL-ÓR-ED, a. Having the color of rust.
RÚSTÍE-LÓÓK-ING, a. Appearing to be rustic.
RÚSTLER, n. One who rustics.

S.

SÁBER-ED, *pp.* Struck or killed with a saber.
SÁBER-ING, *pp.* Striking or killing with a saber.
SÁBÍNE, n. A small fish, which is sometimes preserved in
oil for food.
SÁBLE-STÓL-ED, a. Wearing a sable stole or vestment.
Milton.
SÁCCÁTE, a. [*L. saccus*.] In *botany*, having the form of
a bag; furnished with a bag, as a petal, &c.
SÁC-É-Á-RÓID, } a. [*Gr. σακχαρ*, and *ειδος*, likeness.]
SÁC-É-Á-RÓID-ÁL, } Resembling sugar; most common-
ly, but not always, loaf-sugar.
SÁC-ER-DÓT-ÁL-LY, *adv.* In a sacerdotal manner.
SÁC-HEM-DÓM, n. The government or jurisdiction of a
sachem. *Dwight*.
SÁ-CRÁRÍ-UM, n. A sort of family chapel in the houses
of the Romans, devoted to some particular divinity. *Elmes*.
SÁ-CRÍ-FÍC-ING, *pp.* Offering to God upon an altar; sur-
rendering, or suffering to be lost; destroying.
SÁD-D-ER, n. An abridgment of the *Zendavesta* by the
SÁD-D-ER, a. *comp. of Sad*. [*Guebres*.]
SÁD-DLE-BÁGS, n. Bags, usually of leather, united by
straps, for carriage on horseback, one bag on each side.
SÁD-DLED, *pp.* Furnished with a saddle; loaded.
SÁD-DLER-Y, n. Saddles in general; the manufactures of a
SÁD-DLE-TREE, n. The frame of a saddle. [*saddler*.]
SÁD-DLING, *pp.* Putting a saddle on; fixing a burden on.
SÁF-É-LÓD-ED, a. Lodged in safety. *Carlisle*.
SÁF-É-L-ER, a. *comp.* More safely.
SÁF-É-LÍ-EST, a. *super.* Most safely.
SÁF-FRÓN-ED, *pp.* Tinged with saffron; made yellow.
SÁG-G-ED, *pp.* Caused to bend or give way; loaded; bur-
SÁG-GING, *pp.* Causing to bend; burdening. [*dened*.]
SÁÍL-LESS, a. Destitute of sails. *Pollok*.
SÁÍL-ÓR-LÍKE, a. Like sailors.
SÁÍNT-ING, *pp.* Canonizing; enrolling among the saints.
SÁLT-VÁNT, a. Exciting salivation.
SÁLT-VÁNT, n. That which produces salivation.
SÁL-LÍ-ED, *pp.* Rushed out; issued suddenly.
SÁL-TÁ-TÓ-RY, } a. Leaping or dancing; or having
SÁL-TÁ-TÓRÍ-ÓUS, } the power of leaping or dancing.
SÁLTS, n. Cathartic medicines.
SÁ-L-Ú-BRÍ-ÓUS-NESS, See *SALUBRITY*.
SÁLV-Á-BLE-NESS, n. State of being salvable.
SÁLV-Á-BLY, *adv.* In a salvable manner.
SÁLVÓ-PÚD-ÓRE, [*L.*] Without offending modesty.
Salvo sensu. [*L.*] Preserving the sense.
SÁN-Á-BÍLÍ-TY, } n. State of being curable.
SÁN-Á-BLE-NESS, }
SÁN-Á-TÁ-RY, a. Healing. 2. Tending or adapted to guard
public health.
SÁN-ÉTÍ-FÍ-ING, a. Tending to sanctify; adapted to in-
crease holiness.
Sanctum sanctorum. [*L.*] Most holy place.
SÁN-DÁL-ED, *pp.* Wearing sandals.
SÁN-DWÍCH, n. Two pieces of bread and butter with a
thin slice of meat between them.
SÁN-GUÍN-Ó-L-ENT, a. Bloody.
Sans culottes. [*Fr.* without breeches.] Ragged fellows.
SÁNS-CÚ-LÓT-TÍSM, n. A ragged state of men.
Sans souci. san soocce. [*Fr.*] Without care; free and easy.
SÁ-PÓNT-FÍ-ED, *pp.* Converted into soap.
SÁPP-ING, *pp.* Undermining; subverting.
SÁP-TÚBE, n. A vessel that conveys sap. *De Candolle*.
SÁR-Á-C-EN, n. An Arabian; so called from *sara*, a desert.
SÁR-CÓ-CÁRP, n. [*Gr. σαρκ* and *καρπος*.] The middle
portion of the pericarp of a fruit.
SÁR-CÓ-LÍNE, a. [*Gr. σαρκ*, flesh.] In *mineralogy*, flesh-
colored. *Shepard*.
SÁR-TÍ-GUE, n. The popular name of *Didelphis opossum*, an
animal of Cayenne, nearly allied to the *Virginian opossum*.
SÁT-ING, *pp.* Filling; glutting; satiating.
SÁTÍ-S-FÍ-Á-BLE, a. That may be satisfied.
SÁUC-ING, *pp.* Accompanying meats with something to
give them a higher relish. 2. Gratifying with rich tastes.
SÁURÍ-Á, n. *plur.* Animals of the lizard kind; an order
of reptiles. [See *Saurian*.]
SÁURÓID, a. Resembling the lizards, as *sauroid* fish.
SÁV-ÁNT, n. *plur. Savans.* [*Fr. savon*.] A man of learn-
ing; in the plural, literary men.
SÁV-ÓR-ED, *pp.* Tasted or smelt with pleasure.
SÁW-S-ET, n. See *Saw-Wrest*.
SÁB-BÁRD-ED, *pp.* Put into a sheath.
SÁB-BÁRD-ING, *pp.* Sheathing.

* See Synopsis. Á, E, I, Ó, Ū, Ý, long.—FAR, F ALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD.

- SCAFFOLD-ED**, *pp.* Furnished with a scaffold.
- SCAFFOLDING**, *ppr.* Furnishing with a scaffold.
- SEAG-LI-O-LA**, *n.* *scaliola*. Plaster that resembles marble.
- SEALER**, *n.* One who scales.
- SCALLOP-ED**, *pp.* Cut at the edge into segments of circles.
- SCALLOPING**, *ppr.* Cutting the edge into segments of circles.
- SCALPING-KNIFE**, *n.* A knife used by savages in scalping their prisoners. *Cooper.*
- SEALY-WING-ED**, *a.* Having wings with scales. *Kirby.*
- SCAMP**, *n.* [See **SCAMPER**.] A worthless fellow.
- SCAN-SORES**, *n.* [L. *scando*, to climb.] An order of fowls whose external toe is directed backward like a thumb, by which they are enabled to cling to and climb upon trees.
- SCANTED**, *pp.* Limited; straitened.
- SCARF-ED**, *pp.* Dressed in a loose vesture. 2. Joined.
- SCAR-ING**, *ppr.* Frightening; suddenly terrifying. [pieced.]
- SCARP-ED**, *a.* Cut down like the scarp of a fortification.
- SCARRED**, *pp.* Marked with a scar.
- SCAR-RING**, *ppr.* Marking with a scar.
- SCATHED**, *pp.* Damaged; wasted; destroyed.
- SCATHFUL-NESS**, *n.* Injuriousness; destructiveness.
- SCATHING**, *ppr.* Injuring; destroying.
- SCATTER-INGS**, *n. plur.* Things scattered.
- SCENTED**, *pp.* Smelt; perceived by the olfactory organs. 2. Perfumed; imbued with odor.
- SCENTING**, *ppr.* Smelling; perceiving by the olfactory organs.
- SCENTER-LESS**, *a.* Having no scepter. [organs.]
- SCHEM-ING**, *n.* The act of forming a plan.
- SCHEM-ING-LY**, *adv.* By scheming or contriving.
- SCHOLAR**, *n.* A person, in English universities, who belongs to the foundations of a college, and receives a portion.
- SCHOLAR-LY**, *a.* See **SCHOLAR-LIKE**. [of its revenues.]
- SCHOOL**, *n.* Primary school, a school for instructing children in the first rudiments of language and literature; called also *common school*, because it is open to the children of all the inhabitants in a town or district.
- SCHOOL-ED**, *pp.* Instructed; trained; tutored; reformed.
- SCIN-COID**, *a.* Resembling the *Scincus*, a saurian reptile of Egypt.
- SCIO-MAN-CY**, *n.* [Gr. *scia* and *μανεια*.] Divination by SCOFF-ED, *pp.* Treated with derision or scorn. [shadows.]
- SCORCHING-NESS**, *n.* The quality of scorching.
- SCOTCHED**, *pp.* Cut with shallow incisions. 2. Supported, as a wheel.
- SCOTCHING**, *ppr.* Cutting with shallow incisions. 2. Supporting, as a wheel. [See the verb.]
- SCOTOGRAPH**, *n.* [Gr. *σκοτος*, darkness, and *γραφω*, to write.] An instrument for writing in the dark.
- SCOUT-ED**, *pp.* Sneered at; treated with contempt.
- SCOUTING**, *ppr.* Treating with contempt.
- SCOWED**, *pp.* Transported in a scow.
- SCOWLED**, *pp.* Frowned at.
- SCRAFFLE**, *v. i.* To scramble; to be industrious. [Obs.]
- SCRAP-BOOK**, *n.* A blank book for the preservation of short pieces of poetry or other extracts from books and papers.
- SCRATCHER**, *n.* Fowls which scratch for food, as the common hen and cock.
- SCRAWLED**, *pp.* Written unskillfully.
- SCRAWLING**, *ppr.* Writing hastily or inelegantly.
- SCREECH-OWL**, *a.* Like a screech-owl. *Carlsile.*
- SCREW-PINE**, *n.* [Malay, *Pandang*, i. e. something to be regarded.] A tree which grows in the East Indies, of great beauty, and an exquisite odor.
- SCRIBBLING**, *ppr.* Writing hastily and without care.
- SCRIBBLING-LY**, *adv.* In a scribbling way.
- SCRIB-ED**, *pp.* Marked by rule.
- SCRIB-ING**, *n.* A term in carpentry and joinery to denote the fitting of one timber to another.
- SCRO-BICU-LATE**, *a.* [L. *scrobs*.] Having little pits or
- SCRUB-BED**, *pp.* Rubbed hard. [hollows.]
- SCRUB-BING**, *ppr.* Rubbing hard.
- SCULL-ED**, *pp.* Impelled by turning an oar over the stern.
- SCULLING**, *ppr.* Impelling a boat by an oar.
- SCULPTUR-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to sculpture or engraving.
- SCUTTATE**, *n.* Like a shield.
- SCUTCH**, *v. t.* In *Pennsylvania*, to dress flax with a scutching knife; in *New England*, a *single* or swinging knife.
- SCUTCHEON**, a contraction of **ESCUTCHEON**. The bit of brass plate with a key-hole, over the key-hole of a piece of furniture.
- SCU-TI-BRANCH-TATE**, *n.* A molluscous animal covered by a shell in the manner of a shield.
- SEA-ROV-ING**, *a.* Wandering on the ocean.
- SEA-TRAVEL-ING**, *n.* Traveling by sea voyages.
- SEA-WORN**, *a.* Worn by service at sea.
- SEAM-STRESS-Y**, *n.* The business of a seamstress.
- SEARCH-A-BLE-NESS**, (serch'a-bl-ness), *n.* The state of being searchable.
- SEARCHING-LY**, (serch'ing-ly), *adv.* In a searching manner.
- SEARCHING-NESS**, (serch'ing-ness), *n.* The quality of severe inquiry or examination.
- SEA-SON-LESS**, *a.* Having no proper season.
- SE-CERN-MENT**, *n.* The process or act of secreting. *Kirby.*
- SE-CLUDED-LY**, *adv.* In a secluded manner.
- SE-CLUSE-NESS**, *n.* The state of being secluded from *Secundo*, in music, the second part. [society.]
- SE-CRE-TARIAL**, *a.* Pertaining to a secretary. *Brit. Spy*
- SE-GUND**, *a.* In botany, arranged on one side only; un-
- SE-CUN-DATION**, *n.* Prosperity. [Not used.] [lateral.]
- SE-CUN-DINE**, *n.* In botany, the second coat of an ovule, the outer being the first. *Lindley.*
- Secundum artem**. [L.] According to art.
- SE-DE-NT**, *a.* Sitting; inactive; quiet.
- SE-DI-MEN-TA-RY**, *a.* Pertaining to sediment; formed by sediment. *Buckland.*
- Sedimentary rocks**, are those formed by materials deposited from a state of suspension in water.
- SE-DUC-TIVE-LY**, *adv.* In a seductive manner.
- SEED-CORN**, } *n.* Corn or grain for seed.
- SEED-GRAIN**, }
- SEED-DOWN**, *n.* The down on vegetable seeds. *Smith.*
- SEED-ED**, *pp.* Sown; sprinkled with seed.
- SEED-FIELD**, *n.* A field for raising seed. *Carlsile.*
- SEED-ING**, *ppr.* Sowing with seeds.
- SEEK-ING**, *n.* Act of attempting to find or procure. *Baxter.*
- SEEM-ED**, *pp.* Appeared; befitted.
- SE-KOS**, *n.* [Gr.] A place in a temple in which pagans inclosed the images of their deities.
- SEL'A-GRAPH**, *n.* [Qu.] The section of a building to show the inner part.
- SEL'AH**, *n.* In the Psalms, supposed to signify silence or a pause in the musical performance of the song. *Gesenius.*
- SEL'EN-ITE**, *n.* A compound of selenium acid with a base.
- SEL'EN-OUS ACID**, *n.* An acid composed of one equivalent of selenium and two of oxygen.
- SELF-AB-HOR-RING**, *a.* Abhorring one's self.
- SELF-A-C-CU-S-ED**, *a.* Accused by one's own conscience.
- SELF-AD-JUST-ING**, *a.* Adjusting by one's self or by itself.
- SELF-AG-GRAND-IZE-MENT**, *n.* The aggrandizement or exaltation of one's self.
- SELF-AN-NI-HI-LA-TED**, *a.* Annihilated by one's self.
- SELF-AN-NI-HI-LA-TION**, *n.* Annihilation by one's own
- SELF-AP-PLY-ING**, *a.* Applying to or by one's self. [acts.]
- SELF-AS-SUR-ED**, *a.* Assured by one's self. *E. Everett.*
- SELF-AT-TRACT-IVE**, *a.* Attractive by one's self.
- SELF-BE-GUIL-ED**, *a.* Deceived by one's self.
- SELF-CENTER-ING**, *a.* Centering in one's self.
- SELF-CON-DEM-NATION**, *n.* Condemnation by one's own conscience.
- SELF-CON-DEM-NING**, *a.* Condemning one's self.
- SELF-CONFIDENT-LY**, *adv.* With self confidence. *A*
- SELF-CON-SUM-ED**, *a.* Consumed by one's self. [Clarke]
- SELF-DE-FENS-IVE**, *a.* Tending to defend one's self. *Foster.*
- SELF-DE-NY-ING-LY**, *adv.* In a self-denying manner.
- SELF-DE-R-E-LICTION**, *n.* Desertion of one's self.
- SELF-DE-STROY-ED**, *a.* Destroyed by one's self.
- SELF-DE-STROYER**, *n.* One who destroys himself.
- SELF-DE-STROY-ING**, *a.* Destroying one's self.
- SELF-DE-VIS-ED**, *a.* Devised by one's self. *Baxter.*
- SELF-DE-VOT-ING**, *a.* Devoting one's self. *E. Everett*
- SELF-DOOM-ED**, *a.* Doomed by one's self. *More.*
- SELF-DUB-BED**, *a.* Dubbed by one's self. *Irvine.*
- SELF-EDU-CATED**, *a.* Educated by one's own efforts.
- SELF-E-LECT-ED**, *a.* Elected by himself.
- SELF-E-LECT-IVE**, *a.* Having the right to elect one's self, or as a body, of electing its own members. *Jefferson.*
- SELF-EXULT-ING**, *a.* Exulting in one's self. *Baxter.*
- SELF-FED**, *a.* Fed by one's self.
- SELF-GOV-ERN-ED**, *a.* Governed by one's self. *Coleridge.*
- SELF-GRAT-U-LATION**, *n.* Gratulation of one's self. *E. Everett.*
- SELF-IGNO-RANCE**, *n.* Ignorance of one's own character. *Ch. Spectator.*
- SELF-IGNO-RANT**, *a.* Ignorant of one's self.
- SELF-IM-MO-LA-TING**, *a.* Immolating one's self. *Fraser.*
- SELF-IN-FLICT-ED**, *a.* Inflicted by one's self.
- SELF-IN-SUF-FI-CIEN-CY**, *n.* Insufficiency of one's self.
- SELF-IN-VIT-ED**, *a.* Invited by one's self.
- SELF-JUDG-ING**, *a.* Judging one's self.
- SELF-LESS**, *a.* Having no regard to self. *Coleridge.*
- SELF-LOTH-ING**, *a.* Loathing one's self.
- SELF-MET-AL**, *n.* [self and metal.] The same metal.
- SELF-PRE-SERV-ING**, *a.* Preserving one's self.
- SELF-PROP-A-GA-TING**, *a.* Propagating by itself or him-self. *E. Everett.*
- SELF-REGU-LA-TED**, *a.* Regulated by one's self.
- SELF-RE-LYANCE**, *n.* Reliance on one's own powers.
- SELF-RE-LY-ING**, *a.* Depending on one's self.
- SELF-RE-PROACH-ED**, *a.* Reproached by one's own con-science.
- SELF-RE-PROACH-ING**, *a.* Reproaching one's self.
- SELF-RE-PROACH-ING-LY**, *adv.* By reproaching one's
- SELF-RE-PUL-SIVE**, *a.* Repulsive by one's self. [self.]
- SELF-RUIN-ED**, *a.* Ruined by one's own conduct.

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

- SELF-SACRIFICING**, *a.* Sacrificing one's self. *Channing.*
SELF-SATISFIED, *a.* Satisfied with one's self. *Irring.*
SELF-SATISFYING, *a.* Giving satisfaction to one's self.
SELF-SEEKING, *n.* One who seeks only his own interest.
SELF-SOUNDING, *a.* Sounding by one's self.
SELF-SUSPENDED, *a.* Inclined by one's self; balanced. *Southey.*
SELF-SUSTAINED, *a.* Sustained by one's self.
SELF-TAUGHT, *a.* Taught by one's self. *E. Everett.*
SELF-TROUBLING, *a.* Troubling one's self.
SELF-UPBRADING, *a.* Reproaching one's self.
SELF-VIOLENCE, *n.* Violence to one's self.
SELF-WORSHIP, *n.* The idolizing of one's self.
SELF-WORSHIPER, *n.* One who idolizes himself.
SELF-WORSHIPING, *a.* Worshipping one's self. *Coleridge.*
SELION, *n.* A ridge of land. [*Local.*]
SEMAPHORE, *n.* A telegraph.
SEMAPHORICAL, *adv.* By means of a telegraph.
SEMPER, *n.* [*L. semestris, sex, six, and mensis, month.*]
 A period or term of six months. *Ger. Universities.*
SEMI-CHAOTIC, *a.* Partially chaotic. *Hitchcock.*
SEMI-CHRISTIANIZED, *a.* Half christianized.
SEMI-COLUMN, *n.* A half column.
SEMI-CRYSTALLINE, *a.* Half crystallized. *Hitchcock.*
SEMI-CUP, *n.* [*Gr. ημικύπελλον.*] A bath covering only the lower extremities and hips.
SEMI-LOGICAL, *a.* Relating to the doctrine of signs or symptoms of diseases.
SEMI-PAGAN, *a.* Half pagan.
SEMI-VERTICILLATE, *a.* Partially verticillate. *Smith.*
Sempre, in music, throughout.
SENATORIAL, *a.* See SENATORIAL.
SENATUS CONSULTUM, [*L.*] A decree of the senate.
SENATE, *a.* See SENATE.
SENSIBLEROUS, *a.* Producing sense. *Kirby.*
SENSITIVE, *a.* [*L. sensus and facio.*] Producing sensation. *Good.*
SENSITIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being easily affected by external objects, events or representations.
SENSUALISM, *n.* The doctrine that all our ideas, or the operations of the understanding, not only originate in sensation, but are transformed sensations, copies or relics of sensation. *Condillac.* 2. A state of subjection to sensual feeling and appetite.
SENSUAL-NESS, *n.* See SENSUALITY.
SENSUALIZED, *pp.* Made sensual.
SENSUALIZING, *pp.* Subjecting to the love of sensual pleasure.
SENTENTIARY, *n.* Formerly, one who read lectures, or commented on the sentences of Peter Lorrillard, Archbishop of Paris, a school divine. *Henry, Brit.*
SENTIMENTALISM, *n.* State of feeling or refined sensibility. *Withington.*
SENTIMENTALIZE, *v. i.* To affect exquisite sensibility.
SENTINEL, *a.* Furnished with a sentinel.
Senza. [*It. Fr. sans.*] Without.
SEPALOID, *a.* Like a distinct part of a perianth.
SEPARABLY, *adv.* In a separable manner.
SEPARATICAL, *a.* Pertaining to separation in religion. *Dwight.*
SEPARATISM, *n.* The act of separating; disposition to withdraw from a church, a practice of withdrawing.
SEPTICIDAL, *n.* [*L. septum, a partition, and cado, to cut or divide.*] A septicidal dehiscence of a pericarp, is that which takes place between the lamina of the dissepiment. *Lindley.*
SEPTIFARIOUS, *a.* Having seven different ways.
SEPTIFEROUS, *a.* [*L. septum and fero.*] Bearing septa. [*See SEPTUM.*]
SEPTIFLUOUS, *a.* Flowing in seven streams.
SEPTIFLOUS, *a.* Having seven leaves.
SEPTIFORM, *a.* Having seven forms.
SEPTIRAGAL, *a.* [*L. septum, a partition, and frango, to break.*] A septicidal dehiscence of a pericarp occurs, when the dissepiments adhere to the axis, and separate from the valves.
SEPTILION, *n.* The product of a million involved to the seventh power.
SEPTON, *n.* [*Gr. σηπω, to putrefy.*] That which promotes putrefaction.
SEPTUM, *n.* plur. *Septa.* [*L.*] In botany, a partition that separates the cells of the fruit.
SEPTULCHERED, *a.* Deposited in a sepulcher.
SEQUENTIAL, *adv.* In succession.
SEQUESTERING, *pp.* Seizing or taking possession of the property of another for a time, to satisfy a claim; removing; separating; secluding.
SERAI, *n.* In India, a place for the accommodation of *Seriatim.* [*L.*] In regular order. [*travelers.*]
SERMONISH, *a.* Resembling a sermon.
SERPENT, *a.* *Serpent stones* or *snake stones*, fossil shells of different sizes, found in strata of stones and clays. *Encyc.*
SERPENTIFORM, *a.* Having the form of a serpent. *Kirby.*
SERPENTIGENOUS, *a.* Bred of a serpent.
SERPENTINE, *a.* *Serpentine tongue*, in the manege. A horse is said to have a serpentine tongue, when he is constantly moving it, and sometimes passing it over the bit with the same word. *Encyc.*
SERPENTINEVERSE, *a.* A verse which begins and ends with the same word.
SERPENTINE-LY, *adv.* In a serpentine manner.
SERPENTRY, *n.* A winding like that of the serpent.
SERPELLIDAN, *n.* An animal with a winding shell; a worm shell. *Kirby.*
SERPELLIDANS, *n. plur.* Animals forming calcareous tubes which twine round and cover stones, shells, &c.
SERVICEABLY, *a.* In a serviceable manner.
SESQUI, *n.* [*L. one and a half.*] In chemistry, much used as a prefix to the names of certain compounds, to denote that they are to be understood as consisting of three equivalents of the acidifying and basifying principle, or of the acid, to two equivalents of the other elements or proximate principle.
Sesquiduple, [*L. sesquiduplus.*] is sometimes used in the same manner, to denote the proportions of two and a half to one, or rather of five to two.
SESQUIBROMID, *n.* A basic compound of three equivalents of bromine to two of the other element.
SESQUICARBONATE, *n.* A salt composed of three equivalents of carbonic acid, with two equivalents of any base.
SESQUICHLORID, *n.* A basic compound of three equivalents of chlorine to two of the other element.
SESQUICYANID, *n.* A basic compound of three equivalents of cyanogen to two of the other element.
SESQUIDID, *n.* A basic compound of iodine with another element, in the proportions of three equivalents of iodine to two of the other element.
SESQUISULPHID, *n.* [*L. sesqui, one and a half, and sulphidum, a sulphid.*] A basic compound of three equivalents of sulphur, with two of some other element.
SESQUOXID, *n.* [*L. sesqui, one and a half, and oxydum, an oxyd.*] A basic compound of three equivalents of oxygen, with two other of some other element.
SET-DOWN, *n.* A powerful rebuke or reprehension.
SETIFEROUS, *a.* [*L. seta and fero.*] Producing or having bristles.
SETIREME, *n.* [*L. seta and remus.*] An animal that has a dense fringe of hairs on the inner side of jointed legs, by which it moves on the water. *Kirby.*
SEVERED, *pp.* Parted by violence; disjointed.
SEVERING, *pp.* Parting by violence; disuniting.
SEXILION, *n.* The product of a million involved to the sixth power.
SEXLESS, *a.* Having no sex. *Shelly.* [*sixth power.*]
SHADES, *n. plur.* The lower region or place of the dead. Hence, 2. Deep obscurity; total darkness.
SHAD-FLY, *n.* An insect.
SHADING, *n.* The act or process of making a shade. *Scott.*
SHADOW OF DEATH, terrible darkness, trouble or death.
SHADOW-CASTING, *a.* Casting a shadow. [*Job iii.*]
SHADOW-LESS, *a.* Having no shadow.
SHADRAH, *n.* In the smelting of iron, a mass of iron in which the operation has failed of its intended effect. [*Local.*]
SHAGREENED, *a.* Made of the leather called shagreen.
SHAH, *n.* A chieftain.
SHALY, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of shale.
SHAM-POO, [*v. l.*] [*Oriental.*] To rub and percuss the whole surface of the body, and at the same time, to flex and extend the limbs and rack the joints, in connection with the hot bath.
SHAM-POO'ED, *pp.* Rubbed, percussed, &c., in connection with the hot bath.
SHAM-POOING, *pp.* Rubbing and percussing the whole surface of the body, &c., in connection with the hot bath.
SHAM-POOING, *n.* The act or practice of kneading, rubbing and working any part of the body, as after bathing. Anciently and now technically called *tripsis.*
SHANK'LIN, *n.* A triple alternation of sands and sandstone with clays. *Mantell.*
SHANTY, *n.* [*said to be from Ir. sean, old, and tig, a house.*] A hut, or mean dwelling.
SHAPING, *n.* The act of forming a shape. *Coleridge.*
SHARPED, *pp.* Make keen. 2. Marked with a sharp in musical composition.
SHARPENED, *pp.* Made sharp; edged; pointed; rendered more active, acute, keen, &c.
SHARPENING, *pp.* See the verb.
SHARPING, *pp.* Making keen or acute. 2. Marking with a sharp, in musical composition.
SHARP-POINTED, *a.* Having a sharp point.
SHARP-SIGHTED-NESS, *n.* The state of having acute sight.
SHEARING, *pp.* Clipping; depriving of wool, hair or nap.
SHEARING, *n.* The act of shearing.
SHEARLING, *n.* A sheep that has been but once sheared.
SHEATHER, *n.* One that sheathes.
SHEDDING, *n.* That which is cast off. 2. The act of casting off or out.

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

- SHELL BARK, n.** A species of hickory, whose bark is loose and peeling.
- SHELL-MARL, n.** A deposit of shells, which have been disintegrated into a gray or white pulverulent mass.
- SHEMITE, n.** A descendant of Shem.
- SHEMPTISM, n.** The system or peculiar forms of the Shemitic languages.
- SHEPHERD-ISM, n.** Pastoral life or occupation.
- SHIELDLESS, a.** Destitute of a shield or of protection.
- SHIELDLESS-LY, adv.** Without protection.
- SHIELDLESS-NESS, n.** Destitution of a shield or of protection.
- SHIFTING, n.** Act of shifting.
- SHIFTLESS-LY, adv.** In a shiftless manner.
- SHIFTLESS-NESS, n.** A state of being shiftless.
- SHINGLE-ROOF-ED, a.** Having a roof covered with shingles. *Blackwood.*
- SHINGLY, a.** Abounding with gravel or shingle.
- SHIP-BROKER, n.** A broker who procures insurance on ships.
- SHIPMATE, n.** [*ship and mate.*] One who serves in the same ship with another.
- SHIP-OWNER, n.** The owner of a ship or ships.
- SHIRTING, ppr.** Covering with a shirt.
- SHIVERING-LY, adv.** With shivering, or slight trembling.
- SHOCKING-NESS, n.** The state of being shocking.
- SHOO, v. t.** [*G. scheuchen, to scare.*] To scare; to drive away by frightening; hence, Be gone. [*A word used in scaring away fowls, but used in the imperative only.*]
- SHOOK, n.** In commerce, shooks are casks of hoghead staves prepared for use; boards for boxes of sugar, prepared staves prepared for use; boards for boxes of sugar, prepared
- SHOOK, v. t.** To pack staves in casks. [*or fitted for use.*]
- SHORING, ppr.** Propping; supporting.
- SHORTCOMING, n.** A falling of the usual produce, quantity or amount; as of a crop. *Chalmers.* 2. A failure of full performance, as of duty.
- SHORT-DRAWN, a.** Being of short breathing; imperfectly inspired, as breath.
- SHORTEN, (short'n.) v. t.** To make paste short or friable, with butter or lard.
- SHOT-BELT-ED, a.** Wearing a belt carrying shot.
- SHOT-HOLE, n.** A hole made by a bullet discharged.
- SHOULDER-ED, pp.** Pushed or thrust with the shoulder. 2. Supported on the shoulder.
- SHOULDER-ING, ppr.** Pushing with the shoulder. 2. Taking upon the shoulder.
- SHOUTED, pp.** Treated with shouts.
- SHOW-ING, ppr.** Presenting to view; exhibiting; proving.
- SHOW-ING, n.** A presentation to view; exhibition.
- SHREDLESS, a.** Having no shreds. *Byron.*
- SHRINKING, n.** The act of drawing back through fear.
- SHRINKING-LY, adv.** By shrinking.
- SHROFF, n.** In the East Indies, a banker.
- SHRUBBING, ppr.** Clearing of shrubs.
- SHRUBLESS, a.** Having no shrubs.
- SHUCK, n.** The husk or shells of grain. *Bailey.*
- Sic transit gloria mundi.* [L.] Thus passes away the glory of the world.
- SICILIANO, in music,** a composition in measures of 6-4 to 6-8 to be performed in a slow and graceful manner.
- SICK-BRAIN-ED, a.** Disordered in the brain.
- SICKEN-ED, (sik'nd.) pp.** Made sick.
- SICKENING, (sik'ning.) ppr.** Becoming sick; making sick. 2. Disgusting.
- SICKISH-NESS, n.** The quality of exciting disgust.
- SICKLE-SHAP-ED, a.** Shaped like a sickle.
- SILENTIA, n.** [L.] A short sleep taken in the afternoon.
- SIGHING-LY, adv.** With sighing.
- SIGHTLESS-LY, adv.** In a sightless manner.
- SIGHTLESS-NESS, n.** Want of sight.
- SIGMA, n.** The name of the Greek letter Σ, 5.
- Sign manual,* one's own name written by himself.
- SIGN, (sine.) v. t.** To signify by the hand; to move the hand for intimating something to another.
- SIGNAL-FIRE, n.** A fire intended for a signal.
- SIGNAL-TURE, n.** In music, the flats and sharps at the beginning of each staff, to mark the key of the movement.
- SIGN-BOARD, n.** A board on which a man sets a notice of his occupation or of articles for sale.
- SIGN-ED, (sin'd.) pp.** Marked; subscribed.
- SIGNIFICATIVE-NESS, n.** The quality of being significative.
- SIGNIFIED, pp.** Made known by signs or words.
- SIGNIFYING, ppr.** Making known by signs or words.
- SIGNING, (sin'ing.) ppr.** Marking; subscribing; signifying
- SIL-ED, pp.** Strained. [*by the hand.*]
- SILENC-ED, pp.** Silled; hushed.
- SILENC-ING, ppr.** Silling.
- SILICATE, n.** A salt composed of silicic acid and a base.
- SILICIC ACID, n.** An acid composed of one equivalent of silicium, and one, or according to Berzelius, three of oxygen.
- SILICIFICATION, n.** Petrification by flint or silic.
- SILICIFICATION, n.** Petrified by flint. [*Mantell.*]
- SILICIFYING, ppr.** Petrifying by silic.
- SILICULE, [Eng.] n.** In botany, a silique, as broad as it is long.
- SILICULI, [Lat.] n.** is long.
- SILICUM, n.** [L. *silic, flint.*] See SILICIUM.
- SILICON, n.** [L. *silic, flint.*] See SILICIUM.
- SILICINOUS, a.** [L. *siligo.*] See SILICIOUS.
- SILING, ppr.** Straining.
- SILIQUE, [Fr.] n.** In botany, an elongated pericarp or seed-vessel, consisting of two valves and a partition, with the seeds fixed alternately on each side of the partition, at both sutures.
- SILIQUEFORM, a.** Having the form of silique. *Smith.*
- SILKEN-ED, (sil'nd.) pp.** Rendered soft and smooth.
- SILLOE, n.** A fish among the Shetland isles.
- SILT, n.** Comminuted sand, clay, and earth, which is transported by running water.
- SILT, v. i.** To choke with mud.
- SILTING, ppr.** Choking with mud.
- SILVA, n.** [L.] A collection of poems, written also *Sylvia*.
- SILVER-BUSKIN-ED, a.** Buskined with silver. *Milton.*
- SILVER-HAIR-ED, a.** Having hair of the color of silver. *South.*
- SIMIA, n.** [L. an ape.] A general name of the various tribes of monkeys.
- SIMPLE, n.** Simple, when applied to minerals and rocks, refers to their homogeneity. *Encyc. Dryden.*
- SIMPLE-HEART-ED, a.** Having a simple heart. *Scott.*
- SIMPLE-MIND-ED-NESS, n.** Artlessness.
- SIMPLE MINERAL, n.** A mineral composed of a single substance.
- SINAITIC, a.** [from Sinai, the mountain.] Pertaining to Mount Sinai; given or made at Sinai. *Macknight.*
- SINBORN, a.** Derived from sin.
- SINE-CUR-IST, n.** One who has a sinecure.
- Sine qua non.* [L.] Without which a thing can not be; hence, an indispensable condition.
- SINGLE-HAND-ED, a.** Having one hand or workman only.
- SINGLE-HEART-ED, a.** Having no duplicity. *More.*
- SINGLE-MIND-ED, a.** Having a single purpose. *Sedg.*
- SINGLE-SEED-ED, a.** Containing one seed only. [*wick.*]
- SINGLE-TREE, n.** See SWINGLE-TREE.
- SINGLE-VALV-ED, a.** Having one valve only.
- SINGLING, ppr.** Selecting from among a number.
- SING-SONG, n.** A term for bad singing or cant.
- SINOPIS, n.** In painting, a sort of red earth, in color near to minium. *Elmes.*
- SIN-OP-PRESS-ED, a.** Oppressed with a sense of sin.
- SIN-STUNG, a.** Stung with remorse for sin. *Baxter.*
- SINUATING, ppr.** Winding; turning; bending in and out
- SIPHONIC, a.** Pertaining to a siphon.
- SIPHON-OB-RAN-CHI-ATE, a.** In malacology, provided with a tube, by which the water is carried to the gills, as in the siphonobranchiata.
- SIPHUNCLE, n.** In conchology, the opening which runs through the partitions of chambered or nautilus shells.
- SIPHUNCULAR, a.** Pertaining to a siphuncle. *Buckland.*
- SIPPING, ppr.** Drawing in with the lips; in small quantities.
- SIRGAR, n.** An officer of the government of Hindoostan
- SIRDAR, n.** A native chief in Hindoostan.
- SIRENZ-ED, pp.** Charmed.
- SIRENZ-ING, ppr.** Charming.
- SISE, n.** Six, a term in games.
- SIVA-THE-RI-UM, n.** [*Siva, an India deity, and Gr. *Onopos*, a wild animal.*] An extinct animal, with four horns and a proboscis, whose skull and other bones were recently discovered in India. It was larger than the rhinoceros, and resembled an immense antelope. *Mantell.*
- SIZE-STICK, n.** With shoemakers, a measuring stick.
- SIZE-ING, ppr.** Arranging according to size.
- SIZING, n.** A glutinous substance used in manufactures.
- SKATING, ppr.** Sliding or moving on skates.
- SKEPTIC, n.** SKEPTIC, SKEPTIC-AL, a. SKEPTIC-AL-LY, adv. SKEPTICISM, n. SKEPTICIZE, v. i.
- SKERRY, n.** A rocky isle. [*See SKERRIC, &c.*]
- SKETCHINESS, n.** State of being sketchy.
- SKETCHY, a.** Containing slight sketches; or resembling
- SKEWER-ING, ppr.** Fastening with skewers. [*sketches.*]
- SKIMMED-MILK, n.** See SKIM-MILK.
- SKIMMING, ppr.** Taking from the surface, as cream from milk. 2. Gliding lightly along near the surface.
- SKINNING, ppr.** Stripping of the skin; flaying.
- SKIVERS, n.** Sheepskins split or divided for the purpose of
- SKULK-ED, pp.** Lurked; concealed. [*book-binding.*]
- SKULKING, ppr.** Lurking; withdrawing into a close place for concealment.
- SKULKING-LY, adv.** In a skulking manner.
- SKY-BLUE, a.** Of the blue color of the sky.
- SKY-BORN, a.** Born or produced in the sky. *Collins.*
- SKY-BUILT, a.** Built in the sky. *Wordsworth.*
- SKY-HIGH, adv.** High as the sky; very high.
- SKY-POINT-ING, a.** Pointing to the sky.
- SKY-ROOF-ED, a.** Having the sky for a roof. *Words-*
- SKYWARD, a.** Toward the sky. [*worth.*]

* See Synopsis. MOVE, BOOR, DOVE;—BULL, UNITE.—C as K; & as J; S as Z; CH as Sh; TH as in this

SLAK'ED, *pp.* Quenched; mixed with water so that a combination takes place.

SLAK'ING, *pp.* Extinguishing, as thirst. 2. Mixing with water so as to produce combination, as with lime.

SLAMMING, *pp.* Striking or shutting with violence.

SLAPJACK, *n.* A sort of pan-cake.

SLASH, *n.* A large slit in the thighs and arms of the old costumes, made to show a brilliant color through the opening.

SLATTER-LI-NESS, *n.* State of being slatternly. [ings.]

SLAVEHOLD-ER, *n.* One who holds slaves.

SLAVEHOLD-ING, *a.* Holding men in slavery.

SLAVER, *n.* A vessel engaged in the slave trade.

SLAW, *n.* [D. *slaa*.] Cole-slaw is sliced cabbage, with or without vinegar.

SLEAVING, *pp.* Separating threads. [without vinegar.]

SLEEP-CHARG-ED, *a.* Heavy with sleep. *Lamb.*

SLEEPING, *a.* Occupied with sleep; as, *sleeping hours.*

SLEEPLESS-LY, *adv.* In a sleepless manner.

SLEEPY-LOOK-ING, *a.* Appearing to be sleepy.

SLEEVING, *pp.* Furnishing with sleeves.

SLEID'ED, *pp.* Prepared for use in the weaver's sley.

SLEID'ING, *pp.* Preparing for use in the weaver's sley.

SLIVER-ED, *pp.* Divided into long thin pieces; cut or rent lengthwise.

SLIVER-ING, *pp.* Cutting or rending lengthwise into long thin pieces, or very small pieces.

SLOT'ED, *a.* Shut with violence. [*Local.*]

SLOT'ING, *pp.* Shutting with violence; slamming.

SLOUCH'ED, *pp.* Made to hang down; depressed.

SLOW-SIGHT-ED, *a.* Slow to discern. *More.*

SLOW-WING-ED, *a.* Flying slowly.

SLU'ED, *pp.* Turned about on its axis, without removing it.

SLUGS, *n.* Among *miners*, half-roasted ore.

SLU'ING, *pp.* Turning on its axis.

SLUMBER-ED, *pp.* Laid to sleep.

SLUMBER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a slumbering manner.

SLURRED, *pp.* Contaminated; soiled. 2. *a.* Marked with a slur, in music.

SLUSHY, *a.* Consisting of soft mud, or of snow and water.

SLACK'ING, *pp.* Kissing with a sharp noise; making a sharp noise with the lips or by striking.

SMALL-ARMS, *n. plur.* A general name of muskets, carbines and rifles.

SMALL-GRAIN-ED, *a.* Having small grains. *Thompson.*

SMART-ER, *a.* More smart. [*Comp. of SMART.*]

SMART-EST, *a.* Most smart. [*Sup. of SMART.*]

SMASH'ED, *pp.* Dashed to pieces.

SMELL'ING, *pp.* Perceiving by the olfactory nerves.

SMELL'ING, *n.* The sense by which odors are perceived.

SMIL'A-CIN, *n.* [Gr. *σμυλαξ*; L. *smilax*, the modern name of a genus of plants.] A white crystalline solid obtained from the root of *Smilax officinalis*. Sometimes called *parilin*, *sasparillin*, and *parillanic acid*.

SMILING-NESS, *n.* State of being smiling. *Byron.*

SMITH-SO'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from Smithson, an English gentleman who bequeathed a large sum of money to the United States to found an institution for the diffusion of learning.

SMIT'ING, *pp.* Striking; killing; afflicting; punishing.

SMOKE-CLOUD, *n.* A cloud of smoke. *Hemans.*

SMOKE-CONSUM-ING, *a.* Consuming smoke.

SMOKE-DRI-ED, *a.* Dried in smoke. *Irvine.*

SMOOTH-CHIN-NED, *a.* Beardless.

SMOOTH'ER, *a. Comp. of SMOOTH.*

SMOOTH'ING, *pp.* Making smooth.

SMOOTH-PAC-ED, *a.* Having a smooth pace. *Scott.*

SMOOTH'ER-ED, *pp.* Suffocated; stifled; suppressed.

SMOOTH'ER-I-NESS, *n.* State of being smothery.

SMOOTH'ER-ING, *pp.* Suffocating; suppressing.

SMOOTH'ER-ING, *n.* Act of smothering. *More.*

SMOOTH'ER-Y, *a.* Tending to smother.

SMUTCH'ED, *a.* Blackened with smoke, soot, or coal.

SNAG, *n.* The branch of a sunken tree.

SNAG, v. t. To run against the branches of a sunken tree, as in American rivers.

SNAG'GED, *pp.* Run against a snag, or branch of a sunken tree.

SNAKE'ISH, *a.* Having the qualities of a snake.

SNIPPING, *pp.* Clipping; cutting off with shears or scissors.

SNOW-CAP-PED, *a.* Capped or crowned with snow.

SNOW-CAPT, *a.* Capped or crowned with snow.

SNOW-FED, *a.* Fed with snow. *Shelley.*

SNOW-FLOOD, *n.* A flood from melted snow. *Moore.*

SNOW-PLOW, *n.* A machine to be driven before a locomotive, for throwing snow from a railway and clearing the track.

SNOW-STORM, *n.* A storm with falling snow. [*rais.*]

SNOW-WREATH, *n.* A wreath of snow.

SNUFFING, *pp.* Drawing in with the breath; scenting. 2. Cropping the snuff, as of a candle.

SNUFF'ING, *n.* The act of snuffing. *Byron.*

SNUG'GER-Y, *n.* A snug, warm habitation. [*Local.*]

SO, v. t. Stand still; a word used in the imperative only, by soapers.

SOAP'ED, *pp.* Rubbed or washed with soap. [*milkmaids.*]

SOAPING, *pp.* Rubbing or washing with soap.

SOB'ING, *n.* Lamentation.

SO'BRI-QUET, *n. so'breca*. [Fr.] A nickname.

SO-CALL-ED, *a.* So named.

SOCIAL-ISM, (so'shal-izm), *n.* A social state in which there is a community of property among all the citizens—a new term for agrarianism. See COMMUNISM.

SOCIAL-IST, (so'shal-ist), *n.* One who advocates socialism among all the citizens of a state.

SOCKET-POLE, *n.* A pole armed with an iron-socket and used to propel boats, &c.

SOD'DED, *pp.* Covered with sod; turfed.

SOD'ER-ED, *pp.* United by a metallic cement.

SOD'ER-ING, *pp.* Uniting and making solid by means of a metallic substance in a state of fusion.

SOFT'ISH, *a.* Somewhat soft. *D. Clinton.*

SOFT-VOIC-ED, *a.* Having a soft voice. *Carlisle.*

Soi disant. soa desaux. [Fr.] Calling himself; self-styled; pretended; would be.

SOIR'EE, *n. soar'ei*. [Fr. *soir*, evening.]

SÖKE, *n.* A district in which a particular privilege or power is exercised. [*Eng.*]

SOLAN'INA, { *n.* [L. *solanum*, nightshade.] A vegetable
SOL'A-NINE, } alkaloid, obtained from various species of *Solanum*.

SOLANUM, *n.* [L.] A genus of plants comprehending the potatoe, egg plant, nightshade, &c.

SOL'ED, *pp.* Furnished with a sole.

SOLE-LEATHER, *n.* Thick strong leather used for the soles of shoes.

SOL'EM-NIZ-ED, *pp.* Celebrated religiously; made grave.

SOL'EM-NIZ-ING, *pp.* Honoring with sacred rites.

SÖLLI, in music, *plur.* of *Solo*.

SOLICITANT, *n.* One who solicits.

SOLICITOUS-NESS, *n.* Solitude.

SOL-I-TAIR, *n.* [Fr. *solitaire*, from L. *solitarius*.] A game which one person can play alone.

SOLU-BLE-NESS, *n.* Solubility.

SOLU-TIVE, *a.* That can be dissolved or loosened. Tending to dissolve; loosening. *Encyc.*

SOLV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Solvability.

SOM'BROUS-NESS, *n.* State of being sombrous.

SOM-NILO-QUIST, *n.* One who talks in his sleep.

SOM-NILO-QUOUS, *a.* Apt to talk in sleep.

SOM-NILO-QUIY, { *n.* [L. *somnus* and *loquor*.] A talk-
SOM-NILO-QUISM, } ing or speaking in sleep. *Coleridge.*

SONG-EN-NO'BLE-D, *a.* Ennobled in song. *Coleridge.*

SOO-CHONG, *n.* See *Souchong*.

SÖO'FEE, *n.* Among Mohammedans, an infidel.

SOO-FE'ISM, *n.* Mohammedan infidelity.

SO-PHISTIC-A-TED, *a.* Adulterated; not pure; not genuine.

SO-PHISTIC-A-TED, *pp.* Adulterated; corrupted by some thing spurious or foreign.

SO-PHISTIC-A-TING, *pp.* Corrupting; adulterating.

SOPPING, *pp.* Steeping in liquid food.

SO-PRANO, in music, the treble; the highest female voice.

SO-PRANIST, *n.* A treble singer.

SOR-BE-FACIENT, *n.* [L. *sorbo*, to absorb, and *facio*, to make.] In medicine, that which produces absorption.

SOR-BE-FACIENT, *a.* In medicine, producing absorption.

SÖRI, *n. plur.* [Gr. *σπορος*, an urn.] The fructification of the ferns.

SORN'ED, *pp.* Obtruded upon a friend for bed and board.

SORN'ER, *n.* One who obtrudes himself on another for bed and board.

SORROW-BLIGHT-ED, *a.* Blighted with sorrow. *Moore.*

SORROW-STRICK-EN, *a.* Struck with sorrow; depressed.

SORT'ED, *pp.* Separated and reduced to order from a state of confusion.

SORT'ING, *pp.* Separating, as things having like qualities from other things, and reducing to order.

SÖRUS, *n. plur. Sori*. [Gr.] In botany, small clusters of minute capsules on the back of the fronds of ferns.

Sostenuto, in music, sustaining the sounds to the utmost of the nominal value of the time.

SO-TER-I-OLO-GY, *n.* [Gr. *σορπιος*, salubrious, and *λογος*, discourse.] A discourse on health, or the science of promoting health.

Sotto voce, in music, with a restrained voice or moderate tone.

SÖUBAH. See *SUBAH*.

SOUL-BE-TRAY-ING, *a.* Tending to betray the soul.

SOUL-CALM-ING, *a.* Tranquilizing the soul. *Lee.*

SOUL-EN-TRAN-ING, *a.* Enrapturing the soul. *Coleridge.*

SOUL-FELT, *a.* Deeply felt.

SOUL-HARD-EN-ED, *a.* Having an obdurate heart. *Coleridge.*

SOUL-SEARCH-ING, *a.* Searching the soul or heart.

SOUL-STIR-RING, *a.* Exciting the soul. *E. Everett.*

SOUL-SUB-DU'ING, *a.* Subduing the soul.

SOUND-CUR-REN-CY, in commerce, a currency whose actual value is the same as its nominal, and if in bank notes, a currency that is at any time convertible into gold and silver.

SOUND-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having sound principles.

- SOUND-HEART-ED**, *a.* Having a sound heart or affections.
- SOUNDING-BOARD**, *n.* In musical instruments, the thin board placed under the strings, as in a violin.
- SOUNDING-POST**, *n.* A small post in a violin under the bridge for a support, for propagating the sound.
- SOUR-CROUT**, *n.* [*Gr. sauer-kraut*, i. e. sour-cabbage.] Cabbage cut fine, pressed into a cask, and suffered to ferment till it becomes sour.
- SOUS'ED**, *pp.* Steeped in pickle. 2. Plunged into water.
- SOUTHERN-ER**, *n. suth'erner.* An inhabitant or native of the south or southern states.
- SOW'ANS**, *n.* [Scottish.] A nutritious article of food made from the husk of the oat. In England it is called *flummary*.
- SPAC'ED**, *pp.* Divided into wider intervals between lines.
- SPAC'ING**, *ppr.* Making wider intervals between lines.
- SPAD'ING**, *ppr.* Digging with a spade.
- SPAN'CEL-ING**, *ppr.* Tying a cow's hind legs.
- SPANGLER**, *n.* One that spangles. *Keates.*
- SPAN'EL-ING**, (*span'yel-ing*), *ppr.* Following like a spaniel.
- SPAR-HUNG**, *a.* Hung with spar, as a cave. *Holmes.*
- SPARROW-BILL**, *n.* Small nails; cast iron shoe nails.
- SPARSENESS**, *n.* Thinness; scattered state; as *sparseness* of population. *Story, Vol. 2, 70.*
- SPASTIC**, *a.* [*Gr. σπαστικός*.] Relating to spasm. [*Preferable to spasmodic.*]
- SPAS-TIC-ITY**, *n.* A state of spasm. 2. The tendency to, or capability of suffering spasm.
- SPATAN'GUS**, *n.* A genus of animals.
- SPAWL**, *n.* A fragment of stone.
- SPÉ-CIF'IC**, *n.* In medicine, a remedy that cures diseases upon some principle peculiar to itself.
- SPECTER-PEO-PLED**, *a.* Peopled with ghosts. *Bowring.*
- SPEECH-FI-ED**, *pp.* Harangued.
- SPEECH-FY**, *v. i.* To make a speech; to harangue. [*Not elegant.*]
- SPEECH-ING**, *n.* The act of making a speech. *Moore.*
- SPE D'FUL**, *a.* Full of speed; hasty.
- SPELL-LAND**, *n.* A land of spells or charms. *Mrs. Butler.*
- SPERM**, *pp.* Asked; inquired.
- SPERMA-PHORE**, *n.* In botany, that part of the ovary from which the ovules arise; the placenta.
- SPERM-DERM**, *n.* [*Gr. σπέρμα and δέρμα.*] In botany, the whole integuments of a seed in the aggregate. *Jandley.*
- SPHERE-BORN**, *a.* Born among the spheres. *Milton.*
- SPHE'ED**, *pp.* Placed in a sphere.
- SPHERE-DE-SCENDED**, *a.* Descended from the spheres.
- SPHERE-MELO-DY**, *n.* Melody of the spheres. *Carleton.*
- SPHERE-MU-SIC**, *n.* The music or harmony of the spheres.
- SPHER'ICLE**, *n.* A small sphere. [*spheres. Ed. Rev.*]
- SPTIC'NESS**, *n.* Quality of being spicy.
- SPT'ING**, *ppr.* Seasoning with spice.
- SPT'DER**, *n.* A kitchen utensil, somewhat resembling a spider. 2. A trevet to support a vessel over a fire.
- SPINO-ZIST**, *n.* A believer in the doctrines of Spinoza.
- SPIRAL-COAT-ED**, *a.* Coated spirally. *Smith.*
- SPIR'IT-ING**, *ppr.* Animating; actuating.
- SPIR'IT-PIERC-ING**, *a.* Piercing the spirit.
- SPIR'IT-SEARCH-ING**, *a.* Searching the spirit.
- SPIR'IT-STIR-RING**, *a.* Exciting the spirit. *Scott.*
- SPIR'IT-ROUS-ING**, *a.* Exciting the spirit. *Scott.*
- SPIR'IT-U-AL-ISM**, *n.* The doctrine of the existence of spirits, as distinct from matter. 2. State of being spiritual. *Jefferson.*
- SPIR'IT-U-AL-IST**, *n.* One who professes a regard for spiritual things only; one whose employment is spiritual. *Hallywell.*
- SP RIT-U-AL-IZ-ER**, *n.* One who spiritualizes. *Warburton.*
- SPIR'IT-U-AL-TY**, *n.* Ecclesiastical body. [*Not in use.*]
- Spirituoso*, in music, with spirit.
- SPIR'TLED**, *ppr.* Spirited scatteringly.
- SPI'T BOX**, *n.* A vessel to receive discharges of spittle.
- SPI'T-FULL**, *n.* A spade-full.
- SPLASH'ED**, *pp.* Spattered with water or mud.
- SPLASH'ING**, *ppr.* Spattering with water or mud. 2. Striking and dashing about water.
- SPLEEN'FUL**, *a.* Angry; peevish; fretful. 2. Melancholy. *Pope.*
- SPLEEN'ISH**, *a.* Choly; hypocondriacal. *Pope.*
- SPLEEN'ISH**, *a.* Spiciny; affected with spleen.
- SPLEEN'ISH-LY**, *adv.* In a spleenish manner.
- SPLEEN'ISH-NESS**, *n.* State of being spleenish.
- SPLIC'ED**, *pp.* United, as a rope, by a particular manner.
- SPLIS'ED**, *pp.* of interweaving the two ends.
- SPLIC'ING**, *ppr.* Separating the strands of two ends of a rope, and uniting them by interweaving.
- SPLINTER-ING**, *ppr.* Splitting into splinters; securing by spoliating.
- SPOLI-A-TED**, *pp.* Plundered; robbed. [*splints.*]
- SPON'GI-OLE**, *n.* [*See Spung.*] In botany, a supposed expansion of minute parts at the termination of radicles, resembling a sponge, for absorbing the nutriment of plants.
- SPON-SO'R-IAL**, *a.* Pertaining to a sponsor.
- SPON-SOR-SHIP**, *n.* State of being a sponsor.
- SPOOL-ING**, *pp.* Wound on a spool.
- SPOOL'ING**, *ppr.* Winding on spools.
- SPOOL-STAND**, *n.* An article holding spools of fine thread, turning on pins, used by ladies at their work.
- SPORE**, *n.* [*Gr. σπός*, a sowing.] In botany, that part of flowerless plants, which performs the function of seeds.
- SPO'RID**, *n.* In botany, a naked corcle, destitute of radicle, cotyledon and hilum. *Lindley.*
- SPO'RULE**, *n.* A diminutive of *Spore*,—which see.
- SPREE**, *n.* A drunken frolic.
- SPREW**, *n.* [*D. spreus* or *spreus*.] The disease called thrush.
- SPRING**, *v. i.* To spring a leak, to commence leaking; to begin to leak.
- SPRING-BACK**, *n.* In the bindery, the cover of a book not made fast to the back, but which springs back when the book is opened.
- SPRING-TIME**, *n.* The spring.
- SPROUT'ING**, *ppr.* Shooting in vegetation; germinating.
- SPU-MIF'ER-OUS**, *a.* Producing foam.
- SPUNG'ING**, *ppr.* Wiping, cleansing with a sponge. 2. Gaining by mean arts, by intrusion or hanging on.
- SPUR-CLAD**, *a.* Wearing spurs.
- SPUR'RING**, *ppr.* Pricking with spurs; inciting; urging.
- SPURT'ING**, *ppr.* Forcing out a liquid from a pipe or small orifice.
- SPUR-WHEEL**, *n.* A wheel with cogs around the edge pointing to the center.
- SPT'UM**, *n.* [*L.*] Spittle; salival discharges from the mouth. *Hall.* 2. In medicine, that which is expectorated, or ejected from the lungs.
- SPY'ISM**, *n.* The act or business of spying.
- SQUAL-ID'ITY**. See **SQUALIDNESS**.
- SQUAL-ID-LY**, *adv.* In a squalid, filthy manner.
- SQUA'LOID**, *a.* [*L. squalus*, a shark, and *Gr. είδος*, likeness.] Like a shark.
- SQUAN-DER-ING-LY**, *adv.* By squandering.
- SQUARE-LY**, *adv.* In a square form.
- SQUASHY**, *adv.* Like a squash; also muddy.
- SQUAT**, *v. i.* To stoop or lie close to escape observation, as a partridge or rabbit.
- SQUINT**, *a.* Looking with suspicion. *Spenser.*
- SQUINT-EYE**, *n.* An eye that squints.
- SQUIRE-SHIP**, *n.* Office of a squire. *Swift.*
- SQUIRM**, *v. t. or i.* *squurm.* To move like a worm or eel, with writhing or contortions. 2. To climb by embracing and clinging with the hands and feet, as to a tree without squirm. See **SWARM**.
- SQUIRM'ING**, *ppr.* Moving like a worm or eel; climbing by embracing.
- Staccato*, in music, denoting a short, distinct, articulate style; the opposite to *legato*.
- STAD'DLING**, *ppr.* Leaving saddles when a wood is cut.
- STADT'HOLD-ER-SHIP**, *n.* See **STADTHOLDERATE**.
- STAIR**, *n.* A repository and mart for coals. [*Local.*]
- STALK-LESS**, *a.* Having no stalk.
- STALLED**, *pp.* Put or kept in a stable.
- STAL-WORK**, *a.* [*Scottish; Sax. stal-worath*, worth taking.] Brave; bold; strong; redouted; daring; vehement; violent.
- STAMP-ACT**, *n.* An act of the British parliament, imposing a duty on all paper, vellum and parchment used in her American colonies, and declaring all writings on unstamped materials to be null and void. This was one cause of the revolution.
- STAND**, *v. i.* To stand it, to be able to support one's self in trials of strength or suffering.
- STAND**, *v. t.* To stand fire, to receive the fire of arms from an enemy without giving way.
- STAND**, *n.* The place where a witness stands to testify in court.
- STANDING**, *n.* Standing off, sailing from the land. *Standing on*, sailing to land. *Irving.*
- STAND-STILL**, *n.* A standing without moving. *Blackwood.*
- STAN'NATE**, *n.* [*L. stannum*, tin.] A salt formed of stannic acid united with a base.
- STAN'NIC AC-ID**, *n.* The deutoxyd of tin, which unites with bases and forms *stannates*.
- STAN'ZA-IC**, *a.* Consisting in stanzas.
- STAPHY-LINE**, *a.* [*Gr. σταφύλη*, a bunch of grapes.] In mineralogy, having the form of a bunch of grapes; botryoidal. *Shepard.*
- STAPH-Y-LOR'A-PHY**, *n.* [*Gr. σταφύλη*, and *ράφω*, a suture, from *παρω*.] A surgical suture of the palate, for the purpose of uniting the edges of a fissure.
- STAR**, *n.* A distinguished and brilliant theatrical performer.
- STAR-CROWN-ED**, *a.* Crowned with stars. *Holmes.*
- STAR-EN-CIR-CLED**, *a.* Encircled with stars.
- STAR-LED**, *a.* Guided by the stars.
- STAR-ROOF'ED**, *a.* Roofed with stars.
- STAR-SPAN-GLED**, *a.* Spangled with stars. *E. Everett.*
- STAR-CH-HY'A-CINTH**, *n.* A plant.
- STAR-CHY**, *a.* Consisting of starch; resembling starch.
- STAR-TLING-LY**, *adv.* In a startling manner.
- STARV-ATION**, *n.* The act of starving or state of being starved.

- Stat pro ratione voluntas.* [L.] The will stands for reason.
- STATES-MAN-LIKE, *a.* Having the manner or wisdom of statesmen.
- STATIC, } *a.* Resting; acting by mere weight; as,
 STATIC-AL, } *statical* pressure.
- STATING, *n.* An act of making a statement; a statement.
- STATISM, *n.* Policy. [Taylor.]
- STATISTICAL, *n.* One versed in statistics.
- STATIVE, *a.* Pertaining to a fixed camp.
- Statu quo.* [L.] In the former state; as things were before.
- STAURO-TYPOUS, *a.* [Gr. *stavros*, a cross, and *typos*, form.] In *mineralogy*, having its macles or spots in the form of a cross. *Mohs.*
- STEALTHFUL, (stelt'h'ful,) *a.* Given to stealth.
- STEALTHFUL-LY, (stelt'h'ful-ly,) *adv.* In a stealthful manner.
- STEALTHFUL-NESS, (stelt'h'ful-ness,) *n.* State of being stealthy.
- STEALTH-LY, (stelt'h'ly,) *adv.* By stealth. [stealthful.]
- STEAM-CAR, *n.* A locomotive car used on rail-roads.
- STEAMER, *n.* A vessel propelled by steam; a steam-boat.
2. A vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam, as in washing or cookery.
- STEEL-KAN, *n.* In *Holland*, a wine measure of about five gallons.
- STEEL-CLAD, *a.* Clad or armed with steel.
- STEEL-GIRT, *a.* Girded with steel. *Hemans.*
- STEEL-HEART-ED, *a.* Having the heart hard as steel.
- STEEL-PLAT-ED, *a.* Plated with steel.
- STEL'ENE, *a.* [Gr. *στελλη*, a column.] Columnar.
- STEL'LER-I-DAN, *n.* An herbivorous cetaceous animal found in the northern part of the Pacific ocean.
- STENCIL, *v. t.* To paint by having the pattern cut out and applied to the surface to be painted; the brush applied to the stencil permits the interstices alone to be painted.
- STENEO-SAU-RUS, *n.* [Gr. *στενος*, narrow, straight, and *σαυρα*, a lizard.] A genus of fossil saurians.
- STENTOR, *n.* [Gr. *σεντορ*.] A person having a very powerful voice.
- STEP, *n.* The bottom support on which the lower end of an upright shaft or wheel rests. *Haldiman.*
- STER-TORIOUS, } *a.* [L. *sterto*.] Snoring. The last is
 STERTOROUS, } almost invariably used.
- STETHO-SCOPE, } *n.* See STETHESCOPE.
- STHENIC, *a.* [Gr. *σθενος*.] In *medicine*, attended with a preternatural and morbid increase of vital energy, and strength of action in the heart and arteries; phlogistic.
- STIFFEN-ED, (stif'nd,) *pp.* Made stiff or less pliant.
- STIFFLED, *pp.* Suffocated; suppressed.
- STIFFLING, *pp.* Suffocating; suppressing.
- STIGNO-MAN-CY, *n.* [stigma and Gr. *παρρησια*.] Divination by writing on the bark of a tree.
- STIL-LET-TOED, *a.* Pricked with a stiletto. *Chesterfield.*
- STILT-ED, *pp.* Raised on stilts. 2. Unreasonably elevated.
- STILTING, *pp.* Raising on stilts.
- STINGING-LY, *adv.* With stinging.
- STINT-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being stinted.
- STIPUL-ED, *a.* Furnished with stipules. *Smith.*
- STIRLESS, *a.* Still without stirring.
- STITCHES, *n.* Sharp twinges of pain.
- STIRRY, *v. t.* To forge on an anvil. [Local.]
- STIRY-ING, *pp.* Forging on an anvil.
- STO'LON, *n.* [L. *stolo*.] In *botany*, shoot proceeding horizontally from a plant.
- STOMA, } *n.* [Gr.] In *botany*, oval spaces between
 STOMA-TA, } the sides of cells, opening into inter-cellular cavities, in the subjacent tissue and bordered by a rim. *Lindley.*
- STOMACH-ING, *pp.* Brooking; bearing without open resentment.
- STOMA-PODE, *n.* [Gr. *στομα*, a mouth, and *πους*, a foot.] A marine crustaceous animal.
- STONE-BOR-ER, *a.* An animal that bores stones.
- STONE-COAL, *n.* Hard coal; anthracite.
- STONE-EAT-ER, *n.* An animal that eats stone.
- STONE-HENG-ED, *n.* A remarkable monument of antiquity, about six miles from Salisbury in England.
- STOPPER-ING, *pp.* Closing with a stopper.
- STORGE, *n.* [Gr.] Maternal affection; that strong instinctive affection which animals have for their young.
- STORMFUL, *a.* Abounding with storms.
- STORMFUL-NESS, *n.* Abundance of storms. *Coleridge.*
- STORM-MEN-A-CING, *a.* Threatening a storm.
- STORM-PRE-SAG-ING, *a.* Presaging a storm. *Hemans.*
- STORM-TOSS-ED, *a.* Tossed by storms or high winds.
- STORM-VEX-ED, *a.* Harassed with storms. *Coleridge.*
- STORY-ING, *pp.* Telling in historical relation.
- STOUT-BUILT, } *a.* Having a stout frame.
- STOUT-MADE, }
- STOUT-HEART-ED, *a.* Having a stout heart. *Scott.*
- STOV-ING, *pp.* Keeping warm by the heat of a stove, or by artificial heat.
- STRAIGHT-FOR-WARD, *a.* Proceeding in a straight course; not deviating.
- STRAIGHT-FOR-WARD-NESS, *n.* Direction in a straight course; undeviating rectitude.
- STRAIGHT-LIN-ED, *a.* Having straight lines.
- STRAIT-EDGE, *n.* A small board or piece of metal having one edge perfectly straight; used to ascertain whether a surface is perfectly plane.
- STRANGE-LOOK-ING, *a.* Having an odd or unusual look.
- STRANGLE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be strangled. *Chesterfield.*
- STRAN-GORIOUS, *a.* Laboring under strangury; of the nature of strangury. *Cheyne.*
- STRAP-ED, *pp.* Drawn or rubbed on a strap; beaten with a strap; fastened with a strap.
- STRATE-GIC, } *a.* Pertaining to strategy; effected by
 STRATE-GIC-AL, } artifice.
- STRATE-GIST, *n.* One skilled in the art of arranging an army for conflict.
- STRATE-GY, *n.* The science of military command.
- STRATHSPEY, *n.* A lively dance of the Scotch.
- STRATI-FORM, *a.* In the form of strata. *Phillips.*
- STRATI-GRAPHIC-AL, *a.* Belonging to stratigraphy. *Sedgwick.*
- STRATI-GRAPHIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a stratigraphical manner.
- STRATONIC, *a.* Pertaining to an army. [ner. *Sedgwick.*
- STRATOTIC, *a.* Warlike; military.
- STRAW-CROWN-ED, *a.* Covered with straw.
- STRAW-ROOF-ED, *a.* Having a roof of straw. *Hemans.*
- STREAM-ER, *n.* *Auroral streamer*, a luminous beam of column; one of the forms of the Aurora Borealis.
- STRIG'IL, *n.* [L.] Among the *ancients*, a little instrument of ivory or horn used for rubbing the skin. *Elmes.*
- STRIKE, *n.* The act of combining and demanding higher wages for work. [Modern English.] 2. In *geology*, the direction in which the edge of a stratum appears at the surface.
- STRING-I-NESS, *n.* The state of being stringy. [surface]
- STRING-PIECE, *n.* A piece of timber in bridges.
- STRIX, *n.* [L. an owl.] A channel in a fluted column.
- STROAM, *v. i.* To wander about idly and vacantly.
- STROMATIC, *a.* [Gr. *στρομα*.] Miscellaneous; composed of different kinds.
- STROMBUS, *n.* [L.] A shell. [of different kinds.]
- STRONG-COL-OR-ED, *a.* Having strong colors.
- STRONG-HAND-ED, *a.* Having strong hands, or having many hands for the execution of a work.
- STRONG-MIND-ED, *a.* Having a vigorous mind. *Scott.*
- STRONG-VOIC-ED, *a.* Having great strength of voice.
- STR'OPHI-O-LATE, } *a.* [L. *strophium*, a garland.] Fur
 STR'OPHI-O-LA-TED, } [ished with a garland, or that which resembles a garland. *Smith.*
- STRUCTUR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to structure. *Marshall Hall.*
- STRYCH'NI-NA, } *n.* [Gr. *στροχνης*, an ancient Greek
 STRYCH'NINE, } name for several plants. A vegetable alkaloid.
- STUB'BING, *pp.* Grubbing up by the roots; extirpating.
- STUCO-ER, *n.* One versed in stucco-work.
- STUDENT-SHIP, *n.* The state of being a student.
- STU'DI-O, *n.* [L.] A study; a college or seminary; an academy for painters.
- STUDY-ING, *pp.* Applying the mind to; reading and extul-ty-ied, *pp.* Made foolish. [amining closely.]
- STULTI-FY-ING, *pp.* Making foolish.
- STUM'PED, *pp.* Renewed by mixing must with it and raising a new fermentation.
- STUMP-ED, *pp.* Struck hard with the toe. 2. Challenged.
- STUMP-OR-A-TOR, *n.* A man who harangues the populace from the stump of a tree, or other elevation.
- STUMP-OR-A-TOR-Y, *n.* An electioneering speech from a stump or other elevation.
- STY'ING, *pp.* Shutting up in a sty.
- STYLO-BATE, *n.* [Gr. *στυλος*, a pillar, and *βασις*, base.] In *architecture*, a continued pedestal or basement, having a base and cornice, and projecting both in front and behind the column it supports. *Elmes.*
- SUA-VI-FI-ED, *pp.* Rendered affable.
- SUA-VI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *suavis*, sweet.] To make affable.
- SUA-VI-FY-ING, *pp.* Making affable.
- SUA-VI-L'O-QUY, *n.* [L. *suavis* and *loquor*.] Sweetness of speech.
- Suaviter in modo.* [L.] Agreeably or kindly in manner.
- SUB-AP-PEN-NINE, *a.* Under or at the foot of the Appennine mountains.
- SUB-AU-DITION, *n.* [L. *subauditio*; sub and *audio*, to hear.] The act of understanding something not expressed. *Richardson.*
- SUB-BASE, *n.* In *music*, the deepest pedal stop or the lowest notes of an organ.
- SUB-CRYSTAL-LINE, *a.* Imperfectly crystallized. *Buffon.*
- SUB-DI-VERS'I-FI-ED, *pp.* Diversified again.
- SUB-DI-VERS'I-FY-ING, *pp.* Diversifying again what is already diversified.
- SUB-DI-VIS'I-BLE, *a.* Susceptible of subdivision.
- SUB-DUC-ED, *pp.* Withdrawn; taken away.
- SUB-DUC-ING, *pp.* Withdrawing; subtracting by arithmetical operation.
- SUB'E-RIN, *n.* [L. *suber*, the cork tree.] Cork in a state of purity; supposed to be a peculiar vegetable proximate principle.

- SUB-GENUS**, *n.* A subordinate genus.
- SUB-GLU-MACEOUS**, *a.* Somewhat glumaceous. *Lindley.*
- SUB-GRAN-U-LAR**, *a.* Somewhat granular.
- SUBITO**, *n.* In music, quick.
- SUBJECT**, *n.* In music, the principal melody or theme of a movement.
- SUBJECTIVE-NESS**, *n.* State of being subjective.
- SUB-JUDICE**, [*L.*] Before the judge; not decided.
- SUB-KING-DOM**, *n.* A subordinate kingdom.
- SUB-ME-DIAL**, *a.* Lying under the middle. *Buffon.*
- SUB-MERGENCE**, *n.* Act of plunging under water.
- SUB-NAR-COTIC**, *a.* Moderately narcotic. *Barten.*
- SUB-PEN-A-ED**, *p.* Served with a writ of subpoena.
- SUB-PEN-A-ING**, *ppr.* Commanding attendance in court by a legal writ.
- SUB-REPTIVE**, *a.* See **SUB-REPTITIOUS**.
- SUB-SAN-NATION**, *n.* [*L. subanno.*] Derision; scorn.
- SUB-SCRIB-A-BLE**, *a.* That may be subscribed.
- SUB-SERVED**, *pp.* Served in subordination.
- SUB-SERVING**, *ppr.* Serving in subordination; serving *Sab silentio*. [*L.*] In silence or secrecy. [*instrumentally.*]
- SUB-STANTIAL-IZE**, *v. t.* To realize.
- SUB-STANTIAL-IZ-ED**, *pp.* Made real or solid.
- SUB-STANTIAL-IZ-ING**, *ppr.* Making real in substance.
- SUB-STI-TU-TED**, *pp.* Put in the place of another.
- SUB-STI-TU-TING**, *ppr.* Putting in the place of another.
- SUB-STI-TUTION-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to substitution.
- SUB-TER-RENE**, *a.* Subterraneous. *Taylor.*
- SUBTIL-IZ-ED**, *pp.* Made thin or fine.
- SUBTIL-IZ-ING**, *ppr.* Making thin or fine; refining.
- SUB-TONIC**, *n.* The semitone or note next below the tonic; the leading note of the scale.
- SUB-UN-GUAL**, *a.* [*L. sub and unguis.*] Under the nail.
- SUB-URB-AL**, *a.* See **SUBURBAN**.
- SUB-VERT-I-BLE**, *a.* That may be subverted.
- SUB-CENTOR**, *n.* A person who sings the base in a concert.
- SUC-CES-SION**, *n.* In music, the successive notes in melody, in distinction from the successive chords of harmony, called *progression*. Succession of crops, in agriculture, is more generally called *rotation*.
- SUC-COR-ING**, *ppr.* Assisting; relieving.
- SUCKER**, *n.* A cant term for an inhabitant of Illinois.
- SUF-FR-ES-CENT**, *a.* Moderately frutescent.
- SUF-FU-MI-GA-TING**, *ppr.* Applying fumes to the parts of the body.
- SUF-FUS-ING**, (*suf-fuz'ing*) *ppr.* Overspreading, as with a fluid or tincture.
- SUG-A-R-ED**, (*shug'ard*) *pp.* Sweetened.
- SUG-A-R-LESS**, *a.* Free from sugar.
- SUG-A-R-TREE**, *n.* The *Acer saccharinum*, from whose sap sugar is made by boiling.
- SUG-A-R-Y**, *n.* A place where sugar is made from beets.
- SUG-GESTING**, *ppr.* Hinting; intimating.
- SUI-CID-ISM**, *n.* State of self-murdering.
- SUI-GEN-ERIS**, [*L.*] Of its own or peculiar kind; singular.
- SUL-PHUR-A-TING**, *ppr.* Combining or impregnating with sulphur. [*Obs.*]
- SULTAN-SHIP**, *n.* The office or state of a sultan.
- SUM-MATION**, *n.* The act of forming a sum or total amount. 2. An aggregate.
- SUMMER**, *n.* *Indian Summer*, in the United States, a period of warm weather, late in autumn, when the Indians hunt to supply themselves with the flesh of wild animals for provisions in the winter.
- SUMMIT-LESS**, *a.* Having no summit. *H. Taylor.*
- SUMMUS BONUM**, [*L.*] The chief good.
- SUN-DART**, *n.* A ray of the sun. *Hemans.*
- SUNKEN**, *a.* Sunk; lying on the bottom of a river or other sun'ned. *pp.* Exposed to the sun's rays. [*water.*]
- SUN'NING**, *ppr.* Exposing to the sun's rays; warming in the light of the sun.
- SUN-SCORCH'ED**, *a.* Scorched by the sun. *Coleridge.*
- SUN-STROKE**, *n.* A stroke of the sun or his heat.
- SUA MARTA**, [*L.*] By his own strength or exertion.
- SU-PER-CHARGE**, *v. t.* In heraldry, to place one bearing on another.
- SU-PER-CHARGE-ED**, *pp.* Borne upon another. [*another.*]
- SU-PER-CHARGE-ING**, *ppr.* Placing one bearing on another.
- SU-PER-EX-AL-TED**, *pp.* Exalted to a superior degree.
- SU-PER-EX-ALT-ING**, *ppr.* Exalting to a superior degree.
- SU-PER-EX-PEND-ING**, *ppr.* Hanging over; threatening.
- SU-PER-IN-FENSE**, *v. t.* To infuse over. [*from above.*]
- SU-PER-IN-TENDER**, *n.* A superintendent. *Whewell.*
- SU-PER-ME-DI-AL**, *a.* Lying or being above the middle. *Buffon.*
- SU-PER-MOLE-CULE**, *n.* A compounded molecule or combination of two molecules of different substances. *Proust.*
- SU-PER-NATU-RAL-ISM**, *n.* The state of being super-super-plus. See **SURPLUS**. [*natural. Carlisle.*]
- SU-PER-SENS-I-VE**, *a.* Above the senses.
- SU-PER-SESSION**, *n.* [*L. super and sedeo.*] The act of sitting on any thing.
- SU-PER-STRAIN-ED**, *pp.* Overstrained or stretched.
- SU-PER-STRUCTED**, *pp.* Built upon.
- SU-PER-STRUCTING**, *ppr.* Building upon.
- SUPPAWN**. See **SEPAWN**.
- SUPPED**, *pp.* Having taken the evening meal.
- SUPPLE-MENT**, *v. t.* To add something to a writing, &c.
- SUPPLE-MENT-ING**, *ppr.* Adding a supplement in sufficiency.
- SUP-PLIES**, *n. plur.* Things supplied in sufficiency. In England, moneys granted by parliament for public expenditure.
- SUP-PORT-A-BLY**, *adv.* In a supportable manner. [*ture.*]
- SUR-BASE-MENT**, *n.* The trait of any arch or vault which describes a portion of an ellipse. *Elmes.*
- SUR-BED'DED**, *pp.* Set edgewise.
- SUR-BED'DING**, *ppr.* Setting edgewise.
- SUR-MOUNT-A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* The state of being surmountable.
- SUR-PASS-ING-NESS**, *n.* The state of surpassing.
- SUR-PRIS-ING-NESS**, *n.* State of being surprising.
- SUR-ROUNDING**, *n.* An encompassing.
- SUS-CEPT-I-BLY**, *adv.* In a susceptible manner.
- SUS-CI-TA-TED**, *pp.* Roused; excited.
- SUS-CI-TA-TING**, *ppr.* Exciting; calling into life and action.
- SUS-TAIN-MENT**, *n.* The act of sustaining; support.
- SU-TU-RAL**, *a.* [*L. sutura, a seam.*] Relating to a suture or seam. In botany, the dehiscence of a pericarp is *sutural*, when it takes place at a suture.
- SUTURE**, *n.* In botany, the line or seam formed by the union of two margins in any part of a plant.
- SUTUR-ED**, *a.* Having sutures; knit or united together.
- SWAB'BED**, *pp.* Cleansed with a mop.
- SWAB'ING**, *ppr.* Cleaning with a mop.
- SWAGE**, *n.* Among workmen in sheet-iron, a tool used for making moldings upon sheet-iron.
- SWAGE**, *v. t.* To use a swage; to fashion a piece of iron by drawing it into a groove or mold, having the required shape. *Haldiman.*
- SWAPP'ED**, *pp.* Exchanged; bartered.
- SWAPP'ING**, *ppr.* Exchanging.
- SWARDED**, *a.* Covered with sword. *Drake.*
- SWARM'ED**, *pp.* of *Swarm*.
- SWARMING**, *ppr.* of *Swarm*. [See the Verb.]
- SWATH'ED**, *pp.* Bound with a bandage or rollers.
- SWATH'ING**, *ppr.* Binding or wrapping.
- SWEEPING-LY**, *adv.* By sweeping.
- SWEET-TEMPER-ED**, *a.* Having a sweet disposition.
- SWEET-TON-ED**, *a.* Having a sweet sound.
- SWEET-WORT**, *n.* Any plant of a sweet taste.
- SWIFTER**, *a.* [*comp. of Swift.*] More swift.
- SWIFTEST**, *a.* [*sup. of Swift.*] Most swift.
- SWIMMER**, *n.* An order of fowls that swim are called swimmers.
- SWIN-ISH-LY**, *adv.* In a swinish manner.
- SWITCH**, *n.* On rail-ways, a contrivance for transferring a car from one track to another.
- SWITCH'EL**, *n.* A beverage made of molasses and water.
- SYB-A-RITE**, *n.* [*from Sybaris.*] A person devoted to luxury and pleasure.
- SYLPH-LIKE**, *a.* Resembling a sylph.
- SYLVA**, *n.* A work containing a botanical description of the forest trees of any region or country. 2. The forest trees themselves of any region or country.
- SYMBOL-IZ-ED**, *pp.* Made to agree in properties.
- SYMMETRI-CAL**, *a.* In botany, flowers are symmetrical when the segments of the calyx, the petals and the stamens are regular, equal, and alike. *Lindley.*
- SYMME-TRIZ-ED**, *pp.* Make proportional.
- SYMME-TRIZ-ING**, *ppr.* Reducing to symmetry.
- SYMPA-THIZ-ING**, *ppr.* Feeling mutually, or in consequence of what another feels.
- SYMPHO-NIST**, *n.* A composer of symphonies.
- SYN-CARPOUS**, *a.* [*Gr. συν, καιρος, fruit.*] In botany, having the carpels of a compound fruit completely united. *Lindley.*
- Synclinal line or axis**. [*Gr. συγκλινω, to bend down.*] In geology, where the strata dip downward in opposite directions, like the sides of a gutter.
- SYN-CO-PA-TING**, *ppr.* Contracting by the loss of a letter in the middle of a word.
- SYN-CRE-TISM**, *n.* [*Gr. συγκρησις.*] A mixture in philosophy or religion. *Baxter.*
- SYN-CRE-TISTIC**, *a.* Pertaining to the Syncretists.
- SYNGRAPH**, *n.* [*Gr. συν and γραφω.*] A writing signed by both parties to a contract or bond.
- SYN'O-CHA**, *n.* [*Gr.*] A simple continuous phlogistic fever, not becoming atonic or asthenic, in its course and progress.
- SYN'O-CHUS**, *n.* [*Gr.*] A simple continuous fever, commonly said to be phlogistic in its early stage, and tonic or asthenic in its progress.
- SYN-ONY-M-IZ-ED**, *ppr.* Expressed in different words.
- SYN-ONY-M-IZ-ING**, *ppr.* Expressing the same thing in different words.
- SYN-TER-ETIC**, *a.* Preserving health.
- SYN-TETIC**, *a.* Wasting with consumption.
- SYN-TEXIS**, *n.* [*Gr.*] A deep consumption.
- SYN'TO-MY**, *n.* [*Gr. συντομία.*] Brevity; conciseness.
- SYRINC-ED**, *pp.* Injected by means of pipe or syringe.

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

T.

TAB, *n.* A cup. [*Local*.]
TABES, *n.* [L.] A disease, characterized by a gradually progressive emaciation of the whole body, accompanied with languor, depressed spirits, &c.
TA-BET'IC, *a.* Tabid; affected with Tabes.
TABLE-BELL, *n.* A small bell used for calling servants.
Table d'hôte, *tabl d. t.* [Fr.] A common table for guests; an ordinary.
TAB'OU-RET, *n.* [Fr.] A convex seat without arms or back, made of gilt wood, cushioned and stuffed, covered with silk cloth, and ornamented with silk lace, fringe, tassels, &c.
TACT'LESS, *a.* Destitute of tact. *Ec. Rev.* [sels, &c.]
TACT'U-AL, *a.* Pertaining to touch; consisting in or derived from touch. *Chalmers*.
TAG'GED, *pp.* Fitted with a point; appended to.
TAG'GING, *ppr.* Fitting with a point; fitting one thing to another.
TAIL'LESS, *a.* Having no tail. *Lawrence*. [another.]
TAIL-PIECE, *n.* In a violin, a piece of ebony at the end of the instrument, to which the strings are fastened. *Cyc.*
TAIL-RACE, *n.* The stream of water which runs from the mill after it has served to turn the wheel.
TAINT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without taint.
TAL'IP-ED, *n.* [L. *talus*, an ankle, and *pes*, a foot.] The disease called *club-foot*; also, a person affected with this disease.
TALK'A-TIVE-LY, (*tauk'a-tiv-ly*), *adv.* In a talkative manner.
TALL'IED, *pp.* Scored with correspondent notches; fitted.
TAL'US, *n.* In geology, a sloping heap of broken rocks and stones, at the foot of any cliff.
TANDEM. [*Horseman's Latin*.] Horses are harnessed *tandem*, when they are placed single, one before another. But *tandem* properly refers to *time* and not to *length of line*.
TANGI-BLE-NESS, *n.* See **TANGIBILITY**.
TANGLED, *pp.* United confusedly.
TANG'LING, *ppr.* Uniting without order.
TANG'LING-LY, *adv.* In a tangling manner.
TANT'ALIZ-ING-LY, *adv.* By tantalizing.
TAPE-LINE, *n.* A painted tape, marked with inches, &c., and inclosed in a case, used by engineers in measuring.
TAPES-TRIED, *pp.* Ornamented with tapestry.
TAPES-TRY, *v. t.* To adorn with tapestry.
TA-PI-Ó-ÇA, *n.* The popular name of the fecula obtained by scraping and washing the roots of the cassava or *cassia* plant.
TARE, *n.* The popular name of *Vicia sativa*, and also of most of the species of *Ervum*, both genera being leguminose plants.
TAREN'TISM, *n.* [L. *tarentismus*, from *tarentum*.] A fabulous disease, supposed to be produced by the bite of a spider, the *Lycosa Tarentula*, and to be incapable of cure except by dancing to appropriate music.
TAREN-TU-LA, *n.* See **TARANTULA**.
TAR'QUIN-ISH, *a.* Like Tarquin, a king of Rome; proud; haughty. *Quart. Rev.*
TAR'R-IED, *pp.* Waited for; staid; delayed.
TAR'TUFF, *n.* A stupid, morose fellow.
TASTE'FUL-NESS, *n.* The state of being tasteful.
TASTE'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a tasteless manner.
Tasto solo, in music, denotes that the passage should be performed with no other chords than unisons and octaves.
TAURINE, *a.* [L. *taurus*, a bull.] Relating to a bull. σ . Relating to the *Taurus Urus*, the species to which the common bull or ox and cow belong; and for which there is no peculiar name in English.
TAU'TO-LITE, *n.* A velvet-black mineral occurring in volcanic feldspathic rocks.
TAU'TO-LÓ-GOUS, *a.* Tautological. *Dwight*.
TAU'TO-PHON'IC-AL, *a.* Repeating the same sound.
TAW'NI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being tawny.
TAX'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being taxable.
TAX'A-BLY, *adv.* In a taxable manner.
TEA-DEAL-ER, *n.* A merchant who sells teas.
TEACH'LESS, *a.* Unteachable; indoctile. *Shelley*.
TEAS'EL, *v. t.* To cut and gather teasels.
TEAS'EL-ING, *ppr.* Gathering teasels; as a noun, the cutting and gathering of teasels.
TED'DER-ED, *pp.* Tied with a tedder; restrained to certedding, *ppr.* Spreading from the swath. [tain limits.]
TE'DI-UM-STRIEK-EN, *a.* Struck with irksomeness. *Ed. Rev.*
TELE-GRAPH, *n.* *Electro-magnetic telegraph*, an instrument or apparatus for communicating words to a distance by the use of electricity.
TELE-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to teleology.
TELE-O-SAU-RUS, *n.* [Gr. *τελειος*, perfect, complete, and *σαυρα*, a lizard.] A genus of fossil *Saurians*, with long and narrow snouts. *St. Hilaire*.

TEL-E-SCOP'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By the telescope.
TELL, *v. t.* To produce some effect; as, every expression tells.
TELL'ING, *ppr.* Uttering; relating; disclosing; counting.
TELL'U-RIC, *a.* [L. *tellus*.] Pertaining to the earth.
TELL'U-RIC, *a.* [L. *tellus*, the earth.] Pertaining to the earth or proceeding from the earth.
TELL'U-RIC ACID, *n.* An acid composed of one equivalent of tellurium, and three of oxygen.
TELL'U-RITE, *n.* A compound of tellurous acid and a base.
TELL'U-ROUS ACID, *n.* An acid composed of one tellurium and three oxygen.
TEM-PESTIVE, *a.* Seasonable.
O tempora, O mores. [L.] Oh the times, oh the manners.
TEN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being tenable.
TEN-A-BIL'ITY, *n.* The state of being tenable.
TEN'DER-HEART'ED-LY, *adv.* With tender affection.
TEN'DER-MOUTH-ED, *a.* Having a tender mouth.
TEN'DERS, *n. plur.* Proposals for performing a service.
TEN'DING, *n.* The act of attending.
TEND'SOME, *a.* Requiring much attendance.
TEN'I-OID, *a.* A term applied to a family of entozoa, comprising what are called *tapeworms*.
TEN'NIS-ED, *pp.* Driven as a ball.
TEN'NIS-ING, *ppr.* Driving as a ball.
TENS-I-BIL'ITY, *n.* The state that admits tension.
TEN'SOME. See **TENSOME**.
TEN-TAC'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to tentacles.
TEN-TA-CU-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *tentaculum* and *fero*, to bear.] Producing tentacula or tentacles. *Kirby*.
TENTYER-HOOK, *n.* See **TENTER**.
TENT'ING, *ppr.* Probing; keeping open with a tent.
TEN'U-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *tenuo*.] To make thin.
TEN'U-A-TED, *pp.* Made thin.
TEN'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Making thin.
TEPE-FIT-ED, *pp.* Made moderately warm.
TER'CINE, *n.* [L. *tertius*.] In botany, the outer coat of the ovule of a plant. *Lindley*.
TER'E-DINE, *n.* [See **TEREDO**.] A borer; the teredo.
TER'MES, *n. plur.* *Termites*. [Gr. *τερμις*, the end, because this insect destroys every thing it attacks.] A neuropterous insect, commonly called *white ant*.
TERMIN-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being terminable.
TERMIN-US, *n. plur.* *Termini*. [L.] A boundary; a column. Among the Romans, the deity that presided over boundaries.
TER-MITE, *n.* The white ant, *Termes*. [boundaries.]
TER-RA-CUL'TUR-AL, *a.* Denoting culture of the earth.
TER-RA-CUL'TURE, *n.* [L. *terra* and *cultura*.] Cultivation of the earth.
TER-REEN', *n.* [Fr. *terraine*, from Lat. *terra*, earth.] An earthen or porcelain vessel for table furniture, used often for containing soup. A similar vessel of metal.
TER'ROR-ISM, *n.* A state of being terrified, or a state impressing terror. *Jefferson*.
TER'ROR-LESS, *a.* Free from terror.
TER'ROR-SMIT'TEN, *a.* Smitten with terror. *Coleridge*.
TER'ROR-ST'RUCK, *a.* Stricken with terror.
TER'TIA-TED, *pp.* Done the third time.
Tertium quid. [L.] A third something.
TES'SEL-A-TING, *ppr.* Forming little squares.
TES-TA'CE-A, *n. plur.* Shelled animals. [See **TESTACEOUS**.]
TEST-I-MON'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to testimony.
TE-TAR'TO-PRIS-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *τεταρτος*, fourth.] One fourth prismatic; applied to oblique rhombic prisms. *Mohs*.
TETH'ER-ED, *pp.* Confined with a rope.
TETH'I-DANS, *n. plur.* [Gr. *τεθως*.] An order of acephalous molluscan animals, covered by a tunic, and not by a shell.
TETH'YS, *n.* [Gr.] A gelatinous animal of the nudibranchiate gastropod tribe. *Kirby*.
TET-RA-DACTYL, *n.* [Gr.] An animal having four toes. *Kirby*.
TE-TRA'O-NID, *n.* A bird belonging to the tribe of which the *Tetrao* is the type.
TET-RAPTER-OUS, *a.* Having four wings.
TET'RIC-AL-NESS, *n.* Forwardness; perverseness. [*Not used*.]
TEXT'U-AL-LY, *adv.* Placed in the text or body of a work.
TEXT'U-A-RIST, *n.* See **TEXTUARY**.
THA'LER, *n.* [L. *thalerus*.] The German spelling of dollar.
THAL'I-DAN, *n.* [Gr. *θαλια*, bloom.] A group of segregate naked acephalous molluscs. They have a small crest or vertical fin near the posterior extremity of the back.
THANK-WORTHI-NESS, *n.* The state of being thankful.
THAU'MA-TUR-GIST, *n.* One who deals in wonders, or believes in them.
THE-AN'THRO-PISM, *n.* [Gr. *θεος* and *ανθρωπος*.] A state of being God and man. *Coleridge*.
THE'ÇA, *n.* [L.] A sheath or case.
THE'ÇA-PHORE, *n.* [Gr. *θηκη*, a case or cover, and *φορεω*, to bear or carry.] In botany, the pedicel or stipe of an ovary when it has one, called also *gynophore*, *basigynium* and *podogynium*. *Lindley*.

- THEI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of tea.
 THE-OG'ON-IST, *n.* A writer on theogony.
 THE-OL'O-GIZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered theological.
 THE-OL'O-GIZ-ING, *pp.* Rendering theological.
 THE-O-P-A-THET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to theopathy. *Hartley.*
 THE-ORIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Speculatively. [*Not used.*]
 THE-O-RIZ-ER, *n.* A theorist.
 THE-O-RIZ-ING, *pp.* Forming a theory.
 THER-MO-GEN, *v. t.* To treat of God or of divine things.
 THER-MO-GEN, *n.* [Gr. *θερμον*, heat, and *γενος*, *γενωμαι*, to generate.] The elementary matter of heat; caloric. *Good.*
 THE-SIS, *n.* In music, the unaccented part of the measure, which the Greeks expressed by the downward beat.
 THIM'BLE-RIG, *n.* A low game with three thimbles and a ball.
 THIN, *v. t.* *Thin out*, in geology: when strata diminish in thickness until they disappear, they are said to *thin out*.
 THINKING-LY, *adv.* By thought.
 THIN'NED, *pp.* Made thin; made rare or less thick.
 THIN'NING, *pp.* Making thin, rare, or less thick; attenuating.
 THIRST'ER, *n.* One who thirsts.
 THO-RIA, *n.* A white earthy substance, obtained by Berzelius, in 1829, from the mineral called thoritite.
 THO'RITE, *n.* A massive and compact mineral, found in Norway, and resembling gadolinite.
 THO-R'UM, *n.* The metallic base of thoria.
 THORN-SET, *a.* Set with thorns.
 THOR-OUGH-GO-ING, *a.* Going all lengths. *Irving.*
 THOR-OUGH-NESS, *n.* (thur'roness.) Completeness; perfectness. *Stowe.*
 THOU'SAND-FOLD, *a.* Doubled a thousand times.
 THRALL'LESS, *a.* Having no thralls.
 THRASH'ER, *n.* A species of shark.
 THRAVE, *n.* Twenty-four sheaves of grain set up in the three-edged. *a.* Having three edges. [*field.*]
 THREE-RIB-BED, *a.* Having three ribs.
 THREE-NET'IC, *a.* Sorrowful; mournful. *Shak.*
 THRICE-FA-VOR-ED, *a.* Favored thrice; highly favored. *Irving.*
 THRIFT'LESS-NESS, *n.* A state of being thriftless.
 THRILLING-LY, *adv.* With thrilling sensations.
 THRILLING-NESS, *n.* The quality of being thrilling.
 THRILLINGS, *n. plur.* Thrilling sensations.
 THRONE-LESS, *a.* Having no throne.
 THRON-ING, *pp.* Placing on a royal seat; enthroning.
 THROTTLED, *pp.* Uttered with breaks and interruptions. 2. Choked; suffocated.
 THROTTLING, *pp.* Choking; suffocating.
 THROW-ING, *pp.* Casting; hurling; flinging.
 THRUMMING, *pp.* Playing coarsely on an instrument. 2. Weaving; knotting; twisting.
 THUMB'ED, *pp.* Handled awkwardly; soiled with the fin-
 THUMB'ING, *pp.* Soiling with the fingers. [*gers.*]
 THUMP'ED, *pp.* Struck with something heavy.
 THUNDER-BLAST-ED, *a.* Blasted by thunder. *Scott.*
 THUNDER-BURST, *n.* A burst of thunder. *Hemans.*
 THYRSOID, *a.* Having somewhat the form of a thyrsus.
 THYRS-AN-U'RANS, *n. plur.* [Gr. *θυρσάνορος*, having a long bushy tail.] An order of apterous insects, with six feet, that undergo no metamorphosis. *Cuvier.*
 TIA-RED, *a.* Adorned with a tiara.
 TICKET-ED, *pp.* Distinguished by a ticket.
 TICKET-ING, *pp.* Distinguishing by a ticket.
 TICKING, *pp.* Beating; patting. 2. Trusting; scoring.
 TID-AL, *a.* Pertaining to tides; periodically rising and falling or flowing and ebbing; as, *tidal waters.* *Modern English.*
 TID'DLED, *pp.* Fondled.
 TIDE'LESS, *a.* Having no tide.
 TIDY-ED, *pp.* Made tidy.
 TIDING-LESS, *a.* Having no tidings.
 TIDY, *v. t.* To make neat; to put in good order.
 TIDY-ING, *pp.* Making tidy.
 TIF'FIN, *n.* A slight repast; luncheon. *Blackwood.*
 TIGHTEN-ED, (ti'tnd.) *pp.* Drawn tighter; straitened.
 TIGHTEN-ING, (ti'tning.) *pp.* Drawing tighter; making
 TIGRINE, *a.* Like a tiger. [*more close.*]
 TIL'BU-RY, *n.* A kind of zig or two-wheeled carriage with-
 TIME-HON-OR-ED, *a.* Honored for a long time. [*out a top.*]
 TIME-OUS-LY, *a.* Seasonably; in good time. *Watts.*
 TIME-SANCTION-ED, *a.* Sanctioned by long use. *Chan-*
 TIME-SCORNER, *n.* One who scorns time. [*ning.*]
 TIME-WAST-ING, *a.* Wasting time.
 TIMING, *pp.* Adapting to the season or occasion.
 TIMIST, *See* TIMEST.
 TINT'ED, *pp.* Tinged.
 TINTING, *pp.* Giving a slight coloring to.
 TINNING, *n.* A forming of tins.
 TIN-TIN-NABU-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *tinnabulum*, a little bell.]
 Having or making the sound of a bell.
 TIPPING, *pp.* In music, a distinct articulation given to the
 flute, by striking the tongue against the roof of the mouth.
 TIP-SI-LY, *adv.* In a tipsy manner.
 TIP-U-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *tipula*.] Pertaining to insects of the
 genus *Tipula* or crane fly. *Humboldt.*

TO-COL'O-RY, *n.* [Gr. *τοκος*, parturition, and *χρος*.] The science of obstetrics or midwifery.

TO'ED, *a.* In compounds, having toes, as narrow-toed; thick-

toed; slender-toed. *Hitchcock.*

TOIL'LESS, *a.* Free from toil.

TOIL'SOME-LY, *adv.* In a toilsome manner.

TO'KEN-ING, *pp.* Making known; marking with spots.

TOL'ING, *pp.* Drawing away; inducing to follow.

TOLT, *n.* [L. *tolit, tollit.*] In English courts, the precept

of a sheriff, by which a writ of right is removed from the

court baron into the county court. *Blackstone.*

TOM'A-HAWK-ED, *pp.* Smitten or killed with a tomahawk.

TOM'A-HAWK-ING, *pp.* Striking or killing with a toma-

TOMB'ED, (toom'd.) *a.* Deposited in a tomb. [*hawk.*]

TOMB-NOR-RY, *n.* A Suetland bird.

TOM'FOOL, *n.* A great fool; a trifler.

TOM'FOOL'E-RY, *n.* Foolish trifling. *Ec. Rev.*

TOR-PE'DO, *n.* An engine invented for the purpose of des-

trouing shipping by blowing them up.

TOR'PI-FI-ED, *pp.* Rendered torpid.

TOR'PI-FY, *v. t.* To make torpid.

TOR'PI-FY-ING, *pp.* Rendering torpid.

TORT'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a winding manner.

TOT'ED, *pp.* Carried or borne.

T'OTHER, a vulgar pronunciation of the other.

Totidem verbis. [L.] In so many words; in the very words.

Toties quoties. [L.] As often as one, so often the other.

Toto celo. [L.] By the whole hemisphere; as opposite as

In toto. [L.] In the whole. [*possible.*]

TOUGHEN-ED, (tu'fnd.) *pp.* Made or become tough.

TOUGHEN-ING, (tu'fning.) *pp.* Making tough.

TOW'-BOAT, *n.* A boat which is drawn or towed.

TOWEL-ING, *n.* Cloth for towels.

TOX-I-CO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to toxicology.

TOX-I-CO-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a toxicological manner.

TOX-I-CO-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *n.* One who treats of poisons.

TRACE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being traceable.

TRACE-ABLE-LY, *adv.* In a traceable manner.

TRA-CHE-LI-PODE, *n.* [Gr. *τραχηλος*, the neck, and *πους*,
 foot.] An animal having the foot proceeding from or joined

to the neck.

TRA-CHE-LI-PO-DOUS, *a.* Having the foot united with the

TRACK'AGE, *n.* A drawing or towing, as of a boat. [*neck.*]

TRACK'LESS-LY, *adv.* So as to leave no track.

TRACK'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being without a track.

TRACTY'TIOUS, *a.* Treating of, handling.

TRADE-SALE, *n.* An auction by and for booksellers.

TRADES-WO-MAN, *n.* A woman who trades or is skilled

in trade.

TRA-DI'TION-A-RILY, *adv.* By tradition. *Dwight.*

TRAFFICK-ED, *pp.* Exchanged in traffick.

TRAFFICK-LESS, *a.* Destitute of trade.

TRAIN-ING, *n.* The disciplining of troops.

TRAM-POSE, *v. t.* [*See* TRAMPLE.] To walk with labor,

TRAM-POOS'ING, *pp.* Traveling heavily. [*or heavily.*]

TRAN'QUIL-IZ-ER, *n.* A kind of chair, in which a raving

maniac may be so fixed, as to be motionless.

TRAN'QUIL-IZ-ING-LY, *adv.* So as to tranquilize.

TRANS, a Latin preposition, used in English as a prefix, sig-

nifies over, beyond, as in *transalpine*, beyond the Alps.

Hence in a moral sense, it denotes a complete change; as

to *transform*; also, from one to another, as to *transfer*.

TRANS-AN'I-MA-TED, *pp.* Animated by the conveyance

of the soul from one body to another.

TRANS-CEND-ENT'AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of aiming at

or arriving at supereminent excellence. *Ed. Rev.*

TRANS-CEND-ENT'AL-IST, *n.* One who believes in tran-

scendentalism.

TRANS-CEND-ENT'AL-LY, *adv.* In a transcendental

manner.

TRANS-CENDING, *pp.* Rising above; surpassing.

TRANS-CO-LA'TING, *pp.* Straining through a sieve.

TRANS-CUR'RENCE, *n.* A roving hither and thither.

TRANS-SEX'ION, *n.* Change of sex. [*Not used.*]

TRANS-FER'RENCE, *n.* Act of transferring.

TRANS-FO-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *transfere.*] To bore through.

TRANS-FO-RA-TED, *pp.* Pierced; perforated.

TRANS-FO-RA-TING, *pp.* Boring through.

TRANS-FUND'ED, *pp.* Transfused.

TRANS-FUND'ING, *pp.* Transfusing. *Barrow.*

TRANS-GRESSIVE-LY, *adv.* By transgressing.

TRANS-IT-ED, *pp.* Passed over the disk of a heavenly body.

TRANS-IT-IVE-LY, *adv.* In a transitive manner.

TRANS-IT-IVE-NESS, *n.* State of being transitive.

TRANS-LA-TY'TIOUS, *a.* Transposed; transported.

TRANS-LU'CENT-LY, *adv.* In a translucent manner.

TRANS-MU-TATION-IST, *n.* One who believes in the

transmutation of metals. *Lyell.*

TRANS-PIR'ED, *pp.* Emitted through the excretories of

the skin; exhaled. 2. Escaped from secrecy.

TRANS-SHAPE, *v. t.* [*trans* and *shape*.] To change into

another form.

TRANS-SHAP'ED, *pp.* Transformed.

TRANS-SHAP'ING, *pp.* Transforming.

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

- TRAN-SUB-STANTIA-TED, *pp.* Changed to another substance.
- TRAN-SUB-STANTIA-TING, *ppr.* Changing to another substance.
- TRAN-SUMP-TIVE, *a.* Taking from one to another.
- TRANS-VERS'ED, *pp.* Overturned.
- TRANS-VERS'ING, *ppr.* Overturning.
- TRAP-PAN, *a.* Pertaining to trap, the mineral.
- TRAP-PER, *n.* One whose occupation it is to entrap wild animals. *United States.*
- TRAPPING, *ppr.* Setting traps for wild animals; *used also*
- TRASH'ED, *pp.* Lopped; stripped of leaves. [*as a noun.*]
- TRAVAIL-ED, (*trav'eld*), *pp.* Harassed; labored in childbirth.
- TRAVERT-IN, *n.* In *mineralogy*, incrustation formed on vegetables or other substances by calcareous depositions. *Lyell. Mantell.*
- TRAVES-TY-ING, *ppr.* Turning into ridicule.
- TREAD'ING, (*tred'ing*), *n.* Act of pressing with the foot.
- TREAD'MILL, *n.* A mill moved by persons treading on a wheel; a punishment.
- TREASON-ABLY, *adv.* In a treasonable manner.
- TREAS'URING, *ppr.* Hoarding; laying up for future use.
- TREE, *v. t.* To drive to a tree; to cause to ascend a tree.
- TREELESS, *a.* Destitute of trees. *Byron.*
- TRE MELLA, *n.* A fungus; a genus of fungi.
- TRI-AN-GLE, *n.* An instrument of percussion in music, made of a rod of polished steel, bent into the form of a triangle.
- TRI-ARCH-Y, *n.* [*Gr. τρεις and αρχη.*] Government by three persons.
- TRIBUNE, *n.* A bench or elevated place, from which speeches were delivered. 2. In *France*, a pulpit or elevated place in the chamber of deputies, where a speaker stands to address the assembly.
- TRIBUTA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being tributary.
- TRIBUTE, *v. t.* To pay as a tribute.
- TRIBUT-ED, *pp.* Paid as tribute.
- TRIBUT-ING, *ppr.* Paying as tribute.
- TRI-CEN-NI-AL, *a.* Denoting thirty, or what pertains to that number.
- TRI-CLIN-U-M, *n.* [*L. tres and clinus.*] A bed or couch for three to recline or sit upon.
- TRI-CORN-IG'E-ROUS, *a.* [*L. tres and cornu.*] Having three horns.
- TRI-FAL-LOW-ED, *pp.* Plowed the third time before sowing.
- TRI-FAL-LOW-ING, *ppr.* Plowing the third time before sowing.
- TRIFLE, *n.* A cnke. [*sowing.*]
- TRI-FUR-CATED, *a.* Having three branches or forks.
- TRI-GRAM MIC, *n.* [*Gr. τρεις, three, and γράμμα, a letter.*] Consisting of three letters.
- TRIL-I-THON, *n.* [*Gr. τρεις, three, and λιθος, a stone.*] Three stones placed together like door posts and a lintel.
- TRIL-LOB-ITE, *n.* [*Gr. τρεις, three, and λοβος, a lobe.*] An extinct family of crustacea, found in the earliest fossiliferous strata.
- TRIL'O-GY, *n.* [*Gr. τρεις and λογος.*] A discourse in three parts. *Ash.*
- TRIMES-TER, *n.* [*L. trimestris, tres, three, and mensis, month.*] A term or period of three months. *Ger. Universities.*
- TRIM-MING-LY, *adv.* In a trimming manner.
- TRIN'ED, *pp.* Put in the aspect of a trine.
- TRINKET-RY, *n.* Ornaments of dress; trinkets.
- TRIP-O-BO-LA-RY, *a.* See *TRICHOLOLAR.*
- TRIP-HAM-MER, *n.* A large hammer used in forges.
- TRIP-LE-CROWN-ED, *a.* Having three crowns.
- TRIPLED, *pp.* Made threefold.
- TRIP-LE-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having three heads.
- TRIP-LING, *n.* Making threefold.
- TRIP-SIS, *n.* [*Gr. τριεις, friction, the act of rubbing, from τριβω, to rub.*] Shampooing.
- TRI-SUL-CATE, *a.* Having three furrows.
- TRITON, *n.* According to *Cuvier*, a genus of Batrachian reptiles, or aquatic salamanders, comprehending numerous species.
- TROMBONE, *n.* [*It.*] A deep-toned instrument of the trumpet kind, consisting of three tubes.
- TRO-PHI, *n. plur.* [*Gr. τροφος, one who feeds.*] In *entomology*, the parts employed in feeding.
- TRO-PHO-NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Grecian architect Trophonius, or his cave, or his architecture. *Dwight.*
- TRO-PHO-SPERM, *n.* [*Gr. τροφος, one who feeds, a nurse, and σπερμα, seed.*] In *botany*, that part of the ovary from which the ovules arise.
- TROTH-PLIGHT-ED, *a.* Having fidelity pledged.
- TROUN-CING, (*trouns'ing*), *ppr.* Beating severely.
- TROUN-CING, (*trouns'ing*), *n.* A severe beating.
- TRUMP-ED, *pp.* Taken with a trump card.
- TRUMPET-CALL, *n.* A call at the sound of the trumpet.
- TRUMPING, *ppr.* Taking with a trump card.
- TRUNE-ATION, *n.* A state of being truned.
- TRUN-DLED, *pp.* Rolled.
- TRUN-DLE-HEAD, *n.* The wheel that turns a mill-stone.
- TRUN-DLING, *ppr.* Rolling, as a thing on little wheels.
- TRUNK, *n.* A water-course made of planks, and generally to conduct the water from the race to the water wheel.
- TRUST'FUL, *a.* Faithful.
- TRUST'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a trustful manner.
- TRUST'FUL-NESS, *n.* Faithfulness.
- TRUST'LESS-NESS, *n.* Unworthiness of trust.
- TRUST'WOR-THI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being trustworthy.
- TRUST'WOR-THY, *a.* Worthy of trust or confidence.
- TRUTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a truthful manner.
- TRUTH'FUL-NESS, *n.* The state of being true, or the
- TRUTH'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being truthless. [*truth.*]
- TRUTH-SPEAK-ING, *a.* Uttering truth.
- TRUTH-TEL-LER, *n.* One who tells the truth.
- TRY-GON, *n.* [*Gr. τριγων, a sort of fish.*] The name of a genus of fishes, to which the sting-ray belongs.
- TUB, *n.* A small cask.
- TUBBY, *a.* [*from tub.*] Wanting elasticity of sound; a
- TUB'ED, *pp.* Furnished with a tube. [*term in music.*]
- TUBE'FORM, *a.* In the form of a tube.
- TU-BER-FER-IOUS, *a.* Producing or bearing tubers.
- TUB'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a tube.
- TU-BU-LA-TED, (*tu bu'led*), *a. or pp.* Made in the form of a small tube; as, a tubulated retort.
- TU-BU-LOUS, (*tu bu'loos*), *a.* Tubed. *Fyfe.* 2. Furnished with a small tube; as, a tubulated retort.
- TUCK'ED, *pp.* Pressed in or together.
- TUE-FALL, *n.* A building with a sloping roof on one side only. *Eng.*
- TUFF, *n.* See *TUFA.* 2. A bed of scoria and ashes from a volcano agglutinated. *Mantell.*
- TUFT'ING, *ppr.* Separating into tufts; adorning with tufts.
- TUG'GED, *pp.* Pulled with great effort.
- TU-TION-ARY, *a.* Pertaining to tuition.
- TULIP-MAN-Y, *n.* A strong passion for the cultivation of tulips.
- TUM-U-LUS, *n.* [*L.*] An artificial hillock raised over those who were buried in ancient times. Hence *tomb.*
- TUNGSTIC ACID, *n.* An acid composed of one equivalent of tungsten, and three of oxygen.
- TUNIC-ARY, *n.* [*from Tunic.*] An animal of the molluscan tribe, enveloped with a double tunic. *Kirby.*
- TUN-NEL, *n.* An arched way or road under ground or a river.
- TUN-NEL, *v. t.* To make an opening or way for passage, through a hill, or mountain, or under a river.
- TUN-NEL-ED, *pp.* Formed like a tunnel; penetrated by an artificial opening for a passage.
- TUN-NEL-ING, *ppr.* Forming like a tunnel; penetrating by a subterraneous passage.
- TURBAN-CROWN-ED, *n.* Crowned with a turban. *West.*
- TURF-CLAD, *a.* Covered with turf. [*Rev.*]
- TURKEY-BUZZ-ARD, *n.* In *America*, a common species of vulture, having a distant resemblance to a turkey.
- TURKISH, *a.* Pertaining to the Turks. [*Haldiman.*]
- TURKISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of the Turks.
- TUR-MOLLED, *pp.* Harassed with commotions.
- TURN-ING-POINT, *n.* The point which decides a case.
- TURN-OUT, (*turn and out*), *n.* The place in a railway where cars turn out of the way. Applied also to an equipage.
- TURNPIK-ED, *pp.* Formed in the manner of a turnpike road.
- TURPETH, *n.* [*L. turpeturn; Gr. τουργη.*] The name of the root of a plant of Ceylon, which has a cathartic power. It is sometimes called *vegetable turpeth*, to distinguish it from *mineral turpeth*.
- TURPETH-MIN'ER-AL, *n.* A name applied to the *diprotosulphate of mercury*, a salt composed of two equivalents of the protoxyd of mercury, and one equivalent of *sulphuric acid*.
- TU-TO'RI-AL, *a.* Belonging to or exercised by a tutor.
- TUT-TY, *n.* An impure protoxyd of zinc, used in medicine.
- TWAD'DLE, *v. i.* [*Sax. twade, double.*] To be guilty of duplicity.
- TWAD'DLER, *n.* One who practices duplicity; a trifer.
- TWAN-KAY, *n.* A sort of green tea.
- TWEER, *n.* [*Fr. tuyau.*] In a *smelting furnace*, the point of the blast-pipe. It is sometimes written *twier* or *tuyer*.
- TWEN-TY-FOLD, *a.* Twenty times as many.
- TWIN-LIKE-NESS, *n.* Near resemblance.
- TWO-MAST-ED, *a.* Having two masts.
- TWO-PEN-NY, *a.* Of the value of two-pence.
- TYM-PAN-ITIC, *a.* Relating to tympany or tympanites affected with tympany or tympanites.
- TYM'PA-NIZ-ED, *pp.* Stretched, as a skin over the head of a drum.
- TYM'PA-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Stretching, as a skin over the head of a drum.
- TY-PHE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Typhæus, the fabled giant with a hundred heads.
- TY-PHON, *n.* [*Gr. τυφων.*] A furious whirling wind; a hurricane in the eastern or Chinese seas.
- TY-PHOUS, *a.* Relating to typhus.
- TYR-AN-NIZ-ED, *pp.* Ruled with oppressive severity.

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

TYR'AN-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Exercising arbitrary power; ruling with unjust severity.
 TYR'AN, *n.* A native of Tyre.
 TYR'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the ancient Tyre. 2. Being of a purple color.

U.

U-BIQU'ITOUS, *a.* Existing or being every where.
Ubi supra. [L.] In the place above mentioned.
 U'DAL, *n.* A freehold in the Shetland isles.
 U'DAL-ER, *n.* A freeholder in the Shetland isles.
 U'L-CUS'EULE, *n.* See U'LCUSLE.
 U'LMI'IC AC'ID, *n.* [L. *umus*, an elm.] A vegetable acid, exuding spontaneously from the elm, and various other trees.
 U'LO-DEN'DRON, *n.* [Gr. *ουλος* and *δενδρον*.] A genus of trees now extinct, and found only in a fossil state.
 Ultima *ratio.* [L.] The last reason or argument.
 Ultima *ratio regum.* [L.] The last reason of kings, is war, force of arms.
 ULTRA, [L.] Beyond. Hence a person who advocates extreme measures.
 ULTRA-ISM, *n.* The principles of men who advocate extreme measures, as a radical reform, &c. *H. More.*
 ULTRA-IST, *n.* One who pushes a principle or measure to extremes.
 UL-TRA-MONT'ANE, *n.* A foreigner; one who resides beyond the mountains.
 UL-TRA-MONT'A-NISM, *n.* The doctrines of ultramontanists.
 UL-TRA-MONT'A-NIST, *n.* One who lives north or west of the mountains of Italy, and attempts to exalt the authority of the Roman church and the pope, above that of temporal sovereigns. *Robinson.*
 UMBEL/LULE, *n.* See UMBELLET.
 UN-BEL/LIF-ER, *n.* [L. *umbella* and *fero*.] In botany, a plant producing an umbel. *Lindley.*
 UM-BL'IG, *n.* In conchology, a conical depression at the base of a univalve shell.
 UM-BRA'CU-LI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of an umbraculum or arbor.
 UM-BRA'GEOUS-LY, *adv.* In an unbragous manner.
 UM-BRIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *umbra* and *fero*.] Casting off making a shade.
 UN-A-BAN'DON-ED, *a.* Not abandoned.
 UN-A-IDING, *a.* Not abiding or permanent.
 UN-A-BID'ING-LY, *a.* Not abidingly.
 UN-A-BID'ING-NESS, *n.* State of being not permanent.
 UN-A-BRAD'ED, *a.* Not abraded or worn by friction. *Man-*
 UN-A-BUS'ED, *a.* Not abused. *tell.*
 UN-A-C-CESS'I-BLY, *adv.* In an unaccessible manner.
 UN-A-C-CLIM'ATED, *a.* Not inured to the climate.
 UN-A-C-CORD'ANT, *a.* Not accordant or harmonious.
 UN-A-DAPT'ED-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness.
 UN-AD-DRESS'ED, *a.* Not addressed.
 UN-AD-HE'SIVE, *a.* Not adhesive.
 UN-AD-VIS-A-BLY, *adv.* In an unadvisable manner.
 UN-AF-FECT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being unaffected.
 UN-AF-FECT'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be affected. *Cud-*
 UN-A-GREE'A-BLY, *adv.* In an unagreeable manner. *worth.*
 UN-A-IR'ED, *a.* Not aired.
 UN-A-LARM'ING, *a.* Not alarming.
 UN-A-LIEN-ATE, *a.* Not alienate. *H. Taylor.*
 UN-AL-LOW'A-BLE, *a.* That may not be allowed.
 UN-AL-LUR'ING-LY, *adv.* Not alluringly.
 UN-AL-TER-ING, *a.* Not altering. *Wiseman.*
 UN-AM-BIGU'I-TY, *n.* See UNAMBIGUOUSNESS.
 UN-AM-BITIOUS-LY, *adv.* Not ambitiously.
 UN-A-MEN'A-BLE, *a.* Not amenable or responsible.
 UN-A-MUS'ING-LY, *adv.* Not amusingly.
 UN-AN-NTHI-LA-BLE, *a.* That can not be annihilated.
 UN-AN-NOUN'CED, *a.* Not announced or proclaimed.
 UN-AN-TI-CI-PA-TED, *a.* Not anticipated.
 UN-AP-PLAUD'ED, *a.* Not applauded.
 UN-AP-PLAUD'ING, *a.* Not applauding.
 UN-AP-PLAUS'IVE, *a.* Not applauding.
 UN-AP-PRE-HENS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being unap-
 UN-AP-PRE-HENS'IVE-LY, *adv.* Not apprehensively. *prehensible.*
 UN-AP-PRE-HENS'IVE-NESS, *n.* State of being unap-
 UN-AP-PROACH'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be approachable. *prehensible.*
 UN-AP-PRO'PRI-ATE, *a.* Inappropriate.
 UN-AP-PROV'ING, *a.* Not approving.
 UN-AP-PROV'ING-LY, *adv.* With disapprobation.
 UN-AR-REST'ED, *a.* Not stopped; not apprehended
 UN-ARTIST-LIKE, *a.* Not like an artist.
 UN-AS-CEND'ED, *a.* Not ascended.
 UN-A-SHAM'ED, *a.* Not ashamed.

UN-AS-PIRING-LY, *adv.* In an unaspiring manner.
 UN-AS-SAIL'A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be unassailable.
 UN-AS-SIGN'A-BLY, *adv.* In an unassignable manner.
 UN-AS-SIM'IL-A-TING, *a.* Not assimilating.
 UN-AS-SUAG'ED, (un-aswag'd), *a.* Not appeased.
 UN-AS-SUM'ED, *a.* Not assumed.
 UN-AT-TACK'A-BLE, *a.* Not attackable.
 UN-ATTAIN'A-BLY, *adv.* In an unattainable manner.
 UN-ATTAIN'ED, *a.* Not attained or reached.
 UN-ATTAIN'ING, *a.* Not attaining.
 UN-ATTEN'U-A-TED, *a.* Not attenuated.
 UN-AT-TRACTIVE, *a.* Not attractive.
 U-NAU', *n.* An edentate mammal, larger than a cat.
 UN-AUDIT'ED, *a.* Not audited or adjusted.
 UN-AU-THORITATIVE, *a.* Not authoritative. *Campbell.*
 UN-AU-THORITATIVE-LY, *adv.* Without authority.
 UN-A-VAIL'A-BLY, *adv.* Without availing or success.
 UN-A-VAIL'ING-LY, *adv.* Without effect.
 UN-A-VENGE'A-BLE, *a.* Not avengeable.
 UN-A-VEN'GED, *a.* Having no avenue. *Pollok.*
 Una *voce.* [L.] With one voice; unanimously.
 UN-A-WAK'EN-ING, *a.* Not awakening.
 UN-BAFFLED, *a.* Not defeated; not confounded.
 UN-BAN'DAG-ED, *a.* Not bandaged.
 UN-BAPTIZ'ING, *a.* Not baptizing. *Coleridge.*
 UN-BASH'FUL-LY, *adv.* Boldly; impudently.
 UN-BEAR'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be borne or endured.
 UN-BEAT'FUL-LY, *adv.* In an unbeautiful manner.
 UN-BEAT'IFUL-LY, *adv.* Not beatified or adorned.
 UN-BEAT'IFUL-LY, *adv.* In an unbeautiful manner.
 UN-BE-GUILTING, *ppr.* Unceasingly.
 UN-BE-LIEVING-LY, *adv.* In an unbelieving manner.
 UN-BE-LIEVING-NESS, *n.* State of being unbelieving.
 UN-BEND'ING-LY, *adv.* Without bending; obstinately.
 UN-BEN-E-FIT'IAL, *a.* Not beneficial.
 UN-BEN-E-FIT'ED, *a.* Not having received benefit.
 UN-BE-SEEM'ING-LY, *adv.* In an unbecoming manner.
 UN-BE-SEEM'ING-NESS, *n.* State of being unbecoming.
 UN-BIND'ING, *ppr.* Untying; setting free.
 UN-BISH'OP-ED, *pp.* Deprived of episcopal orders.
 UN-BLEACH'ED, *a.* Not bleached; not whitened.
 UN-BLEM'ISH'A-BLY, *adv.* Without being blemishable.
 UN-BLIGH'TED-LY, *adv.* Without being blighted.
 UN-BLOCK'ADED, *a.* Not blockaded.
 UN-BLOT'TED, *a.* Not blotted.
 UN-BOAST'ED, *a.* Not boasted.
 UN-BOAST'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without being boastful.
 UN-BOLT'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from fastening by bolts.
 UN-BOOT', *v. t.* To take off boots from.
 UN-BOOT'ED, *pp.* Stripped of boots. 2. *a.* Not having
 UN-BOOT'ING, *ppr.* Taking off boots. [boots on.
 UN-BRAC-ED, *pp.* Loosed; relaxed.
 UN-BRAC'ING, *ppr.* Loosing; relaxing.
 UN-BREAST'ED, *ppr.* Disclosed; laid open.
 UN-BREAST'ING, *ppr.* Disclosing.
 UN-BREATH'A-BLE, *a.* Not breathable or respirable.
 UN-BRIDG'ED, *a.* Not furnished or crossed by a bridg'e.
 UN-BRIGHT'EN'ED, *a.* Not brightened.
 UN-BUOY'ED, (un-bwoy'd), *a.* Not buoyed or borne up.
 UN-BUR-DEN-SOME, *a.* Not oppressive.
 UN-BUS'INESS-LIKE, *a.* Not business-like.
 UN-BUS'Y, *a.* (unbiz'zy). Not busy.
 UN-BUTTON'ING, *ppr.* Loosing from buttons.
 UN-CAL-CUL'A-TING-LY, *adv.* Without calculation.
 UN-CALUM'NI-A-TED, *a.* Not calumniated or defamed.
 UN-CAN-CEL'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be canceled.
 UN-CANONIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an uncanonical manner.
 UN-CANON'IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of canonical authority.
 2. To reduce from the rank of a canon or saint.
 UN-CAN-VASS'ED, *a.* Not canvassed.
 UN-CA-RESS'ED, *a.* Not caressed.
 UN-CED'ED, *a.* Not ceded; not granted or transferred.
 UN-CEMENT'ED, *a.* Not cemented.
 UN-CEN-SUR'A-BLY, *adv.* In an unexcusable manner.
 UN-CER-E-MON'IOUS-LY, *adv.* Without ceremony or
 UN-CHAL'LENGE-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be challenged. *form.*
 Scott.
 UN-CHAL'LENGE-A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be unchallenged.
 UN-CHANG-ING-LY, *adv.* Without changing. [able.
 UN-CHAR-ACTER-ISTIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not in a charac-
 UN-CHART'ED, *a.* Not described or delineated on a chart. *teristic manner.*
 UN-CHARTER-ED, *a.* Having no charter.
 UN-CHEAT'ED, *a.* Not cheated.
 UN-CHECK'ER-ED, *a.* Not checked; not diversified.
 UN-CHEER'ED, *a.* Not cheered.
 UN-CHEER'FUL-LY, *adv.* In an uncheerful manner.
 UN-CHID'ED, *a.* Not chided or rebuked.
 UN-CHIVAL'ROUS, *a.* Not according to the rules of
 UN-CHRISTEN'ED, *a.* Not baptized and named. *chivalry.*
 UN-CHRISTIAN-IZ-ED, *ppr.* Not christianized.
 UN-CHRISTIAN-LIKE, *a.* Not like a Christian.

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

- UN-CHRONI-CLED, *a.* Not recorded in a chronicle.
 UN-CIR-CUM-CY'SION, *n.* In *Scripture*, the Gentiles who did not practice circumcision. *Rom. iv. 9.*
 UN-CIR-CUM-SPECT-LY, *adv.* Without circumcision.
 UN-CLASSI-FE-AL-LY, *adv.* Not according to the classics.
 UN-CLEAVY A-BLE, *a.* That can not be cleaved or split.
 UN-CLEWED, *pp.* Undone; unwound; or untied.
 UN-CLOTH'ED, *a.* Not covered or disguised.
 UN-CLOTH'ING, *n.* Act of taking off clothes.
 UN-COFFIN-ED, *a.* Not furnished with a coffin.
 UN-CO'GENT, *a.* Not cogent or forcible. *Baxter.*
 UN-COIL'ING, *pp.* Opening; unwinding.
 UN-COL-LECT'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of not being collected.
 UN-COM-BIN'A-BLY, *adv.* In an uncombinable manner.
 UN-COM-MEM'O-RA-TED, *a.* Not commemorated. *E. Everett.*
 UN-COM-MER-CIAL-LY, *adv.* Not according to commercial usage.
 UN-COM-MITTED, *a.* Not referred to a committee. 2. Not pledged by any thing said or done.
 UN-COM-MU'NI-CA-TING, *a.* Not making communication.
 UN-COM-FACT'ED-LY, *adv.* Not compactedly.
 UN-COM-PAN'ION-A-BLE, *a.* Not companionable or sociable.
 UN-COM-PLAIN'ING-LY, *adv.* Without complaining.
 UN-COM-PLAIN'ING-NESS, *n.* An uncomplaining state.
 UN-COM-PLI-CATED, *a.* Not complicated; simple.
 UN-COM-PLI-MENTA-RY, *a.* Not complimentary.
 UN-COM-POSED, *a.* Not composed.
 UN-COM-POUND'ED-LY, *adv.* Without being uncom-
 UN-COM-CEAL A-BLE, *a.* Not concealable. [pounded].
 UN-CON-CERT'ED, *a.* Not concerted.
 UN-CON-CIL'I-A-TO-RY, *a.* Not tending to conciliate. *Jefferson.*
 UN-CON-DENS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* A state of being incap-
 UN-CON-FESS'ING, *a.* Not making confession.
 UN-CON-FORMA-BLE, *a.* In *geology*, not lying in a paral-
 UN-CON-FORM'A-BLY, *adv.* In an uncomformable manner.
 UN-CON-FOUND'ED, *a.* Not confounded.
 UN-CON-FOUND'ED-LY, *adv.* Without being confounded.
 UN-CON-SE-CRA-TED-NESS, *n.* A state of being uncon-
 UN-CON-SIDER'ING, *a.* Not considering. [secreted].
 UN-CON-SPIC'U-OUS, *a.* Not open to the view; not con-
 UN-CON-SULT'ED, *a.* Not asked or consulted. [spicuous].
 UN-CON-TEM-PLA-TED, *a.* Not contemplated.
 UN-CON-TRA-DICT'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be contra-
 UN-CON-VIN'G, *a.* Not sufficient to convince.
 UN-CON-VULS'ED, *a.* Not convulsed.
 UN-CORDED, *pp.* Loosed from cords; unbound.
 UN-COR'DI-AL, *a.* Not cordial; not hearty.
 UN-COR'DING, *pp.* Unfastening; unbinding.
 UN-COR-ROBO-RATED, *a.* Not confirmed.
 UN-COUNSEL-ED, *a.* Not having counsel or advice.
 UN-COUNTENANC-ED, *a.* Not encouraged. [Burke].
 UN-COUNTER-FEIT-ED, *a.* Not counterfeited.
 UN-COUTH'LOOK-ING, *a.* Having uncouth looks. *Irving.*
 UN-COWL'ED, *pp.* Deprived of a cowl.
 UN-CRAMP'ED, *a.* Not cramped; not confined or fettered;
 UN-CRE-ATING, *pp.* Depriving of existence.
 UN-CRIT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not critically.
 UN-CRUSH'ED, *a.* Not crushed.
 UN-CRYSTAL-INE, *a.* Not consisting of or resembling
 UN-CULTI-VA-TED-NESS, *n.* An uncultivated state.
 UN-CURTAIN, *v. t.* To remove a curtain or covering from.
 UN-CUSTOM-A-RI-LY, *adv.* In an unusual manner.
 UN-CUSTOM-A-RI-NESS, *n.* State of being not customary.
 UN-DAM'MED, *pp.* Freed from a dam, mound or obstruc-
 UN-DAUNT'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be daunted. *Harmar.* [tion].
 UN-DE-BAR'RED, *a.* Not debarred.
 UN-DE-CEIT'FUL, *a.* Not deceitful.
 UN-DE-CEN-A-RY, *a.* [L. *undecim*, eleven.] Eleventh;
 UN-DE-CEPTIVE, *a.* Not deceptive.
 UN-DE-CYPHER-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be decipherable.
 UN-DE-CLIN'ING, *a.* Not declining.
 UN-DE-FA'CED-NESS, *n.* State of being undefaced.
 UN-DE-FENDING, *a.* Not making defence.
 UN-DE'I-FIED, *pp.* Reduced from the state of Deity.
 UN-DE-LAY'ED, *a.* Not delayed.
 UN-DE-LAY'ING, *a.* Not making delay.
 UN-DE-LIB'ER-ATE, *a.* Not deliberate.
 UN-DE-LIB'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Want of deliberation.
 UN-DE-LIGHT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without giving delight.
 UN-DE-LU'DED, *a.* Not deluded or deceived.
 UN-DE-LU'SIVE, *a.* Not delusive.
 UN-DE-LU'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Not delusively.
 UN-DE-LU'SIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being not delusive.
 UN-DE-MON'STRA-BLY, *adv.* Without proving by de-
 UN-DEM'ON-STRATED, *a.* Not proved by demonstration.
 UN-DE-RANG-ED, *a.* Not deranged. [Chalmers].
 UN-DE-R-BID'DING, *pp.* Bidding less than another.
 UN-DE-R-BORNE, *pp.* Supported.
 UN-DE-R-BOUGHT, *n.* Bought at less than its worth.
 UN-DE-R-DONE, *pp.* Done less than is requisite.
 UN-DE-R-DRAIN'ED, *pp.* Drained by cutting a deep channel
 UN-DE-R-GIRD'ING, *pp.* Binding below; girding round the
 UN-DE-R-HEW', *v. t.* To hew a piece of timber which
 UN-DE-R-LIE, *v. i.* To lie beneath.
 UN-DE-R-LAY'ING, *pp.* Laying beneath; supporting by
 UN-DE-R-LIE, *v. i.* To lie beneath.
 UN-DE-R-PROPPED, *pp.* Supported; upheld. 2. *a.* Having
 UN-DE-R-RATED, *pp.* Rated too low; undervalued.
 UN-DE-R-SCORE, *v. t.* To draw a mark under.
 UN-DE-R-SCOR'ED, *pp.* Marked underneath.
 UN-DE-R-SCOR'ING, *pp.* Marking underneath.
 UN-DE-R-SIGN', *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end
 UN-DE-R-SIGN'ED, *n.* One who undersigns.
 UN-DE-R-SIGN'ED, *pp.* Written or subscribed at the bottom
 UN-DE-R-SIGN'ING, *pp.* Subscribing.
 UN-DE-R-SIZ'ED, *a.* Being of a size less than common.
 UN-DE-R-SOLD, *pp.* Sold at a lower price.
 UN-DE-SIG'N-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be described.
 UN-DE-SIG'NATED, *a.* Not designated. *Warton.*
 UN-DE-SIR'OUS, *a.* Not desirous.
 UN-DE-SPOIL'ED, *a.* Not despoiled.
 UN-DE-STIN'ED, *a.* Not destined.
 UN-DE-TACH'ED, *a.* Not detached; not separated.
 UN-DE-VI'OUS, *a.* Not devious.
 UN-DE-VI'OUS-LY, *adv.* Not deviously.
 UN-DE-VOURED, *a.* Not devoured.
 UN-DIA-DEM-ED, *a.* Not adorned with a diadem.
 UN-DIF-FUS'ED, *a.* Not diffused.
 UN-DI-MIN'ISH-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be diminishable.
 UN-DIS-BANDED, *a.* Not disbanded.
 UN-DIS-CHARG'ED, *a.* Not discharged.
 UN-DIS-CON-CERT'ED, *a.* Not disconcerted.
 UN-DIS-CORD'ANT, *a.* Not discordant.
 UN-DIS-COUR'AG'ED, *a.* Not disheartened.
 UN-DIS-CREDIT'ED, *a.* Not discredited. *Warburton.*
 UN-DIS-CRIM'IN-A-TING, *a.* Not discriminating.
 UN-DIS-GUIS'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be disguised.
 UN-DIS-HEART'EN-ED, *a.* Not discouraged.
 UN-DIS-POS'ED, *a.* Not disposed.
 UN-DIS-POS'ED-NESS, *n.* Indisposition; disinclination.
 UN-DIS-PUTA-BLE-NESS, *n.* A state of not being dispu-
 UN-DIS-TURB'ING, *a.* Not disturbing. [table].
 UN-DO-MEST'IC, *a.* Not domestic.
 UN-DO-MEST'ICATED, *a.* Not domesticated; not accus-
 UN-DOUBT'ING-LY, *adv.* Without doubting. *Chalmers.* 2. Not named.
 UN-DREADING, (un-dred'ing) *a.* Not dreading; fearless.
 UN-DRILL'ED, *a.* Not drilled.
 UN-DRINK'A-BLE, *a.* Not drinkable.
 UN-EARTH', (un-erth') *v. t.* To drive from the earth; to
 UN-EB'ING, *a.* Not ebbing. [uncover].
 UN-ECHO'ING, *a.* Not echoing.
 UN-E-CO-NOM'IC-AL, *a.* Not economical. *Qu. Rev.*
 UN-EDI-FY'ING-LY, *adv.* Not in an edifying manner.
 UN-EF-FECT'ED, *a.* Not effected or performed.
 UN-E-LAB'OR-ATE, *a.* Finished with little labor or study.
 UN-E-LAS-TIC'ITY, *n.* State of being unelastic.
 UN-EM-PHATIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Without energy or emphasis
 UN-EN-COUNT'ER-ED, *a.* Not encountered.
 UN-EN-DEAV'OR-ING, *a.* Making no effort.
 UN-END'ED, *a.* Not ended. *Bentham.*
 UN-ENDING, *a.* Not ending. *N. J. Rev.*
 UN-EN-DU'RA-BLE, *a.* Not to be endured; intolerable.
 UN-EN-DU'RA-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be endured.
 UN-EN-FEE-BLED, *a.* Not enfeebled.
 UN-ENG'LISH, *a.* Not English. *West. Rev.*
 UN-EN-LIV-EN-ED, *a.* Not enlivened. *Moore.*
 UN-ENTER-PRIS-ING-LY, *adv.* Without enterprise.
 UN-EN-TER-TAIN'ING-LY, *adv.* Without entertainment.
 UN-EN-TO-MO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Not entomological. *Kirby.*
 UN-EN'VY-ING, *a.* Not envying. *Ed. Rev.*
 UN-E-PIS'CO-PAL, *a.* Not episcopal. *Ed. Rev.*
 UN-E-QUIPPED, *a.* Not equipped.
 UN-E-QUIV'O-CAL-NESS, *n.* State of being unequivocal.
 UN-ES-CUT'CH'ON-ED, *a.* Not having a coat of arms or
 UN-ES-SENTIAL-LY, *adv.* Not essentially. *Wordsworth.*
 UN-EN-CHA-RIST'IC-AL, *a.* Not encharistical. *Ec. Rev.*

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

- UN-E-VAN-GEL-IZ-ED, *a.* Not evangelized.
 UN-E-VAP-O-RATED, *a.* Not evaporated. *Coleridge.*
 UN-E-VENT'FUL, *a.* Not eventual. *Southey.*
 UN-E-VOLV'ED, *pp.* Not evolved.
 UN-EX-CEPT'ED, *a.* Not excepted. *Chalmers.*
 UN-EX-CLUD-ED, *a.* Not excluded. *Wordsworth.*
 UN-EX-CLU'SIVE, *a.* Not exclusive. *Ed. Rev.*
 UN-EX-IST'ING, *a.* Not existing. *Brown.*
 UN-EX-PERT'MENT-AL, *a.* Not experimental. *Ed. Rev.*
 UN-EX-PERT'LY, *adv.* Inexpertly; without skill.
 UN-EX-PLO'SIVE, *a.* Not explosive.
 UN-EX-PRESS'IBLY, *adv.* Inexpressibly.
 UN-EX-PRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* Inexpressively; unutterably.
 UN-EX-PUNG'ED, *a.* Not expunged.
 UN-FAD-ING-LY, *adv.* In an unfading manner.
 UN-FAIL-ING-LY, *adv.* Without failure.
 UN-FAL'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* Without faltering; unhesita-
 UN-FAM-IL-IAR-LY, *adv.* Not familiarly. [tingly
 UN-FAS'CIN-A-TED, *a.* Not fascinated.
 UN-FAS'CIN-A-TING, *a.* Not fascinating.
 UN-FAST'ING, *a.* Not fasting.
 UN-FEAR'FUL, *a.* Not fearful; courageous.
 UN-FEAR'ING, *a.* Not fearing. *Montgomery.*
 UN-FEAR'ING-LY, *adv.* Without fear. *Coleridge.*
 UN-FEM-IN-INE, *a.* Not feminine; not according to the
 female character of manners. *Roberts.*
 UN-FERT'LE-NESS, *n.* State of being infertile. *Johnson.*
 UN-FIL'IAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner unbecoming a child.
 UN-FILM'ED, *a.* Not covered with a film. *Brit. Spy.*
 UN-FIX'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being unsettled.
 UN-FLAT'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* Without flattery.
 UN-FLAW'ED, *a.* Having no flaw.
 UN-FLIT'TING, *a.* Not flitting. *E. Irving.*
 UN-FLOW-ER-ING, *a.* Not flowering. *Montgomery*
 UN-FOL'LOW-ED, *a.* Not followed. *Scott.*
 UN-FOR-E-SEE-ING, *a.* Not foreseeing. *South.*
 UN-FOR-GET'FUL, *a.* Not forgetful. *Wilson.*
 UN-FORM'AL, *a.* Not formal. *Blackwood.*
 UN-FORM'ED, *pp.* Decomposed or resolved into parts.
 UN-FOS'SIL-IZ-ED, *a.* Not fossilized.
 UN-FRA'GRANT, *a.* Not fragrant.
 UN-FRA'TERN'AL-LY, *adv.* In an unbrotherly manner.
 UN-FRIEND, (un-frend') *n.* One not a friend. [*Bad.*] *Scott.*
 UN-FRIEND'SHIP, (un-frend'ship), *n.* State of being un-
 UN-FROCK'ED, *pp.* Divested of a gown. [friendly. *Scott.*
 UN-FRUIT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without producing fruit.
 UN-GAIN'FUL-LY, *adv.* Unprofitably.
 UN-GAIN'LI-NESS, *n.* Clumsiness; awkwardness.
 UN-GALL'ANT, *a.* Not gallant. *Ed. Rev.*
 UN-GAR'LAND-ED, *a.* Not crowned with a garland. *Mrs.*
Butler.
 UN-GEN'TLE-MAN-LI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being un-
 gentlemanlike. *Quart. Rev.*
 UN-GLID'ING, *a.* Not gliding.
 UN-GIV'EN, *a.* Not given or bestowed.
 UN-GLAD'DEN-ED, *a.* Not gladdened.
 UN-GLAZE, *v. t.* To strip of glass; to remove the glass
 UN-GLAZ'ED, *a.* Deprived of glass. [from windows.
 UN-GLAZ'ING, *pp.* Depriving of glass in windows.
 UN-GOAD'ED, *a.* Not goaded. *Coleridge.*
 UN-GOWN'N, *v. t.* To strip of a gown, as a clergyman.
 UN-GOWN'ING, *pp.* Depriving of a gown.
 UN-GRAC'ED, *a.* Not graced. *Scott.*
 UN-GRE-GA'RIOUS, *a.* Not gregarious. *Good.*
 UN-GROAN'ING, *a.* Not groaning. *Byron.*
 UN-GRUDG'ED, *a.* Not grudging. *Dwight.*
 UN-GUEN-TA-RY, *a.* Like unguent, or partaking of its
 qualities.
 UN-GUIC'AL, *a.* [*L. unguis*, a 'claw.'] Pertaining to a
 claw; like a claw. *Mantell.*
 UN-GUID'ED-LY, *adv.* Without a guide.
 UN-GUILT'ILY, *adv.* Without guilt.
 UN-HAL'LOW-ING, *pp.* Profaning; desecrating.
 UN-HAND'ED, *pp.* Loosed from the hand; let go.
 UN-HAR'BOR-ING, *a.* Not harboring. *Scott.*
 UN-HAR'NESS-ED, *pp.* Stripped of harness; divested of
 armor.
 UN-HAR'NESS-ING, *pp.* Stripping of harness or gear.
 UN-HAZ-ARD-OUS, *a.* Not hazardous. *Coleridge.*
 UN-HEALTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* In an unhealthful manner.
 UN-HEAVEN'LY, *a.* Not heavenly.
 UN-HEED'ED-LY, *adv.* Without being noticed. *Byron.*
 UN-HEED'FUL-LY, *adv.* Not heedfully.
 UN-HEED'ING-LY, *adv.* Without giving heed.
 UN-HELM, *v. t.* To deprive of a helm or guide. *Scott.*
 UN-HELM'ED, *pp.* Deprived of a helm.
 UN-HELM'ET, *v. t.* To deprive of a helmet. *Scott.*
 UN-HELM'ET-ED, *pp.* Deprived or destitute of a helmet.
 UN-HELM'ING, *pp.* Depriving of a helm.
 UN-HELP'FUL-LY, *adv.* In an unhelpful manner.
 UN-HE-RO'IC, *a.* Not heroic; not brave. *Pope.*
 UN-HING'ED, *pp.* Loosed from a hinge or fastening.
 UN-HING'EMENT, *n.* The act of unhinging or state of
 being unhinged. [*Unusual.*] *Chalmers.*
- UN-HING'ING, *pp.* Loosening from a hinge or fastening.
 UN-HIR'ED, *a.* Not hired.
 UN-HIS-TOR'IC-AL, *a.* Not historical. *Park.*
 UN-HIVE, *v. t.* To drive from a hive. 2. To deprive of
 habitation or shelter, as a crowd.
 UN-LIV'ED, *pp.* Driven from the hive or shelter. *Neal.*
 UN-HOARD'ED, *pp.* Stolen from a hoard; scattered.
 UN-HOARD'ING, *pp.* Scattering.
 UN-HO'LLY-LY, *adv.* In an unholly manner.
 UN-HOOK'ED, *pp.* Loosed from a hook.
 UN-HOOP'ED, *pp.* Stripped of hoops.
 UN-HOPE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In an unhopeful manner.
 UN-HOUS'ING, *pp.* Driving from a habitation.
 UN-HUNG', *a.* Not hanged.
 UN-HUNT'ED, *a.* Not hunted.
 UN-I-CORN-ROOT, *n.* A popular name of two plants, both
 UN-IL-LUM'IN-ED, *a.* Not illumined. [used in medicine.
 UN-IL-LUS'TRA-TIVE, *a.* Not illustrative.
 UN-IM-AG'IN-A-TIVE, *a.* Not imaginative. *Wordsworth.*
 UN-IM-BIT'TER-ED, *a.* Not embittered; not aggravated.
 UN-IM-PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* Not impassionate. [*Roscoe.*
 UN-IM-PAS'SION-ATE-NESS, *n.* A state of being unin-
 passionate.
 UN-IM-PORTANCE, *n.* Want of importance. *Dwight.*
 UN-IM-PORTANT-LY, *adv.* Without weight or importance.
 UN-IM-PRESS'IBLE, *a.* Not impressible.
 UN-IM-PRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* Unforcibly; without im-
 UN-IM-PRIS'ON-ED, *a.* Not confined in prison. [pression.
 UN-IM-PROV'A-BLY, *adv.* Without being improvable.
 UN-MUS'CU-LAR, *a.* Having one muscle only and one
 impression, as a bivalve molluscan. *Kirby.*
 UN-IN-CAR'NATE, *a.* Not incarnate.
 UN-IN-CIT'ED, *a.* Not incited. *Wordsworth.*
 UN-IN-CLOS'ED, *a.* Not inclosed.
 UN-IN-COR'PO-RATED, *a.* Not incorporated.
 UN-IN-DEC'ED, *a.* Not induced.
 UN-IN-DUST'RIOUS-LY, *adv.* Without industry.
 UN-IN-FEST'ED, *a.* Not infested.
 UN-IN-FLU-ENT'IAL, *a.* Not having influence.
 UN-IN-GEN'IOUS-LY, *adv.* Without ingenuity.
 UN-IN-GEN'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Not ingenuously.
 UN-IN-GEN'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Want of ingenuousness
 UN-IN-IT'IAL, *a.* Not initiated.
 UN-IN-JUR'IOUS, *a.* Not injurious.
 UN-IN-QUIR'ING, *a.* Not inquiring or disposed to inquire.
 UN-IN-SP'IR-IT-ED, *a.* Not inspirited.
 UN-IN-STIT'UTE, *a.* Not instituted. *Witherspoon.*
 UN-IN-STRUC'TING, *a.* Not instructing.
 UN-IN-SULT'ED, *a.* Not insulted.
 UN-IN-TEL-LECTU-AL, *a.* Not intellectual. *Good.*
 UN-IN-TEL-LECTU-AL-LY, *adv.* Not intellectually.
 UN-IN-TEL-LIGENT-LY, *adv.* Not intelligently.
 UN-IN-TER-EST-ING-LY, *adv.* So as not to excite interest.
 UN-IN-TER-MITTED-LY, *adv.* Without being intermitted
 UN-IN-TER'RED, *a.* Not buried. *Folk.*
 UN-IN-TOX-I-CATING, *a.* Not intoxicating.
 UN-IN-VA'DED, *a.* Not invaded.
 UN-IN-VENT'IVE, *a.* Not inventive.
 UN-IN-VENT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Not inventively.
 UN-IN-VEST-I-GA-TED, *a.* Not investigated.
 UN-IN-VEST-I-GA-TIVE, *a.* Not adapted or given to in-
 UN-IN-VIT'ING, *a.* Not inviting. *Stewart.* [vestigation.
 UN-IN-VOK'ED, *a.* Not invoked.
 UN-NIQUE-LY, (yu-neek'ly), *adv.* In a unique manner.
 UN-IR-RI-TA-TING-LY, *adv.* So as not to irritate.
 UN-NI-SEX-U-AL, *a.* In botany, having one sex only.
 UN-NIT'A-ROUS, *a.* Producing one only at a birth. [*Qu.*
 UN-NI-VERS'AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make universal. *Coleridge.*
 UN-NI-VERS'AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered universal. *More.*
 UN-NI-VERS'AL-IZ-ING, *pp.* Rendering universal. *Howe.*
 UN-JAR-RING, *a.* Not discordant.
 UN-JOIN'ED, *a.* Not joined. *Hooker.*
 UN-KNELL'ED, *a.* Untolled. *Byron.*
 UN-KNOT'TED, *pp.* Freed from knots; untied.
 UN-LA-BO'RIOUS-LY, *adv.* Without labor.
 UN-LAD-ING, *pp.* Removing the cargo from a ship.
 UN-LADY-LIKE, *a.* Not lady-like.
 UN-LANCH'ED, *a.* Not lanced.
 UN-LAP', *v. t.* To unfold.
 UN-LAPPED, *pp.* Unfolded.
 UN-LAPPING, *pp.* Unfolding.
 UN-LATCH'ING, *pp.* Opening or loosing by lifting the
 UN-LAW-LIKE, *a.* Not lawlike. [latch.
 UN-LEACHED, *a.* Not leached; as, unleached ashes.
 UN-LEARN'ING, *pp.* Forgetting what one has learned.
 UN-LED', *a.* Not led or conducted.
 UN-LESS'EN-ED, *a.* Not diminished.
 UN-LOV'ING-LY, *adv.* In an unloving manner.
 UN-LU'BRI-CATED, *a.* Not lubricated.
 UN-LUSTROUS-LY, *adv.* With want of luster.
 UN-LUX-U'RIOUS, *a.* Not luxurious.
 UN-MAD'DEN-ED, *a.* Not maddened.
 UN-MAIN-TAIN-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be maintained or
 supported. *Story.*

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

- UN-MAL'ICIOUS, *a.* Not malicious. *Cowley.*
 UN-MAN'AGE-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be manageable.
 UN-MAN'LI-NESS, *n.* State of being unmanly.
 UN-MAN'NING, *ppr.* Depriving of the powers or qualities of a man.
 UN-MANT'LED, *a.* Not covered or furnished with a mantle.
 UN-MAR'RIAGE-A-BLE, *a.* Not fit to be married.
 UN-MAR'RIAGE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or condition of not being fit to be married.
 UN-MAS'CU-LINE-LY, *adv.* In an unmasculine manner.
 UN-MASK'ING, *ppr.* Stripping off a mask or disguise.
 UN-MAS'TI-CA-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being chewed. *Journ. Science.*
 UN-MEAN'ING-NESS, *n.* Want of meaning. *Dr. Campbell.*
 UN-ME-CHAN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not according to the laws of mechanics.
 UN-MED'DLING-LY, *adv.* Without meddling.
 UN-ME-LO'DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without melody.
 UN-ME-LO'DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being destitute of melody.
 UN-MELT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being unmelted.
 UN-MEM'BER, *v. t.* To deprive of membership in a church.
 UN-MEM'BER-ED, *pp.* Deprived of membership.
 UN-MEN'AC-ED, *a.* Not threatened. *Byron.*
 UN-MEN'A-CING, *a.* Not threatening.
 UN-MENTION-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be mentioned. *Ec. Rev.*
 2. *n.* As a noun, a garment not to be named.
 UN-MET-A-PHY'SIC-AL, *a.* Not metaphysical; not pertaining to metaphysics.
 UN-METH'OD-IZ-ED, *a.* Not methodized. *H. Taylor.*
 UN-MILD'LY, *adv.* Not mildly; harshly.
 UN-MIN-IS'TE'R-I-AL-LY, *adv.* Unsuitably to a minister.
 UN-MI-RAC'U-LOUS, *a.* Not miraculous.
 UN-MI-RAC'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* Without a miracle.
 UN-MOD'U-LA-TED, *a.* Not modulated. *Shelley.*
 UN-MOLD'ER-ING, *a.* Not crumbling or wasting away.
 UN-MOV'ED-LY, *adv.* Without being moved. *[Bryant.]*
 UN-MUF'FLED, *pp.* Uncovered.
 UN-MUF'FLING, *ppr.* Removing a covering.
 UN-MUS'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Without harmony; harshly.
 UN-MUS'ING, *a.* Not musing.
 UN-MUS'ING-LY, *adv.* In an unmusing manner.
 UN-MUZZ'LED, *pp.* Loosed from a muzzle.
 UN-NATION-AL, *a.* Not national.
 UN-NEED'ED, *a.* Not needed.
 UN-NEED'FUL-LY, *adv.* Not needfully.
 UN-NERV'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of strength.
 UN-NO'TIC-ING, *a.* Not taking notice.
 UN-NU-TRITIOUS, *a.* Not affording nourishment.
 UN-O-BEY-ING, *a.* Not yielding obedience.
 UN-OB-LIG'ED, *a.* Not obliged.
 UN-OB-LIG'ING, *a.* Not obliging or disposed to oblige.
 UN-OB-NOXIOUS-LY, *adv.* In an unobnoxious manner.
 UN-OB-STRUCTIVE-LY, *adv.* Without obstruction.
 UN-OB-STRUCTIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being not obstructive.
 UN-OBTAIN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being unobtainable.
 UN-OB-TRO'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Modestly.
 UN-OB-TRO'SIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being unobtrusive.
 UN-OF-FICIOUS, *a.* Not officious; not forward or interfering.
 UN-OF-FICIOUS-LY, *adv.* Not officiously. *[meddling.]*
 UN-OF-FICIOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of not being officious.
 UN-O-PER'CU-LA-TED, *a.* Having no cover or operculum.
 UN-OP-PRESSIVE, *a.* Not oppressive.
 UN-OR'DER-ED, *a.* Not ordered.
 UN-OR'IENT-AL, *a.* Not oriental. *Byron.*
 UN-OR'THO-DOX-LY, *adv.* Not orthodoxly.
 UN-OS-TEN-TATIOUS-LY, *adv.* Without show, parade or ostentation.
 UN-OS-TEN-TATIOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being free from
 UN-PA-CIFIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not pacifically. *[ostentation.]*
 UN-PAIN'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without pain.
 UN-PAINT'ED, *a.* Not painted.
 UN-PAR-LIAMENT'A-RI-LY, *(un-par'le-ment-a-ri-ly) adv.*
 Not according to the rules of parliament.
 UN-PAR-TICI-PA-TING, *a.* Not participating.
 UN-PASSION-ED, *a.* Not excited by passion; calm.
 UN-PATHET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Without moving the pas-
 sions or exciting emotion.
 UN-PAT-RI-OT'IC, *a.* Not patriotic.
 UN-PAT-RI-OT'IC-AL, *a.* Not patriotic.
 UN-PAT-RI-OT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not patriotically.
 UN-PAY'ING, *a.* Neglecting payment.
 UN-PAY'ING-LY, *adv.* Unprofitably.
 UN-PEACE-A-BLY, *adv.* Unquietly.
 UN-PEACEFUL-LY, *adv.* Not peacefully.
 UN-PEACEFUL-NESS, *n.* Disquiet; inquietude.
 UN-PEG'GED, *pp.* Loosened from pegs; opened.
 UN-PEN'E-TRA-TED, *a.* Not entered or pierced.
 UN-PER-CEIV-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be per-
 UN-PER-ISH-A-BLY, *adv.* Imperishably. *[ceived.]*
 UN-PER-ISH-ING-LY, *adv.* Not perishingly.
 UN-PER-MITTED, *a.* Not permitted. *Southey.*
 UN-PER-SE-CU-TED, *a.* Free from persecution.
 UN-PER-TURB'ED, *a.* Not disturbed. *Scott.*
 UN-PER-US'ED, *a.* Not read.
 UN-PHI-LAN-THROPIC, *n.* Not philanthropic.
 UN-PHRE-NO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Not pertaining to phrenology.
 UN-PICTUR-ESQUE, *a.* Not picturesque.
 UN-PIERCE-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be pierced. *Southey.*
 UN-PT'LOT-ED, *v.* Not steered by a pilot.
 UN-PIN'NED, *pp.* Loosed from pins.
 UN-PIN'NING, *ppr.* Unfastening what is held together by
 UN-PIT'I-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be pitied. *[pins.]*
 UN-PLEAS'UR-A-BLE, *a.* Not pleasurable. *Coleridge.*
 UN-PLI'A-BLY, *adv.* In an unpliant manner.
 UN-PLUMB', *a.* Not perpendicular. *Burke.*
 UN-POLI'TIC, *a.* Impolitic. *[The latter is used.]*
 UN-POTA-BLE, *a.* Not drinkable.
 UN-PREACH'ING, *a.* Not preaching. *H. More.*
 UN-PRE-CE'D'ED, *a.* Not preceded.
 UN-PRE-C'E-DENT-ED-LY, *adv.* Without precedent.
 UN-PRE-LAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Unlike or unsuitably to a
 prelate.
 UN-PRE-MED'ITA-TED-LY, *adv.* Without premeditation.
 UN-PRE-OC'CU-PI-ED, *a.* Not preoccupied.
 UN-PRESERVA-BLE, *a.* That can not be preserved.
 UN-PRE-SUMPTU-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without presumption.
 UN-PRE-TENDING-LY, *adv.* Without pretension.
 UN-PREV'A-LENT, *a.* Not prevalent.
 UN-PRE-VENT'A-BLE, *a.* Not preventable.
 UN-PRIN'CI-PLED-NESS, *n.* Want of principle.
 UN-PRIVI-LEG-ED, *a.* Not privileged; not enjoying a
 particular immunity. *Jefferson.*
 UN-PRO-DUCTIVE-LY, *adv.* Barrenly; without profit.
 UN-PRO-FESSED, *a.* Not professed.
 UN-PRO-FES-SION-AL-LY, *adv.* In opposition to profes-
 UN-PRO-GRESSIVE, *a.* Not advancing. *[sional practice.]*
 UN-PROMIN-ENT, *a.* Not prominent.
 UN-PROP'ET-LIKE, *a.* Not like a prophet.
 UN-PRO-PYTHIOUS-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being
 unpropitious.
 UN-PRO-PORTION-A-BLY, *adv.* Not in due proportion.
 UN-PROSE-LY-TED, *a.* Not made a convert. *W. Scott.*
 UN-PRO-TECT'ING, *a.* Not protecting; not defending.
 UN-PUNCTU-AL-LY, *adv.* Not punctually.
 UN-PUN'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may not be punished. *Milton.*
 UN-PUR'CHAS-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be bought. *Adams.*
 UN-QUAK'ING, *a.* Not shaking or trembling. *Wilson.*
 UN-QUALI-FY-ED-LY, *adv.* In a manner so as not to be
 qualified.
 UN-QUALI-FY-ED-NESS, *n.* Condition of being unqualified.
 UN-QUALI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Divesting of qualifications.
 UN-QUELL'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be quelled.
 UN-RAIS'ED, *a.* Not elevated or raised. *Coleridge.*
 UN-RANG'ED, *a.* Not ranged; not reduced to rank or
 order.
 UN-RAV'AG-ED, *a.* Not wasted or destroyed. *Burke.*
 UN-RAVEL-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be disentangled.
 UN-RAVEL-ED, *pp.* Unfolded; disentangled.
 UN-RAVEL-ING, *ppr.* Disentangling; unfolding; clearing
 from difficulty.
 UN-READ'A-BLE, *a.* Not legible; that can not be read.
 UN-READ'I-LY, *adv.* Not promptly; not cheerfully. *Milford.*
 UN-RE'AL-IZ-ING, *a.* Not realizing.
 UN-REAS'ON, *n.* Want of reason.
 UN-REAS'ON-ED, *a.* Not derived from reasoning. *Chalmers.*
 UN-REAS'ON-ING, *a.* Not reasoning; not having reason-
 ing faculties. *Everett.*
 UN-RE-BUK'A-BLY, *adv.* Not rebukably.
 UN-RE-CANT'ED, *a.* Not retracted.
 UN-RE-CLAIM'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be reclaimable.
 UN-RE-CLAIM'ING, *a.* Not reclaiming.
 UN-RE-CLIN'ING, *a.* Not reclining or resting.
 UN-RE-COGNIZ-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be recognized.
Coleridge.
 UN-REC'OG-NIZ-ED, *a.* Not acknowledged or known.
 UN-RECON-CIL-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be reconcilable.
 UN-RE-CUM'BENT, *a.* Not reclining or reposing.
 UN-RE-CUR'RING, *a.* Not recurring.
 UN-REEL'ED, *a.* Not reeled, or wound from cocoons.
 UN-RE-FRESH'FUL, *a.* Not adapted to refresh.
 UN-RE-FUS'ING, *a.* Not rejecting; not declining to accept.
 UN-RE-FUT'ED, *a.* Not proved to be false.
 UN-RE-GARD'FUL-LY, *adv.* Not regardfully.
 UN-RE-GEN-ER-ATION, *n.* Want of regeneration. *H.*
 UN-RE-GRET'TED, *a.* Not lamented. *[Martyn.]*
 UN-RE-HEARS'ED, *a.* (un-rehers'ed.) Not recited or re-
 peated; as words.
 UN-RE-JOIC'ING-LY, *adv.* Unjoyously; gloomily.
 UN-RE-LAX'ING, *a.* Not slackening; not abating in se-
 verity or attention.
 UN-RE-LAX'ING-LY, *adv.* Without relaxation.
 UN-RE-LENT'ING-LY, *adv.* Without relenting.
 UN-RE-LIG'IOUS, *a.* Not religious.
 UN-RE-LUC'TANT, *a.* Not unwilling; not acting with re-
 pugnance.
 UN-RE-LUC'TANT-LY, *adv.* Willingly. *Scott.*

- UN-RE-MARK'ABLE, *adv.* Not remarkably.
 UN-RE-ME'DIA-BLY, *adv.* Without remedy.
 UN-RE-MIND'ED, *a.* Not put in mind.
 UN-RE-MITTING-NESS, *n.* State of being unremitting.
 UN-RE-NOWN'ED, *a.* Not celebrated or eminent. *Foster.*
 UN-RE-PAIR'ED, *a.* Not repaired or mended.
 UN-RE-PEAL'ABLE, *a.* That can not be repealed. *Cowper.*
 UN-RE-PEAT'ED, *a.* Not repeated.
 UN-RE-PEAT-ING, *a.* Not repeating.
 UN-RE-PENT'ING-LY, *adv.* Without repentance.
 UN-RE-PORT'ED, *a.* Not reported.
 UN-RE-PRESS'ED, *a.* Not crushed; not subdued.
 UN-RE-PRESS'T-BLE, *a.* That can not be repressed.
 UN-RE-PROACH'ABLE-NESS, *n.* State of being un-reproachable.
 UN-RE-PROACH'ABLE-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be reproachable.
 UN-RE-PROACH'ING, *a.* Not upbraiding or reproaching.
 UN-REPU'TA-BLY, *adv.* Disreputably.
 UN-RE-QUIR'ED, *a.* Not demanded; not needed.
 UN-RE-SENT'ING, *a.* Not regarding with anger.
 UN-RE-SIGN'ED, *a.* Not given up; not surrendered. 2. Not submissive to God's will.
 UN-RE-SOLVED-NESS, *n.* State of being undetermined; irresolution.
 UN-RE-SPIR'ABLE, *a.* That can not be breathed.
 UN-RE-SPONSIVE, *a.* Not responsive.
 UN-REST'ED, *c.* Not rested; not laid on for support. *E.*
 UN-REST'ING-LY, *adv.* Without rest. [*Irving.*]
 UN-RE-TRACT'ILE, *a.* That can not be withdrawn.
 UN-RE-TURN'ED, *a.* Not returned.
 UN-RE-VEAL'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being unrevealed.
 UN-RE-VENGE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without revenge. [*Baxter.*]
 UN-RE-VER'ED, *a.* Not revered.
 UN-RE-VER-EN-CED, *a.* Not revered.
 UN-RE-VERT'ED, *a.* Not reversed; not turned back.
 UN-RE-WARDING, *a.* Not recompensing. [*Wordsworth.*]
 UN-RHE-TOR'IC-AL, *a.* Not rhetorical.
 UN-RHE-TOR'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not in a rhetorical manner.
 UN-RHYM'ED, *a.* Not put into rhyme. *Ed. Rev.*
 UN-RID'DEN, *a.* Not ridden.
 UN-RIGHT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Wrongfully.
 UN-RIGHT'FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being unrightful.
 UN-RING'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a ring or rings.
 UN-RISEN, *a.* Not risen. *Neale.*
 UN-ROB'ED, *pp.* Undressed; disrobed.
 UN-ROB'ING, *ppr.* Divesting of robes; undressing.
 UN-ROULED, *a.* Not rendered turbid; not disturbed in
 UN-RO-MANTIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not romantically. [*mind.*]
 UN-ROOT'ED, *pp.* Exirpated; torn up by the roots.
 UN-ROOT'ING, *ppr.* Tearing up by the roots; extirpating.
 UN-ROYAL-LY, *a.* Not like a king; not becoming a king.
 UN-RUM'PLED, *pp.* Freed from rumples. [*R. Potter.*]
 UN-SABBATH-LIKE, *a.* Not according to usage on the
 UN-SAD'DEN-ED, *pp.* Relieved from sadness. [*sabbath.*]
 UN-SAD'DEN'ING, *ppr.* Relieving from sadness.
 UN-SAFE-NESS, *n.* State of being unsafe. *Willis.*
 UN-SANCTI-FI-CATION, *n.* A state of being un-sancti-
 UN-SATI-A-TING, *a.* Not satiating. *Tucker.* [*tified.*]
 UN-SATING, *a.* Not satiating or filling.
 UN-SEATH'ED, *a.* Uninjured.
 UN-SCEP'TER-ED, *a.* Having no scepter or royal authority;
 not crowned as king.
 UN-SCI-EN-TIFIC, *a.* Not versed in science. *Mantell.*
 UN-SCRU'PU-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In an unscrupulous manner.
 UN-SCULPTUR-ED, *pp.* Not engraved.
 UN-SEAM'ED, *pp.* Ripped; cut open.
 UN-SEARCH'ING, *a.* (un-serch'ing) Not searching; not
 penetrating.
 UN-SEAR'ED, *a.* Not seared; not hardened. *Pollok.*
 UN-SEAT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing from a seat.
 UN-SEC'TARI-AN, *a.* Not sectarian; not intended or
 adapted to promote a sect. *Buckham.*
 UN-SEC'ULAR, *a.* Not worldly.
 UN-SEC'URED, *a.* Not secured.
 UN-SEDEN-TA-RY, *a.* Not accustomed to sit much. *Words-*
 UN-SELF'ISH-LY, *adv.* Without selfishness. [*worth.*]
 UN-SENS'U-AL-IZ-ED, *a.* Not sensualized.
 UN-SENTIENT, (un-sen'ent), *a.* Not sentient.
 UN-SENTI-NEL-ED, *a.* Without a sentinel. *Ed. Rev.*
 UN-SEPUL-TUR-ED, *a.* Unburied.
 UN-SHAP'ABLE, *a.* That can not be shaped. *Good.*
 UN-SHEET'ED, *a.* Not furnished with sheets.
 UN-SHEL'TER-ING, *a.* Not protecting; not defending from
 danger or annoyance.
 UN-SHIFT'ING, *a.* Not changing place, position, or expe-
 dients. *E. Irving.*
 UN-SHRIN'ED, *a.* Not deposited in a shrine. *Southey.*
 UN-SIGHT'ING, *a.* Not sighting. *Byron.*
 UN-SIGNI-FI-ED, *a.* Not made known by words or signs.
 UN-SLACK'EN-ED, *a.* Not relaxed; not made more slack.
 UN-SMIRK'ING, *a.* Not smirking. *Chesterfield.*
 UN-SPARK'ING-LY, *adv.* In abundance; lavishly.
 UN-SPARK'LING, *a.* Not emitting sparks; not glittering.
 UN-SPEAK'ING, *a.* Not uttering words. [*Wilson.*]
 UN-SPE'CI-OU-S-LY, *adv.* Not speciously.
 UN-SPHER'ED, *pp.* Removed from its orb.
 UN-SPIRIT-U-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Deprived of spirituality.
 UN-SPIRIT-U-AL-LY, *adv.* Worldly; carnally.
 UN-SPO'KEN, *a.* Not spoken or uttered.
 UN-SPORTS'MAN-LIKE, *a.* Not like a sportsman.
 UN-SPREAD', *a.* Not stretched, or extended; not set and
 furnished with provisions.
 UN-STATES'MAN-LIKE, *a.* Not becoming a statesman.
 UN-STATION-ED, *a.* Not stationed.
 UN-STEAD'FAST-LY, *adv.* (un-sted'fast-ly.) Not stead-
 fastly.
 UN-STEADY'ED, (un-sted'e-ed.) Not supported; not kept
 from shaking.
 UN-STIG'MAT-IZ-ED, *a.* Not marked with disgrace.
 UN-STIR'RING, *a.* Not moving; not agitating.
 UN-STITCH'ING, *ppr.* Opening by picking out stitches.
 UN-STOR'IED, *pp.* Not related in story.
 UN-STRING'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of strings; loosing from a
 string.
 UN-STRUNG', *pp.* Relaxed in tension; loosed; untied;
 taken from a string; as beads.
 UN-STUNG', *pp.* Not stung.
 UN-SUB-MIS'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Not submissively.
 UN-SUB-SCRIB'ING, *a.* Not subscribing. *Cowper.*
 UN-SUB-STANTIAL-IZ-ED, *a.* Not made substantial.
 UN-SUB-STANTIAL-LY, *adv.* Without solidity or sub-
 stance.
 UN-SUB-VERT'ED, *a.* Not overthrown; not entirely de-
 UN-SUPPU-RATIVE, *a.* Not suppurating. [*stroyed.*]
 UN-SUR'GIC-AL, *a.* Not in a surgical manner; not accord-
 ing to the principles and rules of surgery.
 UN-SUR-REN'DER-ED, *a.* Not surrendered; not yielded to
 others. *Storpy.*
 UN-SUS-CEPTI-BLE-NESS, } *n.* Want of susceptibility.
 UN-SUS-CEPTI-BIL-ITY, }
 UN-SUS-CEPTI-BLY, *adv.* Without susceptibility.
 UN-SUS-PECT'ING-LY, *adv.* Without suspicion.
 UN-SUS-PEND'ED, *a.* Not hung up; not delayed; not
 held undetermined. *Wordsworth.*
 UN-SUS-TAIN'ING, *a.* Not sustaining.
 UN-SWERV'ING, *a.* Not roving; not deviating from any
 rule or standard.
 UN-SYM-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* In botany, unsymmetrical flowers
 are such as have not the segments of the calyx and corolla,
 and the sepals and petals, and also the stamens regular and
 similar. *Lindley.*
 UN-SYM-MET'RIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not symmetrically.
 UN-SYM'PA-THIZ-ING, *a.* Not sympathizing.
 UN-SYM'PA-THIZ-ING-LY, *adv.* Without sympathy.
 UN-SYS-TEM-AT-IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Without system.
 UN-TAM'ABLE, *a.* Not tamably.
 UN-TAN'GI-BLY, *adv.* Intangibly.
 UN-TASK'ED, *a.* Not tasked.
 UN-TEMPT'ING, *a.* Not tempting; not adapted to tempt,
 invite, or allure. *Bacon.*
 UN-TEMPT'ING-LY, *adv.* Not in a tempting manner.
 UN-TEN'DER-LY, *adv.* Without tenderness.
 UN-TER'MIN-A-TING, *a.* Not limiting; not ending.
 UN-THE-O-RETIC, } *a.* Not depending on theory or
 UN-THE-O-RETIC-AL, } speculation; not speculative.
 Coleridge.
 UN-THINK'ING-LY, *adv.* Without reflection; thought-
 UN-THREAT'EN-ING, *a.* Not indicating a menace. [*lessly.*]
 UN-THRON'ED, *pp.* Removed from a throne; deposed.
 UN-THROUG'ED, *a.* Not crowded by a multitude.
 UN-TID'D-LY, *adv.* In an untidy manner.
 UN-TID'D-NESS, *n.* Unseasonableness.
 UN-TIL'ED, *a.* Stripped of tiles; not tiled.
 UN-TIL'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of tiles.
 UN-TITH'ED, *a.* Not subjected to tithes. *Pollok.*
 UN-TOMB'ED, (un-toom'd.) *pp.* Disinterred; removed from a
 UN-TOR-MENT'ED, *a.* Not put in pain; not teased [*tomb.*]
 UN-TOST', *a.* Not tossed.
 UN-TOWER-ED, *a.* Not defended by towers.
 UN-TRAMP'LED, *a.* Not trod upon.
 UN-TRANS-FORM'ED, *a.* Not metamorphosed; not trans-
 muted.
 UN-TRANS-MI-GRATED, *a.* Not transmigrated. *Scott.*
 UN-TRANS-MITTED, *a.* Not transmitted.
 UN-TRANS-MUTABLE, *a.* That can not be changed into
 a different substance.
 UN-TRANS-PIRED, *a.* Not having escaped from secrecy.
 UN-TRANS-PORT'ABLE, *a.* That can not be transported.
 UN-TRANS-PORT'ED, *a.* Not transported. [*Ed. Rev.*]
 UN-TREM-BLING-LY, *adv.* Without trembling; firmly.
 UN-TRENCH'ED, *a.* Not cut into long hollows.
 UN-TRESPASS'ING, *a.* Not violating another's right.
 UN-TRIT'URATED, *a.* Not reduced to powder by rubbing
 or grinding. *Journ. Sci.*
 UN-TRUST-WOR'THY, *a.* Not deserving of confidence.
 UN-TUM'BLE, *a.* Not rolled; not rumbled.
 UN-TUN'ABLE-NESS, *n.* Not capable of being tuned, or
 made harmonious.

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

- UN-TON'A-BLY, *adv.* Inharmoniously.
 UN-TURBAN-ED, *a.* Not wearing a turban. *Southey.*
 UN-TWIN'ED, *pp.* Untwisted; disentangled.
 UN-TWIST'ED, *pp.* Separated; opened.
 UN-TWIST'ING, *pp.* Separating; disentangling.
 UN-U-NIT'ED, *a.* Not united. *Cudworth.*
 UN-UP-BRAID'ING, *a.* Not upbraiding.
 UN-UP-LIFT'ED, *a.* Not raised up.
 UN-VACUATED, *a.* Not made vacant. *H. Clay.*
 UN-VIN'DI-CATED, *a.* Not defenced.
 UN-VIRTUOUSLY, *adv.* Not virtuously.
 UN-VOUCH'ED, *a.* Not fully tested.
 UN-VOW'ED, *a.* Not consecrated by solemn promise. *Hooker.*
 UN-WANT'ED, *a.* Not wanted. *Mitford.*
 UN-WAST'ING-LY, *adv.* Without waste.
 UN-WATCH'ED, *a.* Not guarded with vigilance.
 UN-WATCHFUL, *a.* Not vigilant. *Scott.*
 UN-WA'VE-RING, *a.* Not wavering or unstable; firm; not fluctuating.
 UN-WA'VE-RING-LY, *adv.* With firm constancy.
 UN-WEA'RY-ING, *a.* Not making weary.
 UN-WEAVING, *pp.* Undoing what has been woven.
 UN-WEL'COME-LY, *adv.* Not in a welcome manner.
 UN-WHISPER'ED, *a.* Not whispered.
 UN-WIND'ING, *a.* Not winding. 2. *pp.* Winding off.
 UN-WING'ED, *a.* Not being with wings.
 UN-WONT'ED-LY, *adv.* A state of being unaccustomed.
 UN-WOOD'ED, *a.* Destitute of trees, timber or wood; not producing trees; the prairies of the west are *unwooded*.
 UN-WORK'MAN-LIKE, *a.* Unskillful.
 UN-WORLD'LINESS, *n.* State of being unworldly.
 UN-WORLD'LY, *a.* Not worldly.
 UN-WOR'R-ED, *a.* Not worried.
 UN-WOUND'ING, *a.* Not hurting.
 UN-WOVE, *pret.* of *Unweave*.
 UN-WOV'EN, *a.* Not woven.
 UN-WRENCH'ED, *a.* Not strained; not distorted. *Copper.*
 UN-WRINK'LED, *a.* Not shrunk into furrows and ridges.
 UN-WRONG'ED, *a.* Not treated unjustly.
 UN-YIELD'ING-NESS, *n.* State of being unyielding.
 UP-BRAID'ING-LY, *adv.* In an upbraiding manner.
 UP-COIL'ED, *a.* Made into a coil. *Wordsworth.*
 UP-COIL'ING, *a.* Winding into a coil. *Southey.*
 UP-DRAWN, *pp.* Drawn up.
 UP-FILL'ING, *a.* Filling up.
 UP-FLUNG', *a.* Thrown up.
 UP-LIFT'ING, *pp.* Lifting up; elevating.
 UP-PEER-LEATH'ER, *n.* The leather for the vamps and quarters of shoes.
 UP-PIL'ED, *a.* Piled upward. *Wordsworth.*
 UP-RAIS'ED, *pp.* Lifted up.
 UP-RAIS'ING, *n.* A raising or elevation.
 UP-RIGHT-HEART'ED, *a.* Having an upright heart.
 UP-RIS'ING, *n.* A rising upward.
 UP-ROAR'IOUS, *a.* Making a great noise and tumult.
 UP-ROAR'IOUS-LY, *adv.* With great noise and tumult.
 UP-ROLL'ED, *pp.* Rolled up.
 UP-ROOT'ED, *pp.* Torn up by the roots.
 UP-ROUS'ED, *pp.* Roused from sleep.
 UP-ROUSING, *pp.* Rousing from sleep.
 UP-SNATCH'ING, *a.* Snatching up; seizing. *Atherstone.*
 UP-STAY'ING, *pp.* Supporting.
 U-RAN-OS-CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *ouranos*, heaven, and *κορυφή*, to view.] Contemplation of the heavenly bodies.
 U-RANUS, *n.* [L.] The planet formerly called Herschel, but now *Uranus*.
 U-RBAN, *a.* See *URBANE*.
 U-RE'THRAL, *a.* Pertaining to the urethra.
 URN-SHAP'ED, *a.* Having the shape of an urn.
 U-SURP'A-TORY, *a.* Usurping; marked by usurpation.
Utile dulci. [L.] The useful with the agreeable.
 U-TIL-I-TA'R-IAN, *a.* Consisting in or pertaining to utility.
 U-TIL-I-TA'R-IAN, *n.* One who considers utility the end or purpose of moral virtue.
 U-TIL-I-TA'R-IAN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine that utility is the end of morality.
 U-TIL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* A making profitable; a gaining.
 U-TIL-IZE, *v. t.* To turn to profitable account or use.
 U-TIL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made profitable.
 U-TIL-IZ-ING, *pp.* Rendering profitable; gaining.
 U-TO-PIAN-ISM, *n.* Chimerical schemes in theory or practice. *Chalmers.*
- V.**
- VACH'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *vache*, a cow.] A pen or inclosure for cows. *Flint.*
 VAFROUS, *a.* [L. *vafers*.] Crafty; cunning. *Mora.*
 VAG'A-BOND-AGE, *n.* A state of wandering about in VAG'A-BOND-ISM, *n.* Idleness.
 VAG'A-BOND-IZE, *v. t.* To wander about in idleness.
 VAG'IN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the vagina.
- VAL'AN-CED, *pp.* Decorated with hanging fringes.
 VAL-E-TU-DI-N'A'R-AN-ISM, *n.* A state of feeble health; infirmity. *Ch. Spectator.*
 VAL-ID-A'TION, *n.* The act of giving validity to. *Knocles.*
 VAL'INCH, *n.* A tube for drawing liquors from a cask by the bung hole.
 VAMP'IR-ISM, *n.* The actions of a vampire; the practice of blood-sucking; figuratively, the practice of extortion.
 VAN, *n.* A large covered carriage for the transportation of goods. *England.*
 VA-NA'DI-UM, *n.* [From *Vanadis*, a Scandinavian deity.] A metal discovered by Sefstrom in 1830.
 VAN'ISH-MENT, *n.* A vanishing. *Quincy.*
 VAPID-LY, *adv.* In a vapid manner.
 VA-RI-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* See *VARIABLENESS*.
 VA'R-ANT, *a.* Different; diverse. *Rawle.*
 VA'R-IFORM, *a.* Having different shapes or forms.
 VA'R-IFORM-ED, *a.* Formed with different shapes.
 VA'R-IFORM-ING, *pp.* Making of different forms.
 VAS'CU-LAR-ES, *n. plur.* Plants which have stamens, pistils and spiral vessels, and bear proper flowers. *Lindley.*
 VAST'I-TUDE, *n.* Vastness; immense extent. *Lindley.*
 VEG'E-TAL, *a.* Having power to cause growth. *Foster.*
 VE-HICU-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to a vehicle.
 VEIN-ING, *a.* Forming veins.
 VE-LIVO-LANT, *a.* [L. *velum* and *volo*.] Passing under full sail.
 VEL'LI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of vellicating, plucking or twitching.
 VEL'LUM-POST, *n.* A particular sort of superior writing paper. *Felice*, in music, quick. [paper].
 VE-LOC'I-PED, *n.* [L. *velox*, swift, and *pes*, foot.] A carriage having two wheels one before the other in a line, connected by a beam, on which the person sits astride, and propels the vehicle, by striking the tips of his toes against the earth. [the earth].
 VE-NATION, *n.* In botany, the manner in which the veins of leaves are arranged. *Lindley.*
 VENGE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Vindictively.
 Veni, vidi, vici. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered. These were the words which Cesar used when he informed the Roman senate of his victories in Gaul.
 VEN'OM-ED, *pp.* Poisoned; infected with poison.
 VENT'ING, *pp.* Letting out; uttering.
 VENT'R-LO-CUTION, *n.* A speaking after the manner of a ventriloquist.
 VENT'R-LO-QUI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to ventriloquism.
 VE-NUS'S FLY-TRAP, *n.* A plant, *Dionaea muscipula*.
 VER-AT'R-INA, *n.* See *VERATRIA*.
 VER-AT'RINE, *n.* See *VERATRIA*.
 VERB'AL-ISM, *n.* Something expressed orally.
 VER'BEN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *verbena*, vervain.] Strewed with vervain.
 VER'BEN-ATED, *pp.* Strewed or sanctified with vervain, according to a custom of the ancients.
 VER'BEN-A-TING, *pp.* Strewing with vervain. *Drake.*
 VERD-AN-TIQUE, *n.* (verd antique') [Fr.] Ancient green; a term given to a green incrustation on ancient coins, brass or copper. *Turner.* 2. A species of marble.
 VER-MY'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *vermes*.] Pertaining to worms; wormy.
 VERM-IFU-GAL, *a.* Tending to prevent or destroy vermin, or to expel worms. *Lindley.*
 VER-NACU-LAR-ISM, *n.* A vernacular idiom.
 VER-NACU-LAR-LY, *adv.* In agreement with the vernacular manner. [ular manner].
 VERS'ANT, *a.* Familiar.
 VERS'A-TILE-LY, *adv.* In a versatile manner.
 VERS'A-TILE-NESS, *n.* See *VERSATILITY*.
 VERS'ED, *pp.* Skilled.
 VERSE-HON'OR-ING, *a.* Doing honor to poetry. *Lamb.*
 VERS'IFY-ING, *pp.* Converting into verse.
Versus. [L.] Against; as, John Doe *versus* Richard Roe.
 VER-SOTE', *a.* Crafty; wily.
 VERT'E-BRATE, *n.* An animal having a spine with joints.
 VER-TIG-IN-OUS-LY, *adv.* With a whirling or giddiness.
 VES'PI-A-RY, *n.* The nest or habitation of wasps, hornets, &c.
 VEST'I-ARY, *n.* A wardrobe.
 VESTI-GATE, *See* INVESTIGATE. [Not in use.]
 VE'TO, *v. t.* To withhold assent to a bill for a law, and thus prevent its enactment.
 VET'TU-RE, *n.* An Italian carriage.
 VET'TU-RINO, *n.* [It.] The owner or driver of a carriage, or the keeper of a livery stable.
 VTA, *n.* [L.] A way. *Via* Albany, by the way of Albany.
 VFAL-ED, *pp.* Put in a vial.
 VFAL-ING, *pp.* Inclosing in a vial.
 VICE-PRES'I-DEN-CY, *n.* The office of vice-president. *Story.*
 VICE-RE'GAL, *p.* Pertaining to a viceroy, or vice-royalty.
 VICE-SUP-PRESSING, *a.* Adapted to suppress vice.
Vice versa. [L.] The terms or the case being reversed.
 Vide. [L.] See.
Vide ut supra. [L.] See as above.
 Vi et armis. [L.] With force and arms.

VIGIL-ANT-VIGILANTE, *n.* [*L. viginti et viri.*] A body of officers of government, consisting of twenty men. *Murphy. Vigoroso, in music, with energy.*

VIL-I-FI-CATION, *n.* The act of vilifying or defaming.

VIN-CE-BIL-IT-Y, *n.* Of the color of wine.

VINA'CEOUS, *a.* See **VINGIBLESS**.

VINE-CLAD, *a.* Clad or covered with vines. *Coleridge.*

VINT'AGE-SPRING, *n.* A wine-fount.

VIO-LA-TIVE, *a.* Violating, or tending to violate.

VI-RA-GIN-IT-Y, *n.* The qualities of a virago.

VIR'GIN, *n.* A person of either sex who has not been married. 1 Cor. vii. 25.

VIR'GO-LEUSE, *n.* [Fr.] A variety of pear; with us pronounced *virgolo*, or *vergalo*. [See *Vergouleuse*, the correct orthography.]

VIS-IN-ERT'LE, *n.* [*L.*] The resistance of matter to change as respects motion. *Vis inertia* and *inertia* are not synonymous. The former implies the resistance given, while the latter implies the property by which it is given. 2. Inertness; inactivity.

VY'SION-A-RI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being visionary.

VY'SION-LESS, *a.* Destitute of visions. *Mrs. Butler.*

VIS'U-AL-IZE, (*vizh'u-al-ize*), *v. t.* To make visual.

VIS'U-AL-IZ-ED, (*vizh'u-al-ized*), *pp.* Rendered visual. *Coleridge.*

VIT-A-L-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act or process of infusing the vital principle. *C. Caldwell.*

VITAL-IZE, *v. t.* To furnish with the vital principle. *Caldwell.*

VITAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Supplied with the vital principle. [well.]

VITAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with the vital principle.

VIT'RIFY-ING, *ppr.* Converting into glass.

VIVACE, *in music, brisk and lively.*

VIVACIOUS-LY, *adv.* With vivacity, life or spirit.

Vivat regina. [*L.*] Long live the queen.

Vivat respublica. [*L.*] Long live the republic.

Vivat rex. [*L.*] Long live the king.

VIV-ID-IT-Y, *n.* See **VIVIDNESS**.

VIV-I-SEC'TION, *n.* [*L. vivus* and *seco*.] The dissection of an animal while alive, for the purpose of making some physiological discovery.

VO'CAL-IST, *n.* A public singer, distinguished for excellence of voice.

VO-CIFER-OUS-LY, *adv.* With great noise in calling.

VO-CIFER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Clamorous noise. [shouting, &c.]

Votr dire. [Law Lat. *verum dicere*.] In law, an oath to a person intended as a witness, requiring him to make true answers to questions.

VO-LA'CIOUS, *a.* [*L. volo.*] Apt or fit to fly.

Volatile alkali, an old name of ammonia.

VOL-A-TIL-IZ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be volatilized.

VOL-CAN-IC-IT-Y, *n.* State of being volcanic; volcanic power. *Humboldt.*

VO-LEE', *n. vola.* [Fr. a flying.] A rapid flight of notes.

Volti, *in music, turn over.* [in music, turn over.]

Volti subito, turn over quickly.

VOM-IT-NUT, *n.* [*L. vomica*, emetic, and *nux*, a nut.] The seed of the *strychnos nux vomica*, a tree in India. They are not emetic, however, as their name implies.

VOUS SOIR, *n.* [Fr.] A wedge or stone cut for an arch.

VULGAR-NESS, *n.* See **VULGARITY**.

VULGAR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made vulgar.

VULGAR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering vulgar.

VULTUR-ISH, *a.* Like a vulture.

VULTUR-OUS, *a.* Like a vulture; rapacious.

VYING, *ppr.* Competing; emulating.

W.

WAD'DLER, *n.* One that waddles.

WAD'DER, *n.* One that wades. An order of fowls that wade in water for their prey, are called waders.

WAFER-ED, *pp.* Sealed with a wafer.

WAF'ING, *ppr.* Carrying through a buoyant medium.

WAG'GING, *ppr.* Moving the head one way and the other.

WAG'ON-ED, *pp.* Transported in wagons. [with quick turns.]

WAILING-LY, *adv.* In a wailing manner.

WAIT'ED, *pp.* Stayed for; attended.

WAITING-LY, *adv.* By waiting.

WAIV'ED, *pp.* Relinquished, as a claim.

WAIV'ING, *ppr.* Relinquishing, as a claim.

WAK'ED, *pp.* Roused from sleep; put in action.

WAK'ING, *ppr.* Waking hours, the hours when one is awake.

WAL'ED, *pp.* Marked with wales. [awake.]

WALL'LOW-ED, *pp.* Rotted in the mire.

WALL'LOW-ER, *n.* A wheel that turns the trundle-head in a mill.

WAN'DER-ED, *pp.* Rambled; traveled over rovingly; deviated from duty.

WAN'ED, *pp.* Caused to decrease; diminished.

WAP'TI, *n.* Used in books for the North American stag, in this country incorrectly called elk.

WAR-BE-REAV-ED, *a.* Bereaved by war. *Howitt.*

WAR-COUNCIL, *n.* A council of war.

WARD'EN-SHIP, *n.* The office of a warden.

WARD'ING, *ppr.* Guarding; defending.

WAR'FIELD, *n.* Field of war or battle.

WAR'ING, *ppr.* Turning a ship by her stern to the wind.

WAR-IN-SU'RANCE, *n.* Insurance on vessels in time of war, which enhances premiums. *Jefferson.*

WARM'HEART-ED, *a.* Very affectionate.

WARP'LOME, *n.* A plume worn in war.

WART'LESS, *a.* Having no wart.

WART'ORCH, *n.* The torch that kindles war.

WAR-WAST'ED, *a.* Wasted by war. *Coleridge.*

WAR'WHOOOP, *n.* The Indian yell in war. [See **WAR-HOOOP**.]

WASP-BITE, *n.* The bite of a wasp.

WASP'ISH, *a.* Having a very slender waist, like a wasp.

WATER-BEAT'EN, *a.* Beaten by water or waves.

WATER-CIR'CLE, *n.* Surrounded by water. *Scott.*

WATER-GIRD'LED, *a.* Surrounded by water. *Scott.*

WATER-CRAFT, *n.* Vessels and boats plying on water.

WATER-DRAIN, *n.* A drain or channel for water to run.

WATER-DRAIN'AGE, *n.* The draining off of water. [off.]

WATER-LASH'ED, *a.* Lashed by the water.

WATER-MEAS-URE, *n.* A measure for articles brought by water, as coals, oysters, &c. This bushel is larger than the Winchester measure.

WATER-PLANT, *n.* A plant that grows in water; an aquatic plant.

WATER-ROCK'ED, *a.* Rocked by the waves.

WATER-WORN, *a.* Worn by the force of water.

WAVE-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a wave; undulating.

WAY, *n.* Sect; denomination of a particular faith, creed or worship. Acts xix. 23.

WAY-BILL, *n.* A list of the passengers in a stage-coach.

WAY'WORN, *a.* Worn by traveling. [*U. States.*]

WEAK'-EY-ED, *a.* Having weak eyes.

WEAK'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a weak intellect.

WEAK'-SIGHT-ED, *a.* Having weak sight.

WEAK'-SPIRIT-ED, *a.* Having weak spirits.

WEAL'DON, *n.* A mineral.

WEALTH'GIV-ING, *a.* Yielding wealth.

WEAR and TEAR, *n.* The loss by wearing, as of machinery in use.

WEARY-ING, *ppr.* Exhausting the strength; fatiguing.

WEATHER-BOARD, *n.* A thin board used in covering the sides of a wooden building.

WEATHER-BOUND, *a.* Delayed by bad weather.

WEATHER-TINT-ED, *a.* Tinted by the weather.

WEDGE'WOOD-WARE, *n.* A superior kind of white earthen ware, so called from its inventor.

WEED-GROWN, *a.* Overgrown with weeds.

WEEP'ED, *pp.* Lamented; bewailed; shed tears.

WEIRD, *n.* A spell.

WELL, *adv.* To be well of, to be in a good condition, especially as to property.

WELL-AC-COU'TER-ED, *a.* Fully furnished with arms.

WELL-AD-JUST-ED, *a.* Rightly adjusted. [or dress.]

WELL-AIM'ED, *a.* Rightly aimed.

WELL-AN'-CHOR-ED, *a.* Safely moored; well established. *Allen.*

WELL-AP-POINT'ED, *a.* Thoroughly equipped or provided; as, a well-appointed army.

WELL-AU-THEN-TIC-A-TED, *a.* Supported by good au

WELL-BAL'ANC-ED, *a.* Rightly balanced. [thority]

WELL-BUILT, *a.* Built in a substantial manner.

WELL-COM-PLEX'ION-ED, *a.* Having a good complexion.

WELL-CON-DI'TION-ED, *a.* Being in a good state.

WELL-COUCH'ED, *a.* Couched in proper terms.

WELL-DE-FIN'ED, *a.* Truly defined.

WELL-DE-SCRIB'ED, *a.* Truly described.

WELL-DE-VIS'ED, *a.* Rightly devised.

WELL-DIS-CERN'ED, *a.* Rightly discerned.

WELL-DIS-POS'ED, *a.* Rightly disposed.

WELL-DO'ER, *n.* One who performs his moral and social duties. [duties.]

WELL-DO'ING, *n.* Performance of duties. [duties.]

WELL-DRAWN, *a.* Truly drawn.

WELL-DRESS'ED, *a.* Handsomely dressed.

WELL-EDU-CAT-ED, *a.* Having a good education.

WELL-ES-TABLISH'ED, *a.* Firmly established.

WELL-FLA'VOR-ED, *a.* Having a high flavor.

WELL-FORM'ED, *a.* Formed well.

WELL-FOUND'ED, *a.* Founded on good and valid reasons, or on strong probabilities.

WELL-HUS'BAND-ED, *a.* Husbanded properly.

WELL-IN-FORM'ED, *a.* Correctly informed.

WELL-IN-STRUCT'ED, *a.* Rightly or fully instructed.

WELL-IN-TEND'ED, *a.* Intended for a good purpose, or with upright motives.]

WELL-KNOW'N, *a.* Fully known.

WELL-MEANT, *a.* Rightly intended.

WELL-ORDER'ED, *a.* Rightly ordered.

WELL-PAINT'ED, *a.* Painted well.

WELL-POL'IT-ED, *a.* Having a good policy.

WELL-POLISH'ED, *a.* Highly polished.

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

WELL-READ, *a.* Having extensive reading.
 WELL-REG'U-LATED, *a.* Having good regulations.
 WELL-SET, *a.* Having good symmetry of parts.
 WELL-SET-TLED, *a.* Fully settled; well married.
 WELL-SINK-ER, *n.* One who digs wells.
 WELL-SPEED, *a.* Having good success.
 WELL-STOR-ED, *a.* Fully stored.
 WELL-TEMP-ER-ED, *a.* Having a good temper.
 WELL-TIM'ED, *a.* Done at a proper time.
 WELL-TRAIN'ED, *a.* Correctly trained.
 WELL-TRIED, *a.* Having been fully tried. *Southey.*
 WHALE'MAN, *n.* A man employed in the whale-fishery.
 WHALER, *n.* A ship employed in the whale-fishery.
 WHALING, *n.* The business of taking whales.
 WHEAT-FLY, *n.* An insect whose larvae attack wheat in the growing state.
 WHIM'SI-CAL-I-TY, *n.* See WHIMSICALNESS.
 WHIN'ING-LY, *adv.* In a whining manner.
 WHIRL, *n.* In *conchology*, each volution of a turreted shell.
 WHITE-FISH, *n.* A small fish, caught in immense quantities and used for manuring land on the southern border of Connecticut, along the sound.
 WHIT-TLED, *pp.* Cut with a small knife.
 WHIT-TLING, *pp.* Cutting with a small knife.
 WHIZ-ZING-LY, *adv.* With a whizzing sound.
 WHOLE-HOOF'ED, *a.* Having an undivided hoof.
 WHOLE'NESS, *n.* Entireness; totality.
 WICK'ET, *n.* A small gate by which the chamber of enamel locks is emptied. 2. A bar or rod used in playing cricket.
 WIDE-BRANCH'ED, *a.* Having spreading branches.
 WILD-BORN, *a.* Born in a wild state.
 WILD-CAT, *n.* The cat supposed to be the original stock of the domestic cat, said to exist still in Europe. 2. In *America*, the *Felis rufa*.
 WILD-EY-ED, *a.* Having eyes appearing wild.
 WIL-LEM-ITE, *n.* A mineral of resinous luster and yellowish color, a silicate of zinc.
 WIND-DRI-ED, *a.* Dried in the wind.
 WIND'ING-LY, *adv.* In a winding direction.
 WIND'OW-ED, *pp.* Furnished with windows.
 WIND'WARD, *adv.* To lay an anchor at the windward, to adopt previous measures for success or security.
 WINDING-LY, *adv.* In a winding or circuitous form.
 WING-COV'ER-ING, *a.* Covering the wings.
 WINGLET, *n.* A little wing.
 WIN'NING-LY, *adv.* In a winning manner.
 WINTER-ED, *pp.* Lived through the winter.
 WISE-SAY-ER, *n.* [*G. weise*, wise, and *sagen*, to say, to tell; *weissager*, a foreteller.] A foreteller; one who is noted for predicting the weather. 2. One who makes pretensions to great wisdom; hence in contempt, a simpleton; a dunce. *Addison*.
 WITCH, *n.* A piece of conical paper which placed in a vessel of lard, and lighted, answers the purpose of a taper. [*Qu. wick.*] [*Local.*]
 WITCH'ED, *pp.* Bewitched; fascinated.
 WITCH'ING, *pp.* Fascinating; enchanting.
 WITHAM-ITE, *n.* A mineral found in Scotland, of vitreous luster, and red or yellow color. *Brewster*.
 WITH-DRAW'AL, *n.* See WITHDRAWMENT.
 WITH-ED, *a.* Bound with a with.
 WITH-HOLD MENT, *n.* Act of withholding.
 WITH-STOOD, *pp.* Opposed; resisted.
 WITTE'NA-GE-MOTE, *n.* [*Sax. witan*, to know, and *gemot*, a meeting, a council.] A meeting of wise men; the national council or legislature of England, in the days of the Saxons, before the conquest.
 WOE-SHAKEN, *a.* Shaken by woe.
 WOOL-AS-TON-ITE, *n.* A mineral found in Peru, of a yellowish brown color; so called from Dr. Wollaston.
 WOLV'ER-INE, *n.* A cant term given to an inhabitant of Michigan.
 WOMAN-LIKE, *a.* Like a woman.
 WON'DER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a wondering manner.
 WOOD-CHOIR, *n.* Songsters in a wood.
 WOOD-CUT, *n.* An engraving on wood.
 WOOD-CUT-TER, *n.* A person who cuts wood.
 WOOD-CUT-TING, *pp.* Cutting wood.
 WOODLESS-NESS, *n.* State of being destitute of wood.
 WOODY-NIGHT-SHADE, *n.* A plant; Bittersweet.
 WOOL-GROW-ER, *n.* [*wool* and *grow*.] A person who raises sheep for the production of wool.
 WOOL-GROW-ING, *a.* Producing sheep and wool.

WORK'ABLE, *a.* That can be worked, or that is worth working; as, a *workable* mine. *Hitchcock Conybeare*.
 WORLD-HARD'EN-ED, *a.* Hardened by the love of worldly things.
 WORLD'LY-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being worldly-minded.
 WORM-FENCE, *n.* A zigzag fence, made by placing the ends of the rails upon each other; sometimes called a stake
 WRACK'FUL, *a.* Ruinous; destructive. [*fence.*]
 WRAP'PAGE, *n.* That which wraps. [*fence.*]
 WREATH'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a wreath.
 WRECK'ER, *n.* One who seeks the wrecks of ships.
 WRECK-MAS-TER, *n.* Master of wrecks.
 WRENCH'ED, *pp.* Pulled with a twist; sprained.
 WRENCH'ING, *pp.* Pulling with a twist; wresting violently; spraining.
 WRING'ING-WET, *a.* So wet as to require wringing, or that water may be wrung out.
 WRONG'ING, *pp.* Injuring; treating with injustice.
 WRONG-TIM'ED, *a.* Done at an improper time

X.

XAN'THO-GEN, *n.* See XANTHOGENE.
 XY-LOPH-A-GOUS, *a.* [*Gr. ξυλον*, wood, and *φαγω*, to eat.] Eating or feeding on wood.
 XY-LO-PY-RO-GRA-PHY, *n.* [*Gr. ξυλον*, wood, *πυρον*, to burn, and *γραφη*, engraving.] The art or practice of engraving on charred wood.

Y.

YARD-LAND, *n.* A quantity of land, in England, different in different counties, fifteen, twenty, or thirty acres.
 YAWN'ED, *pp.* Gaped; opened wide.
 YAWN'ING-LY, *adv.* In a yawning manner. *Irving*
 YEARN'ING-LY, (*yearn'ing-ly*), *adv.* With yearning
 YEL'LED, *pp.* Uttered hideous cries; shrieked
 YEL'LOW-HAIR'ED, *a.* Having yellow hair.
 YEOMAN-LIKE, *a.* Like yeoman. *Scott*.
 YEST'ERN, *a.* Relating to the day last past.
 YOUTHFUL-NESS, *n.* Fullness of youth.

Z.

ZAPH'A-RA, *n.* A mineral used by potters to produce a sky color in their wares; *zaffer* from cobalt.
 ZEIN, *n.* See ZEINE.
 ZE-TIC'U-LA, *n.* A small withdrawing room.
 ZIG-ZAG-GED, *pp.* Formed with short turns.
 ZIG-ZAG-GING, *pp.* Forming with short turns.
 ZO-OPH-A-GOUS, *a.* [*Gr. ζωον*, an animal, and *φαγω*, to eat.] Feeding on animals. *Kirby*.
 ZO'O-PHYTE, *n.* An animal supposed, but probably incorrectly, to be composed very nearly of a homogeneous pulp, which is movable and sensible.
 ZYG-O-MAT'IC, *a.* *Zygomatic arch*. [*See ZYGOMATIC.*] *Zygomatic bone*, the cheek bone. *Zygomatic muscles*, two muscles of the face, which rise from the zygomatic bone, and are inserted into the corner of the mouth. *Zygomatic processes*, the processes of the temporal and cheek bones, which unite to form the zygomatic arch. *Zygomatic suture*, the suture which joins the zygomatic processes of the temporal and cheek bones. *Parr*.
 ZYM'ATE, *n.* A supposed compound of the imaginary
 ZYM'ATE, *n.* *Zymic acid* with a base.
 ZYM'IC-AC-ID, *n.* [*Gr. ζυμη*, ferment.] A supposed fermentation of vegetable substances. No such acid exists.
 ZYM'IC-AC-ID, *n.* [*Gr. ζυμη*, ferment.] A supposed fermentation of vegetable substances. No such acid exists.
 ZYM'OME, *n.* [*Gr. ζυμη*.] One of the supposed proximate
 ZYM'OME, *n.* [*Gr. ζυμη*.] One of the supposed proximate
 ZY-THEP'SA-RY, *n.* A brewery, or brew-house.
 ZYTH'URN, *n.* [*Gr. ζυθος*, to boil.] A beverage; a liquor made from malt and wheat.

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

A KEY

TO THE

CLASSICAL PRONUNCIATION

OF

GREEK, LATIN, AND SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES;

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE ACCENTED AND DIVIDED INTO SYLLABLES EXACTLY AS THEY OUGHT
TO BE PRONOUNCED, ACCORDING TO RULES DRAWN FROM
ANALOGY AND THE BEST USAGE.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARIES

OF

HEBREW, GREEK, AND LATIN PROPER NAMES,

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THEIR FINAL SYLLABLES, AND CLASSED ACCORDING
TO THEIR ACCENTS, BY WHICH THE GENERAL ANALOGY OF PRONUNCIATION
MAY BE SEEN AT ONE VIEW, AND THE ACCENTUATION OF
EACH WORD MORE EASILY REMEMBERED.

BY JOHN WALKER,

AUTHOR OF THE CRITICAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, &c.

NEW-YORK:

PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS,
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1843.

For Appendix, see page 941.

DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, *ss.*

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the tenth day of July, in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, NOAH WEBSTER and JOSEPH E. WORCESTER, of the said district, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following, *to wit* :—

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

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

CHAS. A. INGERSOLL,
Clerk of the District of Connecticut.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, *to wit* :

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1829, in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, NOAH WEBSTER and JOSEPH E. WORCESTER, of the said district, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following, *to wit* :—

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

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JNO. W. DAVIS,
Clerk of the District of Massachusetts

The Appendix has been entered, according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1841,
By NOAH WEBSTER,
in the Clerk’s Office of the District Court of the District of Connecticut.

PREFACE.

THE Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language naturally suggested an idea of the present work. Proper names from the Greek and Latin form so considerable a part of every cultivated living language, that a Dictionary seems to be imperfect without them. Polite scholars, indeed, are seldom at a loss for the pronunciation of words they so frequently meet with in the learned languages; but there are great numbers of respectable English scholars, who, having only a tincture of classical learning, are much at a loss for a knowledge of this part of it. It is not only the learned professions that require this knowledge, but almost every one above the merely mechanical. The professors of painting, statuary, and music, and those who admire their works; readers of history, politics, poetry; all who converse on subjects ever so little above the vulgar, have so frequent occasion to pronounce these proper names, that whatever tends to render this pronunciation easy must necessarily be acceptable to the public.

The proper names in Scripture have still a higher claim to our attention. That every thing contained in that precious

repository of divine truth should be rendered as easy as possible to the reader, cannot be doubted: and the very frequent occasions of pronouncing Scripture proper names, in a country where reading the Scripture makes part of the religious worship, seem to demand some work on this subject more perfect than any we have hitherto seen.

I could have wished it had been undertaken by a person of more learning and leisure than myself; but we often wait in vain for works of this kind, from those learned bodies which ought to produce them, and at last are obliged, for the best we can get, to the labours of some necessitous individual. Being long engaged in the instruction of youth, I felt the want of a work of this kind, and have supplied it in the best manner I am able. If I have been happy enough to be useful, or only so far useful as to induce some abler hand to undertake the subject, I shall think my labor amply rewarded. I shall still console myself with reflecting, that he who has produced a prior work, however inferior to those that succeed it, is under a very different predicament from him who produces an after-work, inferior to those that have gone before.

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE SECOND EDITION

THE favorable reception of the first edition of this work has induced me to attempt to make it still more worthy of the acceptance of the public, by the addition of several critical observations, and particularly by two Terminational Vocabularies, of Greek and Latin, and Scripture Proper Names. That so much labor should be bestowed upon an inverted arrangement of these words, when they had already been given in their common alphabetical order, may be matter of wonder to many persons, who will naturally inquire into the utility of such an arrangement. To these it may be answered, that the words of all languages seem more related to each other by their terminations than by their beginnings; that the

Greek and Latin languages seem more particularly to be thus related; and classing them according to their endings seemed to exhibit a new view of these languages, both curious and useful: for, as their accent and quantity depend so much on their termination, such an arrangement appeared to give an easier and more comprehensive idea of their pronunciation than the common classification by their initial syllables. This end was so desirable as to induce me to spare no pains, however dry and disgusting, to promote it; and, if the method I have taken has failed, my labor will not be entirely lost, if it convince future prosodists that it is not unworthy of their attention.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE pronunciation of the learned languages is much more easily acquired than that of our own. Whatever might have been the variety of the different dialects among the Greeks, and the different provinces of the Romans, their languages, now being dead, are generally pronounced according to the respective analogies of the several languages of Europe, where those languages are cultivated, without partaking of those anomalies to which the living languages are liable.

Whether one general, uniform pronunciation of the ancient languages be an object of sufficient importance to induce the learned to depart from the analogy of their own language, and to study the ancient Latin and Greek pronunciation, as they do the etymology, syntax and prosody of those languages, is a question not very easy to be decided. The question becomes still more difficult when we consider the uncertainty we are in respecting the ancient pronunciation of the Greeks and Romans, and how much the learned are divided among themselves about it.* Till these points are settled, the English may well be allowed to follow their own pronunciation of Greek and Latin, as well as other nations, even though it should be confessed that it seems to depart more from what we can gather of the ancient pronunciation, than either the Italian, French or German.† For why the English should pay a compliment to the learned languages, which is not done by any other nation in Europe, it is not easy to conceive; and as the colloquial communication of learned individuals of different nations so seldom happens, and is an object of so small importance when it does happen, it is not much to be regretted that when they meet they are scarcely intelligible to each other.‡

* Middleton contends that the initial *c* before *e* and *i* ought to be pronounced as the Italians now pronounce it; and that *Cicero* is neither *Sisero*, as the French and English pronounce it; nor *Kikero*, as Dr. Bentley asserts; but *Tchickero*, as the Italians pronounce it at this day. This pronunciation, however, is derided by Lipsius, who affirms that the *c* among the Romans had always the sound of *k*. Lipsius says, too, that, of all the European nations, the British alone pronounce the *i* properly; but Middleton asserts, that of all nations they pronounce it the worst. *Middleton De Lat. Liter. Pronun. Dissert.* Lipsius, speaking of the different pronunciation of the letter *G* in different countries, says,

Nos hodie (de literâ *G* loquente) quam peccamus? Italarum enim plerique ut *Z* exprimunt, Galli et Belgæ ut *J* consonantem. Itaque illorum est *Lezere, Fuzere*; nostrum, *Leiere, Fuieren*, (*Leiere, Fuieren*). Omnia imperite, ineptè. Germanos saltem audite, quorum sonus hic germanus, *Legere, Tegere*; ut in *Lego, Tege*, nec unquam variant: at nos ante *I, E, E, Y*, semper dicimusque *Jennam, Jettulas, Jinnivam, Jyrum*; pro istis, *Gennam, Getulos, Ginnivam, Gyrum*. Maternus aut vapulemus.—Lipsius. *De Rect. Pron. Ling. Lat.* page 71.

Hinc factum est ut tanta in pronunciandi varietas extiteret ut pauci inter se in literarum sonis consentiant. Quod quidem mirum non esset, si indocti tantum à doctis in eo, ac non ipsi etiam aliqui eruditi inter se magna contentione dissiderent.—*Adolp. Meier. De Lin. Græc. vet. Pronun.* cap. ii. page 15.

† Monsieur Launecolot, the learned author of the Port-Royal Greek Grammar, in order to convey the sound of the long Greek vowel *η*, tells us, it is a sound between the *e* and the *a*, and that Eustathius, who lived towards the close of the twelfth century, says, that βη, βῆ, is a sound made in imitation of the bleating of a sheep; and quotes to this purpose this verse of an ancient writer called Cratinus:

ὁ δ' ἄλιθιος ὡσπερ προβάτων, βῆ, βῆ, λέγων βαάζει.

Is fatuus perinde ac ovīs, bē, bē, dicens, incedit.

He, like a silly sheep, goes crying *baa*.

Canius has remarked the same, *Hellen*. p. 26. *E* longum, cuius sonus in ovium balatu sentitur, ut Cratinus et Varro tradiderunt. The sound of the *e* long may be perceived in the bleating of sheep, as Cratinus and Varro have handed down to us.

Eustathius likewise remarks upon the 439 v. of *Iliad* I. that the word βλάψ ἐστίν ὁ τῆς κλεψύδαρος ἄχος μημητικῶς κατὰ τὸς παλαίους; βῆ ἔχει μίμησιν προβάτων φωνῆς. Κράτινος. βλάψ ἐστὶν Ὀλψσύδρα sonus, ex imitatione secundum veteres; et βῆ imitatur vocem ovium. *Blaps*, according to the ancients, is a sound in imitation of the *Clepsydra*, as *baa* is expressive of the voice of sheep. It were to be wished that

But the English are accused not only of departing from the genuine sound of the Greek and Latin vowels, but of violating the quantity of these languages more than the people of any other nation in Europe. The author of the *Essay upon the Harmony of Language* gives us a detail of the particulars by which this accusation is proved; and this is so true a picture of the English pronunciation of Latin, that I shall quote it at length, as it may be of use to those who are obliged to learn this language without the aid of a teacher.

“The falsification of the harmony by English scholars in their pronunciation of Latin, with regard to essential points, arises from two causes only: first, from a total inattention to the length of vowel sounds, making them long or short merely as chance directs; and, secondly, from sounding double consonants as only one letter. The remedy of this last fault is obvious. With regard to the first, we have already observed, that each of our vowels hath its general long sound and its general short sound totally different. Thus the short sound of *e* lengthened is expressed by the letter *a*, and the short sound of *i* lengthened is expressed by the letter *e*: and with all these anomalies usual in the application of vowel characters to the application of vowel sounds to the vowel characters of the Latin. Thus, in the first syllable of *sidus* and *nomen*, which ought to be long, and of *misere* and *onus*, which ought to be short, we equally use the common long sound of the vowels; but in the oblique cases, *sideris*, *nominis*, *miseri*, *oneris*, &c., we use quite another sound, and that a short one. These strange anomalies are not in comot to us with our

the sound of every Greek vowel had been conveyed to us by as faithful a testimony as the *græ*; we should certainly have had a better idea of that harmony for which the Greek language was so famous, and in which respect Quintilian candidly yields it the preference to the Latin.

Aristophanes has handed down to us the pronunciation of the Greek diphthong *αὐ* *αῦ*, by making it expressive of the barking of a dog. This pronunciation is exactly like that preserved by nurses and children among us to this day in *bow wow*. This is the sound of the same letters in the Latin tongue; not only in proper names derived from Greek, but in every other word where this diphthong occurs. Most nations in Europe, perhaps all but the English, pronounce *audio* and *laudo*, as if written *evadio* and *lodeo*: the diphthong sounding like *ou* in *loud*. Agreeably to this rule, it is presumed that we formerly pronounced the apostle *Paul* nearer the original than at present. In Henry the Eighth's time it was written *St. Poule's*, and sermons were preached at *Poule's Cross*. The vulgar, generally the last to alter, either for the better or worse, still have a jingling proverb with this pronunciation, when they say, *As old as Poules*.

The sound of the letter *u* is no less sincerely preserved in *Plautus*, in *Menech.* page 622, edit. Lambin, in making use of it to imitate the cry of an owl—

“MEN. Egon' dedi? PEN. Tu, Tu, istic, inquam, vin' afferru nocturnum,
Quo tu, tu, usque dicat tibi? nam nos jam nos defessi sumus.”

“It appears here,” says Mr. Forster, in his defence of the Greek accents, page 129, “that an owl's cry was *tu, tu*, to a Roman ear, as it is *too, too*, to an English.” Lambin, who was a Frenchman, observes on the passage, “Alaudit ad nocturnam vocem seu cantum, *tu, tu*, seu *too, too*.” He here alludes to the voice or noise of an owl. It may be further observed, that the English have totally departed from this sound of the *u* in their own language, as well as in their pronunciation of Latin.

† Erasmus se adfuisse olim commemorat cum die quodam solenni complures principum legati ad Maximilianum imperatorem salutandi causâ advenissent; Singulosque Gallum, Germanum, Danum, Scotum, &c. orationem Latinam, ita barbarè ac vastè pronunciasse, ut Italis quibusdam, nihil nisi risum moverint, qui eos non Latine sed sua quemque lingua, locutos jurerent.—*Middleton. De Lat. Lit. Pronun.*

The love of the marvellous prevails over truth: and I question if the greatest diversity in the pronunciation of Latin exceeds that of English at the capital and in some of the counties of Scotland, and yet the inhabitants of both have no great difficulty in understanding each other.

southern neighbours, the French, Spaniards and Italians. They pronounce *sidus*, according to our orthography, *seedus*, and in the oblique cases preserve the same long sound of the *i*: *nomen* they pronounce as we do, and preserve in the oblique cases the same long sound of the *e*. The Italians also, in their own language, pronounce doubled consonants as distinctly as the two most discordant mutes of their alphabet. Whatever, therefore, they may want of expressing the true harmony of the Latin language, they certainly avoid the most glaring and absurd faults in our manner of pronouncing it.

"It is a matter of curiosity to observe with what regularity we use these solecisms in the pronunciation of Latin. When the penultimate is accented, its vowel, if followed but by a single consonant, is always long, as in Dr. Forster's examples. When the antepenultimate is accented, its vowel is, without any regard to the requisite quantity, pronounced short, as in *mirabile, frigidus*; except the vowel of the penultimate be followed by a vowel, and then the vowel of the antepenultimate is with as little regard to true quantity pronounced long, as in *maneo, redeat, odium, imperium*. Quantity is, however, vitiated to make *i* short even in this case, as in *oblivio, vinea, virium*. The only difference we make in pronunciation between *vinea* and *venia* is, that to the vowel of the first syllable of the former, which ought to be long, we give a short sound; and to that of the latter, which ought to be short, we give the same sound, but lengthened. *U* accented is always, before a single consonant, pronounced long, as in *humerus, fugiens*. Before two consonants no vowel sound is ever made long, except that of the diphthong *au*; so that, whenever a doubled consonant occurs, the preceding syllable is short.* Unaccented vowels we treat with no more ceremony in Latin than in our own language." *Essay upon the Harmony of Language*, page 224. Printed for Robson, 1774.

This, it must be owned, is a very just state of the case; but though the Latin quantity is thus violated, it is not, as this writer observes in the first part of the quotation, merely as *chance directs*, but, as he afterwards observes, *regularly*, and, he might have added, according to the analogy of English pronunciation, which, if it may be observed, has a genius of its own; and which, if not so well adapted to the pronunciation of Greek and Latin as some other modern languages, has as fixed and settled rules for pronouncing them as any other.

The learned and ingenious author next proceeds to show the advantages of pronouncing our vowels so as to express the Latin quantity. "We have reason to suppose," says he, "that our usual accentuation of Latin, however it may want of many elegancies in the pronunciation of the Augustan age, is yet sufficiently just to give with tolerable accuracy that part of the general harmony of the language of which accent is the efficient. We have also pretty full information from the poets what syllables ought to have a long, and what a short quantity. To preserve, then, in our pronunciation, the true harmony of the language, we have only to take care to give the vowels a long sound or a short sound, as the quantity may require; and, when doubled consonants occur, to pronounce each distinctly." *Ibid.* page 228.†

In answer to this plea for alteration, it may be observed, that if this mode of pronouncing Latin be that of foreign nations, and were really so superior to our own, we certainly

* This corruption of the true quantity is not, however, peculiar to the English; for Beza complains in his country: *Hinc enim fit ut in Græca oratione vel nullum, vel prorsus corruptum numerum intelligas, dum multæ breves producuntur, et contrâ plurimæ longæ corripuntur.* Beza de Germ. Pron. Græcæ Linguae, p. 50.

† By what this learned author has observed of our vicious pronunciation of the vowels, by the long and short sound of them, and from the instances he has given, he must mean that length and shortness which arises from extending and contracting them, independently of the obstruction which two consonants are supposed to occasion in forming the long quantity. Thus we are to pronounce *pannus* as if written *pan-nus*, and *pannus* as if written *pan-nus*; for in this sound of *pan-nus* there seems to be no necessity for pronouncing the two consonants distinctly or separately, which he seems to mean by distinctly, because the quantity is shown by the long sound of the vowel: but if by distinctly he means separately, that is, as if what is called in French the *schève* or mute *e* were to follow the first consonant, this could not be done without adding a syllable to the word; and the word *pannus* would in that case certainly have three syllables, as if written *pan-eh-nus*.

‡ That is, in the general pronunciation of Greek; for, let the written accent be placed where it will, the *quantitative* accent, as it may be called, follows the analogy of the Latin.

§ "The Greek language," says the learned critic, "was happy in not being understood by the Goths, who would as certainly have corrupted the *t* in *αἰρία, ὄριον, &c.* into *αίρια, ὄριον, &c.* as they did the Latin "*motio* and *docco* into *mosio* and *doshoo*." This, however, may be questioned; for if in Latin words this impure sound of *t* take place only in

* Ainsworth on the letter T.

must perceive it in the pronunciation of foreigners, when we visit them, or they us; but I think I may appeal to the experience of every one who has had an opportunity of making the experiment, that, so far from the superiority being on the side of the foreign pronunciation, it seems much inferior to our own. I am aware of the power of habit, and of its being able on many occasions, to make the worse appear the better reason; but if the harmony of the Latin language depended so much on a preservation of the quantity as many pretend, this harmony would surely overcome the bias we have to our own pronunciation; especially if our own were really so destructive of harmony as it is said to be. Till, therefore, we have a more accurate idea of the nature of quantity, and of that beauty and harmony of which it is said to be the efficient in the pronunciation of Latin, we ought to preserve a pronunciation which has naturally sprung up in our own soil, and is congenial to our native language. Besides, an alteration of this kind would be attended with so much dispute and uncertainty as must make it highly impolitic to attempt it.

The analogy, then, of our own language being the rule for pronouncing the learned languages, we shall have little occasion for any other directions for the pronunciation of the Greek and Latin proper names, than such as are given for the pronunciation of English words. The general rules are followed almost without exception. The first and most obvious powers of the letters are adopted, and there is scarcely any difficulty but in the position of the accent; and this depends so much on the quantity of the vowels, that we need only inspect a dictionary to find the quantity of the penultimate vowel, and this determines the accent of all the Latin words; and, it may be added, of almost all Greek words likewise.† Now, in our pronunciation of Latin words, whatever be the quantity of the first syllable in a word of two syllables, we always place the accent on it: but in words of more syllables, if the penultimate be long, we place the accent on that; and if short we accent the antepenultimate.

The Rules of the Latin Accentuation are comprised in a clear and concise manner by Sanctius within four hexameters:

Accentum in se ipsâ monosyllaba dictio ponit.
Exacuit sedem dissyllabon omne priorem.
Ex tribus, extollit primam penultima curta:
Extollit seipsum quando est penultima longa.

These rules I have endeavored to express in English verse

Each monosyllable has stress of course;
Words of two syllables the first enforce;
A syllable that's long, and last but one,
Must have the accent upon that or none;
But if this syllable be short, the stress
Must on the last but two its force express.

The only difference that seems to obtain between the pronunciation of the Greek and Latin languages, is that, in the Latin, *t* and *s*, preceded by an accent, and followed by another vowel forming an improper diphthong, are pronounced as in English, like *sh* or *z*, as *natio, nation; persuasio, persuasion, &c.*; and that, in the Greek, the same letters retain their pure sound, as *φιλαντία, ἀγνώστια, προβατιον, κ. τ. λ.*§ This dif-

ference those words where the accent is on the preceding vowel, as in *natio, facio, &c.*; but not when the accent follows the *t*, and is on the following vowel, as in *satietas, societas, &c.*, why should we suppose any other mode of pronunciation would have been adopted by the Goths in their pronouncing the Greek? Now no rule of pronunciation is more uniform in the Greek language than that which places an acute on the *iota* at the end of words, when this letter is succeeded by a long vowel, and, consequently, if the accent be preserved upon the proper letter, it is impossible the preceding *t* and *s* should go into the sound of *sh*; why, therefore, may we not suppose that the very frequent accentuation of the penultimate *i* before a final vowel preserved the preceding *t* from going into the sound of *sh*, as it was a difference of accentuation that occasioned this impure sound of *t* in the Latin language? for though *i* at the end of words, when followed by a long vowel, or a vowel once long and afterwards contracted, had always the accent on it in Greek, in Latin the accent was always on the preceding syllable in words of this termination; and hence seems to have arisen the corruption of *t* in the Gothic pronunciation of the Latin language.

It is highly probable, that in Lucian's time the Greek *τ*, when followed by *i* and another vowel, had not assumed the sound of *σ*; for the Sigma would not have failed to accuse him of a usurpation of her powers, as he had done of her character and if we have preserved the *τ* pure in this situation when we pronounce Greek, it is, perhaps, rather to be placed to the preserving power of the accented *i* in so great a number of words, than any adherence to the ancient rules of pronunciation; which invariably affirm that the consonants had but one sound; unless we except the *γ* before *γ, κ, χ, ξ*; as *ἀγγε-λος, ἀγκυρα, ἀγγιστα, κ. τ. λ.* where the *γ* is sounded like *ν*; but this, says Henry Stephens, is an error of the copyists, who have a little extended the bottom of the *ν*, and made a *γ* of it; for, says he, it is ridiculous to suppose that *ν* was changed into *γ*, and at the same time that *γ* should be pronounced like *ν*

ference, however, with very few exceptions, does not extend to proper names; which, coming to us through, and being mingled with, the Latin, fall into the general rule. In the same manner, though in Greek it was an established maxim, that if the last syllable was long, the accent could scarcely be higher than the penultimate; yet in our pronunciation of Greek, and particularly of proper names, the Latin analogy of the accent is adopted: and though the last syllable is long in *Demosthenes*, *Aristophanes*, *Theramenes*, and *Deiphobe*, yet, as the penultimate is short, the accent is placed on the antepenultimate, exactly as if they were Latin.*

As these languages have been long dead, they admit of no new varieties of accent like the living languages. The common accentuation of Greek and Latin may be seen in Lexicons and Graduses; and where the ancients indulged a variety, and the moderns are divided in their opinions about the most classical accentuation of words, it would be highly improper, in a work intended for general use, to enter into the thorny disputes of the learned; and it may truly be said, in the rhyming adage,

On the contrary, Scaliger says, that where we find a *v* before these letters, as *avkupa*, it is an error of the copyists, who imagined they better expressed the pronunciation by this letter, which, as Vossius observes, should seem to demand something particular and uncommon.

It is reported of Scaliger, that when he was accosted by a Scotchman in Latin, he begged his pardon for not understanding him, as he had never learned the Scotch language. If this were the case with the pronunciation of a Scotchman, which is so near that of the continent, what would he have said to the Latin pronunciation of an Englishman? I take it, however, that this diversity is greatly exaggerated.

* This, however, was contrary to the general practice of

When doctors disagree,
Disciples then are free.

This, however, has not been entirely neglected. Where there has been any considerable diversity of accentuation among our prosodists, I have consulted the best authorities, and have sometimes ventured to decide: though, as Labbe says, "Sed his de rebus, ut aliis multis, malo doctiorum iudicium expectare, quam meam in medium proferre sententiam."

But the most important object of the present work is settling the *English quantity*, (see Rules 20, 21, 22,) with which we pronounce Greek and Latin proper names, and the sounds of some of the consonants. These are points in a state of great uncertainty, and are to be settled, not so much by a deep knowledge of the dead languages, as by a thorough acquaintance with the analogies and general usage of our own tongue. These must, in the nature of things, enter largely into the pronunciation of a dead language; and it is from an attention to these that the author hopes he has given to the public a work not entirely unworthy of their acceptance.

the Romans; for Victorinus in his Grammar says, *Græca nomina, si eisdem literis proferuntur, (Latino versu) Græcos accentus habebunt: nam cum dicimus Thyas, Nais, acutum habebit posterior accentum; et cum Themistio, Calypso, Theano, ultimam circumflecti vidobimus, quod utrumque Latinus sermo non patitur, nisi admodum raro.* "If Greek nouns turned into Latin are pronounced with the same letters, they have the Greek accent: for when we say, *Thyas, Nais*, the latter syllable has the acute accent; and when we pronounce *Themistio, Calypso, Theano*, we see the last syllable is circumflexed; neither of which is ever seen in Latin words, or very rarely."—*Servius Forster. Reply*, page 31. Notes 32, 33.

RULES

FOR PRONOUNCING THE VOWELS OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

1. EVERY vowel with the accent on it at the end of a syllable is pronounced, as in English, with its first long open sound: thus *Cato*, **Philome'la*, *Orton*, *Pho'cion*, *Lú'cifer*, &c., have the accented vowels sounded exactly as in the English words *pa'per*, *me'tre*, *spi'der*, *no'ble*, *tu'tor*, &c.

2. Every accented vowel not ending a syllable, but followed by a consonant, has the short sound as in English: thus *Man'lius*, *Pen'theus*, *Pin'darus*, *Col'chis*, *Cur'tius*, &c., have the short sound of the accented vowels, as in *man'ner*, *plen'ty*, *prin'ter*, *col'l'ar*, *curl'fer*, &c.

3. Every final *i*, though unaccented, has the long open sound: thus the final *i* forming the genitive case, as in *magis'tri*, or the plural number, as in *Del'ci*, has the long open sound, as in *vial*; and this sound we give to this vowel in this situation, because the Latin *i* final in genitives, plurals, and preterperfect tenses of verbs, is always long; and consequently, where the accented *i* is followed by *i* final, both are pronounced with the long diphthongal *i*, like the noun *eye*, as *Ach'ivi*.†

4. Every unaccented *i*, ending a syllable not final, as that in the second of *Alcibiades*, the *Hernici*, &c., is pronounced like *e*, as if written *Alcibiades*, the *Herneci*, &c. So the last syllable but one of the *Fabi*, the *Horatii*, the *Curatii*, &c., is pronounced as if written *Fu-be-i*, *Ho-ra-she-i*, *Cu-re-a-she-i*; and therefore, if the unaccented *i* and the diphthong *æ* conclude a word, they are both pronounced like *e*, as *Hæ'pyia*, *Har-py'e-e*.

5. The diphthongs *æ* and *æ*, ending a syllable with the accent on it, are pronounced exactly like the long English *e*, as *Cæ'sar*, *E'ta*, &c., as if written *Cee'sar*, *E'ta*, &c.; and like the short *e*, when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, as *Dæ'dalus*, *E'dipus*, &c., pronounced as if written *Deddalus*, *Eddipus*, &c. The vowels *e* are generally pronounced like long *i*.—For the vowels *eu* in final syllables, see the word *DOMENEUS*; and for the *ou* in the same syllables, see the word *ANTINOUS*, and similar words, in the Terminational Vocabulary.

6. *Y* is exactly under the same predicament as *i*. It is long when ending an accented syllable, as *Cy'rus*: or when ending an unaccented syllable, if final, as *E'ly*, *E'ly*, &c.; short when joined to a consonant, in the same syllable, as *Lyc'idæ*; and sometimes long and sometimes short; when ending an initial syllable not under the accent, as *Lyc'cur'gus*, pronounced with the first syllable like *lie*, a falsehood; and *Lysimachus*, with the first syllable like the first of *legion*; or nearly as if divided into *Lys-im'a-chus*, &c.

7. *A*, ending an unaccented syllable, has the same obscure sound as in the same situation in English words; but it is a sound bordering on the Italian *a*, or the *a* in *fa-ther*, as *Dia'na*, where the difference between the accented and unaccented *a* is palpable.

8. *E* final, either with or without the preceding consonant, always forms a distinct syllable, as *Penelope*, *Hippocrene*, *Evoe*, *Amphitrite*, &c. When any Greek or Latin word is Anglicised into this termination, by cutting off a syllable of the original, it becomes then an English word, and is pro-

* The pronunciation of *Cato*, *Plato*, *Cleopatra*, &c. has been but lately adopted. Quin, and all the old dramatic school, used to pronounce the *a* in these and similar words like the *a* in *fa-ther*. Mr. Garrick, with great good sense, as well as good taste, brought in the present pronunciation, and the propriety of it has made it now universal.

† This is the true analogical pronunciation of this letter, when ending an accented syllable; but a most disgraceful affectation of foreign pronunciation has exchanged this full diphthongal sound for the meagre, squeezed sound of the French and Italian *i*, not only in almost every word derived from those languages, but in many which are purely Latin, as *Faw'stina*, *Messa'lina*, &c. Nay, words from the Saxon have been equally perverted, and we hear the *i* in *El'frida*, *Edv'ina*, &c. turned into *Ely'freda*, *Edve'na*, &c. It is true this is the sound the Romans gave to their *i*; but the speakers here alluded to are perfectly innocent of this, and do not pronounce it in this manner for its antiquity, but its novelty.

‡ See *ELEGEIA*, *HYGRIA*, &c. in the Terminational Vocabulary of Greek and Latin Proper Names

nounced according to our own analogy: thus, *Acidalius*, altered to *Acidale*, has the final *e* sunk, and is a word of three syllables only: *Proserpine*, from *Proserpina*, undergoes the same alteration. *Thebes* and *Athens*, derived from the Greek *Θηβη* and *Αθηνη*, and the Latin *Thebeæ* and *Athensæ*, are perfectly Anglicised; the former into a monosyllable, and the latter into a dissyllable: and the Greek *Κρητη* and the Latin *Creta* have both sunk into the English monosyllable *Crete*: *Hecate*, likewise, pronounced in three syllables when Latin and in the same number in the Greek word *Ekate*, in English is universally contracted into two, by sinking the final *e*. Shakspeare seems to have begun, as he has now confirmed this pronunciation, by so adapting the word in *Macbeth*:

“Why, how now, Hecat’? you look angerly.”—Act IV.

Perhaps this was no more than a poetical license in him; but the actors have adopted it in the songs in this tragedy:

“He-cate, He-cate, come away.”—

And the play-going world, who form no small portion of what is called the better sort of people, have followed the actors in this word, and the rest of the world have followed them.

The Roman magistrate, named *ædilis*, is Anglicised by pronouncing it in two syllables, *æ'dile*. The capital of Sicily, *Syracusa*, of four syllables, is made three in the English *Syr'acuse*; and the city of *Tyrus*, of two syllables, is reduced to a monosyllable in the English *Tyre*.

Rules for pronouncing the Consonants of Greek and Latin Proper Names.

9. *C* and *g* are hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*, as *Cato*, *Comus*, *Cures*, *Galba*, *Gorgon*, &c.; and soft before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as *Cebes*, *Scipio*, *Scylla*, *Cinna*, *Geryon*, *Geta*, *Gullus*, *Gygæ*, *Gymnosophista*, &c.‡

10. *T*, *s*, and *c*, before *ie*, *iu*, *io*, *iu*, and *eu*, preceded by the accent, in Latin words, as in English, change into *sh* and *zh*, as *Talian*, *Statius*, *Portius*, *Portia*, *Socius*, *Caduceus*, *Accius*, *Helvetii*, *Mæcia*, *Hesiod*, &c., pronounced *Tushan*, *Stashews*, *Porsheus*, *Parshæ*, *Sosheas*, *Cadushews*, *Alshews*, *Helveshei*, *Mæzheæ*, *Hezheod*, &c. But when the accent is on the first of the diphthongal vowels, the preceding consonant does not *g* into *sh*, but preserves its sound pure, as *Miltiades*, *Antiate*, &c.

11. *T* and *s*, in proper names, ending in *tia*, *sia*, *cyon*, and *sion*, preceded by the accent, change the *t* and *s* into *sh* and *zh*. Thus *Phocion*, *Sicyon*, and *Cercyon*, are pronounced exactly in our own analogy, as if written *Phoshean*, *Sishean*, and *Sershean*: *Artemisia* and *Aspasia* sound as if written *Artemizheæ* and *Aspazheæ*; *Galatia*, *Aratia*, *Aletia*, and *Batia*, as if written *Galasheæ*, *Arasheæ*, *Alosheæ*, and *Basheæ*; and if *Atia*, the town in Campania, is not so pronounced, it is to distinguish it from *Asia*, the eastern region of the world.

[The author is inconsistent with himself as to the sound of *et* in the Terminational Dictionary (note on *cia*) he remarks that the *et* should be pronounced like double *e* long. For this reason the accent has been placed, in the following pages, on the letter *e* in all cases of this kind. See *ANTEUS*, &c. Ed.]

§ That this general rule should be violated by smatterers in the learned languages, in such words as *gymnastic*, *heterogeneous*, &c., is not to be wondered at; but that men of real learning, who do not want to show themselves off to the vulgar by such inuendoes of their erudition, should give into this irregularity, is really surprising. We laugh at the pedantry of the age of James the First, where there is scarcely a page in any English book, that is not sprinkled with twenty Greek and Latin quotations; and yet do not see the similar pedantry of interlarding our pronunciation with Greek and Latin sounds; which may be affirmed to be a greater perversion of our language than the former. In the one case, the introduction of Greek and Latin quotations does not interfere with the English phraseology; but in the other the pronunciation is disturbed, and a motley jargon of sounds introduced, as inconsistent with true taste as it is with neatness and uniformity.

But the termination *tion* (of which there are not even twenty examples in proper names throughout the whole Greek and Latin languages) seems to preserve the *t* from going into *sh*, as the last remnant of a learned pronunciation; and to avoid, as much as possible, assimilating with so vulgar an English termination: thus, though *Ætion*, *Jasion*, *Dionysion*, change the *s* into *z*, as if written *Æzion*, *Jazion*, *Dionizion*, the *z* does not become *zh*; but *Phüition*, *Gratition*, *Eurytion*, *Dotion*, *Androtion*, *Hippotion*, *Iphition*, *Ornytion*, *Metion*, *Polytion*, *Sration*, *Sotion*, *Æantion*, *Pallantion*, *Ætion*, *Hippocracion*, and *Amphyktion*, preserve the *t* in its true sound; *Hephasktion*, however, from the frequency of appearing with Alexander, has deserted the small class of his Greek companions, and joined the English multitude, by rhyming with *question*; and *Tatian* and *Theodotion* seem perfectly Anglicised. With very, very few exceptions, therefore, it may be concluded, that Greek and Latin proper names are pronounced alike, and that both of them follow the analogy of English pronunciation.

12. *Ch*. These letters before a vowel are always pronounced like *h*, as *Chabrias*, *Cholchis*, &c.; but when they come before a mute consonant at the beginning of a word, as in *Chthonia*, they are mute, and the word is pronounced as if written *Thonia*. Words beginning with *Sche*, as *Schedus*, *Scheria*, &c., are pronounced as if written *Skedus*, *Skeria*, &c.; and *c* before *n* in the Latin pronomen *Cneus* or *Cnaeus* is mute; so in *Cnopus*, *Cnosus*, &c., and before *t* in *Cteatus*, and *gidus* before *n* in *Gnidus*; pronounced *Nopus*, *Nosus*, *Teatus*, and *Nidus*.

13. At the beginning of Greek words we frequently find the uncombining consonants *mn*, *tm*, &c., as *Mnesomyne*, *Mnesidamus*, *Mneus*, *Mnesteus*, *Timolus*, &c. These are to be pronounced with the first consonant mute, as if written *Nemosyne*, *Nesidamus*, *Neus*, *Nesteus*, *Molus*, &c., in the same manner as we pronounce the words *bellium*, *pneumatic*, *gnomon*, *mneonics*, &c., without the initial consonant. The same may be observed of the *c* hard, like *h*, when it comes before *t*; as *Ctesiphon*, *Ctesippus*, &c. Some of these words we see sometimes written with an *e* or *i* after the first consonant, as *Menesteus*, *Timolus*, &c., and then the initial consonant is pronounced.

14. *Ph*, followed by a consonant, is mute, as *Phthia*, *Phthiotis*, pronounced *Thia*, *Thiotis*, in the same manner as the naturalized Greek word *phthisic*, pronounced *tisic*.

15. *Ps*: *p* is mute also in this combination, as in *Psyche*, *Psammetichus*, &c., pronounced *Syke*, *Sammeticus*, &c.

16. *Pt*: *p* is mute in words beginning with these letters when followed by a vowel, as *Ptolemy*, *Pterilas*, &c., pronounced *Tolemy*, *Terilas*, &c.; but when followed by *t*, the *t* is heard, as in *Ptolepiemus*: for, though we have no words of our own with these initial consonants, we have many words that end with them, and they are certainly pronounced. The same may be observed of the *z* in *Zmilaces*.

17. The letters *s*, *x*, and *z*, require but little observation, being generally pronounced as in pure English words. It may, however, be remarked, that *s*, at the end of words, preceded by any of the vowels but *e*, has its pure hissing sound; as *mas*, *dis*, *os*, *mus*, &c.; but when *e* precedes, it goes into the sound of *z*; as *pes*, *Thersites*, *vates*, &c. It may also be observed, that when it ends a word preceded by *r* or *n*, it has the sound of *z*. Thus the letter *s* in *mens*, *Mars*, *murs*, &c., has the same sound as in the English words *hens*, *stars*, *ware*, &c. *X*, when beginning a word or syllable, is pronounced like *x*; as *Xerxes*, *Xenophon*, &c., are pronounced *Zerxes*, *Zenophon*, &c. *Z* is uniformly pronounced as in English words: thus the *z* in *Zeno* and *Zeugma* is pronounced as we hear it in *zeal*, *zone*, &c.

Rules for ascertaining the English Quantity of Greek and Latin Proper Names.

18. It may at first be observed, that in words of two syllables, with but one consonant in the middle, whatever be the quantity of the vowel in the first syllable in Greek or Latin, we always make it long in English: thus *Copetes*, the philosopher, and *crates*, a hurdle; *decus*, honor, and *dedus*, to give up; *ovo*, to triumph, and *ovum*, an egg; *Nama*, the legislator, and *Namen*, the divinity, have the first vowel always sounded equally long by an English speaker, although in Latin the first vowel in the first word of each of these pairs is short.*

19. On the contrary, words of three syllables, with the accent on the first, and with but one consonant after the first syllable, have that syllable pronounced short, let the Greek or Latin quantity be what it will; thus *regulus* and *remora*, *minimus* and *minimum*, are heard with the first vowel short in English pronunciation, though the first words of each pair have their first syllables long in Latin; and the *u* in *furnigo* and *fugito* is pronounced long in both words, though in Latin the last *u* is short. This rule is never broken but when the first syllable is followed by *e* or *i*, followed by another vowel: in this case the vowel in the first syllable is long, except that vowel be *i*: thus *lamia*, *genius*, *Libya*, *daco*, *cnipio*, have the accent on the first syllable, and this syllable is pronounced

long in every word but *Libya*, though in the original it is equally short in all.

20. It must have frequently occurred to those who instruct youth, that though the quantity of the accented syllable of long proper names has been easily conveyed, yet that the quantity of the preceding unaccented syllables has occasioned some embarrassment. An appeal to the laws of our own language would soon have removed the perplexity, and enabled us to pronounce the initial unaccented syllables with as much decision as the others. Thus every accented antepenultimate vowel but *a*, even when followed by one consonant only, is, in our pronunciation of Latin, as well as in English, short: thus *fabula*, *separo*, *diligio*, *nobilis*, *cucumis*, have the first vowels pronounced as in the English words *capital*, *celebrate*, *simony*, *solitude*, *luculent*, in direct opposition to the Latin quantity, which makes every antepenultimate vowel in all these words but the last long; and this *ee* pronounce long, though short in Latin. But if a semi-consonant diphthong succeed, then every such vowel is long but *i*, in our pronunciation of both languages and *Euganeus*, *Eugenia*, *filus*, *Jolium*, *dubia*, have the vowel in the antepenultimate syllable pronounced exactly as in the English words *satiare*, *menial*, *delicious*, *notorious*, *penurious*; though they are all short in Latin but the *i*, which we pronounce short, though in the Latin it is long.

21. The same rule of quantity takes place in those syllables which have the secondary accent: for, as we pronounce *lamentation*, *demonstration*, *diminution*, *domination*, *lucubration*, with every vowel in the first syllable short but *a*, so we pronounce the same vowels in the same manner in *lamentatio*, *demonstratio*, *diminutio*, *dominatio*, and *lucubratio*: but if a semi-consonant diphthong succeed the secondary accent, as in *Aristivistus*, *Heliodorus*, *Gabinianus*, *Herodianus*, and *Volucianus*, every vowel preceding the diphthong is long but *i*; just as we should pronounce these vowels in the English words *amiability*, *mediatorial*, *propitiation*, *excoriation*, *centuriator*, &c.

22. But to reduce these rules into a smaller compass, that they may be more easily comprehended and remembered, it may be observed, that, as we always shorten every antepenultimate vowel with the primary accent but *a*, unless followed by a semi-consonant diphthong, though this antepenultimate vowel is often long in Greek and Latin, as *Æschylus*, *Æschines*, &c., and the antepenultimate *i*, even though it be followed by such a diphthong, as *Eleusinia*, *Oecisus*, &c.—so we shorten the first syllable of *Æsculapius*, *Ænobarbus*, &c., because the first syllable of both these words has the secondary accent: but we pronounce the same vowels long in *Æthiopia*, *Ægiolus*, *Haliartus*, &c., because this accent is followed by a semi-consonant diphthong.

23. This rule sometimes holds good where a mute and liquid intervene, and determines the first syllable of *Adrianus*, *Adriatic*, &c.; to be long like *ay*, and not short like *add*: and it is on this analogical division of the words, so little understood or attended to, that a perfect and a consistent pronunciation of them depends. It is this analogy that determines the first *a* to be long in *stupidus*, and the *o* short in *clipea*, though both are short in the Latin; and the *e* in the first syllable of *Coriolanus*, which is short in Latin, to be long in English.

24. The necessity of attending to the quantity of the vowel in the accented syllable has sometimes produced a division of words in the following Vocabulary that does not seem to convey the actual pronunciation. Thus the words *Salpinius*, *Ancium*, *Artemisium*, &c., being divided into *Sul-pi-ti-us*, *A-mi-cium*, *Ar-te-mis-i-um*, &c., we fancy the syllable after the accent deprived of a consonant closely united with it in sound, and which, from such a union, derives an aspirated sound equivalent to *sh*. But as the sound of *t*, *s*, or *z*, in this situation, is so generally understood, it was thought more eligible to divide the words in this manner, than into *Sul-pi-ti-u*, *A-mi-ci-um*, *Ar-te-mi-si-um*, as in the latter mode the *i* want *s* its shortening consonant, and might, by some speakers, be pronounced, as it generally is in Scotland, like *ee*. The same may be observed of *c* and *g* when they end a syllable, and are followed by *e* or *i*, as in *Ac-er-a-tus*, *Ac-i-dali-a*, *Tig-el-li-nus*, *Tig-ger*, &c., where the *c* and *g* ending a syllable, we at first sight think them to have their hard sound; but, by observing the succeeding vowel we soon perceive them to be soft, and only made to end a syllable in order to determine the shortness of the vowel which precedes.

25. The general rule, therefore, of quantity, indicated by the syllabication adopted in the Vocabulary, is, that when a consonant ends a syllable, the vowel is always short, whether the accent be on it or not; and that when a vowel ends a syllable with the accent on it, it is always long: that the vowel *e*, when it ends a syllable, is long whether the accent be on it or not; and that the vowel *i*, (3,) (4,) when it ends a syllable without the accent, is pronounced like *e*; but if the syllable be final, it has its long open sound, as if the accent were on it, and the same may be observed of the letter *y*.

Rules for placing the Accent of Greek and Latin Proper Names.

26. Words of two syllables, either Greek or Latin, what-

pronounced like the word *cannon*, a piece of ordnance

*7 he only word occurring to me at present, where this rule is not observed, is *canon*, a rule, which is always

ever be the quantity in the original, have, in English pronunciation, the accent on the first syllable: and if a single consonant come between two vowels, the consonant goes to the last syllable, and the vowel in the first is long, as *Cato, Ceres, Comus, &c.*

27. Polysyllables, adopted whole from the Greek or Latin into English, have generally the accent of the Latin: that is, if the penultimate be long, the accent is on it, as *Severus, Democedes, &c.*; if short, the accent is on the antepenultimate, as *Demosthenes, Aristophanes, Posthumus, &c.* See Introduction.

28. When Greek or Latin proper names are Anglicised, either by an alteration of the letters, or by cutting off the latter syllables, the accent of the original, as in appellatives under the same predicament, is transferred nearer to the beginning of the word. Thus *Proserpina* has the accent on the second syllable; but when altered to *Proserpine*, it transfers the accent to the first. The same may be observed of *Homerus, Virgilius, Horatius, &c.* when Anglicised to *Homer, Virgil, Horace, &c.*

29. As it is not very easy, therefore, so it is not necessary to decide where doctors disagree. When reasons lie deep in Greek and Latin etymology, the current pronunciation will be followed, let the learned do all they can to hinder it: thus, after *Hyperion* has been accented by our best poets, according to our own analogy, with the accent on the antepenultimate, as Shakspeare:

"*Hyperion's* curls, the front of Jove himself."—*Hamlet.*

"—that was this
Hyperion to a satyr." *Ibid.*

"—next day after dawn,

Doth rise and help *Hyperion* to his horse"—*Henry Vth.*

So Cooke, in his translation of *Hesiod's Theogony*, follows the accentuation of Shakspeare:

"*Hyperion* and *Japhet*, brothers, join
Thea and *Rhea* of this ancient line
Descend; and *Themis* boasts the source divine."

"The fruits of *Thia* and *Hyperion* rise,
And with refulgent lustre light the skies"

After this established pronunciation, I say, how hopeless, as well as useless, would it be to attempt the penultimate accentuation, which yet ought undoubtedly to be preserved in reading or speaking Greek or Latin compositions, but, in reading or appear learned than judicious. But *Aerion, Arion, Amphion, Echion, Orion, Ixion, Pandion, Asion, Alphon, Erion, Ophion, Methion, Azion, Eion, Thlexion, and Sandion*, preserve their penultimate accent invariably: while *Ethalion*, a word of the same form and origin, is pronounced with the accent on the antepenultimate, like *Deucalion*, and *Pygmalion*: and this, if I mistake not, is the common pronunciation of the Argonauts, who accompanied Jason in his expedition to Colchis to fetch the golden fleece.

30. The same difficulty of deciding between common usage and classical propriety appears in words ending in *ia*, as *Alexandria, Antiochia, Seleucia, Samaria, Iphigenia*, and several others, which were pronounced by our ancestors, as appears from their poetry, according to our own analogy, with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable; and there is no doubt but every word of this form would have fallen into the same accentuation, if classical criticism had not stepped in and prevented it. A philosophical grammarian would be apt to think we are not much obliged to scholars for this interruption of the vernacular current of pronunciation; but, as there is so plausible a plea as that of reducing words to their

original languages, and as a knowledge of these languages will always be an honorable distinction among men, it is strongly to be suspected that those words will not long continue in their plain, homespun English dress. This critical correction, however, seems to have come too late for some words, which, as Pope expresses it, have "slid into verse," and taken possession of our ears; and therefore, perhaps, the best way of disposing of them will be to consider them as the ancients did the quantity of certain doubtful syllables, and to pronounce them either way. Some, however, seem always to have preserved the accent of their original language, as *Thalia* and *Sophia*: but *Iphigenia, Antiochia, Seleucia, and Samaria*, have generally yielded to the English antepenultimate accent; and *Erythia, Deidamia, Laodamia, Hippodamia, Apamia, Ithytia, and Orithytia*, from their seldom appearing in mere English composition, have not often been drawn aside into plain English pronunciation. The same may be observed of words ending in *nicus*, or *nice*: if they are compounded of the Greek $\nu\alpha\kappa\eta$, the penultimate syllable is always long, and must have the accent, as *Stratonice, Berenice, &c.*; if this termination be what is called a gentile, signifying a man by his country, the penultimate is short, and the accent is on the antepenultimate; as *Macedonice, Sardonice, Britannice, &c.* See **ANDRONICUS**.

31. Thus we see many of these proper names are of dubious accentuation; and the authorities which may be produced on both sides sufficiently show the inutility of criticising beyond a certain point. It is in these as in many English words: there are some which, if mispronounced, immediately show a want of education; and there are others which, though not pronounced in the most erudite manner, stamp no imputation of ignorance or illiteracy. To have a general knowledge, therefore, of the pronunciation of these words, seems absolutely necessary for those who would appear respectable in the more respectable part of society. Perhaps no people on earth are so correct in the accentuation of proper names as the learned among the English. The Port-Royal Grammar informs us, that, "notwithstanding all the rules that can be given, we are often under the necessity of submitting to custom, and of accommodating our pronunciation to what is received among the learned according to the country we are in." "So we pronounce," says the grammarian, "*Aristobulus, Basilus, Idoliun*, with the accent on the antepenultimate, though the penultimate is long, because it is the custom: and, on the contrary, we pronounce *Andreas, idela, Maria, &c.*, with the accent on the penultimate, though it is short, because it is the custom of the most learned. The Italians," continues he, "place the accent on the penultimate of *antonomasia, harmonia, philosophia, theologia, and* similar words, according to the Greek accent, because, as Ricciolus observes, it is the custom of their country. Alvarez and Gretser think we ought always to pronounce them in this manner, though the custom, not only of Germany and Spain, but of all France, is against it; but Nebrissensis authorizes this last pronunciation, and says, that it is better to place the accent of these vowels on the antepenultimate syllable; which shows," concludes the grammarian, "that when we once depart from the ancient rules, we have but little certainty in practice, which is so different in different countries."

But however uncertain and desultory the accentuation of many words may be, it is a great satisfaction to a speaker to know that they are so. There is a wide difference between pronouncing words of this kind ignorantly and knowingly. A person who knows that scholars themselves differ in the pronunciation of these words can always pronounce with security: but one who is unacquainted with the state of the accent is not sure that he is right when he really is so, and always pronounces at his peril.

* * * It is hoped the candid peruser of this work will make allowances for an occasional error in dividing a syllable or placing an accent, when he reflects on the difficulty with which such a work must necessarily be attended. The author flat-

ters himself, however, that such attention has been paid both to the compilation and the proofs, that the fewest errors imaginable have escaped him.

PRONUNCIATION

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

INITIAL VOCABULARY.

*** When a word is succeeded by a word printed in *Italics*, the latter word is merely to spell the former as it ought to be pronounced. Thus *Abansheas* is the true pronunciation of the preceding word *Abantias*: and so of the rest.

** The figures annexed to the words refer to the Rules prefixed to the work. Thus the figure 3 after *Achei* refers to Rule the 3d, for the pronunciation of the final *i*; and the figure

4 after *Abii* refers to Rule the 4th, for the pronunciation of the unaccented *i*; and so of the rest.

*** When the letters *Eng.* are put after a word, it is to show that this word is the preceding word Anglicised. Thus *Lu'can, Eng.*, is the Latin word *Lucanus*, changed into the English *Lucan*.

AB	AC	AC	AD	Æ
A/BA and A/bæ*	Ab-rod-i-m'tus 4	Ac-er-sec'o-mes	A/cis	A-das/pi-i 4
Ab'a-a	A-bro'ni-us 4	A'ces 7	Ac'mon	Ad'a-tha
Ab'a-ba	A-bron'y-cus 6	A-ce'si-a 10	Ac'mon'i-des 4	Ad-de-pha'gi-a
Ab-a-ce'ne 8	Ah'ro-ta 7	Ac-e-si'nes 1	A-co'tes	Ad-du-a 7
Ab'a-ga	A-brot o-num	Ac-e-si'nus 1	A-co'næ 4	A-del'phi-us
Ab'a-lus 20	A-bryp-o-lis 6	A-ce'si-us 10	A-con'tes	A-de'mon
A-ba'na† 7	Ab-se'us	A-ces'ta 7	A-con'te-us	A/des, or Ha'des
A-ban'tes	Ab-sin'thi-i 4	A-ces'tes	A-con'ti-us 10	Ad-gan-des'tri-us
A-ban'ti-as 10	Ab-so-rus	A-ces'ti-um 10	A-con-to-bu'lus	Ad-her'bal
<i>A-ban'she-as</i>	Ab-syr'tos 6	A-ces-to-do'rus	A-co'r'is	Ad-her'bas
Ab-an-ti'a-des 1	Ab-syr'tus 6	A-ces-tor'i-des	A'cra	Ad-i-an'te 8
A-ban'ti-das 4	Ab-u-li'tes 1	A-ces'tes	A'cra	A-di-at'o-rix
A-ban'tis	Ab-y-de'ni 6	Ach-a-by'tos† 12	A-cra 7	Ad-i-man'tus
Ab-ar-ba're-a 7	Ab-y-de'nus 6	A-cha'e 7	A-cra 7	Ad-me'ta 7
Ab'a-ri 3	A-by'di 6	A-cha'e 3	Ac-ra-gal-li'dæ 4	Ad-me'te
A-bar'i-mon 4	A-by'dos 6	A-cha'i-um	Ac'ra-gus 7	Ad-me'tus
Ab'a-ris 7	A-by'dus	A-cha'm'e-nes	A-cra 7	A-do'ni-a
A-ba'rus 1	Ab'y-la 6	Ach-a-me'ni-a	A-cra 7	A-do'nis
A'bas 1	Ab'y-lon 6	Ach-a-men'i-des	A-cra 7	Ad-ra-my'ti-um
A-ba'sa 1 7	Ab-ys-si'ni 1	A-cha'us	Ac-ri-doph'a-gi 3	A-dra'na 7 1
Ab-a-si'tis 7 1	Ab-ys-sin'i-a 6	A-cha'i-a 7	Ac-ri-on 11	A-dra-num
Ab-as-se'na 1 7	Ac-a-cal'lis 7	Ach'a-ra 7	Ac-ris-i-o'ne	A-dras'ta
Ab-as-se'ni	Ac-a-ce'si-um 10	Ach-a-ren'ses	Ac-ris-i-o-ne'us	A-dras'ti-a
A-bas'eus 7	<i>Ak-a-se'zhe-um</i>	Ach-a-ren'ses	Ac-ris-i-o-ni'a-des	A-dras'tus
Ab'a-tos 7	A-ca'ci-us 10	A-char'næ 4	A-cris'tas 1	A/dri-a 23
Ab-da-lon'i-us 4	<i>A-ka'she-us</i>	A-cha'tes	Ac-ro-a'thon	A-dri-a-num
Ab-de'ra 1 7	Ac-a-de'mi-a 7	Ach-e-lo'i-des 4	Ac-ro-ce-ran'ni-um	A-dri-at'i-cum
Ab-de'ri-a 1 4 7	Ac-a-de'mus	Ach-e-lo'ri-um	Ac-ro-co-rin'tus	A-dri-an-op'o-lis
Ab-de-ri'tes 1	Ac-a-lan'drus	Ach-e-lo'us	A'cron 1	A-dri-a-num
Ab-de'rus 1	A-cal'le 8	A-cher'dus	Ac-ro-pa'tes	A'dri-a-z (Eng.)
A-be'a-tæ 7 1 5	A-ca-mar'chis 7	A-cher'i-mi 3 4	A-crop'o-lis	Ad-ri-me'tum
A-be'l'a 7	Ac-a-mas 7	Ach'e-ron	Ac-ro'ta	Ad-u-at'i-ci 4
Ab-el-li'nus	A-camp'sis 7	Ach-e-ron'ti-a 10	A-crot'a-tus	A-dyr-ma-chi'dæ
A'bi-a 1 4 7	A-can'tha 7	Ach-e-ru'si-a 11	Ac-ro'tho-os	E'as 7
A-ben'da 7	A-can'thus 7	Ach-e-ru'si-as 11	Ac'ta 7	E-a-co'a
Ab-ga-rus	Ac'a-ra 7	A-che'tus	Ac'ta 7	E-ac'i-das
A'bi-i 4	A-ca'ri-a 7	A-chil'las	Ac'tæ-on 4	E-ac'i-des
Ab'i-la 4 7	Ac-ar-na'ni-a 7	A-chil'le-us	Ac'tæ-us 4	E-a-cus
A-bis'a-res 7	A-car'nas 7	Ach-il-le'a 7	Ac'te 8	E'as
A-bis'a-ris 7	A-cas'ta 7	Ach-il-lei-en'ses	Ac'ti-a 10	E'e'a
Ab-i-son'tes 4	A-cas'tus 7	Ach-il-le'us	Ac'tis	E-an-te'um
Ab-le'tes 1	Ac-a-than'tus 7	A-chil'les	Ac-tis'a-nes	E-an'ti-des
A-bob'ri-ca 4	Ac-ci-a 10 7	Ach-il'le'um	Ac'ti-zm 10	E-an'tis
A-bo'bus	<i>Ak'she-us</i>	A-chi'vi 4	Ac'ti-us 10	E'as
A-bœc'ri-tus 5	Ac-ci-la 7	Ach-la-dæ'us	Ac'tor	E'a-tus
Ab-o-la'ni 3	Ac-ci-us 10	Ach-o-la'i 3	Ac-tor'i-des	Ech-mæc'o-ras
A-bo'lus 7 1	<i>Ak'she-us</i>	Ach-o-lo'e	Ac-to'ris	Ech'mis
Ab-on-i-ter'chos 5	Ac-cu-a 7	Ach-ra-di'na	A-cu'phis	E-dep'sum
A-o-ra'ca 1 7	A'ce 8	Ac-i-cho'ri-us	A-cu-si-la'tus	E-des'sa
Ab-o-rig'i-næ 4	Ac-e-di'ci 3 24	Ac-i-da'li-a 8	A-cu'ti-cus, M	E-dic'u-la
A-bor'ras 7	Ac'e-la 24	Ac-i-da'sa	A'da 7	E-di'les 8
Ab-ra-da'tas	Ac-e-ra'tus 27	Ac-il'i-a	A-dæ'us	E-dip'sus
Ab-ra-da'tes	A-cer'bas	Ac-i-lig'e-na 24	Ad-a-man-tæ'a 7	E'don
A-bren'tius 10	Ac-e-ri'tus 1	Ac-il'i-us	Ad'a-mas	E'du-i, or Hed'u-i
A-broc'o-mas	A-cer'ræ 4	Ac-il'l'a 7	Ad-a-mas'tus	E-el'io

* Every *a* ending a syllable, with the accent upon it, is pronounced like the *a* in the English words *fa-vor, ta-per, &c.* See Rule the 1st, prefixed to this Vocabulary.

† Every unaccented *a*, whether initial, medial or final, ending a syllable, has an obscure sound, bordering on the *a* in *father*. See Rule the 7th, prefixed to this Vocabulary.

‡ *Achabytos* -Ch, in this and all the subsequent words, have the sound of *k*. Thus, *Achabytos, Achea, Achates, &c.*, are

pronounced as if written *Akabytos, Akæa, Akates, &c.* See Rule the 12th.

§ *Æa*.—This dipht'ing is merely ocular, for the *e* has no share in the sound, though it appears in the type. Indeed, as we pronounce the *a*, there is no middle sound between that letter and *e*, and therefore we have adopted the last vowel, and relinquished the first. This, among other reasons, makes it probable that the Greeks and Romans pronounced the *a* as

ÆN	AG	AG	AL	AL
Æ-c'ta	Æ-no/a-dos	Ag-a-las'ses	Ag-o-ra/nis	Al-can/der
Æ-c'ti-as 10	Æ-ne/a-dm	A-gal'la 7	Ag-o-rm'a	Al-can/dre
Æ'ga	Æ-ne/as	A-gam'ma-tm	Ag-o-ri 1	Al-ca/nor
Æ-ge/as	Æ-ne/i-a	Ag-a-me'des	Ag-grw'i 3	Al-cath'o-o
Æ-ge 5	Æ-ne/is	Ag-a-mem/non	Ag-ra-gas	Al-cath'o-om
Æ-ge-w	Æ-ne/i-des 4	Ag-a-mem-no'ni-us	A-grau'le	Al'ce
Æ-ge-wm	Æ-ne/s-i-do'mus	Ag-a-me'tor	Ag-rau'li-a	Al'ce/nor
Æ-ge-wum	Æ-ne/si-us 10	Ag-am-nes'tor	A-grau'los	Al-ces'te
Æ-ga'le-os	Æ-ne'tus	Ag-a-nip'pe	Ag-rau-o-ni'tm	Al-ces'tis
Æ-ga'le-um	Æ-ni-a	A-gau za-ga	Ag-ri-a'nes	Al'ce-tas
Æ-gan	Æ-ni'a-cus	Ag-a-pe'no	Ag-ric'o-la	Al'chi-das 12
Æ-gas 5	Æ-ni'o-chi 12	Ag-a-re ni 3	Ag-ri-gen'tum	Al-chim'a-cus
Æ-ga'tes	Æn'o-bar'bus 22	Ag-a-ris'ta	A-grin'i-um	Al-ci-bi'a-des 4
Æ-ge le-on	Æn'o-cles	A-gas'i-cles	Ag-ri'o-ni-a	Al-cid'a-mas
Æ-ge ri-a	Æ-num	A-gas'sm	Ag-ri'o-pas	Al-ci-da-me'a
Æ-ges'ta	Æ-ny'ra	A-gas'the-nes	Ag-ri'o-pe	Al-ci-dam'i-das
Æ-ge-us	Æ-o'li-a	A-gas'thus	A-grip'pa	Al-cid'a-mus
Æ-gi'a-le	Æ-o'li-m	A-gas'tro-phus	Ag-rip-pi'na	Al-ci'aas
Æ-gi'a-le-us 22	Æ-ol'i-da	Ag'a-tha	Ag-ri's'tra 8	Al-ci'des
Æ-gi'a'li-a 22 4	Æ-ol'i-des	Ag-ath-ar'chi-das	Ag-ri-us 1	Al-ci'di-ce
Æ-gi'a-lus	Æ-o'lis	Ag-ath-ar'chi-des	Ag-ro-las	Al-cim'e-de
Æ-gi'des	Æ-o-lus	Ag-ath-ar'cus	Ag-ron	Al-cim'e-don
Æ-gi'la	Æ-o'ra	A-ga'thi-as	Ag-rot'as	A-cim'e-nes
Æ-gil'i-a	Æ-pa'li-us	Ag'a tho	Ag-rot'e-ra	Al'ci-mus
Æ-gim'i-us	Æ-pe'a	A-gath-o-cle'a	Ag-ri'o-us 5	Al'cin'o-e
Æ-gi-mo'rus	Æ-pu'o-le 21	A-gath'o-cles	Ag-yl'la	Al'ci-nor
Æ-gi'na	Æ-py 6	Ag'a-thon	Ag-yl'le-us	Al'ci-no-us†
Æ-gi-ne'ta	Æ-py-tus 21	A-gath-o-ny'mus	Ag-y'r'us	Al-ci'o-ne-us 5
Æ-gi-ne'tes	Æ-qua'na 7	Ag-a thos'the-nes	A-gy'r'i-um	Al'ci-phron
Æ-gi'o-chus	Æ-qui 3	Ag-a-thyr'num	Ag-y'r'i-us	Al'cip'pe
Æ-gi'pan	Æ-qui'o-li	Ag-a-thyr'si 3	A-gy'r'tes	Al'cip'pus
Æ-gi'ra	Æ-qui-me'li-um	A-gau'i 3	A-ha'la 7	Al'cis
Æ-gir-o-es'sa	Æ-ri-as	A-ga'vo	A-i-do'ne-us 5	Al-cith'o-o
Æ-gis*	Æ-r'o-pe	A-ga'vus	A-im'y-lus	Alc-ma'on
Æ-gis'thus	Æ-r'o-pus	Ag-dos'tis	A-i'us Lo-cu'ti-us	Alc-ma-on'i-dm
Æ-gi'tum	Æ-s'a-cus	Ag-e-o'na	A'jax	Alc-man
Æ-gi-um	Æ-sa'pus	Ag-o-las'tus	Al-a-ban'da	Alc-ma'na
Æ-gle	Æ-sar, or Æ-sa'ras	Ag-o-la'us	Al-a-bus	Al-cy'o-ne
Æ-gles	Æs'chi-nes 22	Ag-on-di'cum	A-lm'a	Al-cy'o-ne-us 5
Æ-gle'tes	Æs'chi-ron 12	A-go'nor	A-lm'a 3	Al-cy'o-na
Æ-glo-ge	Æs'chy-li'des	Ag-e-nor'i-des	A-lm'sa	Al-ces'cus
Æ-gob'o-lus	Æs'chy-lus 21	Ag-e-ri'nus	A-lm'sus	Al-du'a-his
Æ-goc'e-ros	Æs-cu-la'pi-us 22	Ag-e-san'der	Al-a'cy'o-ni-a	Al'e-a 1 7
Æ-gor	Æ-se'pus	Ag-e-si-as 10	Al-la	A-le'bas
Æ-gos pot'a-mos	Æ-ser'ni-a	Ag-es-i-la'us	Al-al-com'e-nm	A-le'bi-on
Æ-go-sa'ga	Æ-si'on 11	Ag-e-sip'o-lis	A-la-li-a 7	A-lec'to
Æ-gos'the-na	Æ'son	Ag-e-sis'tra-ta	Al-a-ma'nes	A-lec'tor
Æ-gus	Æ-son'i-des	Ag-e-sis'tra-tus	Al-a-man'ni, or Al-o-	A-lec'try-on
Æ-gy 6	Æ-so'pus	Ag-gram'mes	man'ni	A-lec'tus
Æ-gy-pa'nes	Æ'sop (Eng.,	Ag-gr'i'ne	Al-a'ni	A-le'i-us Cam'pus†
Æ-gyp'sus	Æ's'tri-a	Ag'i-dm	Al-a'nes	Al-e-man'ni
Æ-gyp'ti-i 4 10	Æ's'u-a	Ag-i-la'us	Al-a-ri'cus	Al'e-mon
Æ-gyp'ti-um 10	Æ-sy'o-tes	Ag-i-la'us	Al-a-ro'di-i 3 4	Al'e-mu'si-i 4
Æ-gyp'tus	Æ-sym'nes 21	Ag-lay'a	Al-a's'tor	Al'ens
Æ-li-a	Æ-thal'i-des	Ag-la'y'a	Al-a-zon	Al'e-on
Æ-li-a'nus	Æ-thi'o-pi-a 22	Ag-la-o-ni'ce	Al-a-zon	Al'e-se
Æ-li-an (Eng.)	Æ-thi'o-pi-a	Ag-la-o-pe	Al'ba Syl'vi-us	Al'e'si-a 10
Æ-li-and Æ-li-a	Æ-thi'o-pi-a	Ag-la-o-pe	Al'ba'nia-a	Al'e'si-um 10
Æ-li'rus	Æ-thi'o-pi-a	Ag-la-o-phm'na	Al'ba'nus	Al'e'tes
Æ-mi'i-a	Æ-thon	Ag-la-o-phon	Al'ba'nus	Al'e'thes
Æ-mil'i-a'nus	Æ-thra	Ag-la-os'the-nes	Al'bi'ci 3 4	Al'e'thes
Æ-mil'i-us	Æ-thu'sa	Ag-lau'tros	Al'bi'ci 3 4	Al'e'thi-a
Æ-mnes'tus	Æ-ti-a 10	Ag-lau'tros	Al'bi'ci 3 4	Al'e'thi-das
Æ-mon	Æ-ti-on 11	Ag-la'us	Al'bi'ci 3 4	Al'e'tri-um
Æ-mo'na	Æ-ti-us† 10	Ag-na	Al'bi-no-va'nus	Al'e'tri-um
Æ-mo'ni-a	Æ't'na	Ag-no	Al'bi-no-me'li-um	Al'e'tum
Æ-mon'i-des	Æ-to'li-a	Ag-nod't-ce	Al'bi'nus	Al'e-u-a'dm
Æ-mus	Æ-to'lus	Ag-non	Al'bi-on	Al'e-us
Æ-myl'i-a	Æ'ter	Ag-non'i-des	Al'bi-us	Al'lex 1
Æ-myl'i-a'nus	A-fra'ni-a	Ag-o-na'li-a, and A-go-	Al'bi-cil'la	Al'lex-a-me'nus
Æ-myl'i-i 4	A-fra'ni-us	ni-a	Al'bu-la	Al'ex-an'dr†
Æ-myl'i-us	Æ-ri-ca 7	A-go'nes	Al'bu-ne-a	Al'ex-an'dra
Æ-na'ri-a	Æ-ri-ca'nus	Ag'o-nis	Al'bu-nus	Al'ex-an'dri'a† 30
Æ-ne'a	Æ-ri-cum	Ag'o-ni-us	A'bus Pa'gus	Al'ex-an'dri-des
	A-gag-ri-a'nus	Ag-o-rac'ri-tus	Al'bu'ti-us 10	Al'ex-an'dri'na
		Ag-o-ran'o-mi 3	Al-can'us	Al'ex-an-drop'o-lis
			Al-can'e nes	Al'ex-a'nor

we do in *water*, and the *e* as we hear it in *where* and *there*; the middle or mixt sound, then, would be like *a* in *father*, which was probably the sound they gave to this diphthong.

* *Ægis*—This diphthong, though long in Greek and Latin, is in English pronunciation either long or short, according to the accent or position of it. Thus, if it immediately precedes the accent, as in *Ægeus*, or with the accent on it, before a single consonant, in a word of two syllables, it is long, as in *Ægis*; before two consonants it is short, as in *Ægiles*; or before one only, if the accent be on the antepenultimate, as in *Æropus*.—For the exceptions to this rule, see Rule 22.

† One of the generals of Valentinian the Third; which, Labbe tells us, ought properly to be written *Ætius*; that is, without the diphthong. We may observe, that as this word comes from the Greek, but is Latinized, it is pronounced with the *t* like *sh*, as if written *Æshius*; but the preceding

word *Ætion*, being pure Greek, does not conform to this analogy.—See Rule the 11th and 29th.

‡ *Alcinous*.—There are no words more frequently mispronounced by a mere English scholar than those of this termination. By such a one we sometimes hear *Alcinous* and *Antinous* pronounced in three syllables, as if written *Al-ci-nous* and *Ant-i-nous*, rhyming with *vows*; but classical pronunciation requires that these vowels should form distinct syllables.

§ *Alcus Campus*.—

“Lost from this flying steed unrein'd, (as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime,
Dismounted, on t' *Alcian* field I fall,
Erroneous there to wander, and forlorn.”

MILTON'S *Par Lost*, b. vii. v. 17

|| *Alexander*.—This word is as frequently pronounced with the accent on the first as on the third syllable.

[† This word is accented, by the author, on the antepenult,

AM	AM	AN	AN	AN
Al-ex-ar'chus	A-man'tes	Am-mo'ni-i 3	An-a-dy-om'o-nof	An-dro'cl'us
A-lex'as	Am-an-ti'ni 3	Am-mo'ni-us	A-nag'ni-a	An-dro-cy'des
A-lex'i-a	A-ma'nus	Am-mo'the-a	An-a-gy ron'tum	An-drod'a-mus
A-lex'she-a	A-mar'a-cus	Am-ni-as	An-a-i'tis	An-dro'go-os
A-lex'ic'a-cus	A-mar'di 3	Am-ni'sus 3	An-a-phe	An-dro'go-us
Al-ex-i'nus	A-mar'tus	Am-o-bæ'us 5	An-a-phyl'stus	An-drog'y-nus
A-lex'i-o	Am-bryl'is	Am-mo-me'tus	A-na'pus	An-drom-a-che
A-lex'she-o	Am-ar-yn'co-us 5	A'mor 1	A-nar'tes	An-drom-a-chi'dam
Al-ex-ip'pus	A'mas	A-mor'ges	A'nas 1	An-drom'a-chus
Al-ex-ir'a-os	A-ma'si-a 10	A-mor'gos	An'cho-ra	An-drom'a-dus
Al-ex-ir'ho-e	Am-a-so'nus	Am-po-lus	A'nat'o-lo	An-drom'o-da
A-lex'is	A-ma'sis	Am-po-lu'si-a	A-nau'chi-das 12	An'dron
A-lex'on	A-ma'sis	Am-ph'e'a 7	A-nau'rus	A-dro-ni'cus† 28
Al-fa-ter'na	A-mas'tris	Am-phi-a-la'us	A'nax 1	An-dro-pa'gi 3
Al-fe'nus	A-mas'trus	Am-phi-a-nax	An-ax-ag'o-ras	An-dro-pom'pus
Al-gi'dum	A-ma'ta	Am-phi-a-ra'us	An-ax-an'der	An'dros
A-li-ac'mon	Am-a'the'a	Am-phi-a-ra'us	An-ax-an'dri-des	An-dros'the-neas
A-li-ar'tum	Am'a-thus	Am-phi-a-ri-des	An-ax-ar'chus 12	An-dro'tri-on
A-li-ar'tus	A-max-am-po'us	Am-phic'ra-tes	An-ax-ar'e-to	An-e-lon'tis
Al-i-cia	A-max'i-a	Am-phic'ty-on 11	An-ax-e'nor	An-e-ras'tus
A-li-o'nus 21	A-max'i-ta	Am-phic-lo'a	An-ax'i-as 10	An-e-mo'li-a
Al'i-fu	Am-a-zo'nus	Am-phid'a-mus	An-ax-i-bi'a	An-e-mo'sa
Al-i-læ'i 3 4	Am-a-zo'nes	Am-phi-dro'mi-a	An-ax-i-c'ratus	An-fin'o-mus
Al-i-mon'tus	A-maz'o-nes	Am-phi-gæ'ni-a, or	A-nax-i-da'mus	An-ge'li-a
A-lin'dæ	Am'a-zons (Eng.)	Am-phi-gæ'ni-a* 29	A-nax-i-la'us	An-ge-li-on
A-lin-do'i-a	Am-a-zon'i-des	Am-phi-gæ'ni-a* 29	A-nax-i-las	An-ge-lus
Al-i-pho'tri-a	Am-a-zo'ni-a	Am-phil'o-chus	An-ax-i-las	An-gi'tes
Al-ir-ro'thi-us	Am-a-zo'ni-um	Am-phil'y-tus	An-ax-i-las	An'grus
Al-li-a	Am-a-zo'ni-us	Am-phim'a-chus	An-ax-i-las	An-gu'i'ti-a 11 24
Al-li-e'nos	Am-bar'ri 3	Am-phim'e-don	An-ax-i-las	An'i-a 7
Al-lob'ro-ges	Am-be-nus	Am-phin'o-mo	An-ax-i-las	An-i-co'tus
Al-lob'ry-ges	Am-bar-wa'li-a	Am-phin'o-mus	An-ax-i-las	A-mic'i-um 24
Al-lot'ri-ges	Am-bi-a-li'tes	Am-phi'on 28	An-ax-i-las	An-ic'i'us Gal'us
Al-lu'ti-us 10	Am-bi-a-num	Am-phi'o-les	An-ax-i-las	An'i-grus
A-lo'a	Am-bi-a-ti'nam	Am-plip'o-lis	An-ax'o	An'i-grus
Al-o-e'us	Am-bi-ga'tus	Am-phi'p'y-ros	An-cæ'us	An'i-grus
Al-o-i'dæ	Am-bi'o-rix	Am-phi-re'tus	An-ca-li'tes	An'i-o, and A-ni-en
Al-o-i'des	Am'bla-da	Am-phir'o-e	An-ca'ri-us	An-i-to'rgis
Al-lo-ne	Am-brac'i-a 10	Am'phis	An-cha'ri-us	An'na
Al'o-pe	Am-brac'i-us 10	Am-phis-bæ'na	An-cha'ri-a 7	An'ni-a
Al-lop'o-co	Am'br'i 3	Am-phis'sa	An-cha'ri-us	An-ni-a
Al-lop'e-ces	Am-bro'nos	Am-phis-se'ne	An-chem'o-lus	An-ni-a-nus
Al-lopi-us	Am-bro'si-a 10	Am-phis'the-nos	An-che'si'tes	An-ni-bal
Al'los	Am-bro'si-us 10	Am-phis-ti'des	An-ches'mus	An-ni-bi 3 4
A-lo'ti-a 10	Am'hy'on	Am-phis'tra-tus	An-chi'a-la	An-nic'e'rus 24
Al-pe'nus	Am-brys'sus	Am-phit'e-a	An-chi'a-le	An'non
Al'pes	Am-bul'li 3	Am-phith'e-mis	An-chi'a-lus	An-o-pæ'a
Al'ps (Eng.)	Am'e-les	Am-phith'o-e	An-chi-mo'li-us	An'ser
Al-phe'a	Am-e-na'nus	Am-phit'ri'to 8	An-chin'o-e	An-si-ba'ri-a
Al-phe'i-a	Am-e-ni'des	Am-phit'ry-on	An-chi'ses	An-tæ'a
Al-phe'nor	A-men'o-cles	Am'phi-tus	An-chis'i-a 11	An-tæ'as
Al-phe'nus	A-me'ri-a	Am-pho'te'rus	An-chi-si'a-dea	An-tæ'us
Al-phe-si-bæ'a 5	A-me's-tra-tus	Am-pho't-ry-o-ni'a-des	An-cho-e	An-tæ'us
Al-phe-si-bæ'us	A-me's'tris	Am-phry'sus	An-chu'rus	An-tæ'us
Al-phe'us	A-mic'las	Am'phry'sus	An-cic'lo	An-tæ'us
Al-phi-us	Am-ic-læ'us	Am'pys'i-des	An'con	An-tæ'us
Al-phi'on 29	Am-ic-tæ'us	Am'pyx	An-co'na	An-ter-bro'gi-us
Al'pi'nus	A-mic'tas	Am-sæ'tus	An-cus Mar'ti-us	An-te'i-us
Al'si-um 10	Am-i'des 3	A-mu'li-us	An-cy'lo	An-tem'no
Al'sus	A-mil'car	A-myc'la	An-cy'ra	An-te'nor
Al-the'a	Am'i-ous 4	A-myc'læ	An'da	An-te-nor'i-des
Al-them'o-nes	A-mim'o-ne, or	Am'y-cus	An-dab'a-tæ	An'to'ros
Al-ti'num	A-mym'o-no	Am'y-don	An-da'ni-a	An'the'a
Al'tis	A-min'o-a, or	Am'y-mo'no	An-do-ca'vi-a	An'the'as
A-lun'ti-um 10	A-min'i-a	A-myn'tas	An'des	An'the'as
A'lus, Al'u-us	A-min'i-as	A-myn'ti-a'nus	An-doc'i-dex	An'the'don
A-ly-at'tes	A-min'i-us	A-myn'tor	An-dom'a-tis	An'the'la
Al'y-ba 6	A-min'o-cles	A-my'ris	An-dra'mon	An'the-mis
Al'y-ca'a	Am-i-se'na	A-my'r'i-us	An-dra-ga'thi-us	An'the-mon
Al'y-ca'us	A-mis'i-as 10	Am'y-rus	An-drag'a-thus	An'the-mus
Al-lys'sus	A-mis'cas	A-mys'tis	An-drag'o-ras	An'the-mu'si-a 10
Al-yx-oth'o-e	A-mi'sum	Am-y'tha'on	An-dram'y-tes	An'the'ne
A-mad'o-ci 3	Am-i-ster'num	Am'y-tis	An-dre'us	An'the'rus
A-mad'o-cus	Am-i-the'on, or	An'a-ces	An'drew (Eng.)	An'thes
Am'a-ge	Am-y'tha'on	An-a-char'sis	An'dri-clus	An'thes-phi'ri-a
Am-al-thæ'a	Am-ma'lo	A-na'ci-um 10	An'dri-on	An'thes'te'ri-a
Am-al-thæ'um	Am-mi'a'nus	A-nae're-on, or	An-dris'cus	An'the-us
Am'a-na	Am-mon	A-na'cre-on 23	An-dro'bi-us	An'thi'a
	Am-mo'ni-a	An-ac-to'ri-a	An-dro'cle'a	An'thi-as
		An-ac-to'ri-um	An'dro-cles	An'thi-um
			An-dro-cl'ides	An'thi-us

Alexandria, in the Terminational Dictionary, and among Scripture names. So likewise by Perry, and by Fulton and Knight.—Eo.]

* *Amphigenia*. See *IPHIGENIA*, and rule 30, prefixed to this Vocabulary.

† This epithet, from the Greek *avaθw*, *emergens*, signifying rising out of the water, is applied to the picture of Venus rising out of the sea, as originally painted by Apelles. I doubt not that some, who only hear this word, without seeing it written, suppose it to mean *Anno Domini*, the year of our Lord.

‡ *Andronicus*.—This word is uniformly pronounced by our prosodists with the penultimate accent; and yet so aversive is an English ear to placing the accent on the penultimate *i*, that by all English scholars we hear it placed upon the antepen-

ultimate syllable. That this was the pronunciation of this word in Queen Elizabeth's time, appears plainly from the tragedy of *Titus Andronicus*, said to be written by Shakespeare; in which we every where find the antepenultimate pronunciation adopted. It may indeed be questioned, whether Shakespeare's learning extended to a knowledge of the quantity of this Græco-Latin word; but, as Mr. Stevens has justly observed, there is a greater number of classical allusions in this play than are scattered over all the rest of the performances on which the seal of Shakespeare is indubitably fixed; and therefore it may be presumed that the author could not be ignorant of the Greek and Latin pronunciation of this word, but followed the received English pronunciation of his time, and which by all but professed scholars is still continued.—See *SOPHONICUS*.

AO	AP	AR	AR	AR
An-thro'es	A-o'ti	Ap-si-nus	Ar-chi-bi-nus	Ar-ges-tra-tus
An-thra'e/i 10	A-pa'i-tw	Ap-te-ra 20	Ar-chi-da'ni-a 29	Ar-go-us
An-thro-pi-nus	A-pa'ma 7	Ap-u-le'i-a	Ar-chi-da'mus, or	Ar'gi 9 3
An-thro-poph'a-gi	A-pa'mo 8	Ap-u-le'i-us	Ar-chid'a-mus	Ar'gi'a
An-thyl'a	Ap-a-me'a	A-pu'li-a	Ar-chid'a-mus	Ar'gi-eas
An-ti-a-ni'ra	Ap-a-mi'a	Ap-u-sid'a-mus	Ar-chi-de'mus	Ar'gi-lo'tum
An-ti-as 10	A-par'ni	A-qu'a-ri-us	Ar-chi-de'us	Ar-gil'i-us
An-ti-cle'a	Ap-a-tu'ri-a	Aq-ui-la'ri-a	Ar-chid'i-um	Ar-gil-us
An-ti-cles	Ap-o-au'ros	Aq-ui-le'i-a	Ar-chi-gal'lus	Ar-gi-lus
An-ti-clid'es	A-pe'l'a	A-quil'i-us	Ar-chig'o-nes	Ar-gi-nu'am
An-tic'ra-gus	A-pe'l'les	A-quil'li-a	Ar-chil'o-cus	Ar-gi'o-pe
An-tic'ra-tes	A-pe'l-li-con	Aq-ui-lo	Ar-chi-me'des	Ar-gi-phon'tes
An-tic'y-ra	Ap-en-ni'nus	Aq-ui-lo'ni-a	Ar-chi-nus	Ar-gip-pe-i 3
An-tid'o-tus	A'per	A-quin'i-us	Ar-chi-pel'a-gus	Ar-gi'va
An-tid'o-mus	Ap-e-ro'pi-a	A-qui-num	Ar-chip'o-lis	Ar-gi'vi 3
An-tig'o-nes	Ap'e-sus	Aq-ui-ta'ni-a	Ar-chip'pe	Ar-gines** (Eng.)
An-ti-gon'i-das	Aph'a-ca	A'ra 17	Ar-chip'pus	Ar'gi-us
An-tig'o-na	A-plu'a	Ar-a-bar'ches	Ar-chi'tis	Ar'go
An-tig'o-ne	A'phar	Ar-a-bi-a	Ar'chon	Ar-gol'i-cus
An-ti-go'ni-a	Aph-a-re'lus	Ar-ab'i-cus	Ar-chon'tes	Ar-go-lis
An-tig'o-nus	Aph-a-re'us	Ar'a-bis	Ar-chy-lus 6	Ar-gon
An-ti'co	A'phas 1	Ar'abs	Ar-chy-tas	Ar-go-nau'ta
An-ti-lib'a-nus	A-phel'lus	Ar'a-bus	Ar-chil'o-cus	Ar-go-us
An-til'o-chus	Aph'o-sas	Ar-ac'ca, or	Ar-coph'y-lax	Ar-gus
An-tim'a-chus	Aph'e'tus	A-rec'ca	Ar-cos	Ar-gyn'nis
An-tim'o-nes	Aph'i-das 4	A-rach'ne	Ar-co-tus	Ar-gy'ra
An-ti-no'i'a 5	A-phid'na	Ar-a-cho'si-a	Ar-co'trus	Ar-gy-ras'pi-des
An-ti-no'p'o-lis	A-phid'nos	Ar-a-cho'ta	Ar-da-lus	Ar-gy-ro
An-tim'o-us	Aph-o-bo'tus	Ar-a-cho'ti	Ar-da'ni-a	Ar-gy'ri-pa
An-ti-o-chi-a, or	A-phri'ces 1	Ar-rac'thi-as	Ar-dax'a-nus	Ar'i-a
An-ti-o-chi-a** 29	Aph-ro-dis'i-a	Ar-a-cil'lum	Ar-de-a	Ar-iad'ne
An-ti-och (Eng.)	Aph-ro-dis'um 1	Ar-a-co'si-i 4	Ar-de-a'tes	Ar-i-ades
An-ti-o-chis	Aph-ro-di'te 8	Ar-a-cyn'thus 4	Ar-de-rie'ca	Ar-i-ani, or
An-ti-o-chus	A-phy'te 8	Ar'a-dus	Ar-di-e'i 4	Ar-i-e'ni
An-ti-o-pe 8	A'pi-a 1 4 7	A'ra 17	Ar-de-ne-a	Ar-i-am'nes
An-ti-o-rus	A-pi-a'nus	A'rar 17	Ar-du-en'na	Ar-i-an'thes
An-tip'a-tor	Ap-i-ca'ta	Ar'a-rus	Ar-du-e'no	Ar-i-a-ra'thes
An-ti-pa'tri-a	A-pic'i-nus 24	Ar-a-thyr'e-a	Ar-dy-en'ses	Ar-ib-bo'us 5
An-ti-pat'ri-das	A-phid'na	Ar-a'tus	Ar'dys	Ar-ic'i-a 24
An-tip'a-tris	A'pi-na	Ar-ax'es	A-re-ac'i-dæ	Ar-i-ci'na
An-tiph'a-nes	A'pi-o-la	Ar-ba'ces, or Ar'ba-cast	A-re-a	Ar-i-dæ-us
An-tiph'a-tes	A'pi-on 1	Ar-be'la	A're-as	Ar-i-e'nis
An-tiph'i-lus	A'pis	Ar'be-las	A-reg'o-nis	Ar-i-gw'um
An-ti-phon	A-pit'i-us 24	Ar'bis	Ar-e-la-tum	Ar-i'i 4
An-tiph'o-nus	A-pol-li-na'res	Ar-bo-ca'la	Ar-el'li-us	Ar-i-ma
An-ti-phus	A-pol-li-na'ris	Ar-bus-cu-la	Ar-e-mor'i-ca	Ar-i-mas'pi 3
An-ti-po'nus 5	Ap-ol-lin'i-des	Ar-ca'di-a	A're	Ar-i-mas'pi-as
An-tip'o-lis	A-pol'li-nis	Ar-ca'di-us	Ar'e-ne	Ar-i-mas'thes
An-tis'ia	A-pol'lo	Ar-ca-nus	A-ren'a-cum	Ar-i-ma'zæ
An-tis'tho-nes	Ap-ol-loc'ra-tes	Ar'cas	Ar-e-op-a-gi'tus	Ar-i-mi 3
An-tis'ti-us	A pol-lo-do'rus	Ar'co-na	Ar-e-op'a-gus	Ar-i-mi-num
An-tith'e-us	Ap-ol-lo'ni-a	Ar'co-na	Ar-es'tus	Ar-i-mi-nus
An-ti-um 10	Ap-ol-lo'ni-as	Ar-ces-i-la'us	Ar-es'tha-nas	Ar-im-phæ'i
An-tom'e-nes	A-pol-lo-ni'a-des	Ar-ces'i-us 10	Ar-res-tor'i-des	Ar-i-mus
An-to'ni-a	Ap-ol-lon'i-des	Ar-chæ'a	A're-ta	Ar-i-o-bar-za'des
An-to'ni-i 3 4	Ap-ol-lo'ni-us	Ar-chæ'a-nax	Ar-e-tæ'us	Ar-i-o-man'des
An-to'ni-na	Ap-ol-lo'ni-us	Ar-chæ-at'i-das	Ar-e-taph'i-la	Ar-i-o-mar'dus
An-to'ni-nus	Ap-ol-loph'a-nes	Ar-ch-ag'a-thus	Ar-e-tales	Ar-i-o-me'des
An-to'ni-op'o-lis	A-po-my'i-os	Ar-chan'der	A-re'to	Ar-i'on 28
An-to'ni-us, M.	A-po-ni-a'na 7	Ar-chan'drus	A-re'tes	Ar-i-o-vis'tus 21
An-tor'i-des	Ap'o-nus	Ar'che 12	Ar-e'thu'sa	Ar'is
A-nu'bis	Ap-os-tro'phi-a	Ar-che'g'o-tes 24	Ar-e'ti'num	Ar-is'ba
An'xi-us	A-poth'o-o'sis†	Ar-che-la'us	Ar'e'tus	Ar-is-tæn'e-tus
An'xur	Ap-o-thê'o-sis	Ar-chem'a-chus	Ar'e-us	Ar-is-tæ'um
An'y-ta	Ap-pi-a Vi'a	Ar-chem'o-rus	Ar-gæ'us	Ar-is-tæ'us
An'y-tus	Ap-pi-a-des	Ar-chem'o-lis	Ar-gæ-lus	Ar-is-tag'o-ras
An-za'be 8	Ap-pi-a'nus	Ar-chem'ol'e-mus	Ar-gæ'us	Ar-is-tan'der
A-ob'ri-ga	Ap-pi-i Fo'rum	Ar-ches'tra-tus	Ar-gæ'tho'ni-us	Ar-is-tan'dros
A-ol'li-us	Ap-pi-us	Ar-che-ti'mus	Ar'ge 9	Ar-is-tar'che
A'on	Ap-pu-la	Ar-che'ti-us 10	Ar-ge'a	Ar-is-tar'chus
A'o-nes	A'pri-es	Ar'chi-a	Ar-ge'a'thus	Ar-is-ta-za'nes
A-o'ris	A'pri-us	Ar'chi-as	Ar-gen'num	Ar-is'te-as
A-or'nos	Ap-sin'thi-i 4	Ar-chi-bi'a-des 4	Ar'ges	Ar-is'te-ræ

* *Antiochia*.—For words of this termination, see IPIHÆNIA, and No. 30 of the Rules prefixed to this Vocabulary.

† *Apotheosis*.—When we are reading Latin or Greek, this word ought to have the accent on the penultimate syllable; but in pronouncing English, we should accent the antepenultimate.

Allots the prince of his celestial line

An *apothéosis* and rites divine.—GARTH.

‡ *Arbaces*.—Lempriere, Gouldman, Gesner, and Littleton, accent this word on the first syllable, but Ainsworth and Holyoke on the second; and this is so much more agreeable to an English ear, that I should prefer it, though I have, out of respect to authorities, inserted the other, that the reader may choose which he pleases. Labbe has not got this word.

§ *Arbela*, the city of Assyria, where the decisive battle was fought between Alexander and Darius, and the city in Palestine of that name, have the accent on the penultimate; but *Arbela*, a town in Sicily, has the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

|| *Archidamus*.—Ainsworth, Gouldman, Littleton, and Hol-

yoke, place the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of this word, but Lempriere and Labbe on the penultimate. I have followed Lempriere and Labbe, though, in my opinion, wrong; for, as every word of this termination has the antepenultimate accent, as *Polydamas*, *Theodamas*, &c., I know not why this should be different. Though Labbe tells us, that the learned are of his opinion.

¶ *Areopagus*.—Labbe tells us, that the penultimate syllable of this word is beyond all controversy short—quidquid nonnulli in tantâ luce etiamnum cæcutiant.—Some of these blind men are, Gouldman, Holyoke and Littleton;—but Lempriere and Ainsworth, the best authorities, agree with Labbe.

** *Argives*.—I have observed a strong propensity in school-boys to pronounce the *g* in these words hard, as in the English word *give*. This is, undoubtedly, because their masters do so—and they will tell us, that the Greek *gamma* should always be pronounced hard in the words from that language. What then, must we alter that long catalogue of words where this letter occurs, as in *Genesis*, *genius*, *Diogenes*, *Ægyptus*, &c.—The question answers itself.

AR	AS	AT	AU	BA
A-ris'te-us	Ar-ta-co'no	A'si-us 11	Ath-a ma'nes	Au-gus'tus
A-ris'tho-nes	Ar-ta'ci-a	As-na'us	Ath-a's	Au-les'tos
A-ris'thus	Ar-ta'ci 3	As-pho'is	Ath-a-man-ti'a-des	Au-le'tis
Ar-is'ti-bus	Ar-ta'g'e-ras	As-pi'a	Ath-a-na'si-us 10	Au'lis
Ar-is'ti'des	Ar-ta-ger'sas	As-o-pi'a-des	Ath-a-nis	Au'lon
Ar-is'tip'pus	Ar-ta'nes	As-o'pis	A'the-as	Au-lo'ni-us
A-ris'ti-us	Ar-ta-pher'nes	As-o'pus	A'the'na	Au'lus
A-ris'ton	Ar-ta'tus	As-pam'i-thres	A'the'na 8	Au'ras
Ar-is-to-bu'la	Ar-ta-vas'des	As-pa-ra'gi-um	A'the-nas 8	Au-re'li-a
Ar-is-to-bu'lus*	Ar-tax'a	As-pa'si-a 11	A'the-nas'um	Au-re-li-a'nus
A-ris-to-clo'a	Ar-tax'a-ta	As-pa-si'trus	A'the-nas'us	Au-re'li-us (Eng.)
A-ris-to-cles	Ar-ta-xerx'es	As-pas'tes	A'the-nas'o-ras	Au-re'o-lus
A-ris-to-cili'des	Ar-tax'i-as	As-pa-thi'nes	A'the-ni-on	Au-ri'go
Ar-is-to-cra'tes	Ar-ta-yc'tes	As-pin'dus	A'the-ni-on	Au-rin'a
Ar-is-to-cro-on	Ar-ta-yn'ta	As'pis	A'then'o-cles	Au-ro'ra
Ar-is-toe'ri-tus	Ar-ta-yn'tes	As-ple'don	A'then'o-cles	Au-run'co 8
A-ris-to-do'mus	Ar-tem-ba're's	As-po-re'nus 4	A'the-os	Au-run-cu-le'i-us
Ar-is-top'o-nes	Ar-tem-i-do'rus	As'sa	A'the-sis	Au-schi'm 12
Ar-is-to-gi'ton	Ar-to-mis'i	As-sa-bi'nus	A'thos 1	Au-ser
Ar-is-to-la'us	Ar-to-mis'i-a 11	As-sar'a-cus	A'thul'la	Au-see-ri-s
Ar-is-tom'a-cho	Ar-to-mis'i-um	As-se-ri'ni 3	A'thym'bra	Au-see's
Ar-is-tom'a-chus	Ar-te-mi'ta	As'so-rus	A'ti'a 11	Au-son
Ar-is-to-me'des	Ar'ti-mon	As'sos	A'ti'l'i-us	Au-son
Ar-is-tom'o-nes	Arth'mi-us	As-syr'i-a	A'ti'l'i-us	Au-so'ni-a
A-ris-to-nau'tas	Ar'te'na	As'ta	A'ti'l'i-us	Au-so'ni-us
Ar-is-to-ni'cus	Ar-tim'pa-sa	As-ta-coe'ni 5	A'ti'na	Au-spi-cos
A-ris-tonus	Ar-to-bar-z'a'nes	As'ta-cus	A'ti'nas	Au'ster
Ar-is-ton'i-des	Ar-toch'mes	As'ta-pus	A'tin'a	Au'te-li-on
Ar-is-ton'y-mus	Ar-to'na	As'ta-pte	A'tlan'tes	Au-to-bu'lus, or
Ar-is-toph'a-nes	Ar-ton'tes	As-tar'te 8	A'tlan'ti'a-des	Au-to-bu'lus
A-ris-to-phi-li'des	Ar-to'ni-us	As'ter	A'tlan'ti'des	Au-ta-ni'tis
A-ris'to-phon	Ar-tox'a-res	As'te'ri-a	A'tlan'ti'des	Au-toch'tho-nes
A-ris'tor	Ar-tu'ri-us	As'te'ri-on	A'tlas	Au-to-cles
Ar-is-tor'i-des	Ar-ty'nes	As'te'ri-us	A'tras	Au-toe'ra-tes
Ar-is-tot'e-les	Ar-ty'n'i-a	As-te-ro'di-a	A'tra-my'ti'um	Au-to-cro'ne 8
Ar-is-to'te-les (Eng.)	Ar-ty's-to-na	As-ter-o-pe'us	A'tra-pea	Au-to-l'o-lus
Ar-is-to-ti'mus	Ar'u'ci	As-ter'o-pe	A'trax 1	Au-to-l'o-lus
Ar-is-tox'e-nus	A-ru'ci	As-te-ro-pe'a	A'tre-ba'tes	Au-to-l'y-cus
A-ris'tus	A-ru'e-ris	As-ter-u'si-us 11	At-ro-ba'tes	Au-to-m'a-te
Ar-is-tyl'us	A'rums 1	As-tin'o-me	At-re'ni	Au-to-m'e-don
A'ri-us	A-run'ti-us 10	As-ti'o-chus	At-ro'us	Au-to-me-du'sa
Ar'me-nes	Ar-u-pi'nus	As-to-mi 3	At-ri'de	Au-to-m'o-nes
Ar-me'ni-a	Ar-va'les	As-tra'e'a	At-ri'des	Au-tom'o-li
Ar-men-ta'ri-us	Ar-ver'ni	As-tra'e-us	At-roni-us	Au-ton'o-o
Ar-mil'la-tus	Ar-vir'a-gus	As-tu	At-ro-pa-te'ne	Au-toph-ra-da'tes
Ar-mil-lus'tri-um	Ar-vi's'i-um	As-tur	At-ro-pa'ti-a 11	Au-ve'si-a 11
Ar-min'i-us	Ar-vi's-um	As-tu-ra	At-ro-pos 19	Ar-a-zi'eum
Ar-mor'i-cus	Ar'x'a-ta	As-tu-res	At'ta	A-vel'la
Ar'ne 8	Ar-y-an'des	As-ty'a-go	At'ta'li-a	Ar-en-ti'nus
Ar'ni 3	Ar'y-bas	As-ty'a-ges	At'ta-lus	Ar-ver'nus, or Ar-ver'na
Ar-no'bi-us	Ar-yp-tus	As-ty'a-lus	At-tar'ras	A-ves'ta
Ar'nus	A-san'dor	As-ty'a-nax	At-te'i-us Cap'i-to	A-vid-i-e-nus
Ar'o-a	As-ba-me'a	As-ty-cra'ti-a 10	At'tes	A-vid-i-us Cas'si-us
Ar'o-ma	As-bes'te	As-tyd'a-mas	At'this	Av-i'e-nus
Ar'pa-ni	As'bo-lus	As-ty-da-mi'a 30	At'ti-ca	Avi-um
Ar'pi 3	As-bys'te	As-ty-lus	At'ti-cus	Ax'e-nus
Ar-pi-num	As-cal'a-phus	As-ty-n-o-du'sa	At'ti-da'tes	Ax-i-o-chus
Ar-ra'i 3	As'ca-lon	As-ty-n-o-me	At'ti-la	Ax-i-on 29
Ar-rah-bus	As-ca'ni-a	As-ty-n'o-mi	At'ti-li-us	Ax-i-o-ni'cus 30
Ar'ri-a	As-ca'ni-us	As-ty-n'o-us	At'ti-nas	Ax-i-o'te-a
Ar-ri-a'nus	As-ci'i 3	As-ty'o-cho	At'ti-us Pe-lig'nus	Ax-i-o'the-a
Ar'ri-us	As-clo'pi-a	As-ty-o-chi'a 30	At'tu-at'i-ci 4	Ax'i-us
Ar-run'ti-us 10	As-clo'pi-a-des	As-ty-pa-l'm'a	At'tu-bi 3	Ax'ur, and An'xur
Ar-sa'bes	As-clo'pi-o-do'rus	As-typh'i-lus	At'ty'a-dæ	Ax'us
Ar-sa'ces, or Ar'sa-ces†	As-clo'pi-o-do'rus	As-ty'ron	At'ty's 1	A'zan 1
Ar-sac'i-dæ	As-clo'pi-us	As'y-chis	Au-fo'i-a s'qua	Az-i'ris
Ar-sam'o-nes	As-clo'ta'ri-on	A-sy'las	Au-fi-de'na	Az'o-nax
Ar-sam'o-tes	As'clus	A-syl'lus	Au-fi'di'a	A-zo'rus 11
Ar-sam-o-sa'ta	As-co'li-a	A-tab'u-lus	Au-fi'di-us	A-zo'tus
Ar-sa'nes	As-co'ni-us La'be-o	At-a-by'ris	Au-fi-dus	
Ar-sa'ni-as	As'cra	At-a-by-ri'te 6	Au'ga, and Au'go	
Ar-se'na	As'cu-lum	At-a-co 8	Au'ge'a	
Ar'ses	As'dru-bal	At-a-lan'ta	Au'ga-rus	
Ar'si-a	A-sel'i-o	At-a-ran'tes	Au'ge-s	
Ar-si-de'us	A'si-a 11	At-tar'be-chis 11	Au'gi-as, and Au'go-as	
Ar-sin'o-e	A-si-at'i-cus	At-tar'ga-tis	Au'gi-l'm	
Ar-ta-ba'nus	A-si'las	At-tar'ne-a	Au'gi'nus	
Ar-ta-ba'zus	As-i-na'ri-a	A'tas, and A'thas	Au'gi-rus	
Ar-ta-bri 3	As-i-na'ri-us	A'tax	Au'gu's'ta	
Ar-ta-bri'tas	As-i-na	A'te 8	Au-gus-ta'li-a	
Ar-ta-cm'as	As'i-ne	A'tel'la	Au-gus-ti'nus	
Ar-ta-cm'na	As'i-nes	At'o-na	Au-gus'tin (Eng.)	
Ar'ta-co	A-sin'i-us Gal'lus	At-o-no-ma'rus	Au-gus'ti-nus	

B.

BA-ELL'I-US
 Bab'i-lus
 Bab'y-lon
 Bab-y-lo'ni-a
 Bab-y-lo'ni-i 4
 Ba-byr'sa
 Ba-byt'a-ce
 Bac-a-ba'sus
 Bac'chæ

* Aristobulus, Perry.

† *Arsecs.*—Gouldman, Lempriere, Holyoke, and Labbe, accent this word on the first syllable, and unquestionably not without classical authority; but Ainsworth, and a still greater authority, general usage, have, in my opinion, determined the accent of this word on the second syllable.

‡ *Artemis.*—

“The sisters to Apollo tune their voice,
 And, *Artemis*, to thee, whom darts rejoice.”

COOKE'S *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 17.

§ *Artemita.*—Ainsworth places the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of this word; but Lempriere, Gouldman, and Holyoke, more correctly, in my opinion, on the penultimate.

¶ *Atrebatæ.*—Ainsworth accents this word on the antepenultimate syllable; but Lempriere, Gouldman, Holyoke, and Labbe, on the penultimate; and this is, in my opinion, the better pronunciation.

BA	BE	BO	BU	CÆ
Bac-cha-na li-a	Bas'sa-ris	Bi'a	Bo-no'si-us	Bu-di-a 3
Bac-chan'tes	Bas'sus Au-fid'i-us	Bi-a'nor†	Bo-no'she-us	Bu-di'ni 3
Bac'chi 3	Bas-tar'næ, and	Bi'as	Bo-o-su'ra	Bu-do'rum
Bac'chi'a-dæ	Bas-ter'næ	Bi-bac'u-lus	Bo-o'tus	Bu'lis
Bac'chi-des	Bas'ti-a	Bib'a ga	Bo-o'tus, and Bo'o-tus	Bu-la'ti-us 10
Bac'clis	Ba'ta	Bib'li-a, and Bil'li-a	Bo-re'a	Bu'no-a
Bac'chi-um	Ba-ta'vi	Bib'lis	Bo-re'a-des	Bu'nus
Bac'chi-us	Ba'thos	Bib'li'na	Bo-re'a-s	Bu'po-lus
Bac'chus	Bath'y-cles	Bib'lus	Bo-re-as'mi 3	Bu'pha-gus
Bac'chyl'i-des	Ba thyl'lus	Bi-brac'te	Bo-ro-us	Bu-pho'ni-a
Ba-co nis	Ba-i-a'tus	Bib'u-lus	Bo'r'ges	Bu-pra'si-um
Ba'cis	Ba'ti-a 11	Bi'ces	Bo-r'go'di	Bu'ra
Bac'tra	Ba'ti'na, and Ban-ti'na	Bi'con	Bo-r'nos	Bu-ra'i-cus
Bac'tri, and	Ba'tis	Bi-cor'ni-ger	Bo-r'sip'pa	Bur'thus
Bac'tri-a'ni 4	Ba'to	Bi-cor'nis	Bo-r'us	Bur'sa
Bac'tri-a'na	Ba'ton	Bi-for'mis	Bo-r'us the-nes	Bur'si-a
Bac'tros	Bat-ra-cho-my-o-mach'i-a	Bi'frons	Bo's'pho-rus	Bu'sæ
Bad'a-ca	Bat-ti'a-des	Bil'bi-is	Bo'ti-a	Bu-si'ris
Ba'di-a	Bat'tis	Bi-ma'ter	Bo'ti-a'num	Bu'ta
Ba'di-us	Bat'tus	Bi'n'gi-um	Bo-vill'æ	Bu'to-o
Bad-u-hen'num	Bat'u-lum	Bi'on	Bo-vill'æ	Bu'tes
Bæ'bi-us, M.	Bat'u-lus	Bir'rhus	Bra'si-a	Bu-thro'tum
Bæ'tis	Ba-tyl'lus	Bi-sal'tæ	Bran-chi'a-des	Bu-thyr'e-us
Bæ'ton	Bau'bo	Bi-sal'tes	Bran-chi-dæ	Bu'to-a
Ba-gis'ta-me	Bau'cis	Bi-sal'tis	Bran-chyl'i-des	Bu'tos
Ba-gis'ta-nes	Bau'li 3	Bi-san'the	Bra'si-æ	Bu'tor'i-des
Ba-go'as, and Ba-go'sus	Ba'vi-us	Bi-s'ton	Bra'si-das	Bu-tun'tum
Ba-g-o-da'res	Baz-a-en'tes	Bis'to-nis	Bra'si-de'i-a	Bu'tus
Ba-goph'u-us	Ba-za'ri-a	Bi'thus	Bra'u'ron	Bu-zy'ges
Ba'ra-da	Be'bi-us	Bith'y-æ	Brau'ron	Byb-le'si-a, and
Ba'i-æ	Be-bri'a-cum	Bi-thyn'i-a	Bren'ni, and Breu'ni	By-bas'si-a
Ba'la	Beb'ry-cæ 6	Bi'ti-as	Bren'tis	Byb'li-a
Ba-la'crus	Beb'ry-cæ, and	Bi'ton	Bren'tis	Byb'li-i 4
Ba-la-na-græ	Be-bryc'i-i 4	Bi-tu'i-tus	Bres'ci-a	Byb'lis
Ba-la'nus	Be-bryc'i-i 4	Bi-tun'tum	Bret'ti-i 3	Byl'i-o-nes
Ba-la'ri	Be-le-mi'na	Bi-tur'i-ges	Bri-a-ro-us	Byr'rhus
Bal-bil'lus	Be-le-phan'tes	Bi-tur'i-cum	Bri'a	Byr'sa
Bal-bi'nus	Be-le-sis	Biz'i-a	Bri-gan'tes	By-za'ci-um
Bal'bus	Bel'gæ	Blæ'na	Bri-gan'tes	Byz-an-ti'a-cus
Bal-o-a'res	Bel'gi-ca	Blæ'si-i 4	Bri-gan'tis	By-zan'ti-um
Ba-lo'tus	Bel'gi-um	Blæ'sus	Bri'mo	Byzas
Ba'li-us	Bel'gi-us	Blan-de-no'na	Bri'se'is	By-ze'nus
Ba-lis'ta	Bel'i-des, plural	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri'ses	Byz'o-res
Bal-lon'o-ti 3	Be-li'des, singular	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri'se-us	Byz'i-a
Bal-ven'ti-us 10	Be-li's-a-ma	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni	
Bal'y-ras	Be-li-sa'ri-us	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-a	
Bam-u-ru'æ	Be-lis'i'da	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Ban'ti-æ 4	Be-lis'i'ta	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Ban'ti-us, L. 10	Bel'i-tæ	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Baph'y-rus 6	Bel-ler'o-phon	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Bap'tæ	Bel-le'rus*	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Ba-ræ'i	Bel-li'e-nus	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Bar'a-thrum	Be-lo'na	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Bar'ba-ri	Be-lo-na'ri-i 4	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Bar'ba-ri-a	Be-lov'a-ci	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Bar-bos'the-nes	Be-lo-vo'sus	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Bar-byth'a-co	Be'lon	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Bar'ca	Be'lus	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Bar-cæ'i, or Bar'ci-tæ	Be-na'cus	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Bar'ce	Ben'dis	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Bar'cha	Ben-e-did'i-um	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Bar-dæ'i	Ben-o-ven'tum	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Bar'di	Ben-the-si-c'y-me	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Bar-dyl'lis	Be-pol-i-ta'nus	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Ba-re'a	Be'r-bi-cæ	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Ba're-as So-ra'nus	Be-r-e-cyn'thi-a	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Ba'res	Be-r-e-ni'ce 30	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Bar-gu'si-i 3	Be-r-e-ni'cis	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Ba-ri'ne	Be-r-gi-on	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Ba-ris'ses	Be-r-gis'ta-ni	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Ba-ri-um	Be'ris, and Ba'ris	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Bar'nu-us	Be'r-mi-us	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Bar-si'ne, and Bar-se'no	Be'r-o-e	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Bar-za-en'tes	Be-ro'æ	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Bar-za'nes	Be-ro-ni'ce 30	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Bas-i-le'a	Be-ro'sus	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Bas-i-li'dæ	Be-r-rhe'æ	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Bas-i-li-des	Be'sa	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Ba-sil'i-o-pot'a-mos	Be-sid'i-æ	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Bas'i-lis	Be-sip'po	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Ba-sil'i-us 31	Be'si 3	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Bas'i-lus	Be'sus	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Bas'æ	Be'sti-a	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Bas-sa'ni-a	Be'tis	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	
Bas-sa-ro-us	Be-tu'ri-a	Blas-to-pho-ni'ces	Bri-tan'ni-cus 30	

C.

CA-AN-THUS

Cab'a-des 20
Cab'a-loc 20
Ca-bal'i-i 4
Cab-a-li'i-num
Cab-a-li'nus
Ca-bar'nos
Ca-bas'sus
Ca-bel'i-i-o 4
Ca-bi'ra
Ca-bi'ri 3
Ca-bir'i-a
Ca-bu'ra 7
Cab'u-rus 20
Ca'ca
Cach'a-les 20
Ca'cus
Ca-cu'this
Ca-cyp'a-ris
Ca'di 3
Cad-me'a
Cad-me'is
Cad'mus
Ca'dra 7
Ca-du'co-us 10
Ca-dur'ci 3
Ca-dus'ci
Cad'y-tis
Cæ'a 7
Cæ'ci-as 10
Cæ-cil'i-a
Cæ-cil'i-a'nus
Cæ-cil'i-i 4
Cæ-cil'i-us
Cæ'ci-lus
Cæ-ci'na Tus'cus

* *Bellerus*.—All our lexicographers unite in giving this word the antepenultimate accent: but Milton seems to have sanctioned the penultimate, as much more agreeable to English ears, in his *Lycidas*:

“Or whether thou, to our moist vows denied,
Sleep'st by the fable of *Bellerus* old.”

Though it must be acknowledged that Milton has in this word deserted the classical pronunciation yet his authority is suffi-

cient to make us acquiesce in his accentuation in the above-mentioned passage.

† *Bianor*.—Lempriere accents this word on the first syllable; but Labbe, Answorth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, on the second; and these agree with Virgil, *Ecl. ix. v. 60*.

‡ *Britones*.—Labbe tells us that this word is sometimes pronounced with the penultimate accent, but more frequently with the antepenultimate.

CE	CH	CH	CI	CL
Cen-tob/ri-ca	Cer-va/ri-us	Cha-ri/ni, and	Chro/mes	Cinx/i-a
Cen-to-res 20	Cer/y-ces 6 20	Ca-ri/ni 3	Chrom'o-tes	Ci'nypa, and
Cen-tor/i-pa	Cer-ryc/i-us	Cha/ris	Chros'i-phon	Cin'y-phus
Cen-tri/tes	Cer-y/ri-ca	Cha-ris/i-a	Chres-phon/tes	Cin'y-ras
Cen-tro ni-us	Cer-ne'a	Char/i-tes	Chros'tus	Cip'pus
Cen-tum/vi-ri 4	Cer-ryn/i-tes	Char'i-ton	Chro'mi-a	Cir'co
Cen tu ri-a	Co-sel/li-us	Char/me, and	Chro'mi- Car'mo	Cir-cen'ses lu'di
Cer-tu/ri-pa	Co-son/i-a	Char'mo	Chro'mis	Cir'ci us 10
Ce'os, and Ce'a	Ces'ti-us 10	Char/mi-das	Chro'mi-us	Cir'cus
Ceph'a-las	Ces-tri-na	Char/mi-des	Chro'nios	Cir'is
Ceph-a-le/di-on	Ces-tri nus	Char-mi'no-ne†	Chro'nos	Cir-ræ'a-tum
Cepa-a-lo'na	Ce'tes	Char'mis	Chry'a-sus	Cir'rha, and
Ce-phal/lon	Co-tne/gus	Char/mos/y-na	Chry'a-and	Cyr rha
Ceph-al-lo'ni-a	Co'ti-i 4 10	Char'mo-tas	Chry'se	Cir'tha, and Cir'ta
Ceph-a-lo	Co'ti-us 10	Char'mo	Chry'sa-me	Cis-al-pi'na Gal/li.
Ceph-a-loe/dis 5	Co'to	Char'mus	Chry san'tas	Cis'pa
Ceph'a-lon	Co'us, and Co'us	Cha'ron	Chry-san'thi-us	Cis'pa
Ceph-a-lot'o-mi	Co'yx	Cha'ron/das	Chry-san'tis-us	Cis'pa
Ceph-a-lu'di-um	Cha'bes	Char-o-ne'a	Chry-sa/or†	Cis'se-is
Ceph'a-lus	Cha'e'a 12	Cha-ro'ni-um	Chry-sa/o'ria	Cis'se-us
Co-ph'e-us	Cha-bi'nus	Cha'rops, and	Chry'sas	Cis'si-a 11
Co-phis'na 10 20	Cha'bri-a	Char'o-pos	Chry'se'is	Cis'si-des
Ceph-i-si'a-des	Cha'bri-as	Cha-ryb/dis	Chry-ser'ius	Cis'se-sa 5
Co-phis-i-do'rus	Cha'bry-is 6	Chau'bi, and	Chry-ser'mus	Cis'sus
Co-phis'i-on 10	Cha-an'i-tæ 4	Chau'ci	Chy'sip'pe	Cis-su'a
Co-phis-od'o-tus	Cha'r'o-as	Chau'rus	Chry-sip'pus	Cis-to'næ
Co-pi'i-us	Chær-e-de'mus	Chær'le	Chry'si'phus	Ci-the'ron
Co-phis'sus	Chær-re'mon	Chær'les	Chrys-o-as/pi-dea	Cith-a-ris'ta
Ce'phren	Chær-res'tra-ta	Chel-i-do'ni-a	Chry-sog'o-nus	Cit'i-um 10
Ce'pi-o	Chær-rin'thus	Chel-i-do'ni-æ	Chrys-o-la-us	Ci'us
Ce'pi-on	Chær-rip'tus	Chel-id'o-nis	Chry-so'di-um	Ci-vi'lis
Cer'a-ca	Chær-ro	Chel'o-ne	Chry-so'p'olis	Ciz'y-cum
Ce-ra'o-a-tes	Chær-ro-ne'a, and	Chel'o-nis	Chry-sor'rho-æ	Cl'a-de-us
Ce-ram'bus	Chær-ro-ne'a	Chel-o-noph'a-gi	Chry-sor'rho-as	Cl'a'nes
Ce-ra-mi'cus	Chær-ro'ni-a	Chel-y-do're-a	Chrys-o'tom	Cl'a'nis
Ce-ro'mi-um	Cha-le'on	Chem'mis	Chrys-oth'e-mis	Cl'a'ni-us, or Cl'a'nis
Cer'a-mus 20	Chal-cæ'a	Che'na 7	Ciryx'us	Cl'a'rus
Ce'ras	Chal-co'don, and	Che'ne	Chtho'ni-a 12	Clas-tid'i-um
Cer'a-sus	Chal-co-do'ni a	Che'ni-on	Chtho'ni-us 12	Clau'di-a
Cer'a-ta	Chal-ci-de'ne	Che'ni-us	Chi'truni	Clau'di-æ
Co-ra'tus	Chal-ci-den'ses	Che'ops, and	Cib-a-ri'tis	Clau-di-a'nus
Ce-rau'ni-a	Chal-cid'e-as	Che-os'pes	Cib'ra	Clau-di-op'o-lis
Co-rau'ni-i 4	Chal-cid'i-ca	Chæ-phron	Cic'o-ro	Clau'di-us
Ce-rau'nus	Chal-cid'i-cus	Chær-o-moc'ra-tes	Cith'y-ris	Clau'sus
Co-rau'si-us 1	Chal-ci-m'us	Chær-ris'o-phus	Cic'o-nes	Clav-i-e'nus
Cer-be'ri-on	Chal-ci-o-pe	Chær-si-as 10	Ci-cu'ta	Clav'i-ger
Cer'bo-rus	Chal-ci'tis 3	Chær-sid'a-mas	Ci-lie'i-a 10	Claz-zom'o-næ, and
Cer'ca-phus	Chal'cis	Chær-si-pho	Ci-lis'sa	Claz-zom'o-na
Cer-ca-so'rum	Chal'co-don	Chær-so-ne'sus	Ci'lix	Clæ'a-das
Cer-co'is	Chal'con	Chær-rus'ci 3	Ci'lia	Clæ-an'der
Cer-co'ne	Chal'cus	Chid-næ'i 3	Ci'lus	Clæ-an'dri-das
Cer-coes'tes	Chal'da'a	Chil'i-ar'chus	Ci'li-us	Clæ-an'thes
Cer-ci-des	Chal'dæ'i 3	Chil'i-us, and Chil'e-us	Ci'li-us	Clæ-ar'chus
Cer'ci-i 4	Chal'se'tra	Chi'lo	Ci'lo	Clæ-ar'i-des
Cer-ci'na	Chal-o-ni'tis	Chi-lo'nis	Cim'ber	Clæ'mens
Cer-cin'i-um	Chal-y-bes, and	Chi-mæ'ra	Cim-be'ri-us	Clæ'o
Cer-cin'na	Cal'y-bes	Chi-mæ'rus	Cim'bri 3	Clæ'o-bts
Cer'ci-us 10	Chal-y-bo-ni'tis	Chi-me'ri-um	Cim'bri-cum	Clæ'o-bu'la
Cer-co'pes	Chal'ybs	Chi-m'e'ri-um	Cim'i-nus	Clæ'o-bu'li'na
Cer'cops	Cha-na'ni	Chi-on'a-ra	Cim-me'ri-i 4	Clæ'o-bu'lus
Cer'cy-on 10	Cha-na'ni	Chi'on 1	Cim-me-ris	Clæ'o-chia'res
Cer-cy'o-nes	Cham-a-vi'ri 4	Chi'o-ne 8	Cim-me'tri-um	Clæ'o-chia'ri-a
Cer-cy'ra, or	Cha'ne	Chi-on'i-des	Ci-mo'lis, and	Clæ'o-dæ'us
Cor-cy'ra	Cha'on	Chi'o-nis	Ci-no'lis	Clæ'od'a-mas
Cer-dyl'i-um	Cha'o-nes	Chi'o	Ci-no'lus	Clæ'o-de'mus
Cor-o-a'li-a	Cha'o-ni-a	Chi'ron	Ci'mon	Clæ'o-do'ra
Ce'res	Cha'o-ni'tis	Chit'o-ne 8	Ci-næ'thon	Clæ'o-dox'a
Ce-res'sus	Cha'os	Chlo'e	Ci-na'ra-das	Clæ'og'o-nes
Ce-re'tæ	Char'a-dra	Chlo're-us	Cin'ci-a 10	Clæ'o-la'us
Ce-ri-a'lis	Cha-ra'dros	Chlo'ris	Cin-cin-na'tus, L. Q.	Clæ'o-a-chus
Ce'ri-i 4	Char'a-drus	Chlo'rus	Cin'ci-us 10	Clæ'o-man'tes
Co-ri'lum	Cha-ra-m'a-das	Cho-a-ri'na	Cin'o-as	Clæ'o-m'bro-tus
Co-ri'n'thus	Char-an-dæ'i	Cho-as'pes	Ci-ne'si-as 11	Clæ'o-me'des
Cor-y-ni'tes	Cha'rax	Cho'bus	Cin'o-thon	Clæ'om'e-nes†
Cor-ma'nus	Cha-rax'es, and	Chær-a-des	Cin'ga	Clæ'on
Cer'nes	Cha-rax'us	Chær'i-lus	Cin-gæ'o-rix	Clæ'o'næ, and
Ce'ron	Cha-res	Chær'e-m	Sin-jæ't'o-rix	Clæ'o-na
Ce-o-pas'a-des	Char'i-ales	Chon'ni-das	Cin'gu-lum	Clæ'o-ne
Co-ros'sus	Char'i-clo	Chon'u-phus	Cin-i-a'ta	Clæ'o-ni'ca
Cer'pho-res	Char-i-cl'i'des	Cho-ras'mi 3	Ci-nith'i-i 4	Clæ'o-ni'cus 30
Cer-thæ'i 3	Char-i-do'mus	Chor'in'e-us	Cin'na	Clæ'on'nis
Cor-sob-lep'tes	Char'i-la	Cho-ræ'bus	Cin'na-don	Clæ'on'y-mus
Cer'ti-ma	Char-i-la'us, and	Chor-om-næ'i 3	Cin'na-mus	Clæ'op'a-ter
Cer-to'ni-um	Cha-ri'llus	Chos'ro-es	Cin-ni'A-na	Clæ'o-pa'tra]]

* *Clea*.—The *ch* in this, and all words from the Greek and Latin, must be pronounced like *k*.

† *Charmione*.—Dryden, in his tragedy of *All for Love*, has Anglicised this word into *Charmion*;—the *ch* pronounced as in *charm*.

‡ *Chrysaor*.—Then started out, when you began to bleed,
The great *Chrysaor*, and the gallant steed
Cooxæ's *Hesiod. Theog.*

§ *Cleomenes*.—There is an unaccountable caprice in Dryden's accentuation of this word, in opposition to all prosody; for through the whole tragedy of this title he places the accent on the penultimate instead of the antepenultimate syllable.

|| *Cleopatra*.—The learned editor of Labbe tells us this word ought to be pronounced with the accent on the antepenultimate, *Clæ'op'a-tra*, though the penultimate accentuation, he says, is the more common.

CO	CO	CO	CR	CU
Cle-op'a-tris	Co'cles, Pub. Horat.	Co'non	Co-rye'i-des	Cres'ton
Cle-oph'a-nes	Coc'ti-ae, and Cot'ti-ae	Con-sen'tes	Co-rye'i-us 10	Cro'nus
Cle-o-phas'thus	Co-co'yus	Con-sen'ti-a	Co-ry-cus 6	Cro'ta
Cle-o-ph'o-lus	Co-dom'a-nus	Con-sid'i-us	Co-ry-don	Cre'te (Eng.) 8
Cle-o-pho'n	Cod'ri-da	Con-si-li-num	Co-ry-la, and	Cro'te-us
Cle-o-phy'lus	Co-drup'o-lis	Con'stans	Co-ry-le'am	Cro'to 8
Cle-o-pom'pus	Co'drus	Con-stan'ti-a 11	Co-ry-ne'ta, and	Cro'te-a 7
Cle-op-to'l'e-mus	Coc'cil'i-us	Con-stan'ti'na	Co-ry-na	Cro'tes
Cle-o'pus	Co'e-la	Con-stan'ti-nop'o-lis	Co-ry-ne'ta, and	Cro'te-us
Cle-o'ra	Coc'lo-syr'i-a, and	Con-stan'ti'us 10	Co-ry-ne'tes	Cro'tho-is
Cle-os'tra-tus	Co'e-la	Con-stan'ti'us 10	Co-ry-pha'si-um	Cro'tho-us
Cle-ox'e-nus	Co'e-la	Con'stan'ti'us (Eng.)	Co-ry-then'ses	Croth'o-na
Clep'sy-dra	Co-li-ob'ri-ga	Con'stan'ti-us 10	Co-ry-hus	Cre't'i-cus
Cle'ri 3	Co'li-us	Con'sus	Co-ry'tus 6	Cres'sas
Cles'i-des	Co'li-us	Con-ta-des'dus	Co's	Cro-u'sa 7
Cle'ta	Co'nus	Con-tu'bi-a 7	Co'sa, and Co'saa, or	Cro-u'sis
Cle'b'a-nus	Co'r-a-nus	Co'on	Co'sa	Cri'a-us
Clh-de'mus	Co'es	Co'os, Cos, Ce'a, and Cc.	Co'sa	Cri-nip'pus
Clm'o-nus	Co'us	Co'pae	Co-s-co'ni-us	Cri-nis
Clm'as	Co-g'a-mus	Co-pho'n'tis	Co-sin'gas	Cri-ni'sus, and
Clm'i-as	Co-g-i-du'nus	Co'phas	Co'si'us	Cri-mi'sus
Clh-nip'pi-des	Co'li-bus	Co'pi-a 7	Co'smus	Cri-no
Clh'nus	Co'hors	Co-pil'us	Cos'so-a 7	Cri'son
Clh'o	Co-lar'nus	Co-po'ni-us	Cos'sus	Cris-pi'na
Clh-sith'e-ra	Co-lax'a-is	Co'pra-tes	Cos-su'ti-i 4	Cris-pi'nus
Clh's-the-nus	Co-lax'tes	Co'pre-us	Cos-to-bor'i 5	Crit'a-la
Clh'm	Col'chi 12 3	Co'p'tus, and Co'p'tos	Co-sy'ra	Cri-th'e-is
Clh-tar'chus	Col'chis, and Col'chos	Co'ra	Co'tes, and Co't'es	Cri-tho'te
Clh'to	Co-len'da	Co'r-a-ce'si-um, and	Co'thon	Crit'i-as 10
Clh-ter'ni-a	Co'li-as	Co'r-a-con'si-um	Co'ti-so	Cri'to
Clh-t-o-de'mus	Col-la'ti-a	Co'r-aco-na'sus	Co'ti'nis	Crit-o-bu'lus
Clh-tom'e-chus	Co-la-ti'nus	Co-ral'e-tis	Co'tis	Crit-og-na'tus
Clh-ton'y-mus	Col-li'na†	Co-ral'i 3	Co'tim Al'pes	Crit-o-la'us
Clh't'o-pho'n	Col-lu'cia	Co-ra'nus	Co'tus	Cri'us
Clh'tor	Co'lo	Co'ras	Co'ty-nu'm 6	Cro-bi'a-lus
Clh'to'ri-a	Co-lo'nae	Co-rax' 3	Co'ty'o-ra	Cro'b'y-z'i 3
Clh-tum'nus	Co-lo'ne	Co-rax'i 3	Co'ty-le'us	Croc'a-lo
Clh'tus	Co'lonos	Co'r-be-us	Co'ty'l'i-us	Croc'o-sa
Clh-a-ci'na	Co'lo-pho'n	Co'r'bis	Co'tys	Croc-o-di-l'op'o-lis
Clh-a'thus	Co'los'se, and	Co'r'bu-lo	Co'tyt'to	Cro'e'us
Clh'di-a	Co'los'sis	Co'r-cy'ra	Co'ty'to	Cro'e'us
Clh'di-us	Co'los'sus	Co'r-du-ba	Cram-bn'sa	Cro'i'us
Clh'li-a	Co'los'tes†	Co'r-du'e-ne 8	Cran'a-i 3	Cro'i'tes
Clh'li-ae 4	Col'pe	Co're 8	Cran'a-pes	Cro'mi 3
Clh'li-us	Co-lum'ba	Co-res'sus	Cran'a-us	Crom'my-on
Clh'nas	Col-u-m'ba	Co're-sus	Cran'e	Crom'na
Clh'n-di-cus	Col-u-mel'ba	Co're-tas	Cran'e-um	Crom'us
Clh'ni-a	Col-u'thus	Co're-tas	Cran'i-i 4	Cro'n'i-a 7
Clh'ni-us	Co-ly'tus	Co'r-fin'i-um	Cran'non, and Cran'non	Cron'i-des
Clh'tho	Com-a-ge'na	Co'ri-a 7	Cran'tor	Cro'n-i-um
Clh-a-ci'na	Com-a-ge'ni	Co-rin'e-um	Cran'tor	Cro'phi 3
Clh-en'ti-us 10	Com-a'na	Co-rin'na	Cran-as-sit'i-us 10	Cros-sa'a
Clh'po-a, and	Com-a'na	Co-rin'nus	Cras'sus	Crot'a-lus
Clyp'e-a 23	Com-a'ni-a	Co-rin'tus	Cras'ti'us	Cro'ton
Clu'si-a 11	Com-a'ri 3	Co-ri-o-la'nus 23	Cras'tis	Cro-to'na 7
Clu-si'ni Fon'tes	Com-a-rus	Co-ri'o-li, and	Cra'te'us	Cro-to-ni'a-tis
Clu-si'o-lum	Com-mas'tus	Co-ri-ol'a	Cra'ter	Cro-to'pi-as
Clu-si-um 10	Com-ba'bus	Co-ris'sus	Crat'e-rus 20	Cro-to'pus
Clu-si-us 10	Com'b'e	Co-ri'tus	Cra'tes	Cru'nos
Clu'vi-a	Com'bi 3	Co-rim'us	Crat-es-i-cle'a	Cru'sis
Clu'vi-us Ru'fus	Com-bre'a	Co-rin'sa	Crat-e-sip'o-lis	Crus-tu-me'ri 4
Clym'e-ne	Com'bu-tis	Co-rin'ti-a	Crat-e-sip'pi-das	Crus-tu-me'ri-a
Clym-en-e'i-des	Com-me'tes	Co-re'ne'i 4	Cra'te-us	Crus-tu-me'ri-um
Clym'o-nus	Com'e'tho	Co-ri-cu-lum	Cra'te-vas	Crus-tu-mi'num
Cly-son-y-mu'sa	Co-min'i-us	Co-ri-fic'i-us 10	Cra'this	Crus-tu-mi-um
Clyt-em-nes'tra	Co-mit'i-a 10	Co-ri-ger	Cra-ti'nus	Crus-tu-nis, and
Clyt'i-a, or Clyt'i-e	Co-mi-us	Co-ri-nu'tus	Cra-tip'pus	Crus-tur-ne'i-us
Clyt'i-us 10	Com'mo-dus	Co-ro'bus	Cra'ty-lus 6	Cry'nis
Cly'tus	Com'mon	Co-ro'na	Cran'si-ae 11	Cte'a-tus
Cna-ca'di-um* 13	Com-pi-ta'li-a	Co-ro-ne'a	Cran'sis	Ctem'o-ne 13
Cnac'a-lis	Comp'sa-tus	Co-ro'nis	Co-ro-ux'i-das	Cte'nos
Cne'mus	Com-pu'sa	Co-ron'ta	Crem'e-ra	Cte'si-as
Cne'us, or Cna'eus	Co'mus	Co-ro'nus	Crem'ma	Cte-sib'i-us
Cni-din'i-um	Con'ca-ni 3	Co-rha'gi-um	Crem'my-on, and	Cte'si-cles
Cni'dus, or Gni'dus	Con-cor'di-a	Co'ri 3	Crem'my-on	Cte-sil'o-chus
Cno'pus 13	Con'da-lus	Co-r'i-a 7	Crem'mi, and Crem'nos	Ctes'i-phon 13
Cnos'si-a 11	Con'da-te	Co-r'i-ca 7	Crem'mo'na	Ctes'i-ppus
Cno'sus	Con-do-chas'tos	Co-r'i-to	Crem'mi-des	Ctim'e-ne
Co-a-ma'ni	Con-dra'ni 3	Co-r'i-um	Crem'mu'ti-us 10	Cu'la-ro
Co-as'tro, and	Con-dyl'i-a	Co-r-un-ca'nus	Crem'on	Cu'ma, and Cu'mw
Co-ac'træ	Co'no 7	Co-rus	Crem-on'ti'a-des	Cu-nax'a 7
Cob'a-res	Con-e-to-du'nus	Co-r'vius	Crem-oph'i-lus	Cu-pa'vo
Coc'a-lus	Con-fu'ci-us 10	Co-r-y-han'tes 6	Crem-pe'ri-us	Cu-pen'tus
Coc-co'i-us	Con-ge'dus	Co-ry-bas	Cres	Cu-pi-do
Coc-cy'g'i-us	Co'ni-i 3	Co-ry-bas	Cro'sa, and Cres'sa	Cu-pi-en'ni-us
	Co'ni-sal'tus	Co-ry-bas' 11	Cro'si-us 11	Cu'us
	Co-nis'ci 3	Co-ry-bus	Cres-plon'tes	Cu-re'tes
	Con-ni-das	Co-rye'i-a 24	Cres'si-us 11	Cu-re'tis

* *Cnacadium*.—C before n, in this and the succeeding words, is mute; and they must be pronounced as if written *Nacadium, Nacalis, &c.*

† *Collina*.—Lempriere accents this word on the antepenulti-

mate; but Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, more properly on the penultimate.

‡ *Colotes*.—Ainsworth and Lempriere accent this word on the antepenultimate syllable; but Labbe, Gouldman, and Holyoke, more agreeably to the general ear, on the penultimate.

CY	DA	DE	DE	DI
Cu'ri-a	Cyn-o-su'ra	Dam-a-sip/pus	De-ic/o-on	Der/cy-nus
Cu-ri-a'ti-i 4	Cyn/o-sure (Eng.)	Dam-a-sis'tra-tus	De-id-a-mi'a 30	Der-sa'i 3
Cu'ri-o	Cyn/thi-a	Dam-a-sith'y-nus	De-i-le'on	De-ru-si-m'i 3
Cu'ri-o-sol'i-tæ	Cyn/thi-us	Da-mas'tes	De-il'o-chus 12	De-sud'a-ba
Cu'ri-um	Cyn'thus	Da'mi-a	De-im'a-chus	Deu-ca-li-on 28
Cu'ri-us Den-ta'tus	Cyn-u-ren'æus	Da-mip/pus	De-i'o-chus	Deu-ce'ti-us 10
Cur'ti-a 10	Cy'nus	Da'mis	De-i'o-ces	Deu/do-rix
Cur'ti-lus	Cyp-a-ris'si, and	Dam'no-rix	De-i-o-pe'i-a	Dex-am'e-no
Cur'ti-us 10	Cyp-a-ris'si-a 11	Da'mo	De-i-o-pe'i-a	Dex-am'e-nus
Cu'ru'us	Cyp-a-ris'sus	Dam'o-cles	De-iph'i-la	Dex-iph'e-a
Cus-sæ'i 3	Cyph'a-ra	Da-moc'ra-tes	De-iph'o-be	Dex-iph'e-a
Cu-ti'p'i-um	Cyp-ri-a-nus	Da-moc'ri-ta	De-iph'o-bus	Dex'i-us
Cy-am-o-so-rus	Cy'prus	Da-moc'ri-tus	De'i-phon	Dix'a 1 7
Cy-a-re 6 8	Cyp-sol'i-des	Da'mon	De-i-phon'tes	Di-ac-o-pe'na
Cy-a-re-m 4	Cyp'so-lus	Dam-o-phan'tus	De-ip'y-lus	Di-ac-to-ri-des
Cy-an'o-e, and Cy-a'no-a	Cy-rau'nis	Da-moph'i-la	De-ip'y-rus	Di-a-du-me-ni-a'nus
Cy-a-ne-us	Cy're	Da-moph'i-lus	Dej-a-ni'ra	Di-a-g'o-ras
Cy-a-nip'pe	Cy-re-na'i-ca	Dam'o-phon	Da-mox'e-nus	Di-a-lis
Cy-a-nip'pum	Cy-re-na'i-ci 3	Da-mos'tra-tus	Da-my'r'i-as	Di-al'lus
Cy-a-rax'es, or	Cy-re'no 8	Da-mox'e-nus	Da'na 7	Di-a-mas-ti-go'sis
Cy-ax'a-res 6	Cy-ri-a-des	Da-my'r'i-as	Dan'a 7	Di-a'na 7
Cy-bo'bo	Cy-ri'l'us	Da'na 7	Dan'a-o	Di-an'a 7
Cy'b'o-la, and Cy'b-o'la	Cyr'il (Eng.)	Dan'a-o	Dan'a-i 3	Di-an'a 7
Cy'b'o-le	Cy-ri'nus	Dan'a-i 3	Da-na'i-des 4	Di-an'a 7
Cy'b'o-lus	Cyr'no	Da-na'i-des 4	Dan'a-la	Di-an'a 7
Cy'b'i-ra	Cyr'nus	Dan'a-la	Dan'a-us	Di-an'a 7
Cy-co'si-um 11	Cyr-ræ'i 3	Dan'a-us	Dan'da-ri, and	Di-cæ'ta
Cy-ch're-us 12	Cyr'rha-dæ	Dan'da-ri, and	Dan-dar'i-dæ	Di-cæ'tus
Cy'e-la-des	Cyr'rhes	Dan-dar'i-dæ	Del'lo	Di-ce 8
Cy-clo'pes	Cyr'rhus	Del'lo	Del'phi	Di-cæ'tus
Cy'clops (Eng.)	Cyr-ri-a'na 7	Del'phi	Del'phi	Di-ce 8
Cy'clops	Cy-si'l'us	Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy'e'nus	Cy-si'l'us	Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy'da 6	Cy'rus	Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy'd'i-as	Cy-rop'o-lis	Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy-dip'pe	Cy'ta	Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy'dnus	Cy-tæ'is	Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy'don	Cy-the'ra	Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy-do'ni-a	Cyth-e-ræ'a, or	Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy'dra-ra	Cyth-e-ræ'a†	Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy'd-ro-la'us	Cyth'e-ris†	Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy'e'nus	Cy-the'ron	Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy'l'a-bus	Cy-the'ron	Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy'l'i-ces	Cy-th'e-rus	Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy-lin'dus	Cyth'nos	Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cyl'lab'a-rus	Cy-tin'e-um	Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cyl'la-rus	Cyt-is-so'rus	Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cyl'lea	Cy-to'rus	Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy-lo'ne	Cyz'i-ce'ni	Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cyl-lo-ne'i-us	Cyz'i-cum	Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cyl-lyr'i-i 3 4	Cyz'i-cus	Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy'lon		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy'ma, or Cy'mæ		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy-mod'o-co		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy-mod'o-ce'a		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy-mod'o-ce'as		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy'me, and Cy'mo		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cym'o-lus, and		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Ci-mo'lus		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cym-o-po-li'a*		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy-moth'o-o		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cyn'a-ra		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cyn-a-gi'rus		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy-næ'thi-um		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy-na'ne		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy-na'pes		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy-nax'a		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cyn'e-as		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy-ne'si-i 4, and		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cyn'e-tæ		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cyn-e-thus'ea		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cyn'i-a		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cyn'i-ci 3		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy-nis'ca		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy'no 6		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy-n-o-ceph'a-lo		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy-n-o-ceph'a-li		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cyn-o-pho'n'tis		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy-nor'tas		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy-nor'ti-on 11		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cy'nos		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cyn-o-sar'ges		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus
Cyn-os-so'ma		Del'phi-cus	Del'phi-cus	Di-cæ'tus

D.

DA'Æ, Da'hæ
Da'ci, and Da'cæ
Da'ci-a 11
Dæc'ty-li 3 4
Dæ'd'i-cæ
Dæ'd'a-la
Dæ'da'li-on
Dæ'da-lus
Dæ'mon
Dæ'i 4
Dæ'i-cles 1
Dæ'i-dis
Dæ-im'a-chus
Dæ-im'e-nes
Dæ'i-phron 1
Dæ'i-ra 1
Dæ'di-a
Dæ'l-ma'ti-a 10
Dæ'l-ma'ti-us 10
Dæ-m-a-ge'tus
Dæ-m'a-lis
Dæ-mas 1
Dæ-m-a-sco'na
Dæ-mas'ci-us 10
Dæ-mas'cus
Dæ-m-a-sich'thon

DA'Æ, Da'hæ
Da'ci, and Da'cæ
Da'ci-a 11
Dæc'ty-li 3 4
Dæ'd'i-cæ
Dæ'd'a-la
Dæ'da'li-on
Dæ'da-lus
Dæ'mon
Dæ'i 4
Dæ'i-cles 1
Dæ'i-dis
Dæ-im'a-chus
Dæ-im'e-nes
Dæ'i-phron 1
Dæ'i-ra 1
Dæ'di-a
Dæ'l-ma'ti-a 10
Dæ'l-ma'ti-us 10
Dæ-m-a-ge'tus
Dæ-m'a-lis
Dæ-mas 1
Dæ-m-a-sco'na
Dæ-mas'ci-us 10
Dæ-mas'cus
Dæ-m-a-sich'thon

DA'Æ, Da'hæ
Da'ci, and Da'cæ
Da'ci-a 11
Dæc'ty-li 3 4
Dæ'd'i-cæ
Dæ'd'a-la
Dæ'da'li-on
Dæ'da-lus
Dæ'mon
Dæ'i 4
Dæ'i-cles 1
Dæ'i-dis
Dæ-im'a-chus
Dæ-im'e-nes
Dæ'i-phron 1
Dæ'i-ra 1
Dæ'di-a
Dæ'l-ma'ti-a 10
Dæ'l-ma'ti-us 10
Dæ-m-a-ge'tus
Dæ-m'a-lis
Dæ-mas 1
Dæ-m-a-sco'na
Dæ-mas'ci-us 10
Dæ-mas'cus
Dæ-m-a-sich'thon

DA'Æ, Da'hæ
Da'ci, and Da'cæ
Da'ci-a 11
Dæc'ty-li 3 4
Dæ'd'i-cæ
Dæ'd'a-la
Dæ'da'li-on
Dæ'da-lus
Dæ'mon
Dæ'i 4
Dæ'i-cles 1
Dæ'i-dis
Dæ-im'a-chus
Dæ-im'e-nes
Dæ'i-phron 1
Dæ'i-ra 1
Dæ'di-a
Dæ'l-ma'ti-a 10
Dæ'l-ma'ti-us 10
Dæ-m-a-ge'tus
Dæ-m'a-lis
Dæ-mas 1
Dæ-m-a-sco'na
Dæ-mas'ci-us 10
Dæ-mas'cus
Dæ-m-a-sich'thon

* See IPHIGENIA.—

"Neptune, who shakes the earth, his daughter gave,
Cymopolia, to reward the brave."

COOKE'S *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 1132.

† *Cytherea*.—

"Behold a nymph arise, divinely fair,
Whom to Cythera first the surges bear;
And Aphrodite, from the foam, her name,
Among the race of gods and men the same:
And Cytherea from Cythera came."

COOKE'S *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 299.

‡ *Cytheris*.—

"Mere poetry—
Your Roman wits, your Gallus and Tibullus,
Have taught you this from *Cytheris* and *Delia*."

DRYDEN, *All for Love*.

§ *Delphi*.—This word was, formerly, universally written *Delphos*; till Mr. Cumberland, a gentleman no less remarkable for his classical erudition than his dramatic abilities, in his *Widow of Delphi*, rescued it from the vulgarity in which it had been so long involved.

¶ *Diomedes*.—All words ending in *edes* have the same ac

DO	EB	EL	EP	ER
Di-o-nys/i-as 11	Do-ry/elus	Eb-u-ro/nes	El-i-me'a	Ep-i-dau/ri a
Di-o-nys/i-des	Dor-y-lu/um, and	Eb'u-sus	E/lis	Ep-i-dau/rus
Di-o-nys-i-o-do/rus	Dor-y-lu/sus	Ec-a-me/da	El-is-pha/si-i 4	Ep-id/i-us
Di-o-nys/i-on 11	Dor-y-la/us	Ec-bat'a-na	E-lis/sa	Ep-i-do/tes
Di-o-ny-sip'o-lis	Do-ry-s/sus	Ec-e-chir/i-a	E-lis/sus	Ep-pig'o-nes
Di-o-nys/i-us 11	Dos/ci 3	Ec-e-kir/i-a	El-lo/pi a	Ep-pig'o-us
Di-oph'a-nes	Do-si'a-des	E-chech/ra-tes	E-lo'rus	E-pig'o-ni 3
Di-o-phan/tus	Dos-se/nus	E-kek'ra-tes	E/los	Epig'o-nus
Di-o-pi'tes	Do-t/das	Ech-o-da/mi-a 30	El-pe/nor	E-pi'i, and E-pe/i
Di-o-po'e/nus	Do'to	E-chel'a-tus	El-pi-ni/ce	E-pil'a-ris
Di-op'o-lis	Do'tus	E-chel'ta	El-u-i'na	Ep-i-mel/i-des
Di-o'res	Dox'an/de	Ech'o-lus	El'y-ces	E-pim'o-nes
Di-o-ryo/tus	Dra-ca/nus	E-chom/bro-tus	El-y-ma/is	Ep-i-men'i-dea
Di-o-scor/i-des	Dra-co	E-che'mon	El'y-mi 3	Ep-i-me/tha-us
Di-os'co-rus*	Dra-con'ti-des	Ech'o-mus	El'y-mus	Ep-i-me'this
Di-o-scu'rif 3	Dra/cus	Ech-o-ne/us	El'y-rus	E-pi'o-chus 12
Di-os'pa-go	Dran/cus	Ech'o-phron	E-lis/i-um	Ep-i'o-ne 8
Di-os'po-lis	Dran-gi'a'na 7	E-chep'o-lus	E-ma'thi-a	Ep-piph'a-nes
Di-o-ti'me 1 8	Dra'pes	E-ches'tra-tus	E-ma'thi-on	Ep-i-pha'ni-us
Di-o-ti'mus	Drep'a-na, and	E-chev-e-then'ses	Em'ba-tum	E-pi'rus
Di-ot're-phas	Drep'a-num	E-chid'na	Em-bo-li'ma	E-pis'tro-phus
Di-ox-ip'pe	Drim'a-chus	Ech-i-do'rus	E-mer'li-ta	E-pit'a-des
Di-ox-ip'pus	Dri-op'i-des	E-chin'a-des	E-mes'sa, and E-mis'sa	Ep-i-um
Di-pa'e	Dri'os	E-chi/non	Em-me'll-us	Ep'o-na
Diph'i-las	Dro/i 3	E-chi'nus	E-mo'da	Ep'o-pe-us
Diph'i-lus	Dro-ma'us	Ech-i-nus'sa	E-mo'dus	Ep-o-red'o-rix
Di-phor'i-das	Drop'i-ci 4	E-chi'on 29	Em-ped'o-cles	Ep'o-ulo
Di-pa'e'na	Dro'pi-on	Ech-i-on'i-dea	Em-pe-ra'mus	E-pyt'i-des
Di'pas	Dru-en'ti-us, and	Ech-i'o-ni-us	Em-po'cl'us	Ep'y-tus
Di'ra	Dru-en'ti-a 10	Ech'o	Em-po'ri-a	E-qua'us'ta
Di'rae	Dru'go-ri 3	E-des'sa, E-de'sa	Em-pu'sa	E-quir'o-lus
Di-con'na	Dru'i-da	E-dis'sa	Em-cel'a-dus	E-quir'i-a
Di'phi-a	Dru'ids (Eng.)	E'don	En-chel'e-o 12	E-quo-ta'ti-cum
Di-scor'di-a	Dru-sil'la Liv'i-a	E-do'ni 3	En-de'is	Er'a-con
Dith-y-ram'bus	Dru'so	E-dyl'i-us	En-de'ra	Er-a
Di'ta-ri 3	Dru'sus	E-e'ti-on 10	En-dym'i-on	Er-a'e
Div-i-ti'a-cus	Dry'a-des	E-gel'i-das	E-ne'ti	Er-a-si'nus
Di'vus Fid'i-us	Dry'ads (Eng.)	E-ge'ri-a	En-gy'um	Er-a-sip'pus
Di-yl'lus	Dry-an'ti'a-des	E-ges-a-re'tus	En-i-en'ses	Er-a-si'tra-tus
Do-be'res	Dry'au'ti-des	Eg-e-si'nus	En-i-o'pe-us	Er'a-to
Doc'i-lis	Dry-me'a	E-ges'ta	En-i-p'pe	Er-a-to's/tho-nes
Doc'i-mus 24	Dry'mo	Eg-na'ti-a 10	E-nis'pe 8	Er-a-to's'tra-tus
Do-cle-a	Dry'mus	Eg-na'ti-us 10	En'na	Er-ra'tus
Do-do'na	Dry'o-pe	E-i'on 26	En'ni-a	Er-bes'sus
Dod-o-nu's	Dry-o-pe'i-a 5	E-i'o-nes	En'ni-us	Er'o-bus
Do-do'ne	Dry'o-pes	E-i'o-ne-us	En'no-mus	E-rech'tho-us
Do-don'i-des	Dry'o-pis, and	E-jo'ne-us	En-no-si-gu's	E-rem'ri 3
Do-i-i 4	Dry-op'i-da	El-a-bon'tas	En'o-pe	E-ro'mus
Dol-a-bel'la	Dry'ops	E-lm'a	En'o-ros	Er-o-no'a
Dol-i-cha'on	Dry'o-tis	E-lm'us	E'nops	E-res'sa
Dol'i-che 1 12	Du-ce'ti-us 10	El-a-ga-ba'lus, or	E'nos	E-rech'thi-des
Do-li-us	Du-il'i-a	El-a-gab'a-lus	En-o-sich'thon	E-re'sus
Dol-o-me'na	Du-il'i-us	El-a-i'tes	E-not-o-coe'tus	E-re'tri-a
Do-lon	Du-il'i-us No'pos	El-a-i-us	En-tel'la	E-re'tum
Do-lon'ci 3	Du-lich'i-um	El-a-phi-a'e	En-tel'lus	Er-eu-tha'li-on 29
Dol'o-pes	Dum'no-rix	El-a-phi-a'e	En-y-a'li-us	Er-ga-ne
Do-lo-phi-on	Du'na'x	El-a-pho-bo'li-e	E-ny'o 6	Er-gen'a
Do-lo-pi-a	Du-ra'ti-us 10	El-ap-to'ni-us	E-o-ne	Er'gi'as
Do'lops	Du'ri-us	El-a'ra	E'os	Er-gi'nus
Dom-i-du'cus	Du-ro'ni-a	El-a-te'a	E'o-us	Er-gin'us
Do-min'i-ca	Du-um'vi-ri 4	El-a'tus	E-pa'gris	Er-i-bo'a
Do-mit'i-a 10	Dy-a-gon'das	El-a'us	E-pam-i-non'das	E-rib'o-tes
Do-mit-i-a'nus	Dy-ar-den'ses	El-a'us	Ep-an-tel'i 4	Er-i-ce'tes
Do-mit'i-an (Eng.)	Dy'mm	E-lo-a	E-paph-ro-di'tus	E-rich'tho
Dom-i-ti'la	Dy-ma'i 3	E-le-a'tes	Ep'a-phus	Er-ich'tho'ni-us
Do-mit'i-us 10	Dy'mas	E-lec'tra	Ep-as-nac'tus	Er-i-cin'i-um
Do-na'tus	Dy'mnus	E-lec'tra	Ep-pe'o-lus	Er-i-cu'sa
Don-i-la'us	Dy-nam'e-ne	E-lec'trum	E-pe'i 3	E-rid'a-nus†
Do-nu'ca	Dyn-sa'te	E-le'i	E-pe'us	E-rig'o-ne
Do-ny'sa	Dy'ras 6	El-o-le'us	Ep'h'e-sus	E-rig'o-nus
Do-rac'te	Dy-ras'pes	E'le-on	Ep'h'e-ta	Er-i-gy'us
Do'ras	Dyr-rach'i-um	El-o-on'tum	Ep'h-i-al'tes	E-ri'lus
Dor'i-ca 4 7	Dy-sau'les	El-o-phan'tis	Ep'h'o-ri 3	E-ri'n'des
Dor'i-cus	Dys-ci-ne'tus	El-o-phan'tis	Ep'h'o-rus	E-ri'n'na
Do-ri-en'ses	Dy-so'rum	El-o-phan'tis	Ep'h'o-rus	E-ri'n'ny's
Dor'i-las	Dys-pont'i-i 4	El-e-pho'nor	Ep'i-cha'ri-des	E-ri'o-pis
Dor-i-la'us		El-e-pho'nor	Ep-i-cha'ri-des	E-riph'a-nis
Do-ri-on		El-e-po'rus	E-pich'a-ris	E-riph'i-das
Do'ris		E-leu'chi-a	Ep-i-char'mus	Er-i-phy'la
Do-ri-s'cus		El-eu-sin'i-a 22	Ep'i-cles	Er-is
Do-ri-um		E-leu'sis	Ep'i-clides	Er-i-sich'thon
Do-ri-us		E-leu'ther	Ep'i-clides	Er-i-thus
Do-ros-to-rum		E-leu'ther	E-pic'tra-tes	E-rix'o
Dor-sen nus		El-eu'the'ra	Ep-i-c'o	E-ro'chus
Dor'so		El-eu'the'ri-a	Ep-i-c'o-tus	E-ro'pus, and
Do-rus		E-leu'tho	Ep-i-cu'rus	Ær'o-pas
Do-ry'a-sus 6		E-leu'ther-o-cil'i-ces	E-pic'y-des 24	E'ros
		E-lic'i-us 10 24	Ep-i-dam'us	E-ros'tra-tus
		El-i-eu'sis, and E-li'a-ca	Ep-i-daph'ne	

E.

E/A-NES
E-a-nus
E-ar-i-nus
E-a'si-nus
Eb'do-ne
E-bor'a-cum

centuation; as *Archimedes, Diomedes, &c.* The same may be observed of words ending in *teles* and *ocles*; as *Ipicles, Damocles, Androcles, &c.* See the *Terminational Vocabulary*

* *Dioscorus*.—An heresiarch of the fifth century.

† *Dioscuri*.—The name given to Castor and Pollux, from the Greek *Δίδυμοι* and *Κέρες* pro *Κήρες*, the sons of Jove.

‡ *Eridanus*.—

“Alpheus and Eridanus the strong,
That rises deep, and stately rolls along.”
Cockin's Hesiod. Theog. v. 520.

HI	HO	HY	IA	IL
Hes-po-ris	Hip-pod'a-mo	Hor-a-pol'lo	Hyp'a-nis	I-ar'chas
Hes-per'i-tis	Hip-po-da-mi'a 30	Ho-ra'ti-us	Hyp-a-ri-nus	I-ar'da-nus
Hes-po-rus	Hip-pod'a-mus	Hor'ace (Eng.)	Hyp-a-tes	I-as'i-des
Hes-ti-a	Hip-pod'i-ce	Hor'ci-as 10	Hyp'a-tha	I-a'si-on 11, and
Hes-ti-m'a 7	Hip-pod'ro-mus	Hor-mis'das	Hyp-pe'nor	I-a'si-us
He'sus	Hip'po-la	Ho-ra'tus	Hyp-pe-ra'on	I'a-sus
He-sych'i-a	Hip-pol'o-chus	Hor-ten'si-a 10	Hyp-pe'ri-us	I-bo'i
He-sych'i-us	Hip-pol'y-te 8	Hor-ti'nura	Hyp-pe'ri-a, and	I-be'ri-a
He-tric'u-lum	Hip-pol'y-tus	Hor-ten'si-us 10	Hyp-pe'ri-a, and	I-be'ri-us
He-tru'ri-a	Hip-pom'a-chus	Hor-to'na	Hyp-pe'ri-a	I'bi 3
Hou-rip'pa	Hip-pom'e-don	Ho'rus	Hyp-pe'ri-a 11	I'bis
Hex-ap'y-lum	Hip-pom'e-ne	Hos-til'i-a	Hyp-pe'ri-des	Ib'y-cus
Hi-ber'ni-a, and	Hip-pom'e-nes	Hos-til'i-us	Hyp-pe'ri'on 29	I-ca'ri-a
Hy-ber'ni-a	Hip-po-mol'gi	Hun-ne-ri'cus	Hyp-erm-nes'tra	I-ca'ri-us
Hi-bril'des	Hip'pom, and Hip'po	Hun-ni'a-des	Hyp-er'o-chus	I-ca'ri-us
Hic-o-ta'on 24	Hip'po-na	Hy-a-cin'thi-a	Hyp-er'och'i-des	I'ci-us 10
Hic-e-ta'on	Hip'po-nax	Hy-a-cin'thus	Hyp-ph'm'us	I'ce-los
Hi-ce'tas	Hip-po-ni'a-tes	Hy'a-des	Hyp'sa	I'ce-ni
Hi-emp'sal	Hip-po-ni-um	Hy'a-g'nis	Hyp'se'nor	I'ch-n'us
Hi-e-ra	Hip-pon'o-us	Hy'a-la	Hyp'se'nor	I'ch-nu'sa
Hi-e-rap'o-lis	Hip-pop'o-das	Hy-am'po-lis	Hyp-si-er-ra-te'a	I'ch-nu'phis
Hi'e-rax	Hip-pot'a-dus	Hy-an'thes	Hyp-sic'ra-tes	I'ch-thy-oph'a-gi 3
Hi'e-ro	Hip-pot'ra	Hy-an'tis	Hyp-sip'y-le	I'ch'thus
Hi-e-ro-co'pi-a	Hip-pot'as, or	Hy-ar'bi-ta	Hyr-ca'ni-a	I'ci'us
Hi-er'o-cles	Hip-pot'as	Hy'as	Hyr-ca'num Ma're	I'ci-us 10
Hi-e-ro-du'lum	Hip-poth'o-e	Hy'bla	Hyr'ca	I'cos
Hi-er-om-ne-mon	Hip-poth'o-on	Hy-bre'as, or Hyb're-as†	Hyr'i-a	I'ci-nus
Hi-e-ro-ne'sos	Hip-poth'o-on'tis	Hy-bri'a-nes	Hy-ri'o-cus, and Hyr'e-us	I'da
Hi-e-ron-i-ca 30	Hip-poth'o-us	Hy-ca-ra	Hyr'ma	I'de'a
Hi-e-ron'i-cus	Hip-pu'ti-on 11	Hy'da, and Hy'de	Hyr'no-to, and	I'de'us
Hi-e-ron'y-mus	Hip'pu'ris	Hy'da-ra	Hyr'no-tho	I'de'us
Hi-e-ro-ph'i-lus	Hip'pus	Hy-dar'nes	Hyr-nith'i-um	I'de'us
Hi-e-ro-sol'y-na	Hip'si-des	Hy-das'pes	Hyr'ta-cus	I'de'us
Hig-na'ti-a Vi'a	Hi'ra	Hy'dra	Hys'i-a 11	I'de'us
Hi-le'ri-a	Hir-pi'ni 4	Hy-dra'mi-a 30	Hys'pa	I'de'us 28
Hi-lu'ri-us	Hir-pi'ni, Q	Hy-dra'o'tes	Hys'tas, and Hys'si 3	I'de'sa
Hi-mel'a	Hir'ti-a 10	Hy-droch'o-us	Hys'tas'pes	I'de'sa
Hi-m'e-a	Hir'ti-us Au'lus	Hy-dro-pho'ri-a	Hys'ti-e'us	I'de'sa
Hi-mil'co	Hir'tus	Hy'drus		I'de'sa
Hip-pag'o-ras	His'bon	Hy-dru'sa		I'de'sa
Hip-pal'ci-mus	His-pa'ni-a	Hy'e-la		I'de'sa
Hip-pa-lus	His-pel'lum	Hy'e-la		I'de'sa
Hip-par'chi-a 12	His'po	Hy-emp'sal		I'de'sa
Hip-par'chus	His-pul'a	Hy-et'tus		I'de'sa
Hip-pa-ri'nus	His-tas'pes	Hy-g'i-a		I'de'sa
Hip-pa-ri-on	His'ter Fa-cu'vi-us	Hy-g'i-a-na		I'de'sa
Hip-pa-sus	His-ti-a	Hy-g'i'us		I'de'sa
Hip-pe-us	His-ti-e'o-tis	Hy'i-a, and Hy'l'as		I'de'sa
Hip'pi 3	His-ti-e'us	Hy-lac'i-des		I'de'sa
Hip'pi-a	His'tri-a	Hy-lac'tor		I'de'sa
Hip'pi-as	Ho'di-us	Hy'lac		I'de'sa
Hip'pi-as	Hol'o-cron	Hy-lac'us		I'de'sa
Hip'po	Ho-me'rus	Hy-lax		I'de'sa
Hip-pob'o-tos	Ho'mer (Eng.)	Hy'l'i-as		I'de'sa
Hip-pob'o-tus	Hom'o-lo	Hy-l'i-a-i-cus		I'de'sa
Hip-po-cen'tau'ri	Ho mo'le-a	Hy'l'us		I'de'sa
Hip-poc'o-n	Hom-o-lip'pus	Hy-lon'o-me		I'de'sa
Hip-poc'o-ras'tes	Hom-o-lo'i-des	Hy-loph'a-gi 3		I'de'sa
Hip-poc'ra'tes	Ho-mon-a-den'ses	Hym-o-nas'us, and		I'de'sa
Hip-poc'ra'ti-a 11	Ho-no-ri-us	Hy'men		I'de'sa
Hip-poc're'no* 7	Ho'ra	Hy-met'tus		I'de'sa
Hip-pod'a-mas	Ho-rac'i-t'as 24	Hy-pa'pa		I'de'sa
	Ho'rae	Hy-pa'si-a 11		I'de'sa

* *Hippocrene*.—Nothing can be better established than the pronunciation of this word in four syllables according to its original; and yet such is the license of English poets, that they not unfrequently contract it to three. Thus Cook, *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 9.

“And now to *Hippocrene* resort the fair;
Or, Olmius, to thy sacred spring repair.”

And a late translator of the *Satires* of Persius:
“Never did I so much as sip,
Or wet with *Hippocrene* a lip.”

This contraction is inexcusable, as it tends to embarrass pronunciation, and lower the language of poetry.

† *Hydras*.—Lempriere accents this word on the penultimate syllable; but Labbe, Gouldman, and Holyoke, more properly, on the antepenultimate.

‡ *Iapetus*.—“Son of *Iapetus*, o'er-subtle, go,
And glory in thy artful theft below.”

Cook's *Hesiod.*

§ *Idea*.—This word, as a proper name, I find in no lexicographer but Lempriere. The English appellative, signifying an image in the mind, has uniformly the accent on the second syllable, as in the Greek *idea*, in opposition to the Latin, which we generally follow in other cases, and which, in this word, has the penultimate short, in Ainsworth, Labbe, and our best prosodists; and, according to this analogy, *idea* ought to have the accent on the first syllable, and that syllable short, as the

first of *idea*. But when this word is a proper name, as the daughter of Dardanus, I should suppose it ought to fall into the general analogy of pronouncing Greek names, not by accent, but by quantity; and, therefore, that it ought to have the accent on the first syllable; and, according to our own analogy, that syllable ought to be short, unless the penultimate in the Greek is a diphthong, and then, according to general usage, it ought to have the accent.

|| *Idomeneus*.—The termination of nouns in *eus* was, among the ancients, sometimes pronounced in two syllables, and sometimes, as a diphthong, in one. Thus Labbe tells us, that *Achilleus*, *Argyleus*, *Phalareus*, *Aspirtius*, are pronounced commonly in four syllables, and *Nereus*, *Orpheus*, *Porteus*, *Tereus*, in three, with the penultimate syllable short in all; but that these words, when in verse, have generally the diphthong preserved in one syllable:

“*Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus.*” Virg. He observes, however, that the Latin poets very frequently dissolved the diphthong into two syllables:

“*Naiadum costu, tantum non Orpheus Hebrum
Ponaque respectus, et nunc manet Orpheus in te.*”

The best rule, therefore, that can be given to an English reader is, to pronounce words of this termination always with the vowels separated, except an English poet, in imitation of the Greeks, should preserve the diphthong; but, in the present word, I should prefer *I-dom'e-neus* to *I-dom-e-ne'us*, whether in verse or prose.

IN	IS	IT	JU	IA
I-lj'o-neus*	In'a-us	I-sar'chus 12	It'y-lus	Ju-no'nis
I-lis'sus	I-n'y-cus	I-sau'ri-a	It-y-rw'i 3	Ju'pi-ter
I-lith-y-i'a	I'o 1	I-sau'ri-cus	I'tys	Jus-ti'nis
Il'i-um, or Il'i-on	I-ob'a-tes	I-sau'r'rus	I-u-lus	Ju-tur'na
Il-lib'e-ris	I'o-bes	Ia che'ni-a 12	Ix ib'a-tw	Ju-ve-na'lis
Il-lib'u-la	I-o-la'i-a	Ie-cho-la'us	Ix-i'on	Ju're-nal (Eng.)
Il-hur'gis	I'o-tas, or I-o-la'us	Ie-chop'o-lis	Ix-i-on'i-des	Ju-ven'tus
Il-lyr'i-cum	I-ol'chus	Ie-com'a chus		Ju-ver-na, or Hi-be'r'ni-a
Il-lyr-is, and Il-lyr'i-a	I'o-le 1 8	Ie-i-a 10		
Il-lyr'i-cus Si'aus	I'on	Ie-de-ger'des		
Il-lyr'i-us	I-o'ne 8	Ie-i-do'rus		
Il'u-a 7	I-o'nes	Ie'i-dare (Eng.)		
I-lyr'gis	I-o'ni-a	I'sis		
I'lus	I-o'pas	I'sma-rus, and I's'ma-ra	J.A-NICU-LUM	L.
I-man-u-on'ti-us 10	I'o-pe	Ie-me'ne 8	Ja'nus	LA-AN-DEK
Im'a-us†	I'o-phon	Ie-me'ni-as	Ja'r-chas	La-ar'chus
Im'ba-rus	I'os	Ie-men'i-des	Ja'son	Lab'a-ris
Im-brac'i-des	I'p'e-pw	Ie-me'nus	Je'n'i-us	Lab'da
Im-bras'i-des	I'ph-i-a-nas'sa	Ie-soc'ra-tes	Je-ro'mus, and	Lab'da-cus
Im'bra-sus	I'ph'i-clus, or I'ph'i-cles	Ie-sa 7	Je-ron'y-mus	Lab'da-lon
Im'bre-us	I'phic'ra-tes	Ie-se 8	Je-ra'sa-lem	La-be-o
Im'br-i-us	I'phid'a-mus	Ie-sus	Jo-ba'tes	La-be'ri-us
Im-briv'i-um	I'ph-i-de-mi'a	Ie-ster, and Ie'trus	Jo-cas'ta	La-bi'ci 4
Im'bros	I'ph-i-go-ni'a†	Ie-st'hm-i-a	Jo-p'pa	La-bi'e'cum
Im'e-chi 3 12	I'ph-i-me-di'a†	Ie-st'hm-i-us	Jo'r-da'nes	La-bi'e'nus
I na'chi-a	I'phim'e-don	Ie-st'h-mus	Jo'r-nan'des	La-b'o'bi-us
I-nach'i-dw	I'ph-i-me-du'sa	Ie-sti-wo'tis	Jo-se'phus Fla'vi-us	La-bob'ri-gi 3
I-nach'i-dws	I'phin'o-e 8	Ie-stri-a	Jo-vi-a'nus	La-bo'tus
I-na'chi-um	I'phin'o-us	Ie-trop'o-lis	Jo-vi-an (Eng.)	La-bra'de-us
In'a-chus 12	I'phis	Ie-ta'li-a 7	Jo'ba	La-b-y-rinthus
I-nam'a-mex	I'phit'i-on 11	Ie-ta'ly (Eng.)	Jo-da'e	La-cw'na
I-nar'i-me 8	I'ph'i-tus	Ie-tal'i-ca	Jo-gan'tes	La-c-e-da'mon
I-na'rus	I'ph'i-thi-me	Ie-tal'i-cus	Jo-ga'ri-us	La-c-o-dw-mo'ni-i
In-ci-ta'tus	I'p-se'a 23	Ie-tal'i-lus	Jo-gur'tha	La-c-o-dam'o'nes
In-da-thyr'sus	I'ra 1 7	Ie-tar'gris	Jo'li-a 7	La-c-e-dw-mo'ni-as
In'di-a	I-re-no	Ie-ta'ra 20	Jo'li-a'nus	(Eng.)
In-dig'e-tes	I-re-no'us	Ie-tem'a-les	Jo'li-an (Eng.)	La-cer'ta
In-dig'e-ti 3	I'ris	Ie-tho'b'a-lus	Jo'li-i 4	La-ch'a-res
In'dus	I'rus	Ie-tho'mo	Jo'li-op'o-lis	La-c'i'e-sis
I'no 1	I's-a-das	Ie-tho'ma'i-a	Jo'li-us	La-ci'das
I-no'a 7	I-sa'e 7	Ie-tho'mus	Jo'li-us Cw'sar	La-ci'des
I-no'pus	I-sa'e-us	Ie-th-y-phal'lus	Jo'ni-a 7	La-cin'i-a
I-no'us	I-sa'n'der	Ie-to'ni-a 7	Jo'no	La-cin-i-en'es
I-no'res	I-sa'pis	Ie-to'nus	Jo-no-na'li-a	La-cin'i-um
In'su-bros	I'sar, and I's'a-ra	Ie-u-rw'a	Jo-no'nes	La-c'mon
In-ta-pher'nes	I'sar, and I-saw's	Ie-u'r'm	Jo-no'ni-a	La-co 1
In-te-ram'na				La-cob'ri-ga
In-ter-ca-ti-a 11				

* See IDOMENEUS.

† *Imcus*.—All our prosodists make the penultimate syllable of this word short, and, consequently, accent it on the antepenultimate; but Milton, by a license he was allowed to take, accents it on the penultimate syllable:

“As when a vulture on *Imatus* bred,
Whose snowy ridge the roving Tartar bounds.”

† *Iphigenia*.—The antepenultimate syllable of this word had been in quiet possession of the accent for more than a century, till some Greekings of late have attempted to place the stress on the penultimate, in compliment to the original *Ἰφιγένεια*. If we ask our innovators on what principles they pronounce this word with the accent on the *i*, they answer, because the *i* stands for the diphthong *ei*, which, being long, must necessarily have the accent on it: but it may be replied, this was indeed the case in the Latin language, but not in the Greek, where we find a thousand long penultimates without the accent. It is true, one of the vowels which composed a diphthong in Greek, when this diphthong was in the penultimate syllable, generally had an accent on it, but not invariably; for a long penultimate syllable did not always attract the accent in Greek as it did in Latin. An instance of this, among thousands, is that famous line of dactyles in Homer's *Odyssey*, expressing the tumbling down of the stone of Sisyphus:

“*Ἄδρις ἔπειτα πέδονδε κυλινδέρω λῆας ἀνατόης.*”
Odyss. b. 11.

Another striking instance of the same accentuation appears in the two first verses of the *Iliad*:

“*Μῆνιν ἄειδε θεὰ Πηληϊάδεω, Ἀχιλλῆος*
Οἰλομένην, ἣ μυρ' Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλγε ἔθηκεν.”

I know it may be said that the written accents we see on Greek words are of no kind of authority, and that we ought always to give accent to penultimate long quantity, as the Latins did. Not here to enter into a dispute about the authority of the written accents, the nature of the acute, and its connexion with quantity, which has divided the learned of Europe for so many years—till we have a clearer idea of the nature of the human voice, and the properties of speaking sounds, which alone can clear the difficulty—for the sake of uniformity, perhaps it were better to adopt the prevailing mode of pronouncing Greek proper names like the Latin, by making

the quantity of the penultimate syllable the regulator of the accent, though contrary to the genius of Greek accentuation, which made the ultimate syllable its regulator; and, if this syllable was long, the accent could never rise higher than the penultimate. Perhaps in language, as in laws, it is not of so much importance that the rules of accent should be exactly right, as that they should be certainly and easily known;—so the object of attention in the present case is not so much what ought to be done, as what actually is done;—and, as pedantry will always be more pardonable than *illiteracy*, if we are in doubt about the prevalence of custom, it will always be safer to lean to the side of Greek or Latin than of our own language.

§ *Iphimedia*.—This and the foregoing word have the accent on the same syllable, but for what reason cannot be easily conceived. That *Iphigenia*, having the diphthong *ei* in its penultimate syllable, should have the accent on that syllable, though not the soundest, is at least a plausible reason; but why should our prosodists give the same accent to the *i* in *Iphimedia*? which, coming from *ἰφι* and *μῆδιω*, has no such pretensions. If they say it has the accent in the Greek word, it may be answered, this is not esteemed a sufficient reason for placing the accent in *Iphigenia*; besides, it is giving up the sheet-anchor of modern prosodists, the quantity, as the regulator of accent. We know it was an axiom in Greek prosody, that, when the last syllable was long by nature, the accent could not rise beyond the penultimate; but we know, too, that this axiom is abandoned in *Demosthenes*, *Aristoteles*, and a thousand other words. The only reason, therefore, that remains for the penultimate accentuation of this word, is, that this syllable is long in some of the best poets. Be it so. Let those who have more learning and leisure than I have find it out. In the interim, as this may perhaps be a long one, I must recur to my advice under the last word; though Ainsworth has, in my opinion, very properly left the penultimate syllable of both these words short, yet those who affect to be thought learned will always find their account in departing, as far as possible, from the analogy of their own language in favor of Greek and Latin.

|| *Lachesis*.—

“*Clotho and Lachesis, whose boundless sway,*
With Atropos both men and gods obey.”

Cook's *Herod. Theog.* v 338

LA	LA	LE	LI	LU
La-co'ni-a, and La-coa'i-ca	La-o-da'mi-a 30 La-od'i-co 8 La-od-i-co'a La-od-i-co'ne La-od'o-chus La-og'o-rus La-og'o-ras La-og'o-ro 8 La-o-me'di-a* 30 La-om-e-don La-om-e-don'te-us La-om-e-don'ti-a dæ La-on'o-mo 8 La-on-o-mo'no La-oth'o-e 8 La-o'us Lap'a thus Laph'ri-a La-phys'ti-um La-pid'o-i La-pid'o-us Lap'i-tha Lap-i-tha'um Lap'i-tho Lap'i-thus La'ra, or La-ra'nda La-ren'ti-a, and Lau-ren'ti-a 10 La'res Lar'ga Lar'gus La-ri'des La-ri'na La-ri'num La-ris'sa La-ris'sus La-ri-us Lar'nos La-ro'ni-a Lar'ti-us Flo'rus Lar-to-læ'ta-ni Lar'va La-rym'na La-rys'i-um 11 Las'si-a 10 Las'sus, or La'sus Las'the-nes Las'the'ni-a, or Las'the-ni'af Lat'a-gus Lat-e-ra'nus Plau'tus La-te'ri-um La-ti-a'lis La-she-a'lis La-ti-a'ris La-she-a'ris La-ti'ni 3 4 La-tin'i-us La-ti-nus La-ti-nus La'ti-nus La'ti-nus La'ti-nus La-to'i-a La-to'is La-to'us La-to'us La-to'na La-top'o-lis La'tre-us Lau-do'ni-a Lau-fel'la Lau'ra Lau're-a Lau-ren-ta'li-a Lau-ren'te-a'gri Lau-ren'ti-a 10 Lau-ren'ti'ni 4 Lau-ren'tum Lau-ren'ti-us 10 Lau'ri-on	Lau'ron Lau's Pom pe'i-a Lau'sus Lau'ti-um 10 La-ver'na Lav-i-a'na 7 La-vin'i-a La-vin'i-um, or La-vi'num Le'a-des Le-a'i 3 Le-a'na Le-an'der Le-an'dre Le-an'dri-as Le-a'rchus 12 Leb'a-de'a Leb'e-dus, or Leb'e-dos Le-be'na Le-bin'thos, and Le-by'n'thos Le-che'num Lec'y-um 24 Le'da Le-de'a Le'dus Le'gi-o Le'i-tus 4 Le'laps Le'l-ges Le'lax Le-man'nus Lem'nos Le-no'vi 3 Lem'u-res Le-mu'ri-a, and Le-mu-ra'li-a Le-na'us Len'tu-lus Le'o Le-o-ca'di-a Le-o-co'ri-on Le-oc'ra-tes Le-od'a-mas Le-od'o-cus Le-og'o-ras Le'on Le-o'na Le-on'a-tus† Le-on'i-das Le-on'ti-um, and Le-on'ti'ni 4 Le-on-to-ceph'a-lus Le-on'ton, or Le-on-top'o-lis Le-on-tych'i-des Le'os Le-os'the-nes Le-o-tych'i-des Lep'i-da Lep'i-dus Lep'hy'i-um Le-pi'nus Le-pon'ti-i 4 Le-pre-os Le'pri-um Lep'ti-nes Lep'tis Le'ri-a Le-ri'na Le'r'na Le'ro Le'ros Les'bus, or Les'bos Les'ches 12 Les'tryg'o-nes Le-ta num Le-tha'nus Le'the Le'tus	Leu'ca Leu'cas Leu'cas/tes Leu-ca'si-on 11 Leu-ca'spis Leu'co Leu'ci 3 Leu-cip'pe Leu-cip'pi-des Leu-cip'pus Leu'co-la Leu'con Leu-co'ne 8 Leu-co'nes Leu-co'no-e Leu-co-pe-tra Leu'co-phrus Leu-co-p'o-lis Leu'cos Leu-co'si-a 11 Leu-co-syr'i 4 Leu-coth'o-e, or Leu-co'the-a Leu'tra Leu'trum Leu'cus Leu-cy-a'ni-as Leu-tych'i-des Le-vi'na 7 Le-o'vi-i 4 Li-ba'ni-us Lib'a-nus Lib-en'ti-na Li'ber Lib'e-ra 20 Lib-er-a'li-a Li-ber'tas Li-be'thra Li-be'tri-des Lib'i-ci, Li-be'ci-i Lib-i'ti'na Li'bo 1 Li'bon Lib-o-pho-ni'ces Li'br'i 4 Li-bur'na Li-bur'ni-a Li-bur'ni-des Li-bur'num ma're Li-bur'nus Lib'us Lib'y-a Lib'y-um ma're Li-bys'tis, and Li-bys'tis Li'by's Li-by'ssa Lic'a-tes Li'cha Li'chas 1 Li'ches Li-cin'i-a Li-cin'i-us Li-ci'nus Li-ci'nus Li-cym'ni-us Li'de 18 Li-ga'ri-us Li-ge'a Liger Liger, or Lig'e-ris Lig'o-ras Lig'u-res Li-gu'ri-a Li-gu'ri-nus Lig'u-ri 18 Lig'y-es Li-gyr'gum Li-læ'a Lil-y-bæ'um	Li-mæ'a Li-me'ni-a Lim'nm Lim-na'um Lim-na-tid'i-a Lim-ni-a-co Lim-ni-o'tæ Lim-no'ni-a Li'mon Lin-ca'si-i 4 Lin'dus Lin'go-nes Lin-ter'na pa'lus Lin-tor'num Li'nus Li'o-des Lip'a-ra Lip'a-ris Liph'rum Lip-o'd'rus Li-quen'ti-a Lir-cæ'us Li-ri'o-pe Li'ris Li-sin'i-as Lis'son Lis'sus Lis'ta Lit'a-brum Lit'a-na Li-tav'i-cus Li-ter'num Lith-o-bo'li-a Li thrus Li-tu'bi-um Lit-y-er'sas Liv'i-a Dru-sil'la Liv-i-ne'i-us Li-vil'la Li-vi-us Liv'y (Eng.) Lo'bon Lo'ce-us 10 Lo'cha Lo'chi-as Lo'cri Lo'cri's Lo-cus'ta Lo-cu'ti-us 10 Lo'li-a Pau-li'nus Lo-li-a'nus Lo'li-us Lon-d'i-um Lon'don (Eng.) Lon-ga-ro'nus Lon-gi-ma-nus Lon-gi'nus Lon-go-bar'di Lon-gu-la Lon-gun'ti-ca Lor'di 3 Lor'y-ma Lo'tis, or Lo'tos Lo-top'h-a-gi 3 Lo'tus, and A'o-us Lu'a 7 Lu'ca Lu-ca-gus 20 Lu-ca'ni 3 Lu-ca'ni-a Lu-ca'ni-us Lu-ca'nus Lu'can (Eng.) Lu-ca'ri-a, or Lu-cc-ri-a Luc-ce'i-us Lu'ce-res Lu-ce'ri-a Lu-ce'ti-us 10 Lu'ci-a's Lu-ci-a'nus

* *Laomedea*.—

“Evagora, *Laomedea* join,
And thou, Polynome, the num'rous line.

COOKE'S *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 399.

See IPHIGENIA

† *Lasthenia*.—All the prosodists I have consulted, except Ainsworth, accent this word on the penultimate syllable; and, though English analogy would prefer the accent on the antepenultimate, we must necessarily yield to such a decided superiority of votes for the penultimate in a word so little Anglicised by use.—See IPHIGENIA.

‡ *Leonatus*.—In the accentuation of this word I have followed Labbe and Lempriere; the former of whom says—

Quamquam de hac voce amplius cogitandum cum eruditus viris existimem. Till, then, these learned men have considered this word, I think we may be allowed to consider it as formed from the Latin *leo* and *natus*, lion-born, and, as the *a* in *natus* is long, no shadow of reason can be given why it should not have the accent. This is the accentuation constantly given to it in the play of Cymbeline, and is, in my opinion, the best.

§ *Lucia*.—Labbe cries out loudly against those who accent this word on the penultimate, which, as a Latin word, ought to have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable. If, once, says he, we break through rules, why should we not pronounce *Ammia*, *Anastasia*, *Cecilia*, *Leocadia*, *Natalia*, &c., with the accent on the penultimate likewise?—This ought to be a

LY	MÆ	MA	MA	ME
<i>Lu'ci-an</i> (Eng.)	<i>Ly'gus</i>	<i>Mæn'a-lus</i>	<i>Mar'a tha</i>	<i>Mas-sil'i-a</i> 7
<i>Lu'ci-for</i>	<i>Ly-mi're</i>	<i>Mæ'ni-us</i>	<i>Mar'a-thon</i>	<i>Mas-sy-la</i>
<i>Lu-cil'i-us</i>	<i>Ly'max</i>	<i>Mæ'non</i>	<i>Mar'a-thos</i>	<i>Mas-su'ri-us</i>
<i>Lu-cil'la</i>	<i>Lyn-cil'des</i>	<i>Mæ'o'ni-a</i>	<i>Mar-cel'la</i>	<i>Ma-tho</i>
<i>Lu-ci'na</i>	<i>Lyn-ces'tas</i>	<i>Mæ-on'i-dæ</i>	<i>Mar-cel-li'us</i> Am-mi-	<i>Ma-ti-e-ni</i>
<i>Lu'ci-us</i> 10	<i>Lyn ces'tes</i>	<i>Mæ-on'i-des</i>	<i>a'nus</i>	<i>Mas-ti-us</i>
<i>Lu-cret'i-a</i> 10	<i>Lyn ces'ti-us</i>	<i>Mæ'o-nis</i>	<i>Mar-cel'lus</i>	<i>Mas-tis-co</i>
<i>Lu-cret'i-lis</i>	<i>Lyn-ce'us</i>	<i>Mæ'o'tm</i>	<i>Mar-ci-a</i> 10	<i>Ma-tra'li-a</i>
<i>Lu-cret'i-us</i> 10	<i>Lyn'cus, Lyn-ca'us, or</i>	<i>Mæ'o'tis Pa'lus</i>	<i>Mar-ci-a'na</i>	<i>Ma-tro'na</i>
<i>Lu-cri'num</i>	<i>Lynx</i>	<i>Mæ'si-a Syl'va</i> 11	<i>Mar-she-a'na</i>	<i>Mat-ro-na'li-a</i>
<i>Lu-cri'nus</i>	<i>Lyn-ci'dæ</i>	<i>Mæ'vi-a</i>	<i>Mar-ci-a-nop'o-lis</i>	<i>Mat-ti-a-ci</i> 3
<i>Luc-ta'ti-us</i> 0	<i>Lyr-cæ</i>	<i>Mæ'vi-us</i>	<i>Mar-ci-a'nus</i> 10	<i>Ma-tu'ta</i>
<i>Lu-cul'le-a</i>	<i>Lyr-ca'us</i>	<i>Ma'gas</i>	<i>Mar-ci-us Sa-bi'nus</i>	<i>Mau'ri</i> 3
<i>Lu-cul'lus</i>	<i>Lyr-co'a</i>	<i>Ma-gel'la</i>	<i>Mar-co-man'ni</i>	<i>Mau-ri-ta'ni-a</i>
<i>Lu'cu-mo</i> 20	<i>Lyr'cus</i>	<i>Mag'e-tæ</i>	<i>Mar'cus</i>	<i>Mau'rus</i>
<i>Lu'cus</i>	<i>Lyr-nus'sus</i>	<i>Ma'gi</i>	<i>Mar-di</i> 3	<i>Mau-ru'si-i</i> 4 11
<i>Lug-du'num</i>	<i>Ly-san'der</i>	<i>Ma'gi-us</i>	<i>Mar'di-a</i>	<i>Mau-so'lus</i>
<i>Lu-na</i> 7	<i>Ly-san'dra</i>	<i>Mag'na Græ'ci-a</i>	<i>Mar-do'ni-us</i>	<i>Ma'vors</i>
<i>Lu'pa</i>	<i>Ly-sa'ni-as</i>	<i>Mag-nen'ti-us</i> 10	<i>Mar'dus</i>	<i>Ma-vor'ti-a</i> 10
<i>Lu-per'cal*</i>	<i>Ly'se</i> 8	<i>Mag'nos</i>	<i>Mar-e-o'tis</i>	<i>Max-on'ti-us</i> 10
<i>Lu-per-ca'li-a</i>	<i>Ly-si'a-des</i>	<i>Mag-ne'si-a</i> 11	<i>Mar-gin'i-a, and</i>	<i>Max-im-i-a'nus</i>
<i>Lu-per'ci</i> 3	<i>Lys-i-a-nas'sa</i>	<i>Ma'go</i>	<i>Mar-gi-a'ni-a</i>	<i>Max-i-mil-i-a'na</i>
<i>Lu-per'cus</i>	<i>Ly-si-a-max</i>	<i>Ma'gon</i>	<i>Mar-gi'tes</i>	<i>Max-i-mi'us</i> (Eng.)
<i>Lu'pi-as, or Lu'pi-a</i>	<i>Lys'i-as</i> 11	<i>Mag-on'ti-a-cum</i>	<i>Ma-ri-a or Ma'ri-a†</i>	<i>Max'i-mus</i>
<i>Lu'pus</i>	<i>Lys-i-cles</i>	<i>Mag'us</i>	<i>Ma-ri-a-ba</i>	<i>Max'i-ca</i>
<i>Lu-si-ta'ni-a</i>	<i>Lys-i-dæ</i>	<i>Ma-her'bal</i>	<i>Ma-ri-am'ne</i>	<i>Ma-zæ'ces</i>
<i>Lu-so'nos</i>	<i>Lys-sim'a cho</i>	<i>Ma'i-a</i>	<i>Ma-ri-a'na Fos'se</i>	<i>Ma-zæ'us</i>
<i>Lus'tri-cus</i>	<i>Lys-i-ma'chi-a</i>	<i>Ma-jes'tas</i>	<i>Ma-ri-an-dy'num</i>	<i>Ma-zæ'rus</i>
<i>Lu-ta'ti-us</i>	<i>Lys-im'a-chus</i>	<i>Ma-jo-ri-a'nus</i>	<i>Ma-ri-a'nus</i>	<i>Ma-zæ-ras</i>
<i>Lu-te'ri-us</i>	<i>Lys-i-mach'i-des</i>	<i>Ma-jo'rca</i>	<i>Ma-ri'ca</i>	<i>Ma-z'i'ces, and</i>
<i>Lu-to'ri-a</i> 10	<i>Lys-i-me'li-a</i>	<i>Ma'la For-tu'na</i>	<i>Ma-ri'ci</i> 3	<i>Ma-z'y'ges</i>
<i>Lu-to'ri-us</i>	<i>Ly-sin'o'e</i> 8	<i>Mal'a-cha</i>	<i>Mar'i-cus</i>	<i>Me-cm'nas, or</i>
<i>Ly-æ'us</i>	<i>Ly-sip'pe</i>	<i>Ma-le'a</i>	<i>Ma-ri'na</i>	<i>Me-co'nas</i>
<i>Ly-bas</i>	<i>Ly-sip'pus</i>	<i>Mal'ho, or Ma'tho</i>	<i>Ma-ri'onus</i>	<i>Me-cha'no-us</i>
<i>Lyb'y-a, or Ly-bis'sa</i>	<i>Lys'is</i>	<i>Ma'li-a</i>	<i>Ma-ri'us</i>	<i>Me-cis'to-us</i>
<i>Lyc-a-bas</i>	<i>Ly-sis'tra-tus</i>	<i>Ma'li-i</i> 4	<i>Ma-ris'sa</i>	<i>Mec'ri-da</i>
<i>Lyc-a-be'tus</i>	<i>Ly-sith'o'us</i>	<i>Ma'lis</i>	<i>Mar-i-us</i>	<i>Me-de'a</i>
<i>Lyc-a'e</i>	<i>Ly'so</i>	<i>Mal'le-a, or Mal'li-a</i>	<i>Ma-ri'ta</i>	<i>Me-des-i-cas'to</i> 8
<i>Lyc-æ'um</i>	<i>Ly-tæ'a</i>	<i>Mal'li-us</i>	<i>Ma-ri-us</i>	<i>Me-di-a</i> 7
<i>Lyc-æ'us</i>	<i>Ly-za'ni-as</i>	<i>Mal'los</i>	<i>Mar'ma-cus</i>	<i>Me-di-as</i>
<i>Lyc-am'bos</i>		<i>Mal-thi'us</i>	<i>Mar-ma-ren'ses</i>	<i>Med'i-cus</i>
<i>Lyc-a'on</i>		<i>Mal-va'na</i>	<i>Mar-mar'i-ca</i>	<i>Me-di-o-ma-tri'ces</i>
<i>Lyc-a-o'ni-a</i>		<i>Ma-ma'us</i>	<i>Mar-mar'i-dæ</i>	<i>Me-di-o-ma-tri'ci</i>
<i>Lyc'cas</i>		<i>Ma-mer'cus</i>	<i>Mar-ma'ri-on</i>	<i>Me-di-ox'u-mi</i>
<i>Lyc-cas'to</i>		<i>Ma-mer'thes</i>	<i>Ma'ro</i> 1	<i>Me-di-tri'na</i>
<i>Lyc-cas'tum</i>		<i>Mam-er'ti'na</i>	<i>Ma-ro-bud'u-i</i> 2	<i>Me-do'a-cus, or</i>
<i>Lyc-cas'tus</i>		<i>Mam-er'ti'ni</i> 4 3	<i>Ma'ron</i>	<i>Me-da'a-cus</i>
<i>Ly'ce</i> 8		<i>Ma-mil'i-a</i>	<i>Mar-o-ne'a</i>	<i>Med-o-bith'y-ni</i>
<i>Ly'ces</i>		<i>Ma-mil'i-i</i> 4	<i>Mar-pe'si-a</i> 10	<i>Me-dob'ri-ga</i>
<i>Ly-ce'um</i>		<i>Ma-mil'i-us</i>	<i>Mar-pe'sa</i>	<i>Me'don</i>
<i>Lych-ni'des</i>		<i>Mam-mæ'a</i>	<i>Mar-pe'us</i>	<i>Me-don'ti-as</i> 10
<i>Lyc'i-a</i> 10		<i>Ma-mu'ri-us</i>	<i>Mar'ros</i>	<i>Med-u'a'na</i>
<i>Lyc'i-das</i>		<i>Ma-smu'ra</i>	<i>Mar-ru'vi-um, or</i>	<i>Med-ul'li'na</i>
<i>Lyc'im'na</i>		<i>Ma-nas'ta-bal</i>	<i>Mar-ru'bi-um</i>	<i>Me'dus</i>
<i>Lyc'im'ni-a</i>		<i>Man-ci'us</i>	<i>Mar-sa-la</i>	<i>Me-du'sa</i>
<i>Lyc-is'cus</i>		<i>Man-da'ne</i> 8	<i>Mar-sa'us</i>	<i>Me-gab'y-zi</i>
<i>Lyc'i-us</i> 10		<i>Man-da'nes</i>	<i>Mar-se</i> 8	<i>Meg-a-by'tus</i>
<i>Lyc-o-me'des</i> 20		<i>Man-do'la</i>	<i>Mar'se</i> 8	<i>Meg-a-clos</i>
<i>Ly'con</i>		<i>Man-do'ni-us</i>	<i>Mar'si</i> 3	<i>Me-gac'li-des</i>
<i>Ly-co'no</i> 8		<i>Man-dro-cles</i>	<i>Mar-sig'ni</i> 3	<i>Me-gæ'ra</i>
<i>Lyc'o-phron</i>		<i>Man-droc'li-das</i>	<i>Mar-sy-a-ba</i>	<i>Meg-a'le-as</i>
<i>Ly-cop'o-lis</i>		<i>Man'dron</i>	<i>Mar'tha</i>	<i>Meg-a'le-si-a</i> 11
<i>Ly-co'pus</i>		<i>Man-du'bi-i</i> 4	<i>Mar'ti-a</i> 10	<i>Meg-a'li-a</i>
<i>Ly-co'ri-as</i>		<i>Man-du-bra'ti-us</i>	<i>Mar'she-c</i>	<i>Meg-a-lop'o-lis</i>
<i>Ly-co'ris</i>		<i>Ma'nes</i>	<i>Mar-ti-a'lis</i>	<i>Meg-a-me'de</i> 8
<i>Ly-cor'mas</i>		<i>Ma-ne'tho</i>	<i>Mar'ti-al</i> (Eng.)	<i>Meg-a-ni'ra</i>
<i>Ly-cor'tas</i>		<i>Ma-ni-a</i>	<i>Mar-ti-a'nus</i>	<i>Meg-a-ra†</i>
<i>Lyc-o-su'ra</i>		<i>Ma-nil'i-a</i>	<i>Mar-tin-i-a'nus</i>	<i>Meg-a-re'us</i> §
<i>Lyc'tus</i>		<i>Ma-nil'i-us</i>	<i>Mar'ti-us</i> 10	<i>Meg-a-ris</i>
<i>Ly-cur'gi-des</i>		<i>Man'i-mi</i> 4	<i>Ma-ru'lus</i>	<i>Me-gar'sus</i>
<i>Ly-cur'gus</i>		<i>Man'li-a</i>	<i>Mas-se-lyl'i-i</i> 4	<i>Me-gas'tho-nes</i>
<i>Ly'cus</i>		<i>Man'li-us Tor-qua'tus</i>	<i>Mas-i-nis'sa</i>	<i>Me'ges</i>
<i>Ly'de</i> 8		<i>Man'nus</i>	<i>Mas'sa</i>	<i>Me-gil'la</i>
<i>Lyd'i-a</i>		<i>Man-sue'tus</i>	<i>Mas'sa-ga</i>	<i>Me-gis'ta</i>
<i>Lyd'i-as</i>		<i>Man-ti-ne'a</i>	<i>Mas-sag'e-tæ</i>	<i>Me-la Pom-po'n'-æ</i>
<i>Lyd'i-us</i>		<i>Man-ti-ne'us</i>	<i>Mas-sa'na</i> 7	<i>Me-gis'ti-a</i>
<i>Lyd'us</i>		<i>Man'ti-us</i> 10	<i>Mas-sa'ni</i> 3	<i>Me-im'na</i>
<i>Lyg'da-mis, or</i>		<i>Man'to</i>	<i>Mas-si-cus</i>	<i>Me-lam'pus</i>
<i>Lyg'da-nus</i>		<i>Man'tu-a</i>		
<i>Lyg'i-i</i> 4		<i>Mar-a-can'da</i>		

M.

MÆ

Ma'car

Ma-ca're-us

Ma-ca'ri-a

Ma-ca'ris

Ma-ced'nus

Mac'e-do

Mac-e-do'ni-a

Mac-e-don'i-cus 30

Mac-cel'la

Mac'cor Æ-myl'i-us

Ma-cha'ra

Ma-chan'i-das

Ma-cha'on

Ma'cra

Mac-ri-a'nus

Ma-cri'nus, M.

Ma'cro

Ma-cro'bi-i 4

Ma-cro'bis

Mac-ro-ch'us

Ma-cro'nes

Mac-to'ri-us

Mac-u-lo'nus

Ma-des'tes

Mad'y-es

Mæ-an'der

Mæ-an'dri-a

Mæ-co'nas

Mæ'di 3

Mæ'li-us

Mæm-ac-te'ri-a

Mæn'a-des

Mæn'a-la

Mæn'a-lus

Mæn'a-lus

Mæn'a-lus

Mæn'a-lus

Mæn'a-lus

Mæn'a-lus

Mæn'a-lus

Mæn'a-lus

Mæn'a-lus

warning against our pronouncing the West-India island *St. Luc'ia* as we sometimes hear it—*St. Luci'a*.

* *Lupercal*.—This word is so little interwoven with our language, that it ought to have its true Latin accent on the penultimate syllable. But wherever the antepenultimate accent is adopted in verse, as in Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar*, where Antony says,

"You all did see that on the *Lupercal*
I thrice presented him a kingly crown?"—

we ought to preserve it.—Mr Barry, the actor, who was informed by some scholar of the Latin pronunciation of this

word, adopted it in this place, and pronounced it *Luperc'al*, which gratified every ear that heard him.

† *Maria*.—This word, says Labbe, derived from the Hebrew has the accent on the second syllable; but when a Latin word, the feminine of *Marius*, it has the accent on the first.

‡ *Megara*.—I have in this word followed Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, by adopting the antepenultimate accent, in opposition to *Lespriere*, who accents the penultimate syllable.

§ *Megareus*.—Labbe pronounces this word in four syllables, when a noun substantive; but Ainsworth marks it as a trisyllable when a proper name, and, in my opinion, incorrectly.—See *INOMENUS*.

ME	MI	MO	MU	NA
Mel-anch-læ'ni	Me-nod'o-tus	Mi-cip'sa	Mœ'ci-a 5 10	Mu-so'ni-us Ru'fus
Me-lan'chrus	Me-no'e-co-us 10	Mic'y-thus 24	Mœ'nus	Mus-te'la
Mel'a-ne	Me-nœ'tes	Mi'das	Mœ-rag'e-tos	Mu-thul'lus
Me-la'ne-us	Me-nœ'ti-us 10	Mi-de'a of Argos	Mœ'ris	Mu'ti-a 10
Me-lan'i-da	Me'non	Mid'e-a of Bœotia	Mœ'di	Mu-ti'i-a
Me-la'ni-on	Me-noph'i-lus	Mi-la'ni-on	Mœ-on	Mu'ti-na†
Mel-a-nip'po	Men'ta, or Min'tho	Mi-le'si-i 4 11	Mœ-on'i-des	Mu'ti-nos
Mel-a-nip'pi-des	Men'tes	Mi-le's-us 10	Mœ'ra	Mu'ti-us 10
Mel-a-nip'pus	Men-tis'sa	Mi-le'ti-a 10	Mœ'si-a	Mu-ti'us
Mel-a-nos'y-ri	Men'to	Mi-le'ti-um 10	Mœ-gy'ni	Mu-tu'nus, or
Me-lan'thi-i 4	Men'tor	Mi-le'tus	Mœ-lo'i-a	Mu-tus/cœ
Me-lan'thi-us	Me-nyl'lus	Mi-li'as	Mœ-li'o-ne	My-ag'rus, or My'o-dee
Me-an'tho	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i-chus 12	Mœ'lo	Myc'a-le†
Me-lan'thus	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'nus	Mœ-lo'is	Myc-a-les'sus
Me-as	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo'r'chus 12	Myc-e'nœ
Mel-o-a'ger	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'i 3	Myc-e-ri'nus
Mel-o-ag'ri-des	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'i-a, or	Myc-i-ber'na
Me-lo-san'dor	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'is	Myc-i-thus
Me'los	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My'con
Mel'e-se	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myc-o-ne†
Mel-o-sig'o-nes, or	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My'don
Mel-e-sig'o-na	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-ec'pho-ris
Me'li-a	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-e'nus
Mel-i-bœ'us	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myg'don
Mel-i-cer'ta	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myg'do'ni-a
Mel-i-gu'nis	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myg'do-nus
Me-li'na	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-las'sa
Me-li'sa 7	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My'le, or My'ls
Me-lis'sa	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My'les
Me-lis'sus	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-lit'ta
Mel'i-ta	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myn'dus
Mel'i-te	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My'nes
Mel'i-te'ne	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myn'i-a 4
Mel'i-tus (accuser of	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-o'ni-a
Socrates)	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myr-ci'nus
Me'li-us	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-ri-cus
Mel-ix-an'drus	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-ri'nus†
Me-lob'o-sis*	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-ri'na
Me'lon	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-ri'o
Me'los	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myr-mec'i-des
Mel'pi-a	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myr-mid'o-nes
Mel-pom'e-ne 8	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-ro'nus
Me-mac'e-ni	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-ro-ni-a'nus
Mem'mi-a	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-ron'i-des
Mem'mi-us	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My'r'ha
Mem'non	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myr'si-lus
Mem'phis	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myr'si-nus (a city)
Mem-phi'tis	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-stal'i-des
Me'na, or Me'nes	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myr'te-a (Venus)
Me-nal'cas	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myr'te-a (a city)
Me-nal'ci-das	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myr'ti-lus
Men-a-lip'pe	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myr-to'um Ma're
Men-a-lip'pus	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myr-tun'i-um 10
Me-nau'der	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myr-tus
Me-na'pi-i 4	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myr'tis
Men'a-pis	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myr'ta-le
Me'nas	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myr-to'us
Men-che'ros 12	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-scel'lus
Men'des	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-s'tes
Me-nœ'les	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Mys'i-a 11
Men-e-cli'des	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-so-mu-ced'o-nes
Me-nœ'ra-tes	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My'son
Men-e-de'mus	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myth'e-cus
Me-nœ'g'e-tas	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myt'i-le'ne
Men-e-la'i-a	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My'us
Men-o-la'us	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	
Me-ne-ni-us A-grip'pa	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	
Men'e-phron	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	
Me'nes	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	
Me-nes'the-us, or	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	
Mnes'the-us 13	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	
Me-nes'te-us, or	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	
Men-es'the'i Por'tus	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	
Me-nes'thi-us	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	
Men'e-tas	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	
Me-nip'pa	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	
Me-nip'pi-des	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	
Me-nip'pus	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	
Me'ni-us	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	
Men'nis	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	
	Me-nod'o-tus	Mi-cip'sa	Mœ'ci-a 5 10	Mu-so'ni-us Ru'fus
	Me-no'e-co-us 10	Mic'y-thus 24	Mœ'nus	Mus-te'la
	Me-nœ'tes	Mi'das	Mœ-rag'e-tos	Mu-thul'lus
	Me-nœ'ti-us 10	Mi-de'a of Argos	Mœ'ris	Mu'ti-a 10
	Me'non	Mid'e-a of Bœotia	Mœ'di	Mu-ti'i-a
	Me-noph'i-lus	Mi-la'ni-on	Mœ-on	Mu'ti-na†
	Men'ta, or Min'tho	Mi-le'si-i 4 11	Mœ-on'i-des	Mu'ti-nos
	Men'tes	Mi-le's-us 10	Mœ'ra	Mu'ti-us 10
	Men-tis'sa	Mi-le'ti-a 10	Mœ'si-a	Mu-ti'us
	Men'to	Mi-le'ti-um 10	Mœ-gy'ni	Mu-tu'nus, or
	Men'tor	Mi-le'tus	Mœ-lo'i-a	Mu-tus/cœ
	Me-nyl'lus	Mi-li'as	Mœ-li'o-ne	My-ag'rus, or My'o-dee
	Mœ'ra	Mil'i-chus 12	Mœ'lo	Myc'a-le†
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'nus	Mœ-lo'is	Myc-a-les'sus
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo'r'chus 12	Myc-e'nœ
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'i 3	Myc-e-ri'nus
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'i-a, or	Myc-i-ber'na
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'is	Myc-i-thus
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My'con
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myc-o-ne†
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My'don
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-ec'pho-ris
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-e'nus
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myg'don
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myg'do'ni-a
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myg'do-nus
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-las'sa
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My'le, or My'ls
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My'les
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-lit'ta
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myn'dus
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My'nes
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myn'i-a 4
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-o'ni-a
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myr-ci'nus
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-ri-cus
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-ri'nus†
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-ri'na
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-ri'o
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myr-mec'i-des
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myr-mid'o-nes
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-ro'nus
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-ro-ni-a'nus
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-ron'i-des
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My'r'ha
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myr'si-lus
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myr'si-nus (a city)
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-stal'i-des
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myr'te-a (Venus)
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myr'te-a (a city)
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myr'ti-lus
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myr-to'um Ma're
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myr-tun'i-um 10
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myr-tus
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myr'tis
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myr'ta-le
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myr-to'us
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-scel'lus
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-s'tes
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Mys'i-a 11
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My-so-mu-ced'o-nes
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My'son
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myth'e-cus
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	Myt'i-le'ne
	Mœ'ra, or Mœ'ra	Mil'i'o-ni-a	Mœ-lo's'us	My'us

N.

NAB-AR-ZANES

Nab-a-thœ'a

Na'bis

Na-dag'a-ra

Na'ni-a

Na'vi-us

Na'vo-lus

Na-har'va-li 3

Na'i-a-des

Na'i's

* *Melobasis*.—In this word I have given the preference to the antepenultimate accent, with Labbe, Gouldman and Holyoke; though the penultimate, which Lempriere has adopted, is more agreeable to the ear.

† *Mulucha*.—This word is accented on the antepenultimate syllable by Labbe, Lempriere and Ainsworth; and on the penultimate by Gouldman and Holyoke. Labbe, indeed, says *ut eolueris*; and I shall certainly avail myself of this permission to place the accent on the penultimate; for, when this syllable ends with *u*, the English have a strong propensity to place the accent on it, even in opposition to etymology, as in the word *Arbutus*.

‡ *Mycalæ* and *Mycœne*.—An English ear seems to have a strong predilection for the penultimate accent on these words but all our prosodists accent them on the antepenultimate. The same may be observed of *Mutina*.—See note on *Oryx*.

§ *Myrinus*.—Labbe is the only prosodist I have met with, who accents this word on the antepenultimate syllable; and as this accentuation is so contrary to analogy, I have followed Lempriere, Ainsworth, Gouldman and Holyoke, with the accent on the penultimate.—See the word in the *Terminational Vocabulary*.

NE	NI	NO	OC	OF
Na-tæ'm	Ne-och'a-bis	Nic'o-cles	No-va'tus	O ce-an'i-des, and
Naph'i-lus	Ne-o-cles	Ni-coc'ra-tes	No-vi-o-du'num	O-ro-an'it'i-des
Nar	Ne-og'o-nes	Ni-co'ere-on	No-vi-om'a-gum	O-ce'a-nus
Nar'bo	Ne-om'o-ras	Nic-o-de'mus	No-vi-us Pris'cus	O-ce'i-a
Nar-bo-nen'is	No'on	Nic-o-do'rus	Nox	O-ee'l'us
Nar-cæ'us	Ne-on-ti'chos 12	Ni-cod'ro-mus	Nu-cæ'ri a	O-ee'lum
Nar-cis'sus	Ne-op-to'l'o-naa.	Nic-o-la'us	Nu-un'o-nes	O'cha
Nar'ga-ra	Ne'o-ris'q	Ni-com'a-cha	Nu-m'a Pom-pil'i-us	O-che'ni-us 11
Na-ris'ci 3	Ne'po	Ni-com'a-chus	Nu-ma'na	O'chus 12
Nar'ni-a, or Nar'na	Ne-pha'li-a	Nic-o-me'des	Nu-man'ti-a	O'cus
Nar-the'cis	Neph'e-le	Nic-o-me'di-a	Nu-man'ti-on	O-crie'u-lum
Na-rye'i-a 10	Neph-er'i'tes	Ni'con	Nu-ma'nus Rem'u-lus	O-erid'i-on
Nar'ses	Ne'phes	Ni-co'ni-a	Nu-me'nes	O-eris'i-a
Nas-a-mo'nes	Ne'pi-a	Nic-o-phron	Nu-me'ni-a, or	Oe-ta-cil'li-us
Nas'ci-o, or Na'ti-o	Ne'pos	Ni-cop'o-lis	Ne-o-me'ni-a	Oe-ta'vi-a
Nas-i'ca*	Ne-po-ti-a'nus 12	Ni-cos'tra-ta	Nu-me'ni-us	Oe-ta-vi-a-nus
Na-sid-i'e'nus	Nep'thys	Ni-cos'tra-tus	Nu-me'ri-a'nus	Oe-ta'vi-us
Na-sid'i-us	Nep-tu'ni-a	Nic-to'le-a	Nu-me'ri-us	Oe-to'l'o-phum
Na'so	Nep-tu'ni-um	Ni-cot'e-les	Nu-mi'cus**	O-cy-a-lus
Nas'sus, or Na'sus	Nep-tu'ni-us	Ni'ger	Nu-mi-da	O-cyp'o-te 8
Nas'u-a 10	Nep-tu'nus	Ni-gid'i-us Fi-g'u-lus	Nu-mid'i-a	O-cyr'o-c
Na-ta'li-a	Nep'tune (Eng.)	Ni-gri'tas	Nu-mid-i-us	Od-e-na'tus
Na-ta'lis	Ne-ro'i-des	Ni'le-us	Nu-mi-tor	O-des'sus
Nat'ta	Ne're-ids (Eng.)	Ni'lus	Nu-mi-to'ri-us	O-d'ites
Nau-co-lus	Ne-ro'i-us	Nin'ni-us	Nu-mo'ni-us	O-d'ites
Nau'clos	Ne-ro-us	Nin'i-as	Nun-co'ro-us	Od-o-o'ter
Nau'cra-tes	Ne-ri'ne	Ni'nus	Nun-d'na	Od-o-man'ti 3
Nau'cra-tis	Ne-ri-phus	Nin'y-as	Nun'di-um	Od'o-nes
Nau'lo-chus	Ne-ri'tes	Ni'o-be	Nur'sm	Od'ry-sm
Nau-pac'tus, or	Ne-ri-us	Ni-phæ'us	Nur'sci-a	O-dys'sæ-a
Nau-pac'tum	Ne'ro	Ni-pha'tes	Nur'si-a 19	Od'ys-sey (Eng.)
Nau'pli-a	Ne-ro'ni-a	Ni'phe	Nu'tri-a	Ce-ag'a-rus, §§ and
Nau'pli-us	Ne-ro-brig'i-a	Ni'phes	Ny-co'tis	Ce-a-ger 5
Nau'ra	Ne-ri-um	Ni'sa	Ny-co'ti-us	Ce-an'the, and
Nau-sic'o-m	Ne-ri'va Coc-ce'i-us	Ni-sæ'a	Ny-co'te-us	Ce-an'thi-a
Nau'si-clos	Ne-ri-vi 3	Ni-sæ'e	Ny-co'tim'o-ne	Ce'ax 5
Nau-siro'o-nes	Ne-sæ'a	Ni-se'i-a	Ny-co'ti-mus	Ce-ba'li-a
Nau-sith'o-o	Ne-sim'a-chus 12	Nis'i-bis	Nym-bæ'um	Ce-b'a-lus 5
Nau-sith'o-us	Ne-si-o'pe	Ni'sus	Nym'phæ	Ce-b'a-res
Nau'tes 17	Ne-she-o'pe	Ni-sy'ros	Nym'phs (Eng.)	Ce-cha'li-a
Na'va	Ne-so'po	Ni-to'tis	Nym'phæ'um	Ce'le-us
Na'vi-us Ac'ti-us	Ne'sis	Ni-to'cris	Nym'phæ-us	Ce-chi'des
Nax'os	Ne'sus	Ni'tri-a	Nym'phid'i-us	Ce-c-u-me'ni-us
Ne-w'ra	Ne-to-cles	No'as	Nym'phis	Ce-d-i-po'di-a
Ne-w'thus	Ne'tor	Noe'mon	Nym'pho-do'rus	Ce-d'i-rus 5
Ne-al'ces	Ne-to'tri-us	Noe-ti-lu'ca	Nym'pho-lep'tes	Ce-me 8
Ne-al'i-ces	Nes'tus, or Nes'sus	No'la	Nym'phon	Ce-nan'thes
Ne-an'thes	Ne'tum	Nom-en-ta'nus	Nyp'si-us	Ce'ne
Ne-ap'o-lis	Ne'tu'ri	Nom'a-des	Ny'sa, or Nys'sa	Ce'ne-a
Ne-ar'chus	Ni-ca'a	No'mæ	Ny'sæ-us	Ce'ne-us
Ne-bro'des	Ni-ca'g'o-ras	No-men'tum	Ny'sas	Ce-ni'des
Ne-broph'o-nos	Ni-can'der	No-mi-i 3	Ny'sæ'i-us	Ce-n'o-e
Ne'chos	Ni-ca'nor	No-mi-us	Ny-si'a-des	Ce-nom'a-us
Nec-ta-ne'bus, and	Ni-car'chus	No-na'crie't	Ny-sig'o-na	Ce'non
Nec-tan'a-bis	Ni-car'thi'des	No'ni-us	Ny-si'ros	Ce-no-na 7
Ne-cys'i-a 10	Ni-ca'tor	Non'ni-us	Nys'sa	Ce-no-me 8
Ne'is	Ni'co 8	Non'us		Ce-no'pi-a
Ne'le-us	Nic-o-pho'ri-um	No'pi-a, or Cno'pi-a		Ce-no'pi-on
Ne'lo	Nic-e-pho'ri-us	No'ra		Ce-no'tri 3
Ne-mæ-a	Ni-ceph'o-rus	No'rax		Ce-no'tri-a
Ne-me-aj	Nic-er-a'tus	Nor'ba		Ce-no'trus
Ne-me-si-a'nus 21	Ni-ce'tas	Nor-ba'nus, C.	O'A-RUS	Ce-no'trus
Nem'o-sis	Nic-o-te'ri-a	Nor'i-cum	O-ar'ses	Ce-nu'sm
Ne-me'si-us 10	Nic'i-a 10	Nor-thip'pns	O'a-sis	Ce-o'ne
Nem-o-ra'li-a	Nic'i-as 10	Nor'ti-a 10	O-ax'es	Ce'o-e 8
Nem'o-tes	Ni-cip'pe	No'thus	O-ax'us	Ce'ta 7
Ne-me'us	Ni-cip'pus	No'tus	Ob-ul-tro'ni-us	Ce'ty-lus, or Ce'ty-lum
Ne-o-bu'lo†	Ni'co	No'ti-um 10	O-ca'le-a, or O-ca'li-a	O-fe'l'us
Ne-o-cas-a-re'a	Ni-coch'a-res	No'tus	O-ce-a-na††	O'fi 3

* [This word is erroneously marked by the author *Nas'i-ca*.—See Lempriere and Porcellini.—Ed.]

† [This word is erroneously marked by the author *Ne-me'a*.—See Porcellini, and Virgil, *Æneid*, viii. 295.—Ed.]

‡ *Neobule*.—Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, Littleton and Holyoke, give this word the penultimate accent, and therefore I have preferred it to the antepenultimate accent, given it by Lempriere; not only from the number of authorities in its favor, but from its being more agreeable to analogy.

§ *Nereis*.—The authorities are nearly equally balanced between the penultimate and antepenultimate accent; and therefore I may say, as Labbe sometimes does, *ut volueris*; but I am inclined rather to the antepenultimate accent, as more agreeable to analogy, though I think the penultimate more agreeable to the ear.

¶ *Nereus*.—“Old *Nereus* to the Sea was born of Earth—*Nereus*, who claims the precedence in birth To their descendants; him old god they call, Because sincere and faithful to all.”

COOKE'S *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 357.

‡ *Nonacris*.—Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman and Holyoke

give this word the antepenultimate accent; but Lempriere Littleton, and the Graduses, place the accent, more agreeably to analogy, on the penultimate.

** *Nemicus*.—

“Our fleet Apollo sends Where Tuscan Tibor rolls with rapid force, And where *Nemicus* opens his holy source.”

DRYDEN.

† *Mundina*.—Lempriere places the accent on the penultimate syllable of this word; but Labbe, Gouldman and Holyoke on the antepenultimate. Ainsworth marks it in the same manner among the appellatives, nor can there be any doubt of its propriety.

‡ *Oceana*.—So prone are the English to lay the accent on the penultimate of words of this termination, that we scarcely ever hear the famous *Oceana* of Harrington pronounced otherwise.

§ *Ceagarus*.—This diphthong, like *æ*, is pronounced as the single vowel *e*. If the conjecture concerning the sound of *æ* was right, the middle sound between the *e* and *æ* of the ancients must, in all probability, have been the sound of our *a* in *water*.—See the word *Æa*.

ON	OR	OX	PA	PA
Og-dol'a-plis	On'y-thes	Or'ne-us	Ox'y-lus	Pal-lan'ti-on 28
Og-dor'us	O-pa-li-a	Or-ni'thon	Ox-yn'thes	Pal'las
Og-mi-us	O-phs'as	Or-ni-tus	Ox-yp'o-rus	Pal-le'ne 8
Og'o-a 7	O-phol'tes	Or-nos'pa-des	Ox-y-rin-chi'tw	Pal'ma
O-gul'ni-a	O-phn'sis	Or-nyt'i-on 11	Ox-y-rin'chus	Pal-my'raj
Og'y ges*	O-phi-a	Or-ro'bi-a	O-z'i'nes	Pal-phu'ri-us
O-gyg'i-a	O-phi-on 29	Or-ro'des	Oz'o-lw, or Oz'o-li	Pal-mi'sos
Og'y-ris	O-phi-u'cus	Or-ro'tos		Pam'me-nes††
O-ic'lo-us	O-phi-o'ne-us	Or-rom'e-don		Pam'mon
O-il'e-us	O-phi-u'sa	Or-ron'tas		Pam'pa
O-i-li'des	O-pi-ci	Or-ron'tes		Pam'phi-lus
Ol'a-ne 8	O-pig'e-na	Or-o-phor'nes		Pam'phos
O-la'nus	O-pis	Or-o'pus		Pam'phy-la
Ol'ba, or Ol'bus	O-pil'i-us	Or-ro'si-us 11		Pam'phyl'i-a
Ol'bi-a	Op'i-ter	Or'phe-us†		Pan
Ol'bi-us	O-pim'i-us	Or-se'di-co		Pan-a-ce'a
Ol-chin'i-nm	Op-i-ter-gi'ni	Or-se'ia		Pan-a-res
O-le'a-ros, or	O-pi'tes	Or-sil'lus		Pan-a-ris'te
Ol'i-ros 20	Op'pi-a	Or-sil'o-chus		Pan-ath-e-nw'a
O-le'a-trum	Op-pi-a'nus	Or'si-nos 4		Pan-che'a, or
O'len	Op-pi'di-us	Or-sip'pus		Pan-che'a, or
Il'o-nus, or	Op-pi-us	Or'ta-lus, M.		Pan-cha'i-a
Ol'o-num 20	O'pus	Or-thag'o-ras		Pan'da
Ol'ga-sys	Op-ta-tus	Or'the 3		Pan'da-ma
Ol-i-gyr'tis	Op'ti-mus	Or'thi-a 4 7		Pan'da-ri-a
O-lin'thus	O'ra 7	Or'thrus		Pan'da-tes
Ol-i-tin'gus	O-rac'u-lum	Or'tyg'i-a		Pan'da-tus
Ol'li-us	O-rw'a	Or-tyg'i-us		Pan'de-mus
Ol'lov'i-co	Or'a-sus	O'rus		Pan'di-a
Ol'mi-us	Or-bo'l-us	O-ry-an'der		Pan'c'on 11
O-lin'i-w	Or-bil'i-us	O-ry-us§		Pan-do'ra
Ol-o-phyx'us	Or-bo'na	O-ryx		Pan-do'si-a 11
O-lym'po-um	Or-ca-des	Os-cho-pho'ri-a		Pan'dro-sos
O-lym'pi-a	Or'cha'lis	Os-ci 3		Pan'e-nus, or Pa-nw-us
O-lym'pi-as	Or'cha-mus	Os-ci-us 10		Pan-g'us
O-lym'pi-o-do'rus	Or-chom'o-nus, or	O-sin'i-us		Pan-ia-sis
O-lym'pi-os'the-nes	Or-chom'o-num	O-si'ris		Pan-i-o'ni-um
O-lym'pi-us	Or'cus	O-sis'mi-i		Pan'ni-us 20
Ol-ym'pu'sa	Or-cyn'i-a	Os'pha-gus		Pan-no'ni-a
O-ly'n'thus	Or-des'sus	Os-rho'e'ne		Pan-om'phw-us
O-ly'ras	O-re'a-des	Os'sa		Pan'o-pe, or Pan-o-pe'a
O-ly'zon	O're-ads (Eng.)	Os-te-o'des		Pan'o-pes
O-ma'ri-us	O-res'tw	Os'ti-a		Pan-o'pe-us
Om'bi 3	O-res'tes	Os'to'ri-us		Pan-o'pi-on
Om'bi 3	O-res'to-um	Os-trog'o-thi		Pan-o'p-li-a
Om'o-lo	Or-es'ti'dw	Os-y-man'dy-as		Pan-or'mus
Om-o-pha'gi-a	Or'e-tw	O'ta-cil'i-us		Pan'sa, C.
Om'pha-let†	Or'e-ta'ni 3	O'ta'nes		Pan-tag-nos'tus
Om'pha-los	Or'e-til'i-a	Oth'ma-rus		Pan-ta'gy-as
O-nw'm, or O-w'ne-um	O-re'um	O'tho, M. Sal'vi-us		Pan-ta'le-on
O-na'rus	Or'ga, or Or'gas	O'th-ry-o'ne-us		Pan-ta'chus
O-nas'i-mus	Or-ges'sum	O'thrys		Pan'te-us
O-na'tas	Or-get'o-rix	O'tre-us		Pan'thi-des
O-n-ches'tus	Or'gi-a	O'tri'a-des		Pan'the'a
O-ne'i-on	O-rib'a-sus	O'tro'da		Pan'the-on**
O-nes'i-mus	Or'i-cum, or Or'i-c'u	O'tus		Pan'the-us, or Pan'thus
O-n-o-sip'pus	O'ri-ens	O'tys		Pan'tho'i-des 4
O-ne'si-us 10	Or'i-gen	O-vid'i-us		Pan'ti-ca-pw'um
O-n-o-tor'i-des	O-ri'go	Ov'id (Eng.)		Pan'ti-c'a-pes
O-n-o-sic'ri-tus	O-ri'ni	O-vin'i-a		Pan'til'i-us
O'ni-um	O-ri-ob'a-tes	O-x-ar'tes		Pan-ny'a-sis
On'o-ba 10	O-ri-on 29	Ox-id'a-tes		Pan-ny'a-sus
O-noch'o'rus	O-ris'sus	Ox'i-mes		Pan-pw'us
On-o-mac'ri-tus	Or-i-sul'la Liv'i-a	Ox'i'o-nw		Pa'phi-a
On-o-mar'chus	O-ri'tw 5	Ox'us		Paph-la-go'ni-a
On-o-mas'tor'i-des	O-rith-y'i'a	Ox-y'a-res		Pa'phos
On-o-mas'tus	O-ri'th-as 10	Ox-y-ca'nus		Paph-us
On'o-phas	O-ri-un'dus	Ox-yd'ra-cw		Pa-pi-a'nus
On'o-phis	Or-me-nus 20			Pa-pi-as††
On-o-san'der	Or'ne-a			

* *Ogyges*.—This word is by all our prosodists accented on the first syllable, and, consequently, it must sound exactly as if written *Odd'je-jex*; and this, however odd to an English ear, must be complied with.

† *Omphale*.—The accentuation which a mere English speaker would give to this word was experienced a few years ago by a pantomime called *Hercules and Omphale*; when the whole town concurred in placing the accent on the second syllable, till some classical scholars gave a check to this pronunciation by placing the accent on the first. This, however, was far from banishing the former manner, and disturbed the public ear without correcting it. Those, however, who would not wish to be numbered among the vulgar, must take care to avoid the penultimate accent.

‡ *Orpheus*.—See **IDOMENEUS**

§ *Oryx*.—

“And, at once, Broteas and Oryx slew:

Oryx' mother, Mycale, was known

Down from her sphere to draw the lab'ring moon.”

GARTH'S *Ovid. Met.*

¶ *Palmyra*.—Nothing can be better fixed in an English ear than the penultimate accentuation of this word: this pronun-

ciation is adopted by Ainsworth and Lempriere. Gouldman and Holyoke seem to look the other way; but Labbe says the more learned give this word the antepenultimate accent, and that this accent is more agreeable to the general rule. Those, however, must be pedantic coxcombs, who should attempt to disturb the received pronunciation when in English, because a contrary accentuation may possibly be proved to be more agreeable to Greek or Latin.

¶ *Pammenes*.—I find this word nowhere but in Lempriere, who accents it on the penultimate; but as all words of this termination have the antepenultimate accent, till this appears an exception, I shall venture to alter it.

** *Pantheon*.—This word is universally pronounced with the accent on the second syllable in English, but in Latin it has its first syllable accented; and this accentuation makes so slight a difference to the ear, that it ought to have the preference.

†† *Papias*.—This is the name of an early Christian writer, who first propagated the doctrine of the millennium; and it is generally pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, but I believe corruptly, since Labbe has adopted the antepenultimate accent, who must be well acquainted with the true pronunciation of ecclesiastical characters.

PE	PE	PH	PH	PH
Pa-pin-a-nus	Pe-da/ci-a 10	Pe-rig'o-neo	Phen'na	Pher-oc'y-des
Pa-pin'i-us	Pe-de-us	Pe-rig'o-no	Phen'nis	Phe-ron-da-tes
Pa-pir'i-a	Pe-ea'ni	Pe-ri-la'us	Pho-oc'o-mes	Pher-o-ni'ce 29
Pa-pir'i-us	Pe-da'ni-us	Pe-ri-le'us	Phas'a-na	kno-res
Pap'pus	Pæd'a-sus	Pe-ri-la	Phas'tum	Phe-re-ti-as 10
Pa-pyr'i-us	Pe-di'a-dis	Pe-ri-lus	Pha'e-ton	Pher-e-ti'ma
Par-a-by's-ton	Pe-di-a-nus	Pe-ri-mo'do 8	Pha-o-ton-ti'a-des	Pher'y-num
Par-a-di'sus	Pe-di-as	Pe-ri-mo'la	Pha-o-tu'sa	Phe'ron
Pa-ræ't-a-cæ	Pe-di-us Blæ'sus	Pe-ri-n'thus	Phæ'us	Phi'a-æ
Par-æ-to'ni-um	Pe'do	Pe-ri-pa-tet'i-ci 3	Pha-ge'si-a 10	Phi-a/li-a, or Phi-ga li-a
Par'a-li 3	Pe'dum	Pe-ri-pa-tet-ics (Eng.)	Pha'lo	Phi'a-lus
Par'a-lus	Pe-gas'i-dea	Pe-ri-ph'a-nes	Pha-læ'cus	Phic'o-res
Pa-ra'si-a 11	Peg'a-sis	Pe-ri-phas	Pha-læ'si-a 11	Phid'i-as
Pa-ra'si-us 11	Peg'a-sus	Pe-ri-ph'a-tus	Pha-lan'thus	Phid'i-lo
Par'cæ	Pe-l'a-gon	Pe-ri-phe'mus	Phal'a-ris	Phi-dipp'i-des
Par'is	Pe-lar'go	Pe-ri-pho-re'tus	Pha'nas	Phi-dit'i-a 10
Pa-ris'a-des	Pe-las'gi 3	Pe-ri-s'a-des	Phal'a-rus	Phid'on
Pa-ris'i-i 4	Pe-las'gi-a, or	Pe-ri-s'the-nes	Phal'ci-don	Phi'dy-lo
Par'i-æus	Pe-las'gi'o-tis	Pe-ri-t'a-nus	Pha-lo-as	Phig'a-lo-i
Par'i-um	Pe-las'gus	Pe-ri-tas	Pha-lo-re-us†	Phi'a
Par'ma 1	Pe-læ-thro'ni-i 4	Pe-ri-to'ni-um	Pha-le'ris	Phi-a-del'phi-a
Par-men'i-des	Pe-lo-us	Pe-ro, or Per'o-ne	Pha-le'ron, or	Phi-a-del'phus
Par-me'ni-o	Pe-li-a-des	Per'o-o 8	Phal'e-rum	Phi'la
Par-nas'sus	Pe-li-a	Per-mes'sus	Pha-le'rus	Phi-le'ni
Par'nos	Pe-li-de	Per'o-la	Pha-li-as	Phi-le-us
Par-nes'sus	Pe-lig'ni	Per-pen'na, M.	Phal'li-ca	Phi-lam'mon
Par'ni 3	Pe-lig'nus	Per-po-re'ne	Pha-lys'i-us 10	Phi-lar'chus 19
Pa'ron	Pe-li-mæ'us	Per-ran'thes	Pha-næ-us	Phi-le'mon
Par-o-re'i-a	Pe-li-mæ'tum	Per-rhæ'bi-a	Phan-a-ræ'a	Phi-le'ne 8
Pa'ros	Pe-li-on	Per'sa, or Per-se'is	Pha'nes	Pui-le'ris
Par-rha'si-a 10	Pe-li-um	Per'san	Phan'o-cles	Phil'e-ros
Par-rha'si-us 10	Pe'la	Per-sæ'us	Phan-o-de'mus	Phi-le'si-us 19
Par-tha-mis'i-ris	Pe-la'næ	Per-se'o	Phan-ta'si-a 10	Phil-o-tæ'rus
Par-tha-on	Pe-le'ne	Per-se'is	Pha'nus	Phi-le'tas
Par-the'ni-a	Pe-lo-pe'a, or Pel-o-pi'a	Per-seph'o-ne	Pha'on	Phi-le'ti-us 10
Par-the'ni-æ, and	Pe-lo-pe'i-a	Per-sep'o-lis	Pha'ra	Phi-le'das
Par-the'ni-i 4	Pe-lop'i-das	Per-se-us, or Per'ses	Pha-rac'i-des 24	Phil'i-des
Par-the'ni-on	Pe-lo-pon-ne'sus	Per'se-us	Pha'ar, or Phe'ar	Phi-lin'na
Par-the'ni-us	Pe'lops	Per'si-a 10	Pha-ras'ma-nes	Phi-lin'us
Par'the-non	Pe'lor	Per'sis	Pha'rax	Phi-lip'pe-i
Par-then-o-pæ'us	Pe-lo'ri-a	Per'si-us Flac'cus	Pha'ris	Phi-lip'pi
Par-then-o-pe 8	Pe-lo'rum, or Pe-lo'rus	Per'ti-nax	Phar-me-cu'sa	Phi-lip'pi-des
Par'thi-a	Pe-lu'si-um 10	Pe-ru'si-a 10	Phar-na-ba'zus	Phi-lip'po-lis
Par-thy-o'ne	Pe-na'tes	Pes-cen'ni-us	Phar-na'ce-a	Phi-lip'pop'o-lis
Pa-rys'a-des	Pon-da'li-um	Pes-ci'nus	Phar-na'cesy	Phi-lip'pus
Par-y-sa'tis*	Pe-ne'i-a, Pcn'o-is	Pe-ta'li-a	Phar-na'pa'tes	Phi-lis'cus
Pa-sar'ga-da	Pe-ne'li-us	Pe-ta-lus	Phar-nas'pes	Phi-lis'ti-on 11
Pa'se-as	Pe-ne'lo-pe	Pe-te'li-a	Phar'nus	Phi-lis'tus
Pas'i-clos	Pe-ne-us, or Pe-ne'us	Pe-te-li'nus	Pha'ros	Phi'lo
Pa-sic'ra-tes	Pe-ni-das	Pe-te'on	Phar-sa'li-a	Phi'lo
Pa-siph'o-o	Pe-ni-tap'o-lis	Pe-te-us	Pha'r'te	Phi-lo-bo'o-tus
Pa-sith'o-a	Pe-ni-tho-si-lo'a	Pe-ti'li-a	Pha-ra'si-i, or	Phi-lo-clæ's-ros
Pa-sit'i-gria	Pen'the-us	Pe-ti'i-i 3	Pha-ra'si-i 4	Phi-lo-cles
Pas'sa-ron	Pen'thi-lus	Pe-ti'li-us	Pha'si-as	Phi-lo-cr'a-tes
Pas-si-o'nus	Pen'thy-lus	Pet-o-si'ris	Pha'ry-bus	Phi-lo-co-to-tes
Pas'sus	Pep-ar-e'thos	Pe'tra	Pha'ry-bus	Phi-lo-cy'prus
Pa't-a-ra	Peph-re'do	Pe-tra'a	Pha-ryc'a-don	Phi-lo-da-me'a
Pa-ta'vi-um	Pe-re'a 7	Pe-tre'i-us	Pha'ry-go	Phi-lo-de'mus
Pa-ter'cu-lus	Per-a-sip'pus	Pe-tri'num	Pha-se'lis	Phi-lod'i-ce
Pa-tiz'i-thes	Per-co'pe 8	Pe-tro'ni-a	Pha-si'a'na	Phi-lo-la-us
Pat'mos	Per-co-si-us 11	Pe-tro'ni-us	Pha'sis	Phi-lol'o-gus
Pa'træ	Per-co'te	Pe'ti-us	Phas'sus	Phi-lom'a-che
Pa'tro	Per-dic'cas	Peu'ce 8	Phau'da	Phi-lom'bro-tus
Pa-tro-cles	Per'dix	Peu-ces'tes	Phav-o-ri'nus	Phi-lo-me'di-a
Pa-tro-clii	Pe-ren'na	Peu-ce'ti-a 10	Pha-yl'us	Phi-lo-me'dus
Pa-tro-clust	Pe-ren'nis	Peu-ci'ni 4	Phæ'a, or Phe'i-a	Phi-lo-me'la
Pa-tro-clii-des	Pe-ro-us	Peu-co-la'us	Phæ-c'dum	Phi-lo-me'lus
Pa'tron	Per'ga	Pex-o-do'rus	Phæ'ge-us, or Phle'go-us	Phi'lon
Pa'tro-nus	Per'gan-mus	Phæ'a	Phel'li-a	Phi-lon'i-des
Pa-tul'ci-us 10	Per'go 8	Phæ'a'ci-a 10	Phel'lo-e	Phi'lon-is
Pa'u'la	Per'gus	Phæ'ax	Phel'lus	Phi-lon'o-o 8
Pa-u'li-na 7	Pe-ri-an'der	Phæ'di-mus	Phem'ius	Phi-lon'o-me
Pa-u'li'nus	Pe-ri-ri'chus	Phæ'don	Phem-mon'o-e 8	Phi-lon'o-mus
Pa-u'lus Æ-myl'i-us	Per-i-bo'a	Phæ'dra	Phæ-ne'um	Phi'lon-us
Pa-u-sa'ni-as	Per-i-bo'mi-us	Phæ'dri-a	Phæ-ne-us (lucus)	Phi-lop'a-tor
Pa-u-si-as 11	Per-i-cles	Phæ'drus	Phæ're	Phi'l'o-phron
Pa'vor	Per-i-clym'e-nus	Phæ'dy-ma 5	Phæ-ræ'us	Phi-lo-pa'men
Pax	Pe-ri'd'i-a	Phæ-mon'o-o	Phæ-rau'les	Phi-los'tra-tus
Pax'os	Pe-ri-o-go'tes	Phæ-n-a-re'te	Phæ-rec'lus	Phi-lo'tas
Pe'as	Pe-ri-o'res	Phæ'ni-as	Phæ-rec'ra-tes	Phi-lot'e-ra

* *Parysatis*.—Labbe tells us that some prosodists contend that this word ought to be accented on the antepenultimate syllable, and we find Lempriere has so accented it; but so popular a tragedy as Alexander, which every where accents the penultimate, has fixed this pronunciation in our own country beyond a doubt.

† *Patroclus*.—Lempriere, Ainsworth, Gouldman and Hol-yoke accent the penultimate syllable of this word; but Labbe the antepenultimate: our Graduses pronounce it either way; but I do not hesitate to prefer the penultimate accent; and, till some good reason be given for the contrary, I think *Patro-clus* the historian, and *Patrocl* a small island, ought to be pronounced with the same accent as the friend of Achilles.

‡ *Phalerus*.—There is some doubt among the learned whether this word ought to be pronounced in three or four syllables; that is, as *Phal-e-re-us*, or *Pha-le-re-us*. The latter mode, however, with the accent on the antepenultimate, seems to be the most eligible.

§ *Pharnaces*.—All our prosodists accent the antepenultimate syllable of this word; but an English ear is strongly inclined to accent the penultimate, as in *Arbaces* and *Araaces*, which see.

|| *Philomedea*.—

“Nor less by *Philomedea* known on earth;

A name derived immediate from her birth”

Cook's *Hæsiod. Theog.* v. 311.

PH	PI	PI	PL	PO
Phi-lot/i-mus	Phra-at/i-ces	Pi-ce/num	Pith-o-cu/sa	Plu-tar/chus
Phi-lo-tis	Phra-da'tes	Pi'era	Pith'o-cus	Plu'tarch (Eng.)
Phi-lox'o-nus	Phra-gan'de	Pic'tas, or Pic'ti	Pith'o-lus	Plu'ti-a 10
Phi-ly'lli-us	Phra-ha'tes	Pic-ta/vi, or Pict'o-nus	Pith'o-la/us	Plu'to
Phi-y-ra	Phra-nic'a-tes	Pic-ta/vi-um	Pith'o-lo-on	Plu'to/ni-um
Phi-y-ros	Phra-or'tes	Pic'tus	Pi'thon	Plu'tus
Phi-lyr/i-de-i	Phras/i-cles	Pic'tor	Pi'thys	Plu'tri-us
Phi-ne/us	Phras/i-mus	Pi'cus	Pit'a-cus	Plyn-to/ri-a
Phin'ta	Phra-si-us 10	Pid'o-rus	Pit'the-a	Pnig'o-us 13
Phin'ti-as 10	Phra-ta-pher'nes	Pid'y-tos	Pit'the-is	Pob'tic'i-us 24
Phia	Phri-a-pa'ti-us 10	Pi'e-lus	Pit'the-us	Pod-a-lir'i-us
Phlog'o-las	Phrix/us	Pi'e-ra	Pit-u-a/ni-us	Po-dar'ce 8
Phlog'o-thoa	Phron'i-ma	Pi-e-ri-a	Pit-u-la/ni 3	Po-dar'ces
Phle-gi-as	Phron'tis	Pi-e-ris	Pit-y-w'a	Po-dar'ces
Phle-gon	Phru'ri 3	Pi'e-rus	Pit-y-as/sus	Po-dar'go
Phle-gra	Phry'ges 6	Pi'e-las	Pit-y-o-no/sus	Po-dar'gus
Phle-gy-e 6 8	Phry'gi-a	Pi-gres	Pit-y-u'sa	Poc'us
Phle-gy-as	Phry'ne 6 8	Pi-lum'nus	Pla-cen'ti-a 10	Poc'i-lo 24
Phli'as	Phryn'i-cus	Pim'pla	Plac-i-de-i-a/nus	Poc'ni 3
Phli'us	Phry'nis	Pim'ple'i-des	Plac-i-d'i-a	Poc'on
Phlo'us	Phry'no	Pim'ple'e-des	Plac-i-d'i-us	Poc'o-ni-a
Pho-bo'tor	Phryx/us	Pim'pra'na	Pla-na'si-a 10	Poc'us
Pho-c'e'a	Phthi'a 14	Pim'ra'na	Plan-ci'na	Po'gon
Pho-cen'us, and	Phthi-o'tis	Pi-na'ri us	Plan'cus	Po'la
Pho-ci-a 3 10	Phy'a	Pin'da-rus	Plan'ta	Pol-o-mo-cra'ti-
Pho-cil'i-des	Phy'cus	Pin'da-sus	Plan'te	Pol'e-mon
Pho-ci-on 10	Phyl'a-co	Pin-de-nis/sus	Plan'te	Pol'e-nor
Pho'cis	Phyl'a-cus	Pin'dus	Plan'ti-us	Pol'i-as
Pho'cus	Phy-lar'chus	Pin'na	Plan'ti-a 10	Po-li-or-ce'tes
Pho-cyl'i-des	Phy'las	Pin'thi-as	Plan'ti-us	Po-lis'ma
Pho'be	Phy'lo	Pi-o'ni-a	Plan'ti-a/nus	Po-lis'tra-tus
Pho'be-um	Phyl'e-is 20	Pi-ra'us, or Pi-ra'e-us	Plas'she-a'nus	Po-li'tes
Phomb'i-das	Phy-lo'us	Pi-re'ne	Plau'til'la	Pol-i-to/ri-um
Pho-big'e-na	Phyl'i-ra	Pi-rith'o-us	Plau'tus	Pol-len'ti-a 10
Pho'bus	Phyl'la	Pi'rus	Plau'tus	Pol-lin'e-a
Pho'mos	Phyl-la/li-a	Pi'sa	Plau'tus	Pol'li-o
Pho-ni-ce 29	Phyl-le'i-us	Pi'se	Pleci'o-ne	Pol'lis
Pho-nic'ta 10	Phyl'lis	Pi-sae'us	Plem-my'r'i-um	Pol'li-us Fe'lis
Pho-nic'e-us	Phyl'ti-us	Pi-san'der	Plem'no-nus 29	Pol-lu'ti-a 10
Pho-nic'i-des	Phyl-lod'o-co	Pi-sa'tes, or Pi-sae'i	Plex'ra-tus	Pol'us
Pho-ni'cus	Phyl'los	Pi-sau'rus	Plex'ru'p	Po-lus'ca
Pho-ni-cu'sa	Phyl'los	Pi-se'nor	Plex'ru'p	Pol-y-w'us
Pho-nis'sa	Phy-scel'la	Pis'e-us	Plex'ru'p	Pol'y-nus
Pho'nix	Phy-rom'a-chus	Pis'i-as 10	Plin'y (Eng.)	Pol-y-ar'chus
Phol'o-e	Phys'co-a	Pi-si'di-a	Plin'thi'ne	Po-lyb'i-das
Pho'lus	Phys'con	Pi-sid'i-ce	Plis'tar'chus	Po-lyb'i-us, or oi'y-bus
Phor'bas	Phys'cos	Pi'sis	Plis'tha-nus	Pol-y-bo'tes
Phor'cus, or Phor'cus	Phys'cus	Pis-is-trat'i-de	Plis'ti-nus	Pol-y-bo'tes
Phor'mi-o	Phyt'al'i-des	Pis-is-trat'i-de	Plis'ti-nus	Pol-y-ca'on
Phor'mis	Phyt'a-lus	Pi-sis'tra-tus	Plis'ti-nus	Pol-y-car'pus
Pho-ro'no-us	Phy'ton	Pi'so	Plis'to'a-nax	Pol-y-cas'te
Pho-ro'nis	Phyx'i-um	Pi'so	Plis'to'nax	Pol-y-lich'a-res
Pho-ro'ni-um	Pi'a, or Pi-a/li-a	Pi-so'nis	Plis'to'nax	Pol-y-cle'a
Pho'ti-nus	Pi'a-sus	Pi'si-rus	Plis'to'nax	Pol-y-cles
Pho'ti-us 10	Pi-cen' 3	Pis'tor	Plis'to'nax	Pol-y-cle'tus
Phox'us	Pi-cen'ti-a 10	Pi'tus	Plot-i-nop'o-lis	
Phra-a'tes	Pi-cen'ti'ni 4	Pi'thuth'nes	Plot'i-nus	
		Pit'a-ne	Plot'i-us 10	

* Pleiades.—

"When with their domes the slow-pac'd snails retreat
Beneath some foliage from the burning heat
Of the Pleiades, your tools prepare;
The ripen'd harvest then deserves your care."

COOKER'S *Hesiod. Works and Days.*

The translator has adhered strictly to the original Πλειάδες in making this word four syllables. Virgil has done the same:

"Pleiadas, Hyadas, claramque Lycaonis Arcton."

Georgic. I.

But Ovid has contracted this word into three syllables:

"Pleiades incipient humeros relevare paternos."

Fasti, iv. p. 169.

The latter translators of the classics have generally contracted this word to three syllables. Thus, in Ogilby's translation of Virgil's *Georgics*, b. 1:

"First let the eastern Pleiades go down,
And the bright star in Ariadne's crown."
"The Pleiades and Hyades appear;
The sad companions of the turning year."

CRÆCH'S *Manilius*

But Dryden has, to the great detriment of the poetical sound of this word, anglicised it, by squeezing it into two syllables:

"What are to him the sculpture of the shield,
Heaven's planets, earth, and ocean's watery field,
The Pleiads, Hyads, less and greater Bear,
Undipp'd in seas, Orion's angry star?"

OVID'S *Met. b. 13*

This unpleasant contraction of Dryden's seems not to have been much followed. Elegant speakers are pretty uniform in

preferring the trisyllable; but a considerable variety appears in the sound of the diphthong *ei*. Most speakers pronounce it like the substantive *eye*; and this pronunciation is defended by the common practice in most schools, of sounding the diphthong *ei* in this manner in appellatives; but though Greek appellatives preserve the original sound of their letters, as *φιλαντία, προσβάτιον, κ. τ. λ.*, where the *t* does not slide into *sh*, as in Latin words; yet proper names, which are transplanted into all languages, partake of the soil into which they are received, and fall in with the analogies of the language which adopts them. There is, therefore, no more reason for preserving the sound of *ei* in proper names, than for pronouncing the *ē* like *k* in *Phocion, Lacedæmon, &c.*

But perhaps it will be said, that our diphthong *ei* has the sound of *eye* as well as the Greek *ei*. To which it may be answered, that this is an irregular sound of these vowels, and can scarcely be produced as an example, since it exists but in *either, neither, height, and sleight*. The two first words are more frequently and analogically pronounced *either, neither*; and *height* is often pronounced so as to rhyme with *sleight*, and would, in all probability, be always so pronounced, but for the false supposition, that the abstract must preserve the sound of the verb or adjective from which it is derived; and with respect to *sleight*, though Dr. Johnson says it ought to be written *sleight*, as we sometimes see it, yet, if we observe his authorities, we shall find that several respectable authors spell it in this manner; and if we consult Junius and Skinner, particularly the last, we shall see the strongest reason from etymology to prefer this spelling, as in all probability it comes from *stey*. The analogical pronunciation, therefore, of this diphthong in our own language is either as heard in *vein, rein, &c.*, or in *perceive, receive, &c.* The latter is adopted by many speakers in the present word, as if written *Pleceades*; but *Hyades*, though less analogical, must be owned to be the more polite and literary pronunciation.—See note on *Elegia* in the *Terminational Vocabulary*

PO	PR	PT	PY	RH
Pol-yo-ra-tes	Por/ci-a 10	Pro-er-us/tes	Tol/e-me 16	
Pol-y-cre/ta, or	Por/ci-us 10	Proe/ula	Ptol/e-ma/ia	
Pol-y-cri/ta	Por-red/o-rax	Proc-u-le/i-us 5	Ptol'y-cus	
Pol-lyc-ri-tus	Po-ri-na	Proe/ulus	Pto/us	
Pol-lyc/tor	Por-o-so-le/one	Proe/yon	Pub-lic/i-a 24	
Pol-y-dæ-mon	Por-phyr/i-on	Proe/i-cus	Pub-lic/i-us 10	
Pol-lyd-a-mas	Por-phyr/i-us	Pro-er/na	Pub-lic/o-la	
Pol-y-dam-na	Por-ri-ma	Proe/i-das	Pub/li-us	
Pol-y-dec/tes	Por-sen/na, or	Proe/tes	Pub-chel/ri-a	
Pol-y-deu-ce'a	Por/se-na	Proe/ne	Pa/ni-cum bel/lum	
Pol-y-do-ra	Por-ti-a, and	Pro-la/us	Pa/pi-us	
Pol-y-do-rus	Por-ti-us 10	Prom/a-chus	Pa/pi-e/nus	
Pol-y-æ-mon/i-des	Port/mos	Pro-math/i-das	Pa/p/pi-us	
Pol-y-gi/ton	Por-tum-na/li-a	Pro-ma/thi-on	Pa/te/o-li 3	
Pol-y-gi-us	Por-tum/nus	Prom'e-don	Py-a-nep/si-a 10	
Pol-yg-no/us	Por/us	Prom'e-næ/a	Pyd/na	
Pol-yg'o-nus	Po-si/dea	Prom'e-the-i	Pyg'e-la	
Pol-y-hym/ni-a, and	Pos-i-de/um	Prom'e-the-us 29	Pyg-mæ/i	
Pol-lym/ni-a	Po-si/don	Prom-e>this, and	Pyg-mæ/li-on 29	
Pol-y-id/i-us	Po-si-do/ni-a	Prom-e/thi/des	Py/l-a-des	
Pol-y-la/ta	Po-si-do/ni-us	Prom'e-thus	Py/læ	
Pol-lym/e-nes	Po-si-o 10	Prom'u-lus	Py-jæm'e-nes	
Pol-y-me/de	Post-hu/mi-a	Pro-nap/i-des	Py-lag'o-rm	
Pol-lym'e-don	Post-hu/mi-us	Pro/nax	Py-lag'o-ras	
Pol-y-me/la	Post-ta/mi-us	Pron'o-e	Py-la/on	
Pol-ym-nes/tes	Post-ver/ta	Pron'o-mus	Py-lar/tes	
Pol-ym-nes/tor	Po-tam/i-des	Eron'o-us	Py-lar/go	
Pol-y-ni/ces	Pot'a-mon	Pron u-ba	Py/las	
Pol-lym'o-e	Po-thi-nus	Pro-per/ti-us	Py-le/one	
Pol-y-pe/mon	Po'ti-s	Pro-pæ/ti-des	Py/l'o-us	
Pol-y-per/chon	Po'ti-da/a	Pro-pon/tis	Py/l'o-on	
Pol-y-phe/mus	Po-ti-na	Prop-y-le'a	Py/lo	
Pol-y-phe/mæ (Eng)	Po-tit/i-us 24	Pro-s-chys/ti-us 10	Py/los	
Pol-y-phon/tes	Pot/ni-m	Pro-sec/pi-na 28	Py/lus	
Pol-y-phron	Præc/ti-um 10	Præc/pone (Eng.)	Py/ra	
Pol-y-pæ/tes	Præc/i-a 10	Pro-s-o-pi/tis	Py-rac/mon	
Pol-lys-tra-tus	Præ-ses'to	Pro-sym/na	Py-rac/mos	
Pol-y-tech/nus	Præ/sos	Pro-lag'o-ras	Py-rach/mes	
Pol-y-ti-me/tus	Præ/sti 3	Pro-ta-gor-i-des	Py-r'a-mus	
Pol-lyt/i-on 10	Præ/tor	Pro-te-i Co-lum/næ	Py-r-e-næ/i	
Pol-lyt-ro-pus	Præ-to-ri-us	Pro-tes-i-la/us	Py-r-e-næ/us	
Pol-lyx'o-na	Præ-to-ri-um 10	Pro'te-us	Py-re/ne	
Pol-yx-on/i-das	Prat/i-nas	Pro-tho-e/norf	Py-rigi 3	
Pol-lyx'o-nus	Prax-ag'o-ras	Pro'the-us	Py-rigi on	
Pol-lyx'o	Prax-id/a-mas	Proth'o-us	Py-rigo	
Pol-y-zæ/lus	Prax-id/i-ce	Pro'to	Py-rig'o-les	
Pom-ax-æ/thres	Prax/i-la	Pro'to-ge-ne/a	Py-rig/us	
Po-me'ti-a 10	Prax-i-ph'a-nes	Pro'tog'e-nes	Py-rip/pe	
Po-me'ti-l 3	Prax/is	Pro'to-ge-ni/a†	Py-ro	
Pom-e-ti/na	Prax-i'e-les	Pro'to-me-di/a‡	Py-r'o-is	
Po-mo'na	Prax-ith'o-a	Pro'to-me-du/a	Py-ro/ni-a	
Pom-pe-i-a 5	Prax-ith'o-nes	Prox'e-nus	Py-r/rha	
Pom-pe-i-a'nus	Pre-u-ge-nes	Prox-den'ti-us 10	Py-r/rhi-as	
Pom-pe'i-l, or	Pre-x-as/pos	Prum/ni-des	Py-r/rhi-ca	
Pom-pe'i-um	Pri-am/i-des	Pru/sa	Py-r/rhi-cus	
Pom-pe-i-op'o-lis	Pri-a-mus	Pru-se/us	Py-r/rhi-dæ	
Pom-pe-i-us	Pri-a-pus	Pru/si-as 10	Py-r/rho	
Pom-pil/i-a	Pri-o/ne	Prym/no	Py-r/rhus	
Pom-pil/i-us Nu'ma	Pri/na	Pryt'a-nes	Py-s'te	
Pom-pil'i-us	Pri/on	Pryt'a-ne/um	Py-thag'o-ras	
Pom-pis/cus	Pri-s-cil/la	Pryt'a-nis	Py-tha-ra'tus	
Pom-po-ni-a	Pri-s/cus	Psam/a-the 15	Pyth'e-as	
Pom-po-ni-us	Pri-stis	Psam/a-thos	Py-thes	
Pom-po-si-a'nus	Pri-ver/nus	Psam-me-ni'tus	Pyth'e-us	
Pomp-ti-ne	Pri-ver/num	Psam-met/i-chus	Pyth'i-a	
Pomp-ti-nus	Pro/ba	Psam'mis	Pyth'i-as	
Pom-pus	Pro/bus, M.	Psa/phus	Pyth'i-on	
Pon'ti-a 10	Pro-cas	Psa/pho 15	Pyth'i-us	
Pon'ti-cum ma'te	Proch'o-rus	Pse/cas	Py'tho	
Pon'ti-cus	Proch'y-ta	Pse/phis	Py-thoch'a-ris	
Pon'ti/na	Pro-cil/i-us	Pse/che 12 15	Pyth'o-cles	
Pon'ti/nus	Pro-cil/la	Psyche/rus	Pyth'o-do-rus	
Pon'ti-us 10	Pro-cil/lus	Psyl/li 3 15	Pyth-o-la/us	
Pon'tus	Pro-clæ-a	Pte-le-um 16	Py'thon	
Pon'tus Eu-xi'nus	Pro-cles	Pter-e-la/us	Pyth-o-ni/ce 30	
Po-pil'i-us Læ'nas*	Pro-cro-ne	Pto'ri-a	Pyth-o-nis/sa	
Pop-lic'o-la	Pro-clidæ	Ptol-e-der/ma	Py't-na	
Pop-pæ'a Sa-bi'na	Pro-c-on/sus	Ptol-e-mæ/um	Py'ta-lus	
Pop-pæ-us	Pro-co/pi-us	Ptol-e-mæ/us		
Pop-u-lo/ni-a	Pro-cris	Ptol'e-my (Eng.)		

Q.

QUA-DER/NA
 Quo/di 3
 Qua-dra'tus
 Quad'ri-frons, or
 Quad'ri-ceps
 Quæ-to-tes
 Qua'ri 3
 Qua'ri-us
 Quæ'cens
 Qui-e'tus
 Quinc-ti-a'nus 10
 Quinc-til'i-a
 Quinc-ti-us, T.
 Quin-de-cem/vi-ri
 Quin-qua'ri-a
 Quin-qua-na'les
 Quin-til'i-a'nus
 Quin-til'i-a-nus (Eng.)
 Quin-til'i-us Va'tus
 Quin-til'ia
 Quin-til'ius, M.
 Quin-ti-us 10
 Quin-tus Cur'ti-us
 Quir-i-na/li-a
 Quir-i-na'lis
 Qui-ri'nus
 Qui-ri'tes 1

R.

RA-BIR'I-US
 Ra-cil'i-a
 Ras-sa'ces
 Ram'is
 Ram'nes
 Ran'da
 Ra'po
 Ra-scip'o-nis
 Ra-van'na
 Rav'o-la
 Rau-ra'ci 3
 Rau-ri'ci
 Re-a'te 8
 Re-dic'o-lur
 Red'o-lus
 Re-gil'la
 Re-gil-li-a-nus
 Re-gil'lus
 Reg'u-lus
 Re'mi 3
 Rem-u-lus
 Re-mu'ri-a
 Re'mus
 Re'sur
 Re-u-dig'ni 3
 Rhe'ci-a 10
 Rha'ci-us
 Rha-co'tis
 Rhd-a-man'thus
 Rhd-a-mis'tus
 Rha'di-us
 Rham'te-um
 Rham'ti, or Ræ'ti
 Rham'ti-a 10
 Rham-nen'ses
 Rham'pes
 Rham-si-ni'tus
 Rham'nus
 Rham'nis
 Rham'ros
 Rham-cu-po-ris
 Rho'a
 Rho'bas, or Rho'i-us
 Rhed'o-nes
 Rho'gi-um

* *Popilius Lenas*.—Nothing can show the dignity of the Roman commonwealth and the terror of its arms, more than the conduct of this man. He was sent as an ambassador to Antiochus, king of Syria, and was commissioned to order that monarch to abstain from hostilities against Ptolemy, king of Egypt, who was an ally of Rome. Antiochus, who was at the head of his army when he received this order, wished to evade it by equivocal answers; but Popilius, with a stick which he had in his hand, made a circle round him on the sand, and bade him, in the name of the Roman senate and people, not to go beyond it before he spoke decisively. This boldness intimidated Antiochus; he withdrew his garrisons from Egypt, and no longer meditated a war against Ptolemy.

† *Prothenor*.—
 "The hardy warriors whom Boeotia bred,
 Penelus, Leitus, Prothenor led."
 Pope's *Hom. Iliad*.
 ‡ See *IPHIGENIA*.
 § *Protomedea*.—
 "Nisira and Actæa bore the same,
 Protomedea from the fruitful dame,
 And Doris, honour'd with maternal name."
 Cook's *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 483

See *IPHIGENIA*.

RU	SA	SA	SC	SE
Rhe-gus/ci 3	Ru-pil-i-us	Sal-mo'ne-us	Sat-ra-pe'ni	Scyl'lis
Rhe'mi 3	Rus'ci-us 10	Sal'mus	Sa-tri-cum	Scyl'lus
Rhe'ne	Rus-co'ni-a	Sal-my-des'sus	Sa-trop'a-ces	Scy-lu'rus
Rhe'ni 3	Ru-sel-læ	Sa'lo	Sat'u-ra	Scypp'i-um
Rhe'nus	Rus'pi-na	Sa-lo'mo 8	Sat-u-ro-i-um, or	Scy'ras
Rhe-o-mi'tres	Ru-to'ni	Sa'lon	Sa-tu're-um	Scy'ros
Rhe'sus	Rus'ti-cus	Sa-lo'na, or Sa-lo'næ	Sat-u-re'i-us	Scy'tha
Rhe-tog'o-nes	Ru'ti-la	Sa-lo'ni-na	Sat-ur-na'li-a	Scy'thes, or Scy'tha
Rhev'i-co	Ru'ti-lus	Sal-o'ni'nus	Sat-ur-ni'us	Scy'th'a
Rhe-u'nus	Ru'til'i us Ru'fus	Sa-lo'ni-us	Sat-ur-ni'nus	Scy'th'i-des
Rhex-e-nor	Ru'tu-ba	Sal'pis	Sa-tur'ni-us	Scy'thi'nus
Rhex-ib'i-us	Ru'tu-bus	Sal'vi-an	Sa-tur'nus	Scy'thon
Rhi'nus	Ru'tu-li 3	Sal-vid-i-e'nus	Sat u-rum	Scy'thop'o-lis
Rhi'l'a-go	Ru'tu-pæ	Sal'vi-us	Sau-fe'i-us Tro'gu	Se-bas'ta
Rhi-mot'u-clos	Ru'tu-pi'nus	Sa-ma'ri-a 30	Sau-rom'a-tæ	Se-ben-ny'tus
Rhi-on		Sa'me, or Sa'mos	Sau'rus	Se-be'tus
Rhi'pha or Rhi'phe		Sa'mi-a	Sav'e-râ	Se-bu-si-a'ni, or
Rhi'pha, 3		Sa'm-ni'tæ	Sa'vo, or Sav-o'na	Se-gu-si-a'ni
Rhi'phe'us		Sa'm-ni'tes	Sa'vus	Sec-ta'nus
Rhi-um		Sa'm-nites (Eng.)	Saz'i-ches 12	Sed-i-ta'ni, or
Rhod'a-nus		Sa'm-ni-um	Scw'a	Sed-en-ta'ni 3
Rho'do		Sa-mo'ni-um	Se'a	Se-du'ni 3
Rho'di-a		Sa-mos	Se'm'va	Se-du'si-i 3
Rhod-o-gy'ne, or		Sa-mos'a-ta	Se'va	Se-ges'ta
Rhod-o-gu'ne		Sam-o-thra'ce, or	Scw'o-la	Se-ges'tes
Rho'do-pe, or		Sam-o-thra'ci-a	Sev'o-la	Se-gob'ri-ga
Rho-do'pis		Sa'mus	Sev'lu-um	Se-gi'ni 3
Rh'u'dus		Sa'na	Sca-man'der	Se-gon'nax
Rhodes (Eng.)		Sa'n'a-os	Sca-man'dri-us	Se-gon'ti-a, or
Rhe'bus		San-cho-ni'a-thon	Scan-da'ri-a	Se-gun'ti-a 10
Rhe'cus		San-da'cof	Scan-di-na'vi-a	Seg-on'ti-a-ci 3
Rhe'te-um		San-da'li-um	Scan-til'la	Se-gu'ti-a
Rhe'tus		San'da-nis	Scap-tes'y-lo	Se-gun'ti-um 10
Rho-sa'ces		San'da-nus	Scap'ti-a 10	Se-i-us Stra'bo
Rho'sus		San'di'on 11	Scap'ti-us 10	Se-ja'nus Æ'li-us
Rhox-a'na, or Rox-a'na		San-dre-cot'tus	Scap'u-i	Se-le'a'nus
Rhox-a'ni 3		San'ga-la	Scar'di-i 3 4	Se-le'ne
Rhu-te'ni, and		San'ga'ri-us, or	Scar-phi'a, or Scar'pho	Sel-eu-ce'na, or
Ru-the'ni		San'ga-ris	Scaur'us	Sel-u'cis
Rhyn'da-cus		San-guin'i-us	Scod'a-sus	Sel-ou-ci-a'q 29
Rhyn'thon		San-ny'r'i-on	Scel-o-ra'tus	Sel-len'ci-dæ
Rhy'pæ		San'to-nes, and	Sche'di-a	Sel-le'us
Ri-phe'i 3		San'to-næ	Sche'di-a	Sel-le'us
Ri-phe'us		Sa'on	Sche'di-us 12	Sel'ge
Rix-am'a-ræ		Sa-pæ'i, or Sa-pha'i	Sche'ri-a	Sel'im'nus
Ro-bi'go, or Ru-bi'go		Sa'por	Sche'ne-us	Sel'i'nus, or Se-li'nus
Rod-e-ri'cus		Sa-po're'st	Sche'nes, or Sche'no	Se-la'si-a
Ro'ma		Sap'pho, or Sa'pho	Sci'a-this	Sel-le'is
Rome (Eng.), pronounc-		Sap'ti-ne	Si'a-this	Sel'li 3
ed Room*		Sa-rac'o-ri 3	Sci'a-thos	Se-lym'bri-a
Ro-ma'ni 3		Sa-ran'ges	Scj'dros	Se'm'e-lo
Ro-ma'nus		Sa-ra-pa'ni 3	Scil'lus	Sem-i-ger-ma'ni
Ro-mil'i-us		Sa-ra-pus	Sci'nis	Sem-i-gun'tus
Rom'u-la		Sa-ra-sa	Sci'nthi 3	Se-mir'a-mis
Ro-mu'li-dæ		Sa-ras'pa-des	Sci-o'ne	Sem'no-nes
Rom'u-lus		Sa-ran'a-pa'lus	Sci-pi-a-dæ	Sem'no-nes
Ro'mus		Sar'des	Scip'i-o 9	Sem-o'ne
Ros'ci-us 10		Sar'di 3	Sci'ra 7	Sem-o'ne
Ro-sil'la-nus		Sar-din'i-a	Sci-ra'di-um	Sem-o'ne
Ro-si-us 11		Sar'dis, or Sar'des	Sci'ras 3	Sem-o'ne
Rox-a'na		Sar-don'i-cus 30	Sci'ron	Sem-o'ne
Rox-o-la'ni 3		Sar-i-as'ter	Sci'rus	Sem-o'ne
Ru-bel'i-us		Sar-ma'ti-a 10	Sci'us	Sem-o'ne
Ru'bi 3		Sar-men'tus	Sci'us	Sem-o'ne
Ru'bi-con		Sar-ni-us	Sci'us	Sem-o'ne
Ru-bi-e'nus Lap'pa		Sa'ron	Sci'us	Sem-o'ne
Ru-bi'go		Sa-ron'i-cus Si'nus	Sci'us	Sem-o'ne
Ru'bra sax'a		Sar-pe'don	Sci'us	Sem-o'ne
Ru'bri-us		Sar-mas'tes	Sci'us	Sem-o'ne
Ru'di-æ		Sar'si-na	Sci'us	Sem-o'ne
Ru'fæ		Sar-san'da	Sci'us	Sem-o'ne
Ru'fus		Sa'son	Sci'us	Sem-o'ne
Ru-fil'us		Sa-tas'pes	Sci'us	Sem-o'ne
Ru-f'i'nus		Sa'ti-æ 10	Sci'us	Sem-o'ne
Ru-f'i'nus		Sa'ti-bar'za'ne	Sci'us	Sem-o'ne
Ru'fus		Sa'ti-cu-la, and	Sci'us	Sem-o'ne
Ru'gi-i 4		Sa'ti-cu-lus	Sci'us	Sem-o'ne
Ru'mi-nus		Sa'tis	Sci'us	Sem-o'ne
Run-ci'na			Sci'us	Sem-o'ne

S.

SABA
 Sab'a-chus, or
 Sab'a-con
 Sa'bæ
 Sa-ba'ta
 Sa-ba'zi-us
 Sab'bas
 Sa-bel'la
 Sa-bel'li 3
 Sa-bi'na
 Sa-bi'ni 3 4
 Sa-bin-i-a'nus 21
 Sa-bin'i-us Au'lus
 Sa'bis
 Sab'ra-cæ
 Sa-bri'na
 Sa-bu'ra
 Sa-bu-ra'nus
 Sa-bu'ra-ta
 Sa'bus
 Sac'a-das
 Sa'cm
 Sa'cer
 Sact-a-li'tes
 Sa-cra'ni
 Sac-ra'tor
 Sa-crat'i-vir
 Sad'a-los
 Sa'dus
 Sad-y-a'tas
 Sag'a-na
 Sag'a-ris
 Sa-gi'ta
 Sa-gun'tum, or
 Sa-gun'tus
 Sa'is
 Sa'la
 Sal'a-con
 Sal-a-min'i-a
 Sal'a-mis
 Sal-a'ma
 Sa-la'pi-a, or
 Sa-la'pi-æ
 Sal'a-ra
 Sal-la'ri-a
 Sa-las'ci 3
 Sa-le'i-us 5
 Sa-le'ni 3
 Sal-en-ti'ni 3
 Sa-ler'num
 Sal-ga'ne-us, or
 Sal-ga'ne-a
 Sa-li-i 3 4
 Sal-i-na'tor
 Sa'li-us
 Sal-lus'ti-us
 Sal'lust (Eng.)
 Sal'ma-cis
 Sal-mo'ne

ommend the pronunciation which an English scholar would give it at first sight, and that is, placing the accent on the u This is the accent Milton gives it:

“Eden stretch'd her line
 From Auran eastward to the royal tow'rs
 Of great Seleucia, built by Grecian kings.”

Par. Lost, b. 4.

If, however, the English scholar wishes to shine in the classical pronunciation of this word, let him take care to pronounce the c like s only, and not like sh, which sound it necessarily has, if the accent be on the antepenultimate syllable. See Rules 10 and 30.

¶ *Sarapis*.—There is not a dissenting voice among our prosodists against the pronouncing of this word with the accent on

* [The regular pronunciation, *Rome*, is now more common.—Ed.]

† *Sandace*.—A sister of Xerxes, which I find in no lexicographer but Lempriere, and in him with the accent on the first syllable; but, from its Greek original Σανδακη, it ought certainly to be accented on the second syllable.

‡ *Sapores*.—This word, says Labbe, is by Gavantus and others, ignorant of the Greek, accented on the first syllable.

§ *Seleucia*.—Lempriere and Labbe accent this word on the penultimate; but Ainsworth, Gouldman and Holyoke on the antepenultimate. As this word, according to Strabo, had its penultimate formed of the diphthong *ei*, Σελευκεια, this syllable ought to have the accent; but as the antepenultimate accent is so incorporated into our tongue, I would strongly rec-

SI	SI	SP	ST	SU
So-ro-ni-a'nus	Sig-o-ves'sus	Sue'nus	Spar'ta-cus	Stil'po
So-ro'nus	Si-gy'ni, Sig'u-næ	Smer'dis	Spar'tæ, or Spar'ti	Stim'i-con
So-r-ges'tus	Si-gyn'næ	Smi'lax	Spar'ta'ni, or	Stiph'i-us
Ser'gi-a	Si'la, or Sy'la	Smi'lis	Spar'ti-a'tæ 22	Sto-bæ'us
Ser'gi-us	Si-a'na Ju'li-a	Smin-dyr'i-des	Spar'ti-a'nus	Stoch'a-des
Ser'gi-o-lus*	Si-la'nis	Smin'the-us†	Spe'chi-a'la	Sto'i-ci
So-ri'plus	Si-la'ris	Smyr'na	Spe'ndi-us	Sto'ics (Eng.)
Ser'my-la	Si-le'nus	So-a'na	Spen'don	Strabo
Ser-ra'nus	Si-l'i-con'so	So-an'da	Sper-chi'us 12	Strat'o-chas
Seron	Si-l'i-us I-tal'i-cus	So-a'nes	Sper-na-toph'a-gi	Strato, or Straton
Ser-to'ri-us	Si'l'ph-um	Soc'a'tes	Spen-sip'pus	Strat'o-cles
Ser-væ'us	Si'm-va'nus	Soc'mi-as	Sphac-to'ri-æ	Strat'o-ni'co
Ser-vi-a'nus	Si'm-briv'i-us, or	Sog-di-a'na	Sphæ'ræ	Strat'o-ni'cus 30
Ser-vil'i-a	Si'm-bruv'i-us	Sog-di-a'nus	Sphinx	Stron'gy-le
Ser-vil-i-a'nus	Si-me'thus, or	Sog-di-a'nus	Spho'dri-as	Stroph'a-des
Ser-vil-i-us	Sy-me'thus	So'lon	Sphra-gid'i-um	Stro'phi-us
Ser'vi-us Tul'i-us	Si'm'i-la	So'lon	Spi-cil'lus	Stro-thoph'a-gi
Ses'a-ra	Si'm'i-lis	So-lo'ni-um	Spin'tha-rus	Struthus
So-sos'tris	Si'm'ni-as	So'lus	Spin'ther	Strym'a
Ses'ti-us	Si'mo	Sol'y-ma, and Sol'y-mæ	Spi'o	Strym'non
Ses'tos, or Ses'tuz	Si'mo-is	Som'nus	Spi-tam'e-nes	Sty'ne
Se-su'vi-i 3	Si'm-o-si'us 10	Som'enis 12	Spi-thob'a-tes	Sty'ne
Set'a-bis	Si'mon	Som'ti'a-tes	Spith-i-da'tes	Stym-phali-a, or
Se'thon	Si-mon'i-des	Sop'a-ter	Spo-le'ti-um 10	Stym-phali-a
Se'ti-a 10	Si'm-ptic'i-us 24	So-phax	Spor'a-desij 20	Stym-phali-us
Sec'thes	Si'm'i-lus	So-phæ-ne 8	Spu-ri'na	Sty'ra
Se-ve'ra	Si'mus	Soph'o-cles	Spu-ri-us	Sty'rus
Se-ve-ri-a'nus	Si'm'y-ra	Soph'o-nis'ba	Sta-be'ri-us	Styx
Se-ve'rus†	Si'n'di	So-phron	Sta-bi-æ	Su-ar-do'nes
Sex'ti-a	Si'n-gæ'i 3	So-phro'ni-a	Sta-gi'ra 1	Su-ba'tri-i 3 4
Sex'til'i-a	Si'nis	So-phron'i-cus‡	Sta-i-us	Sub-lic'i-us 24
Sex'til'i-us	Si'n'na-ces	Soph-ro-nis'cus	Staph'y-lus	Sub'o-ta
Sex'ti-us	Si'n'na-cha	So-phrus'y-ne	Sta-san'der	Sub-ur'ra
Sex'tus	Si'n'o-e	Sop'o-lis	Sta-sil'o-us 29	Sucro
Si-bi'ni 3	Si'noon	So'ra	Sta-til'i-a	Sues'sa
Si-bur'ti-us	Si-no'pe	So-rac'tes, and So-rac'to	Sta-til'i-us	Sues'so-nes
Si-byll'æ	Si-no-pe-us	So-ra'nus	Stat'i-um	Suo-to'ri-us
Sica	Si'n'o-rix	So-rox	Sta'ti-ra	Sue'vi
Si-cam'bri, or	Si'n'ti-i 3 4	So-rit'i-a 10	Sta'ti-us 10	Sue'vi-us
Sy-gam'bri 3	Si'n-u-es'sa	So-si-a Gal'la 10	Sta-sic'ra-es	Suf-fe'ti-us, or
Si-ca'ni 3	Siph'nos	So-sil'i-us	Sta'tor	Fu-fe'ti-us
Si-ca'ni-a	Si-pon'tum, Si'pus	Sos'i-cles	Stel-la'tes	Sui'das‡
Si-c'o-lis	Si-p'y-lum, and	So-sic'ra-tes	Stel'li-o	Suil'i-us
Si-cel'i-des	Si-p'y-lus	So-sig'e-nes	Ste'na	Sui'o-nes
Si-chæ'us	Si-re'nes	So-si-i 3 10	Sten-o-be'a	Sul'chi
Si-cil'i-a	Si'rens (Eng.)	Sos'i-lus	Sten-oc'ra-tes	Sul'ci-us
Si-cin'tus Den-ta'tus	Si'ris	So-sip'a-ter	Sten'tor	Sul'mo, or Sul'mo-ne
Si-ci'nus	Si'r-i-us	So-sis	Steph'a-na	Sul-pit'i-a
Si-c'o-rus	Si'r'ni-um	So-sis'tra-tus	Steph'a-nus	Sul-pit'i-us or
Si-cu-li 3	Si's-ann'nes	So-si-us 10	Ster'o-pe	Sul-pic'i-us 24
Si-c'y-on	Si's-a-pho	So-s'the-nes	Ster'o-pes	Sum-ma'nus
Si-sh'e-on	Si's-o-nes	So's'tra-tus	Sto-sich'o-rus	Su'ni-ci
Si-cy-o'ni-a	Si's-son'na	So'ta-des	Ster-tin'i-us	Su'ni-des
Si-sh'e-o'ne-a	Si-s-gam'bis, or	So'ter	Ste-sag'o-ras	Su'ni-um
Si'de 8	Si-s-y-gam'bis	So'ter'i-a	Stes-i-cle'a	Su-o-vet-ur-ri'l'i-a
Si-de-ro	Si-s-o-cos'tus	So'ter'i-cus	Stes-i-m'bro-tus	Su'pe-rum ma're
Si-d'i-ci'num	Si-s'y-phus	So'this	Sten-o-le	Su'ra Æ-my'ti-us
Si'don	Si-tal'ces	So'ti-on 11	Sten'e-lus	Su-re'na
Si-do'nis	Si'th'i-des	So'ti-us 10	Sthe'nis	Sur-ren'tum
Si-do'ni-us	Si'thon	So'tus	Sthe'no	Su'rus
Si'ga	Si'tho'ni-a	Soz'o-men	Sti'ben	Su'sa
Si-gæ'um, or Si-gæ'um	Si't'i-us 10 24	Spa'co	Stil'be, or Stil'bi-a	Su'sa-na
Si-gni-a	Si't'o-nes	Spat'a	Stil'i-cho	

the penultimate syllable; and yet, to show the tendency of English pronunciation, when a ship of this name had a desperate engagement with one of the French, which attracted the attention of the public, every body pronounced it with the accent on the first syllable. Milton has done the same in his sublime description of the grandeur of Pandemonium.

“ ————Not Babylon
Nor great Alcæno such magnificence
Equal'd in all their glories to ensrine
Belus or Serapis their gods; or seat
Their kings, when Egypt with Assyria strove,
In wealth and luxury.”

Par. Lost, b. i. v. 717.

* *Sergiolus*.—I find this word in no dictionary but Lempriere's, and there the accent is placed upon the penultimate instead of the antepenultimate syllable.

† *Severus*.—This word, like *Serapis*, is universally mispronounced, by the mere English scholar, with the accent on the first syllable.

‡ *Smintheus*.—This word, like *Orpheus*, and others of the same form, has the accent on the first syllable; but poets often contract the two last syllables into one; as Pope:

“ O, *Smintheus*, sprung from fair Latona's line,
Thou guardian pow'r of Cilla the divine!”

See *IDOMENEUS*.

§ *Sphronicus*.—I find this word in no prosodist but Labbe; and he places the accent on the penultimate syllable, like most other words of this termination; unless, says he, any one

thinks it more likely to be derived from Sophron, than from victory; that is, by uniting a general termination to the root of the word, than combining it with another word significant of itself: but as there is a Greek adjective *Σφρονικός*, signifying *ordained by nature to temperance*, it is much more probable that *Sphronicus* is this adjective used substantively, than that it should be compounded of *Σφρον* and *νικος*; *conquering temperance*; and therefore the antepenultimate accent seems preferable.

|| *Sporades*.—This word has the accent placed on the first syllable by all our prosodists; but a more English ear is not only inclined to place the accent on the second syllable, but to pronounce the word as if it were a dissyllable, *Spo-rades*; but this is so gross an error, that it cannot be too carefully avoided.

¶ *Suidas*.—This word is generally heard, even among the learned, in two syllables, as if written *Sui-das*. Labbe, however, makes it three syllables, and accents the first; although, says he, by what right I know not, it is generally pronounced with the accent on the penultimate. It may be observed, that, if we place the accent on the first syllable, the *i* in the second must be pronounced like *e*; and that the general pronunciation, which Labbe complains of, that of placing the accent on the second syllable, must, in our English pronunciation of Greek or Latin words, preserve the *i* in its long open sound, as in *idæ*; if, therefore, we pronounce the *i* in this manner, it is a sufficient proof that we place the accent on the penultimate syllable; which, though common, is, as Labbe observes, without good authority.

TA	TE	FE	TH
Su-si-a'na, or Su'sia	Tan'a-gra	Tel-chin'i-a	The-o-do'ti-on 11
Su-sa'ri-on	Tan'a-grus, or	Tel-chin'i-us	The-od'o-tus
Su'tri-om	Tan'a-gor	Tel'chis	The-og-ne'tes
Sy-ag'rus	Tan'a-is	Te-le-a 7 19	The-og-nis
Syb'a-ria	Tan'a-quil	Te-leb'o-as	The-om-nes'tus
Syb'a-ri'ta	Tan'tal'i-des	Te-leb'o-m, or	The'on
Syb'a-rite (Eng.)	Tan'ta-lus	Te-leb'o-o-es	The-o-o-e 8
Syb'o-tas	Ta-nu'si-us Ger'mi-	Te-le-bo'i-dos	The-o-pe
Sy-cin'nus	nus 10	Te-le-les, or Te-lec'lus	The-oph'a-ne
Sy'e-ra	Ta'pni-a	Te-le-eli'des	The-oph'a-nes
Sy'e-ne 8	Ta'phi-us	Te-leg'o-nus	The-o-pha'ni-a
Sy'e-ne'si-us 10	Ta'phi-us, or	Te-lem'a-chus	The-oph'i-lus
Sy-en-i'tea	Ta'phi-as'sus	Te-le-mus	The-o-phras'tus
Syg'a-ros	Tap-ro'b-a-ne	Te-le-phas'sa	The-o-pol'o-mus
Sy-le'a	Tap'sus	Te-le-phus	The-o-pom'us
Syl'e-us	Tap'y-ri 3	Te-le'si-a 10	The-o-phy-lac'tus
Syl'la	Tar'a-nis	Te-le'si-clas	The-oph'i-lact (Eng.)
Syl'lis	Ta'ras	Te-le-sil-la	The-o-ri-us
Syl'o-es	Tar-ax-ip'pus	Te-le-sin'i-cus	The-o-ti'mus
Syl'o-son	Tar-bel'li 3	Te-le-si'nus	The-ox'e-na
Syl-va'nus	Tar-che'ti-us 10	Te-le-sip'pus	The-ox'e'ni-a
Syl'vi-a	Tar'chon	Te-les'pho-rus	The-ox'e'ni-us
Syl'vi-us	Ta-ren'tum, or	Te-le-stag'o-ras	The-ra
Sy'ma, or Sy'me	Ta-ren'tus	Te-les'tas	The-ram'bus
Sym'bo-lum	Tar'no	Te-les'tes	The-ram'e-nes
Sym'ma-chius	Tar'pa	Te-les'to	The-rap'ne, or
Sym-pleg'a-des	Tar-pe'i-a 5	Te-le-thus	Te-rap'ne
Sy'mus	Tar-pe'i-us 5	Te-le-thu'sa	The'ras
Syn-cel'lus	Tar-quin'i-a	Te-leu'ri-as	The-rip'pi-das
Sy-ne'si-us 10	Tar-quin'i-i 3	Te-leu'ti-as	Ther'i-tas
Syn-go-lus	Tar-quin'i-us	Te-li-a-ne	Ther'ma
Syn'nas	Tar-quit'i-us 27	Te-li-as	Ther-mo'don
Syn-na-lax'is	Tar'qui-tus	Te'li-as	Ther-mop'y-læ
Syn'nis	Tar-ra-ci'na	Te'lus	Ther'mus
Sy-no-pe	Tar'ra-co	Tel-mes'sus, or	The-rod'a-mas
Syn'ty-che	Tar-r'u'ti-us 10	Te'l-mis'sus	The-ron
Sy-phax	Tar'sa	Te'lon	Ther-pan'der
Sy-phæ'tum	Tar'si-us 10	Tel-thu'sa	Ther-san'der
Syr'a-ces	Tar'sus, or Tar'sos	Te'lys 26	Ther-sil'o-chus
Syr-a-co'si-a 10	Tar'ta-rus	Te-na'the-a	Ther-sip'pus
Syr-a-cu'sa 8	Tar'tes'sus	Te-me'ni-um	Ther-si'tes 1
Syr'a-cuse (Eng.)	Tar-un'ti-us	Te-m'e-nus	Thes-bi'tes
Syr'i-a	Tas-ge'ti-us	Te-m'e-rin'da	The-se'i-dæ
Syr'inx	Ta'ti-an	Te-m'e-sa	The-se'is
Syr-o-phæ'nix	Ta-ti-en'ses	Te-m'e-se	The-se-us
Syr-o-phæ-ni-ces	Ta'ti-us 10	Te-m'nes	The-si'dæ
Sy'ros	Tat'ta	Te-m'nos	The-si'des
Syr'tes	Tau-lan'ti-i 3	Te-m'pe	Thes-moph'o-ri-a
Sy'rus	Tau'nus	Te-m'pe	Thes-moth'e-tæ
Sys-i-gam'bis	Tau-ra'ni-a	Te-m'e-dos	Thes-pi'a
Sy-sim'e-thres	Tau-ran'tes	Te-m'es 26	Thes-pi-a-dæ
Sys'i-nas	Tau'ri 3	Te-m'e-sis	Thes-pi-a-des
Sy'thas	Tau'ri-ca 7	Te'mos 26	Thes-pi-m
	Tau'ri-ca Cher-so-	Te'n'ty-ra (Egypt)	Thes'pis
	ne'sus	Te-n'ty-ra (Thrace)	Thes'pi-us, or
	Tau'ri'ni 3	Te'o's, or Te'i-os	Thes'ti-us
	Tau'ris'ci 3	Te-re'don	Thes-pro'ti-a 10
	Tau'ri-um	Te-ren'ti-a	Thes-pro'tus
	Tau-ro-min'i-um	Te-ren'ti-a'nus	Thes-sa'li-a
	Tau'rus	Te-ren'tus	Thes-sa'li-on 29
	Tax'i-la	Te-ro-ust	Thes-sa'li-o-tis
	Tax'i-lus, or Tax'i-les	Te-ros'te, and	Thes-sa-lo'ni-ca 30
	Tax-i-maq'ui-lus	Te-ros'tum	Thes-sa-lus
	Ta-yg'e-te, or	Te'ri-as 19	Thes'te
	Ta-yg'e-te	Te'ri-ha'zus	Thes'ti-a
	Ta-yg'e-tus.* or	Te-rid'a-e 19	Thes'ti-a-de, and
	Ta-yg'e-ta	Te-ri-da'tes	Thes'ti'a-des
	Te-a-nun	Te-ri-gum	Thes'ti-as
	Te-a-rus	Te-ri-mis'ti-us	Thes'ti-us
	Te-a'to-a, Te'a-te, or	Te-ri-men'ti-a 10	Thes'tor
	Te-ge'a-te	Te-ri-me-rus 27	Thes'ty-lis
	Tech-mes'sa	Te-ri-me'sus 27	Thes'tis
	Tech-na-tis	Te-ri-mi-na'li-a	Thes'tis
	Tech'ta-nus	Te-ri-mi-na'lis	Thes'tis
	Tec-tos'a-ges, or	Te-ri-mi-nus	Thes'tis
	Tec-tos'a-gæ	Te-ri-mi-sus, or	Thes'tis
	Te'ge-a, or Te'ge'a	Te-ri-mes'sus	Thes'tis
	Teg'u-la	Ter-pan'der	Thes'tis
	Teg'y-ra 7	Terp-sich'te-re 8	Thes'tis
	Teg'y-ra 5	Terp-sic'ra-te	Thes'tis
	Te'i-us 10	Ter-ra-c'ina	Thes'tis
	Te'i-um, or Te'o's	Ter-ra-sid'i-us	Thes'tis
	Tel'a-mon	Ter'ti-a 10	Thes'tis
	Tel-a-mo-ni'a-des	Ter'ti-us 10	Thes'tis
	Tel-chi'nes	Ter-tul-li-a-nus	Thes'tis
			Thom'y-ris 19

T.

TA-AUTES

Tab'ra-ca
 Ta-bur'nus
 Tac-fa-ri'nas
 Ta-champ'so
 Ta'chos, or Ta'chus
 Tac'i-ta 24
 Tac'i-tus 24
 Tæ'di-a
 Tæn'a-rus
 Tæn'i-as
 Ta'ges
 Ta-go'ni-us
 Ta'gus
 Ta-la'si-us 10
 Tal'a-us
 Ta-la'y-ra 6
 Tal'e-tum
 Tal-thy'b'i-us
 Ta'lus
 Tam'a-rus
 Ta'mos
 Ta-ma'se-a
 Tam'pi-us
 Tam'y-ras
 Tam'y-ris

* *Taygetus* and *Taygete*.—All our prosodists but *Lempriere* accent these words on the antepenultimate syllable, as if divided into *Ta-yg'e-tus* and *Ta-yg'e-te*. I am, therefore, rather inclined to suppose the quantity marked in his dictionary an error of the press. The lines in *Lily's Quæ Genus* will easily call to the recollection of every scholar how early he adopted the antepenultimate pronunciation:

“Tartara, *Taygetus*, sic *Tænera*, *Massica*, et *altus Gargirus*”

† *Tereus*.—For words of this termination, see *IDOMENEUS*.

‡ *Thebes*.—*Thebes* in Egypt was called *Hecatompyles* from having a hundred gates; and *Thebes* in Greece *Hep-tap'yles*, from its seven gates.

§ *Thessalonica*.—This word, like every other of a similar termination, is sure to be pronounced by a mere English scholar with the accent on the third syllable; but this must be avoided on pain of literary excommunication

TI	TI	TR	TU	TY
Tho'lus	Tib'o-ris	Ti'tan, Ti-ta'nus	Tre-bo'ni-us	Tul'la
Thon*	Ti-be'ri-us	Ti'ta-na	Treb'u-la 19	Tul'li-a
Thon'is	Ti-be'sis	Ti'ta-nes	Tre'rus	Tul'li-o-la
Tho'on	Ti-bul'lus	Ty'tane (Eng.)	Trev'e'ri 3	Tul'li-us
Tho'o-sa	Ti'bur	Ti-ta'ni-a	Tri-a'ri-a	Tu-ne'ta, or Tu'nis
Tho'o'tes	Ti-bur'ti-us 10	Ti-tan'i-des	Tri-a'ri-us	Tun'gr'i
Tho-ra'ni-us	Ti-bur'tus	Ti-ta'nus (a giant)	Tri-bal'li 3	Tu-ra'ni-us
Tho'rax	Tich'i-us 12	Tit-a-nus (a river)	Trib'o-ci	Tur'bo
Tho'ri-a	Tic'i-da	Tit-a-re'si-us 10	Tri-bu'ni	Tur-de-ta'ni
Thor'nax	Ti-ci'nus	Tit'o-nus	Tric-as-ti'ni 3	Tu-re'sis
Thor'sus	Tid'i-us	Tith-e-nid'i-a	Tric'um	Tu'ri-us
Thra'us	Ti-es'sa	Ti-tho'nus	Trick'us	Tur'nus
Thra'ce	Tifa-ta	Tit'i-a 19	Tri-cla'ri-a	Tu'ro-nes
Thra'ci-a	Ti-fer'num	Tit-i-a'na 21	Tri-cre'na	Tu'ral'li-us
Thrace (Eng.)	Tig'a-sis	Tit-i-a'nus	Tri-o-ter'i-ca	Tur'pi-o
Thrac'i-da 19	Tig-el-li'nus 24	Tit'i-i 3 19	Tri-o'na'ri-a, or	Tus-rul'li-us
Thra'cia	Ti-gel'li-us	Ti-thraus'tes	Tri-o'na'ri-a, or	Tus-ca'ni-a, and
Thra'se-as 11	Ti-gra'nes	Ti-tin'i-us	Tri-no'ban'tes	Tus'ci-a 10
Thra-sid'e-us	Tig-ran-o-cer'ta	Tit'i-us 10 19	Tri-oc'a'da, or	Tus-cu-la'num
Thra'si-us 10	Ti'gres	Ti-tor'mus	Tri-o'cla	Tus'cu-lum
Thra'so	Ti-gris	Ti-tu'ri-us	Tri'o-pas or Tri'ops	Tus'cus
Thras-y-bu'lus	Tig-u-ri'ni 3	Ti'tus	Tri-phil'lis 1	Tu'ta
Thras-y-dæ-us	Ti-l-a-tæ'i 4	Tit'y-rus	Tri-phi'los	Tu'ti-a 10
Thras-y-dæ-us	Ti-mæ'a	Tit'y-us 19	Tri-phy'l-i-a	Tu'ti-cum
Thra-syl'lus	Ti-mæ'us	Tle-pol'e-mus 16	Trip-o-lis 19	Tya-na
Thra-sym'a-chus	Ti-mag'e-nes	Tma'rus	Trip-to'l'o-mus	Ty-a'ne-us, i or
Thras-y-me'des	Ti-mag'o-ras	Tmo'lus 13	Triq'ue-tra	Ty-a-ne'us
Thras-y-me'nus	Ti-man'dra	To-ga'ta	Tris-me-gist'us	Ty-e-ni'tis
Thro-ci'i-us 24	Ti-man'thea	Tol'mi-des	Trit'i-a 10	Ty-bris
Thre-is'na	Ti-mar'olus 12	To-lo'sa	Trit-o-g-e-ni'a 30	Ty'che 12
Threp-sip'pas	Ti-mar'ofus 12	To-lum'nus	Tri'ton	Ty'ke
Thri-am'bus	Ti-ma-re'ta	To'lus	Tri-to'nis	Ty'ch'i-cus 12
Thro'ni-um	Ti-ma'si-on 11	To'm'sum	Tri-um'vi-ri 4	Ty'ch'i-us 12
Thry'on	Ti-ma-sith'e-us	Tom'a-rus 19	Tri-ven'tum	Ty'de
Thry'us	Ti-ma'si-us 11	Tom'o-s, or To'mis	Triv'i-a	Ty'de-us'j
Thu-cyd'i-des	Ti-moch'a-ris 12	Tom'y-ris 19	Triv'i-æ An'trum	Ty'di-des
Thu-is'to	Ti-mo-cle'a	To'ne-a	Triv'i-æ Lu'cus	Ty'e-nis
Thu'le 8	Ti-moc'ra-tox	Ton-gil'li	Tri-vi'cum	Tym'ber
Thu'ri-æ, or Thu'ri-um	Ti-moc're-on	To-pa'zos	Tro'a-des	Tym'o'lus
Thu'ri-us	Ti-mo-de'mus	Ton'i-ris, or	Tro'as	Tym-pa'ni-a
Thus-ci-a 10	Ti-mo-la'us	Top'rus	Troch'a-ri	Tym-phai' 3
Thy'a	Ti-mo'le-on	Tor'i-ni 3	Troch'o-is 12	Tyn-dar'i-des
Thy'a-des	Ti-mo'ne 13	To-ro'ne	Tro-ze'ne	Tyn'da-ris
Thy'a-mis	Ti-mom'a-chus	Tor-qua'ta	Trog'i-lus 24	Tyn'da-rus
Thy'a-na	Ti'mon	Tor-qua'tus	Trog-lod'y-tæ	Tyn'ni-chus
Thy-a-ti'ra	Ti-moph'a-nes	Tor'tor	Tro'gus Pom-pe'i-us	Ty-pho'us, or
Thy-bar'ni	Ti-mo'the-us	To'r'us	Tro'ja	Ty-pho'us (sub.)
Thy-es'ta	Ti-mox'e-nus	Tor'y-ne	Troy (Eng.)	Ty-pho'us (adj.)
Thy-es'tos	Tin'gia	Tox-a-rid'i-a 19	Tro'i-lus'	Ty'phon
Thym'bra	Ti'pha	Tox'e-us	Trom-en-ti'na	Ty-ran-ni'on
Thym'bra'us	Ti'phys	Tox-ic'ra-to	Troph'i-mus	Ty-ran'nus
Thym'bris	Tiph'y-sa	Tra'be-a	Tro-pho'ni-us	Ty'ras, or Ty'ra
Thym'bron	Ti-re'si-as 10	Trach'a-lus 12	Tros	Ty'res
Thym'e-le	Ti-ri-ba'ses	Trach'as	Tros-su-lum	Ty'ri-da'tes
Thy-mi'a-this	Ti-ri-da'tes	Trach'in'i-a	Trot'i-lum	Ty'ri-i 4
Thy-moch'a-res	Ti'ris 18	Trach-o-ni'tis	Tru-en'tum or	Ty'ri-o'tes
Thy-mo'tes	Ti'ro	Tra'gus	Tru-en'tum	Ty'ro
Thy-od'a-mas	Ti-ryn'thi-a	Traj-a-nop'o-lis	Tryph'e-rus	Ty-rog'ly-phis
Thy-o'ne	Ti-ryn'thus	Tra-ja'nus	Tryph'i-o-do'rus	Ty'ros
Thy-o'ne-us	Ti-sæ'um	Tra'jan (Eng.)	Try'phon	Tyr-rhe'i-da
Thy'o'tes	Ti-sag'o-ras	Tral'les	Try-pho'sa	Tyr-rhe'i-dæ
Thy're	Ti-sam'e-nes	Trans-tib-er-i'na	Tu'be-ro 19	Tyr-rhe'ni
Thyr'o-a	Ti-san'drus	Tra-pe'zus	Tuc'ci-a 10	Tyr-rhe'num
Thyr'o-us	Ti-sar'chus 12	Tra-sul'lus	Tuk'she-a	Tyr-rhe'us
Thyr'i-on 29	Ti-si'a-rus	Tre-ba'ti-us 10	Tu'ci-a 10	Tyr-rhi'dæ
Thyr-sag'e-tæ	Ti-si'as 10	Tre-bel-li-a'nus	Tu'der, or Tu-derti-a 10	Tyr'sis
Thys'sos	Ti-siph'o-ne	Tre-bel-li'e-nus	Tu'dri 3	Tyr-tæ'us
Thy'us	Ti-siph'o-nus	Tre-bel'li-us	Tu-gu'ri-nus 22	Ty'rus, or Ty'ros
Ti'a-sa 1	Ti-sam'e-nus	Tre'bi-a	Tu-is'to	Tyre (Eng.)
Fib-a-re'ni	Ti-sa-pher'nes	Tre'bi-us	Tu-lin'gi 3	Ty'ri-as 10
Ti-be'ri-as	Ti-tæ'a	Tre-bo'ni-a		

* *Thon*, a physician of Egypt.—Milton spells this word with the final *e*, making it one syllable only, and consequently pronouncing it so as to rhyme with *tone* :

“Not that Nepenthe, which the wife of *Thone*,
In Egypt, gave to Jove-born Helena,
Is of such power to stir up joy as this?” —

Comus.

† *Tyrolus*.—This word is almost always heard as if it were two syllables only, and as if written *Troylus*. This is a corruption of the first magnitude: the vowels should be kept separate, as if written *Tro'p'e-lus*.—See *Zoilius*.

‡ *Tyaneus*.—This word is only used as an adjective to Apollonius, the celebrated Pythagorean philosopher, and is formed from the town of *Tyana*, where he was born. The natural formation of this adjective would undoubtedly be *Tyaneus*, with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable. Labbe, at the word *Tyana*, says, “et inde deductum *Tyaneus*; quidquid sciam reclamare nonnullis sed immerito, ut satis norunt eruditi.”

The numberless authorities, which might be brought for

pronouncing this word either way, sufficiently show how equal is its accent, and of how little importance it is to which we give the preference. My private opinion coincides with Labbe; but, as we generally find it written with the diphthong, we may presume the penultimate accent has prevailed and that it is the safest to follow.

§ *Tydeus*.—This word, like several others of the same termination, was pronounced by the Greeks sometimes in three and sometimes in two syllables, the *eu* considered as a diphthong. When it was pronounced in three syllables, the penultimate syllable was long, and the accent was on it, as we find it in a verse of Wilkie's *Epigoniad* :

“Venus, still partial to the Theban arms,
Tydeus' son seduc'd by female charms.”

But the most prevailing pronunciation was that with the antepenultimate accent, as we generally find it in Pope's *Homer* :

“Next came Idomeneus and *Tydeus'* son,
Ajax the less, and Ajax Telamon.”

Pope's *Hom.* b. li. v. 50.

See *IDOMENEUS*.

VE	VE	VO	XY	ZY
U.	Ve'di-us Pol/li-o Ve-go'ti-us 10 Ve'i-a Ve-i-a'nus Ve-i-en'tes Ve-i-en'to Ve-i-i 3 Ve'j-o-vis Ve-la-brum Ve-la'ni-us Ve'li-a Vel'i-ca Ve-li-na Ve-li-num Ve-li-o-cas'si 3 Vel-i-ter'na Ve-li'træ Vel-la-ri 3 Vel-le-da Vel-le-i-us Ve-na'frum* Ven-e-di Ven'e-li Ven'e-ti 3 Ve-ne'ti-a 10 Ven'ice (Eng.) Ven'e-tus Ve-nil'i-a Ve-no'ni-us Ven-tid'i-us Ven'ti 3 Ven-u-le'i-us Ven'u-lus Ve-nus Ve-nu'si-a, or Ve-nu'si-um 10 Ve-ra'gri Ve-ra'ni-a Ve-ra'ni-us Ver-big'o-nus Ver-cel'læ Ver-cin-get'o-rix Ver'e-na Ver-gil'i-a Ver-gas-il-lau'nus Ver-gel'lus Ver-gil'i-a Ver-gin'i-us Ver-gi-um Ver-go-bre'tus Ver'i-tas Ver-o-doc'ti-us 10 Ver-o-man'du-i Ve-ro'na Ve-ro'nes Ver-o-ni'ca 30 Ver-re-gi'num Ver-res, C. Ver-ri-tus Ver-ri-us Ver-ru'got Ver'ti-co Ver-ti-cor'di-a Ver-tis'eus Ver-tum'nus Ver-u-la'nus Ve'trus Ves'bi-us, or Ve-su'bi-us Ves-ci-a-num Ves-pa-si-a'nus Ves-pa'si-an (Eng.) Ves-cu-la'ri-us Ves'e-ris Ves-se'vi-us, and Ves'se'vus Ves'ta	Ve's-ta'los Ves-ta'li-a Ves-tic'i-us 24 Ves-til'i-us Ves-til'la Ves-ti'ni 3 Ves-ti'nus Ves'u-lus Ve-su'vi-us Vet'ti-us Vet-to'nes Vet-u-lo'ni-a Ve-tu'ri-a Ve-tu'ri-us Vet'us Vi-bid'i-a Vi-bid'i-us Vib'i-us Vi'bo Vib-u-le'nus Vil-bul'li-us Vi'ca Po'ta Vi-cent'a, or Vi-ce'ti-a 10 Vi-cel'li-us Vic'tor Vic-to'ri-a Vic-to'ri-us Vic-to-ri'na Vic-to-ri'nus Vic-tum'vi-æ Vi-en'na Vil'li-a Vil'li-us Vim-i-na'lis Vin-cen'ti-us 10 Vin'ci-us Vin-da'li-us Vin-del'i-ci 4 Vin-de-mi-a'tor Vin'dex Ju'li-us Vin-dic'i-us 10 Vin-do-nis'sa Vi-nic'i-us 10 Vi-nid'i-us Vin'i-us Vin'ni-us Vip-sa'ni-a Vir'bi-us Vir-gil'i-us Vir'gū (Eng.) Vir-gin'i-a Vir-gin'i-us Vi-i-a'thus Vir-i-dom'a-rus Vi-rip-la-ca Vir'us Vir'tus Vi-sel'li-us Vi-sel'lus Vi-tel'li-a Vi-tel'li-us Vit'i-a 10 Vit'ri-cus Vi-tru'vi-us Vit'u-la Vo-co'ni-a Vo-co'ni-us Vo-con'ti-a 10 Vog'e-sus Vol-a-gin'i-us Vo-la'na Vo-lan'dum Vol-a-ter'ra Vol'cæ, or Vol'gæ Vo-log'e-ses Vo-log'e-us	Vol'scens Vol'sci, or Vol'ci Vol-sin'i-um * Vol-tin'i-a Vo-lum'næ Fa'nus Vo-lum'ni-a Vo-lum'nus Vo-lum'ni-us Vo-lup'tas, and Vo-lu'pi-a Vol-u-se'nus Vo-lu-si-a'nus Vo-lu'si-us 10 Vol'u-sus Vo'lux Vo-ma'nus Vo-no'nes Vo-pis'cus Vo-pu'nus Vo-ti-e-nus 22 Vo-ti-ca-na'li-a Vul-ca'ni Vul-ca'ni-us Vul-ca'nus Vul'can (Eng.) Vul-ca'ti-us 10 Vul'si-num Vul'so Vul'tu-ra Vul'tu-re'i-us Vul'tu'ri-us Vul'tur'num Vul'tur'nus	Z. ZAB'A-TUS 19 27 Zab-di-ce'ne Za-bir'na Zab'u-lus Za-cyn'thus Za-græ-us Za'grus Zal'a-tes 19 Za-len'cus Za'ma, or Zag'ma Za'me-is Za-mol'xis Zan'cle Zan'the-nes Zan'thi-cles Za'rax Zar-bi-e'nus Zar-i-as'pes Za'thes Ze-bi'na Ze'la, or Ze'li-a Ze'les Ze-lot'y-pe Ze'lus Ze'no Ze-no'bi-a Zen'o-cles Zen-o-cl'i-des Zen-o-do'rus Zen-o-do'ti-a Ze-nod'o-tus† Ze-noth'e-mis Ze-noph'a-nos Ze-phyr'i-um Zeph'y-rum Zeph'y-rum Ze-ryn'thus Ze'thes, or Ze'tus Zeu-gi-ta'na Zeug'ma Ze'us Zeux-id'a-mus Zeux'i-das Zeu-xip'pe Zeu'xis Zeu'xo Zi-gi'ra Zil'i-a, or Ze'lis Zi-my'ri Zi-ob'e-ris Zi-pæ'tes Zmil'a-ces 16 Zo'i-lus‡ 29 Zo-ip'pus Zo'na Zon'a-ras Zoph'o-rius Zo-pyr'i-o Zo-pyr'i-on Zop'y-rus 19 Zor-o-as'ter Zos'i-mus Zos'i-ne Zos-te'ri-a Zo-thraus'tes Zy-gan'tes Zy-g'e-na Zyg'i-a Zy-gom'a-la Zy-gop'o-lis Zy-gri'tæ
V.	VAC-CÆ/I 3 Va-cu'na Va'ga Vag-e-dru'sa Va-gel'li-us Va-go'ni 3 Va'la Va'lens Va-len'ti-a 10 Val-en-tin'i-a'nus Val-en-tin'i-an (Eng.) Va-le'ri-a Va-le-ri-a'nus Va-le-ri-an (Eng.) Va-le'ri-us Val'e-rus Val'gi-us Van-da-li-i 3 4 Van-gi'o-nes Van'ni-us Va-ra'nes Var-dæ'i Va'ri-a Va-ri'ni 3 Va-ris'ti Va'ri-us Var'ro Va'rus Vas-co'nes Vat-i-ca'nus Vat-in'i-us Vat-i'e-nus Vat'ti-us 10	VAC-CÆ/I 3 Va-cu'na Va'ga Vag-e-dru'sa Va-gel'li-us Va-go'ni 3 Va'la Va'lens Va-len'ti-a 10 Val-en-tin'i-a'nus Val-en-tin'i-an (Eng.) Va-le'ri-a Va-le-ri-a'nus Va-le-ri-an (Eng.) Va-le'ri-us Val'e-rus Val'gi-us Van-da-li-i 3 4 Van-gi'o-nes Van'ni-us Va-ra'nes Var-dæ'i Va'ri-a Va-ri'ni 3 Va-ris'ti Va'ri-us Var'ro Va'rus Vas-co'nes Vat-i-ca'nus Vat-in'i-us Vat-i'e-nus Vat'ti-us 10	Ves'ta'los Ves-ta'li-a Ves-tic'i-us 24 Ves-til'i-us Ves-til'la Ves-ti'ni 3 Ves-ti'nus Ves'u-lus Ve-su'vi-us Vet'ti-us Vet-to'nes Vet-u-lo'ni-a Ve-tu'ri-a Ve-tu'ri-us Vet'us Vi-bid'i-a Vi-bid'i-us Vib'i-us Vi'bo Vib-u-le'nus Vil-bul'li-us Vi'ca Po'ta Vi-cent'a, or Vi-ce'ti-a 10 Vi-cel'li-us Vic'tor Vic-to'ri-a Vic-to'ri-us Vic-to-ri'na Vic-to-ri'nus Vic-tum'vi-æ Vi-en'na Vil'li-a Vil'li-us Vim-i-na'lis Vin-cen'ti-us 10 Vin'ci-us Vin-da'li-us Vin-del'i-ci 4 Vin-de-mi-a'tor Vin'dex Ju'li-us Vin-dic'i-us 10 Vin-do-nis'sa Vi-nic'i-us 10 Vi-nid'i-us Vin'i-us Vin'ni-us Vip-sa'ni-a Vir'bi-us Vir-gil'i-us Vir'gū (Eng.) Vir-gin'i-a Vir-gin'i-us Vi-i-a'thus Vir-i-dom'a-rus Vi-rip-la-ca Vir'us Vir'tus Vi-sel'li-us Vi-sel'lus Vi-tel'li-a Vi-tel'li-us Vit'i-a 10 Vit'ri-cus Vi-tru'vi-us Vit'u-la Vo-co'ni-a Vo-co'ni-us Vo-con'ti-a 10 Vog'e-sus Vol-a-gin'i-us Vo-la'na Vo-lan'dum Vol-a-ter'ra Vol'cæ, or Vol'gæ Vo-log'e-ses Vo-log'e-us	X. XAN/THE 17 Xan'thi Xan'thi-a Xan'thi-ca Xan'thip'pe Xan'thip'pus Xan'tho Xan-tho-pu'lus Xan'thus Xan'ti-cles Xan'tip'pe Xan'tip'pus Xe-nag'o-ras Xe-nar'chus Xen'a-res Xen'e-tus Xe-ne-us Xe-ni'a-des Xen'i-us Xen-o-cle'a Xen-o-cles Xen-o-cl'i-des Xen-o-cra'tes Xe-nod'a-mus Xen-o-d'i-ce Xen-o-d'o-chus Xen-o-do'rus Xen-o-d'o-tus Xe-noph'a-nes Xe-noph'i-lus Xen'o-phon Xen-o-pho-n-ti-us Xen-o-pi-thi'a Xerx'es 17 Xeu'xes Xu'thus Xy'chus Xyn'i-as Xyn-o-ich'i-a

* *Venafrum*.—Though the accent may be placed either on the antepenultimate or the penultimate syllable of this word, the latter is by far the preferable, as it is adopted by Lempriere, Labbe, Gouldman, and other good authorities.

† *Verrugo*.—I have given this word the penultimate accent with Lempriere, in opposition to Ainsworth, who adopts the antepenultimate.

‡ *Zenodotus*.—All our prosodists but Lempriere give this word the antep-ultimate accent; and, till a good reason be

given why it should differ from *Herodotus*, I must beg leave to follow the majority.

§ *Zoilus*.—The two vowels in this word are always separated in the Greek and Latin, but in the English pronunciation of it they are frequently blended into a diphthong, as in the words *oil*, *boil*, &c. This, however, is an illiterate pronunciation, and should be avoided. The word should have three syllables, and be pronounced as if written *Zo'e-lus*

BY inspecting the foregoing Vocabulary, we see that, notwithstanding all the barriers with which the learned have guarded the accentuation of the dead languages, still some words there are which despise their laws, and boldly adopt the analogy of English pronunciation. It is true, the catalogue of these is not very numerous; for, as an error of this kind incurs the penalty of being thought illiterate and vulgar, it is no wonder that a pedantic adherence to Greek and Latin should, in doubtful cases, be generally preferred.

But as the letters of the dead languages have insensibly changed their sound by passing into the living ones, so it is impossible to preserve the accent from sliding sometimes into the analogies of our own tongue; and when once words of this

kind are fixed in the public ear, it is not only a useless, but a pernicious pedantry to disturb them. Who could bear without pity of Alexander's passing the river *Granicus*, or of his marrying the sister of *Parysatis*? These words, and several others, must be looked upon as planets shot from their original spheres, and moving round another centre.

After all the care, therefore, that has been taken to accent words according to the best authorities, some have been found so differently marked by different prosodists, as to make it no easy matter to know to which we shall give the preference. In this case, I have ventured to give my opinion, without presuming to decide, and merely as an *Heserikos*, or *Interim*, till the learned have pronounced the final sentence.

PREFACE

TO THE

TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARY.

TAKING a retrospective view of language, or surveying it in its terminations, affords not only a new but an advantageous view of all languages. The necessity of this view induced me, several years ago, to arrange the whole English language according to its terminations; and this arrangement I found of infinite use to me in consulting the analogies of our tongue. A conviction of its utility made me desirous of arranging the Greek and Latin proper names in the same manner, and more particularly as the pronunciation of these languages depends more on the termination of words than any other we are acquainted with. Of such utility is this arrangement supposed to be in the Greek language, that the son of the famous Hooceven, who wrote on the Greek particles, has actually printed such a dictionary, which only waits for a preface to be published. The labor of such a selection and arrangement must have been prodigious; nor is the task I have undertaken in the present work a slight one; but the idea of rendering the classical pronunciation of proper names still more easy, encouraged me to persevere in the labor, however dry and fatiguing.

I flattered myself I had already promoted this end, by dividing the proper names into syllables upon analogical principles; but hoped I could still add to the facility of recollecting their pronunciation by the arrangement here adopted; which, in the first place, exhibits the accent and quantity of every word by its termination.

In the next place, it shows the extent of this accentuation, by producing, at one view, all the words differently accented, by which means may be formed the rule and the exception.

Thirdly, when the exceptions are but few, and less apt to be regarded, by seeing them contrasted with the rule, they are imprinted more strongly on the memory, and are the more easily recollected. Thus, by seeing that *Sperchius*, *Xenophontius*, and *Darius*, are the only words of that very numerous termination which have the accent on the penultimate, we are at perfect ease about all the rest.

Fourthly, by seeing that all words ending in *enes* have universally the antepenultimate accent, we easily recollect that the pronunciation of *Eumenes* with the accent on the penultimate is radically wrong, and is only tolerated because adopted by some respectable writers. Thus, too, the numerous termination in *ades* is seen to be perfectly antepenultimate; and the ambiguous termination in *ides* is freed in some measure from its intricacy, by seeing the extent of both forms contrasted. This contrast, without being obliged to go to Greek etymologies, shows at one view when this termination has the accent on the penultimate *i*, as in *Tyides*, and when it transfers the

accent to the antepenultimate, as in *Thucyides*; which depends entirely on the quantity of the original word from which these patronymics are formed.

And, lastly, when the number of words pronounced with a different accent are nearly equal, we can at least find some way of recollecting their several accentuations better than if they were promiscuously mingled with all the rest of the words in the language. By frequently repeating them as they stand together, the ear will gain a habit of placing the accent properly, without knowing why it does so. In short, if Labbe's *Catholici Indices*, which is in the hands of all the learned, be useful for readily finding the accent and quantity of proper names, the present Index cannot fail to be much more so, as it not only associates them by their accent and quantity, but according to their termination also; and by this additional association it must necessarily render any diversity of accent more easily perceived and remembered.

To all which advantages it may be added, that this arrangement has enabled me to point out the true sound of every termination; by which means those who are totally unacquainted with the learned languages will find themselves instructed in the true pronunciation of the final letters of every word, as well as its accent and quantity.

It need scarcely be observed, that, in the following Index, almost all words of two syllables are omitted; for, as dissyllables in the Greek and Latin languages are always pronounced with the accent on the first, it was needless to insert them. The same may be observed of such words as have the vowel in the penultimate syllable followed by two consonants; for, in this case, unless the former of these consonants was a mute, and the latter a liquid, the penultimate vowel was always long, and consequently always had the accent. This analogy takes place in our pronunciation of words from the Hebrew; which, with the exception of some few that have been Anglicised, such as *Bethlehemite*, *Nazarene*, &c., have the accent, like the Greek and Latin words, either on the penultimate or antepenultimate syllable.

It might have been expected that I should have confined myself to the insertion of proper names alone, without bringing in the gentile adjectives, as they are called, which are derived from them. This omission would, undoubtedly, have saved me immense trouble; but these adjectives, being sometimes used as substantives, made it difficult to draw the Nae; and, as the analogy of accentuation was, in some measure, connected with these adjectives, I hoped the trouble of collecting and arranging them would not be entirely thrown away.

TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARY

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

AA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

ABAA,* Nausicaa.

BA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ababa, Desudaba, Alaba, Allaba, Aballaba, Cillaba, Adoba, Abnoba, Onoba, Arnoba, Ausoba, Hocuba, Golduba, Corduba, Voluba, Rutuba.

ACA ECA ICA† OCA UCA YCA

Accent the Penultimate.

Cleonica, Thessalonica, Veronica, Noctiluca, Donuca.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ithaca, Andriaca, Malaca, Tabraca, Mazaca, Seneca, Cyrenaica, Belgica, Georgica, Cabalica, Italica, Maltifica, Bellica, Laconica, Leonica, Marica, Marmarica, Conimbrica, Merobrica, Mirobrica, Cetobrica, Anderica, America, Africa, Arborica, Aremorica, Armorica, Norica, Tetrica, Asturica, Illyrica, Nastica, Esica, Corsica, Athatica, Batica, Ceretica, Anatica, Coltica, Salmantica, Cyrrhestica, Ustica, Utica, Engravica, Oboca, Amadoca, Aesyca, Mutyca.

DA

Accent the Penultimate.

Abdeda, Hecameda, Diomedea, Amida, Actrida.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Aada, Adada, Symada, Bagrada, Suada, Idubeda, Andromeda, Ceneda, Agueda, Voneda, Candida, Egida, Anderida, Florida,† Pisida.

EA

Accent the Penultimate.

Dicaea, Nicæa, and all words of this termination.

EA

Accent the Penultimate.

Laodicea, Stratonicea, Cymodocea, Medea, Ligen, Argea, Amatheia, Alpheia, Erytheia, Ethalea, Malea, Heraclea, Amphiclea, Theoclea, Agathoclea, Androclea, Euryclea, Penthesilea, Achilles, Asbamea, Alcideamea, Cadmea, Elimea, Eneæ, Mantinea, Maronea, Charonea, Epea, Barea, Casarea, Neosarea, Cytherea, Ipea, Hypsea, Galatea, Platea, Myrtea (a city).

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pharnacea, Ardea, Tegea, Ethea, Dexthea, Leucothea, Alea, Docelea, Dioclea, Elea, Marcellea, Demea, Castanea, Aminea, Ficulnea, Albinea, Boëa, Clupea or Clypea, Abarbarea, Chærea, Verrea, Laurea, Thyrea, Rosea, Odyssea, Etea, Tritea, Myrtæa (a name of Venus), Butea, Abazea.

GEA

Accent the Penultimate.

Melibœa, Eubœa, and all words of this termination.

GA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abaga, Bibaga, Ampsaga, Aganzaga, Noëga, Arabriga, Aobriga, Segobriga, Cœliobriga, Flaviobriga.

HA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Malacha, Pyrrhica, Adatha, Agatha, Badenatha, Abaratha, Monumetha.

AIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Achaia,§ Panchaia, Aglaia, Maia.

BIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arabia, Trebia, Contrebia, Albia, Balbia, Olbia, Corymbia, Zenobia, Cornubia.

CIA||

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Nicacia, Dacia, Salacia, Wormacia, Thaumacia, Connacia, Ambracia, Thracia, Samothracia, Artacia, Accia, Gallacia, Græcia, Voadicia, Vindelicia, Cilicia, Libyphœnicia, Aricia, Chalcia, Francia, Provincia, Cappadocia, Porcia, Muscia, Ascia, Iscia, Thuscia, Boruscia, Seleucia,†† Tucia, Lycia

DIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Iphimedia,** Laomedia, Protomedia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Badia, Arcadia, Leucadia, Media, Iphimedia, Nicomedia, Polymedia, Eporedia, Corsedia, Suedia, Fordicidia, Numidia, Canidia, Japidia, Pisidia, Gallovidia, Scandia, India, Burgundia, Ebodia, Olodia, Ærodia, Longobardia, Cardia, Verticordia, Concordia, Discordia, Hærophordia, Claudia, Lydia.

EIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Elegeia,†† Hygeia, Antheia, Cartheia, Aquileia, Pompeia, Dæiopeia, Tarpeia, Cartheia.

GIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sphagia, Lagia, Athanagia, Norvigia, Cantabrigia, Orrigia, Langia, Eningia, Finningia, Lotharingia, Turingia, Sergia, Orgia, Pelasgia, Fugia, Rugia, Ogygia, Jopygia, Phrygia, Zygia.

HIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Sophia, Anthia, Erythia, Xenopithia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Valachia, Lysimachia, Centauromachia, Inachia, Xynsi

* As the accent is never on the last syllable of Greek or Latin proper names, the final *a* must be pronounced as in English words of this termination; that is, nearly as the interjection *ah!*—See Rule 7, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

† Of all the words ending in *ica*, *Cleonica*, *Veronica*, and *Thessalonica*, are the only three which have the penultimate accent.—See Rule the 29th, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*, and the words *ΑΝΘΡΩΠΙΝΟΣ* and *ΣΟΦΙΩΝΙΤΗΣ*.

‡ Labbe tells us that some of the most learned men pronounce this part of America with the accent on the penultimate syllable.

§ The vowels in this termination do not form a diphthong. The accent is upon the first *a*, the *i* is pronounced like *y* consonant in *year*, and the final *a* nearly like the *a* in *father*, or the interjection *ah!*—See Rule 7

|| Words of this termination have the *cia* pronounced as if written *she-a*.—See Rule 10, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

† See Rule 30, and the word in the *Initial Vocabulary*.

** See *IPHIGENIA*, in the *Initial Vocabulary*.

†† The ancients sometimes separated the vowels *ei* in this termination, and sometimes pronounced them as a diphthong. The general mode of pronouncing them, with us, is to consider them as a diphthong, and to pronounce it as long or double *e*; which, from its squeezed sound, approaches to the initial *y*, and makes these words pronounced as if written *El-e-jé-yah*, *Hy-jé-yah*, &c. This is the pronunciation which ought to be adopted; but scholars, who are fond of displaying their knowledge of Greek, will be sure to pronounce *Elegeia*, *Hygeia*, or rather *Hygeia*, *Antheia*, and *Deoieia*, with the diphthong like the noun *eye*; while *Cartheia*, or *Cartheia*, *Aquileia*, *Pompeia*, and *Tarpeia*, of Latin original, are permitted to have their diphthongs sounded like double *e*, or, which is nearly the same thing, if the vowels are separated, to sound the *e* long as in *equal*, and the *i* as *y* consonant, articulating the final *a*.—See note on *Achaia*.

For a more complete idea of the sound of this diphthong, see the word *PLEIADES*, in the *Initial Vocabulary*. To which observations we may add, that, when this diphthong in Greek is reduced to the single long *i* in Latin, as in *Iphigenia*, *Elegia*, &c. it is pronounced like single *i*, that is like the noun *eye*.

ehia, Antiochia, Amphiochia, Munychia, Philadelphia, Apos-
trophia, Scarpia, Acryphia, Emathia, Emathia, Alethia,
Hyacinthia, Carinthia, Tyrintia, Gynthia, Tyrintia, Par-
thia, Seythia, Pythia

LIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Thalia, Aristoclia, Bastia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cebalia, Fornicalia, Lupercalia, Acidalia, Vandalia, Po-
dalia, Megalia, Robigalia, Fugalia, Cechalia, Westphalia,
Ethalia, Alalia, Vulcanalia, Paganalia, Bacchanalia, Ter-
minalia, Fontinalia, Vertumnalia, Portumnalia, Agonalia,
Angeronalia, Saturnalia, Faunalia, Portunalia, Opalia, Lib-
eralia, Feralia, Floralia, Lemuralia, Salia, Pharsalia,
Thessalia, Aetalia, Italia, Compitalia, Carmentalia, Lauren-
talia, Castalia, Attalia, Psytalia, Mambalia, Elia, Coelia, Be-
lia, Coelia, Decelia, Agelia, Helia, Corneia, Cloelia, Aspelia,
Ceregia, Aurelia, Velia, Anglia, Cœcilia, Sicilia, Egilia,
Cingilia, Pallia, Emilia, Enilia, Venilia, Parilia, Basilica,
Abstilia, Hersilia, Massilia, Atilia, Anatilia, Petilia, Antilia,
Quintilia, Hostilia, Cutilia, Aquilia, Servilia, Elaphobolia,
Ascolia, Padolia, Aetolia, Folia, Natolia, Anatolia, Etolia,
Nauplia, Daulia, Figulia, Julia, Apulia, Gætulia, Getulia,
Triphylia, Pamphylia.

MIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Deidamia,* Laodamia, Hippodamia, Astydama, Apamia,
Hydramia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lamia, Mesopotamia, Cadmia, Academia, Archidemia,
Eudemia, Isthmia, Holmia, Posthumia.

NIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Amphigenia, Iphigenia,† Tritogenia, Lasthenia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Albania, Sicania, Hyrcania, Arcania, Lucania, Dania, Co-
dania, Dardania, Epiphania, Alania, Mania, Carmania, Ger-
mania, Normania, Cinnania, Acarnania, Campania, Hispania,
Pomerania, Afrania, Urania, Bassania, Actania, Edetania,
Laetania, Occitania, Ossigintania, Mauritania, Lusitania,
Titania, Scythia, Alentania, Contestania, Mevania, Lithu-
ania, Transilvania, Azania, Ænia, Actenia, Aberdenia,
Ischia, Tyrrhenia, Parthenia, Diogevia, Monia, Achæme-
nia, Armenia, Nenia, Nonia, Ponia, Cebrenia, Senia, Ar-
nagna, Signia, Albina, Lacinia, Dinia, Sardinia, Fulginia,
Virginia, Bechina, Machlinia, Ciminia, Eleusinia, Tina,
Lavinia, Mervinia, Lammia, Lycœmia, Polyhymnia, Ale-
mannia, Britannia, Fescennia, Aonia, Lycœonia, Chaonia,
Catalonia, Laconia, Glasœonia, Adonia, Macedonia, Marce-
donia, Caledonia, Mygdonia, Aidonia, Asidonia, Posidonia,
Abhendonia, Herdonia, Laudonia, Cydonia, Mœonia, Pœonia,
Pelagonia, Paphlagonia, Aragonia, Antigonina, Sithonia,
Ionia, Agrionia, Avalonia, Aquilonia, Apollonia, Colonia,
Polonia, Populonia, Vetulonia, Babytonia, Aemonia, Æmo-
sia, Hæmonia, Tremonia, Ammonia, Harmonia, Codanovia,
Sinonia, Panonia, Bononia, Lamponia, Pomponia, Cronia,
Feronia, Sophronia, Patronia, Antronia, Duronia, Turonia,
Cæsonia, Ansonia, Latonia, Tritonia, Boltonia, Ultonia,
Hantonia, Vintonia, Wintonia, Bistonina, Plutonia, Favonia,
Sclavonia, Livonia, Arvonia, Saxonia, Exonia, Sicyonia,
Narnia, Sarnia, Dorebernia, Hibornia, Cliternia, Lindisfor-
nia, Vigornia, Wigornia, Liburnia, Calphurnia, Saturnia,
Ponia, Daunia, Ceranua, Acroceranua, Junia, Clunia, Nep-
tunia, Ercynia, Bithynia, Macrynia.

OIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Latœia.

PIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Apia, Salapia, Manapia, Messapia, Asclapia, Lampia,
Olympia, Ellopia, Dolopia, Cœnopia, Cecropia, Mopsopia,
Appia, Lappia, Oppia, Luppia, Antuerpia.

RIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Daria.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Aria, Baria, Fabaria, Columbaria, Barbaria, Caria, Fica-
ria, Calcaria, Sagaria, Megaria, Hungaria, Pharia, Salaria,
Hilaria, Allaria, Mallaria, Sigillaria, Anguillarica, Samaria,†
Palmaria, Planaria, Enaria, Menaria, Gallinaria, Asinaria,
Carbonaria, Chaunaria, Colubrarica, Agraria, Diocæsaria,

Pandataria, Cotaria, Nivaria, Antiquaria, Cervaria, Petu-
ria, Argentuarica, Calahria, Cantabria, Cambria, Sicambria,
Fimbria, Mœmbria, Umbria, Cumbria, Selymbria, Abgoria,
Amagetobria, Trinaeria, Teucra, Molycria, Adria, Hadria,
Geldria, Andria, Scamandria, Anandria, Cassandria, Alexan-
dria, Æria, Egoria, Aeria, Faberia, Iberia, Celtiberia, Luce-
ria, Nuceria, Egoria, Æberia, Elutheria, Pieria, Aleria,
Valeria, Ameria, Numeria, Neria, Casperia, Cesperia, Hes-
peria, Hyperia, Seria, Fabrateria, Compulteria, Asteria, An-
theateria, Faveria, Lægoria, Iria, Liria, Equiria, Oschoforia,
Daphnephoria, Themophoria, Anthesphoria, Chilimoria, West-
moraria, Eupatoria, Anaetoria, Victoria, Fractoria, Avria, A-
tria, Eretria, Feltria, Conventria, Bodotria, Gnotria, Coetria,
Cicestria, Circeetria, Thaleetria, Istria, Anetria, Industria,
Tublustria, Uria, Calauria, Isauria, Curia, Durra, Manduria,
Furia, Liguria, Remuria, Etruria, Hetruaria, Turia, Apatu-
ria, Bœturia, Beturia, Asturia, Syria, Cælesyria, Cælosyria,
Leucosyria, Assyria.

SLA§

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Asia, Chadasia, Lasia, Sophasia, Amasia, Aspasia, Thera-
sia, Agirasia, Austrasia, Anastasia, Arbsia, Æsia, Cussia,
Mussia, Edesia, Artemesia, Magnesia, Mussia, Mersesia,
Oerosia, Euphratesia, Artesia, Suesia, Bisia, Calisia, Provi-
sia, Hortensia, Chenobosia, Leucosia, Pandosia, Theodosia,
Arachosia, Orthosia, Rossia, Theprosia, Sosia, Lipsia, Nupsia,
Persia, Nuraia, Tolasia, Cephisia, Russia, Blandusia, Clu-
sia, Ampelusia, Anthemusia, Acherusia, Petusia, Bysia, Sicy-
sia, Mysia, Dionysia.

TIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sabatia, Ambatia, Latia, Calatia, Galatia, Collatia, Dalma-
tia, Sarmatia, Egnatia, Aratia, Alsatia, Actia, Cœtia, Rha-
tia, Anætia, Vicetia, Feucetia, Pomætia, Anetia, Clampetia,
Lucretia, Cyretia, Setia, Lutetia, Helvetia, Uzetia, Phiditia,
Angitia, Androlitia, Sulpitia, Naritia, Delgovitia, Baltia,
Bantia, Brigantia, Murgantia, Almantia, Numantia, Aperan-
tia, Constantia, Placentia, Picentia, Lucentia, Fidientia, Di-
gentia, Morgentia, Valentia, Pollentia, Polentia, Terentia,
Florentia, Laurentia, Consentia, Potentia, Faventia, Conflu-
entia, Liguentia, Druentia, Quintia, Pontia, Acherontia,
Alisontia, Moguntia, Scotia, Boetia, Scaptia, Martia, Tertia,
Sabastia, Bubastia, Adrastia, Bestia, Modestia, Segestia,
Crestia, Charistia, Ostia, Brattia, Acutia, Minutia, Cossutia,
Tutia, Clytia, Narytia.

VIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Candavia, Blavia, Flavia, Menavia, Scandinavia, Aspavia,
Moravia, Warsavia, Octavia, Juvavia, Ævia, Cendevia, Me-
nevia, Suevia, Livia, Trivia, Urbealvia, Sylvia, Moscovia,
Segovia, Gergovia, Nassovia, Cluvia.

XIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Brixia, Cinxia.

YIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Iithyia,|| Orithyia.

ZIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sabazia, Alyzia.

ALA

Accent the Penultimate.

Ahala, Messala.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abala, Gabala, Castubala, Onobala, Triocala, Crœca,
Abdala, Dædala, Bucephala, Abliala, Mæala, Astypkala,
Avala

CLA

Accent either the Penultimate or Antepenultimate Syllable.

Amicla.

ELA

Accent the Penultimate.

Arbela (in Persia), Acela, Adela, Suedela, Mundela, Philo-
mela, Amstela.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arbela (in Sicily).

OLA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Publicola, Anionicola, Junonicola, Neptunicola, Agricola,
Baticola, Leucola, Æola, Arbostola, Scævola.

* See Rule 30.

† See this word in the *Initial Vocabulary*.

‡ For the accent of this word and *Alexandria*; See Rule 30,
prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

§ The s, in this termination, when preceded by a vowel,

ought always to be sounded like zh, as if written *Smazhia*,
Aspazhia, &c. *Asia*, *Theodosia*, and *Sosia*, seem to be the
only exceptions.

|| The vowels ia in these words must be pronounced dis-
tinctly in two syllables, as if written *Il-ith-e-ah*. *Or-ith-e-
yah*; the penultimate syllable pronounced as the noun eye.

ULA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abula, Trebula, Albula, Carbula, Callicula, Saticula, Adula, Acidula, Ægula, Caligula, Artigula, Longula, Ortopula, Merula, Casperula, Asula, Æsula, Fesula, Sceptosula, Sceptosula, Insula, Vitula, Vistula.

YLA

Accent the Penultimate.

Idyla, Massyla.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abyla.

AMA EMA IMA OMA UMA YMA

Accent the Penultimate.

Cynossema, Aroma, Narracustoma.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pandama, Abderama, Asama, Uxama, Acema, Obrima, Perima, Certima, Boreostoma, Decuma, Didyma, Hierosolyma, Æsyna.

ANA

Accent the Penultimate.

Albana, Pandana, Trajana, Marciana, Diana, Sogdiana, Drangiana, Margiana, Aponiana, Pomponiana, Trojana, Copiana, Mariana, Drusiana, Susiana, Statiaria, Glottiana, Viana, Alana, Crococatana, Eblana, Ælana, Amboglana, Vindolana, Querculana, Querquetulana, Amana, Almanica, Comana, Mumana, Barpana, Clarana, Adrana, Messana, Catana, Accitana, Astigitana, Zeugitana, Meduana, Malvana, Cluana, Novana, Equana.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abana, Fricana, Concana, Adana, Cispadana, Sagana, Achana, Leuphana, Hygiana, Drepana, Barpana, Ecbatana, Catana, Sequana, Cyana, Tyana.

ENA

Accent the Penultimate.

Labena, Characena, Medena, Fidenia, Aufidena, Agoena, Comagena, Dolomena, Capena, Cæsena, Messena, Artena.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Phobigena, Graphigena, Aciligena, Ignigena, Junonigena, Opigena, Nysigena, Botigena, Trojigena, Ægosthena, Alena, Helena, Pelena, Porsena, Atena, Polyxena, Theoxena.

INA*

Accent the Penultimate.

Arabina, Acina, Cloacina, Tarracina, Cluacina, Cœcina, Ricina, Runcina, Cercina, Lucina, Erycina, Aeradina, Achradina, Ægina, Bachina, Acanthina, Messalina, Catalina, Fascolina, Mecchilina, Tellina, Callina, Medullina, Cleobulina, Tutulina, Cenina, Cenina, Antonina, Heroina, Apina, Cisalpina, Transalpina, Agrippina, Abarina, Carina, Larina, Camarina, Sabrina, Phalacrina, Acerina, Lerina, Camerina, Terina, Jamphorina, Caprina, Myrina, Casina, Felsina, Abusina, Elusina, Atina, Catina, Metina, Libitina, Maritina, Libentina, Adrumentina, Ferentina, Arentina, Aruntina, Potina, Palestina, Mutina, Flavina, Levina.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acina, Fascellina, Proserpina, Asina, Sarsina.

ONA

Accent the Penultimate.

Abona, Uxacona, Libisocona, Uscocona, Saucona, Dodona, Scardona, Adeona, Aufona, Salona, Bellona, Duellona, Æmona, Cremona, Artemona, Salmona, Homona, Pomona, Flomona, Ænoma, Hippona, Naronna, Aserona, Angerona, Verona, Matriona, Æsona, Latona, Antonic, Dertonna, Ortona, Cortona, Alvona, Axona.

UNA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ituna

OA

Accent the Penultimate.

Aloa.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Anchoa.

IPA OPA UPA

Accent the Penultimate.

Argyripa, Europa, Catadupa.

ARA

Accent the Penultimate.

Abdara.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Aoara, Acara, Imacara, Acara, Cadara, Gadara, Abdara, Megara, Machara, Imachara, Phalara, Cinara, Cynara, Lipara, Lupara, Isara, Putara, Mazara.

* Every word of this termination, with the accent on the penultimate syllable, has the *i* pronounced as the noun eye.—See Rules 1, 3, and 4, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*

CRA DRA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lepteacra, Charadra, Clepsydra.

ERA

Accent the Penultimate.

Abdera, Andera, Cythera (the island Corigo, near Crete)

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Libera, Glycera, Acadora, Jadera, Abdera, Andera, Aliphara, Cythera (the city of Cyprus), Hiera, Cromera, Cassera

GRA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Tanagra, Beregra.

HRA

Accent the Penultimate.

Libethra.

IRA

Accent the Penultimate.

Daira, Thelaira, Stagira, Ægira, Delanira, Metanira Theatira.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cybira.

ORA

Accent the Penultimate.

Pandora, Aberdora, Aurora, Vendesora, Windsora.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ebora.

TRA

Accent the Penultimate.

Cleopatra.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Exoetra, Leucopetra, Triquetra.

URA

Accent the Penultimate.

Cabura, Eburā, Æbura, Balbura, Subura, Pandura, Daniura, Asura, Lesura, Isura, Cynosura, Lactura, Astura

YRA

Accent the Penultimate.

Anycra, Cercyra, Coreyra, Lagyra, Palmyra,† Cosyra, Tra-

tyra.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Laphyra, Glaphyra, Philyra, Cebyra, Anticyra.

ASA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abasa, Banasa, Dianasa, Harpasa.

ESA ISA OSA

Accent the Penultimate.

Ortogesa, Alesa, Halesa, Namosa, Alpsa, Berresa, Mentosa, Amphisa, Elisa, Tolosa, Ærosa, Dertosa, Cortuosa.

USA YSA

Accent the Penultimate.

Pharmacusa, Pithecusa, Nartecusa, Phœnicusa, Celadusa, Padusa, Lopadusa, Medusa, Eleusa, Creusa, Lagusa, Elaphusa, Agathusa, Marathusa, Æthusa, Phœthusa, Arethusa, Ophiusa, Elusua, Cordihusa, Drymusa, Eranusa, Ichnusa, Colpusa, Aprusa, Cissusa, Scotusa, Drysua, Donysa.

ATA

Accent the Penultimate.

Braccata, Adadata, Rhadata, Tifata, Tiphata, Crotoniata, Alata, Amata, Acmata, Comata, Sarmata, Napata, Demarata, Quadrata, Orata, Samosata, Armosata, Congavata, Artaxata.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Chærestrata.

ETA ITA OTA UTA

Accent the Penultimate.

Æta, Caieta, Moneta, Demareta, Myrteta, Herbita, Areopagita, Melita, Abderita, Artemita, Stagiritia, Uzita, Phthiata, Epirota, Contributa, Cicuta, Aluia, Matuta.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Damocrita, Emerita.

AVA EVA IVA

Accent the Penultimate.

Clepidava, Abragava, Calleva, Genova, Arova, Attova, Lu-
teva, Galliva.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Batava.

UA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Accua, Addua, Hodua, Heggua, Armua, Capua, Februa, Achrua, Palatua, Platua, Mantua, Agamzua

† Palmyra.—See this word in the *Initial Vocabulary*.

YA

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Libya, Zeroliba, Æthya, Carya, Marsya.

AZA EZA OZA

Accent the Penultimate.
Abaraza, Mieza, Baragoza.

AE

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Nausicaë, Pasiphaë.

BÆ CÆ

Accent the Penultimate.
Marica.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Coluba, Vagina, Carmoca, Oxhydras, Gallica, Hieronica, Corica, Antica, Odryca.

ADE

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Æneada, Bacchiada, Scipiada, Battiada, Thostiada.

IDE UDE

Accent the Penultimate.
Proclida, Basilda, Orestida, Ebuda, Ebuda.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Labdacida, Solucida, Adrymachida, Branchida, Pyrrhida, Basilida, Romulida, Numida, Dardania, Borysthenida, Ausonida, Cecropida, Gangarida, Marmarida, Tyndarida, Druida.

ÆE EÆ FÆ GÆ HÆ

Accent the Penultimate.
Achæa, Plataea, Napæa, Allife.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Diomedea, Cyanea, Cenchræa, Caprea, Plataea, Callifæ, Latobrigæ, Lapithæ.

IE*

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Baia, Graia, Stabia, Cilicia, Cercis, Besidia, Rudia, Taphia, Versalia, Ficilia, Enchelia, Clodia, Cutilia, Esquilis, Exquilis, Formia, Volcania, Arania, Armenia, Britannia, Bocoia, Chelidonia, Pionia, Gemonia, Xynia, Ellopia, Herpia, Caspia, Cunicularia, Canaria, Purpuraria, Chabria, Foris, Laboria, Emporia, Caucasus, Vespasia, Corsia, Prasia, Ithacasia, Gymnesia, Etesia, Gratia, Venetia, Piguntia, Selinuntia, Sestia, Cottia, Landavia, Harpyia.

LÆ MÆ

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Piala, Agagamala, Apsila, Apennicola, Æquicola, Apiole, Epipola, Bolbula, Aculæ, Fulfula, Fosula, Carsula, Lulu, Thermopyla, Acrocama, Achoma, Solyma.

ANÆ ENÆ

Accent the Penultimate.
Africana, Clodiana, Valentiana, Mariana, Valentiana, Sextiana, Cumana, Adiabena, Mycena, Fregena, Sophena, Athenæ, Hermathena, Mitylene, Achmonæ, Acesmonæ, Clasmomæ, Camoena, Convena.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Faunigena, Ophiogena, Apenninigena.

INÆ ONÆ UNÆ ZOÆ

Accent the Penultimate.
Salina, Calamina, Agrippina, Carina, Taurina, Philistina, Cleona, Vennonæ, Ona, Vacuna, Androgona, Abzæ.

IPE UPE

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Centuripa, Rutupa.

ARÆ ERÆ UBRÆ YTHRÆ ORÆ ATRÆ ITRÆ

Accent the Penultimate.
Adiabara, Andara, Ulubra, Badora, Alachora, Coatra, Velitra.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Eleuthera, Blitera, Erythra, Pylagora.

ASÆ ESÆ USÆ

Accent the Penultimate.
Syracusa, Pithecusa, Pityusa.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pagasa, Access.

ATE ETE

Accent the Penultimate.
Mæata, Abricata, Lubæata, Doctæata, Pheneata, Acapæata, Magata, Oleiniata, Galata, Arelata, Hylata, Arnata, Iaxamata, Dalmata, Sauromata, Exomata, Abrinata, Fortunata, Crotoniata, Asampata, Cybirata, Vasata, Circeta, Æsymmetæ, Agapeta, Aretæ, Diaparetæ.

* See Rule 4 of the *Initial Vocabulary*.
† The termination of *ya*, with the accent on the preceding syllable, must be pronounced as two similar letters; that is, as if spelt *Halic-e-e*, *Min-e-e*, &c.—See Rule 4 of the *Initial Vocabulary*.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Thyrogeta, Massageta, Apheta, Denseta, Cæleta, Demeta.

ITE OTE UTE YTE

Accent the Penultimate.
Ascita, Abradita, Achita, Aboniteichita, Accabacoteichita, Arsagalita, Avalita, Phasellita, Brullita, Hierapolita, Antiochopolita, Adrianapolita, Metropolitæ, Dionysopolita, Adulita, Elamita, Bomita, Tomita, Seconita, Pionita, Agravonita, Agonita, Sybarita, Darita, Opharita, Dassarita, Nigrita, Orita, Alorita, Tentyrita, Galeota, Limotota, Estiota, Amphreuta, Aluta, Troglodyta, or Troglodyta.

IVÆ OVÆ UÆ YÆ†

Accent the Penultimate.
Durcabriva, Elgovæ, Durobrovæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Mortua, Halicya, Phlegya, Bithya, Ornithya, Milya, Minya.

OBE

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Deiphobe, Niobe.

ACE ECE ICE OCE YCE

Accent the Penultimate.
Phœnice, Berenice, Aglaonice, Stratonice.—See Rule 30.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Candace, Phylace, Canace, Mirace, Artace, Allebee, Alopece, Laodice, Agnodice, Eurydice, Pyrrhice, Helice, Gallice Illice, Demodice, Sarmatice, Erectice, Getice, Cymodice Agoce, Harpalycæ, Eryce.

EDE

Accent the Penultimate.
Agamede, Perimede, Alcimede.

ÆE

Accent the Penultimate.

NEE AGE

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Cyanea, Lalage.

ACHE ICHE YCHE

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Ischomache, Andromache, Canache, Doliche, Etyche.

PHE THE

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Anaphe, Psamathe.

IE

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Gargaphia, Urania, Memmia, Asteria, Hyria, Parrhasia Clytia.

ALE ELE ILE OLE ULE YLE

Accent the Penultimate.
Neobule, Eubule, Cherdule, Eriphyle.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acala, Hecale, Mycale, Megale, Omphale, Æthale, Novendia, Ægiale, Anchiæle, Ambarvale, Myrtale, Hyale, Euryale, Cybele, Nephole, Alele, Somole, Perimole, Pœcile, Affile, Cœmphile, Iole, Onole, Homole, Phidyle, Strongyle, Chthonophyle, Deipyle, Eurypile.

AME IME OME YME

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Apame, Inarime, Ithome, Anymome, CEnome, Amphinoime, Laonome, Hylonome, Eurynome, Didyme.

ANE

Accent the Penultimate.
Mandane, Æane, Anthane, Achriane, Anane, Drepane, Acra- batane, Eutane, Roxane.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Taprobane, Cyane, Pitane.

ENE

Accent the Penultimate.
Acabene, Babacene, Damascene, Chalcidene, Cisthene Alcisthene, Parthiene, Priene, Poroselene, Pallene, Tellene, Cyllene, Pylene, Mitylene, Æmene, Laonomene, Ismene, Dindymene, Osrhoene, Troene, Arene, Autocrene, Hippocrene, Pirene, Cyrene, Pyrene, Capissene, Atropatene, Corduene Syene.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Helene, Depamene, Dynamene, Nyctimene, Idomene, Mel- pomene, Anadyomene, Armene

† The *i* in the penultimate syllables of these words, not having the accent, must be pronounced like *e*. This occasions a disagreeable hiatus between this and the last syllable, and a repetition of the same sound; but at the same time is strictly according to rule.—See Rule 4 of the *Initial Vocabulary*.

INE

Accent the Penultimate.

Sabine, Carcine, Trachine, Alcanthine, Neptunine, Larine, Nerine, Irine, Barsine, Bolbetine.

Asine *Accent the Antepenultimate.*

ONE YNE

Accent the Penultimate.

Methone, Ithone, Dione, Porphyriane, Acrisione, Alone, Halone, Corone, Torone, Thyone, Byzone, Delphyne.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Mycone, Erigone, Persephone, Tisiphone, Deione, Pleione, Chione, Ilione, Hermione, Herione, Commone, Mnemosyne, Sophrosyne, Euphrosyne.

OE (in two syllables)

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Amphirhoe, Alcathoe, Alcithoe, Amphithoe, Nausithoe, Laothoe, Leucothoe, Cymothoe, Hippothoe, Alyxothoe, Myrioe, Pholoë, Soloë, Sinoë, Ænoë, Arsinoe, Lysinoe, Antinoë, Leucnoë, Theonoe, Philonoe, Phæmonoe, Autonoe, Polynoe, Ocyroë, Beroë, Meroë, Perœ, Abzœ.

APE OPE

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Iotape, Rhodope, Chalciopë, Candiopë, Æthiopë, Calliopë, Liriope, Cassiope, Alope, Agalopë, Penelopë, Parthenopë, Sinope, Ærope, Merope, Dryopë.

ARE IRE ORE YRE

Accent the Penultimate.

Lymire.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Becare, Tamare, Ænare, Terpsichore, Zephyre, Apyre.

ESE

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Meleso, Teneso.

ATE ETE ITE OTE YTE TYE

Accent the Penultimate.

Ate, Reate, Teate, Arelate, Admete, Arete, Aphrodite, Amphitrite, Atalyrite, Percote, Pactye.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Hecate, Condate, Automate, Taygete, Nepete, Anaxarete, Hippolyte.

AVE EVE

Accent the Penultimate.

Agave.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Nineve.

LAI* NAI (in two syllables)

Accent the Penultimate.

Acholai.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Danai.

BI

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acibi, Abnobi, Attubi.

ACI

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Segontiaci, Mattiaci, Amaci, Ænaci, Bettovaci.

ACI ICI OCI UCI

Accent the Penultimate.

Rauraci, Albici, Labici, Acedici, Palici, Marici, Medomatrici, Reurici, Arevici, Triboci, Aruci.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Callaici, Vendelici, Academici, Arecomici, Hornici, Cynici, Stoici, Opici, Nassici, Aduatici, Atuatici, Peripatetici, Cettici, Avantici, Xystici, Lavici, Triboci, Amadoci, Bibroci.

ODI YDI

Accent the Penultimate.

Borgodi, Abydi.

ÆI

Accent the Penultimate.

Sabæi, Vaccæi, and so of all words which have a diphthong in the penultimate syllable.

EI (in two syllables)

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lapidei, Candeï, Agandei, Amatheï, Elci, Canthlei, Euganei, Cenci, Mandareï, Hyperboreï, Carastaseï, Prateï.

* For the final i in these words, see Rule the 4th of the *Initial Vocabulary*.† See Rules 3 and 4 of the *Initial Vocabulary*.

‡ When the accent is on the penultimate syllable, the i in the two last syllables is pronounced exactly like the noun eye; but when the accent is on the antepenultimate, the first i is

GI

Accent the Antepenultimate

Acridophagi, Agriophagi, Chohanophagi, Andropopagi, Anthropophagi, Lotophagi, Strutophagi, Ichthyophagi, Decempagi, Novempagi, Artigi, Alostigi.

CHI THI

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Heniochi, Ænochi, Henochi, Ostrogothi.

II†

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abii, Gabii, and all words of this termination.

ALI ELI ILI OLI ULI YLI

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abali, Vandalî, Acephali, Cynocephali, Macrocephali, Atali, Alontogeceli, Garoceli, Monosceli, Igilgili, Æmicoli, Carseoli, Puteoli, Corioli, Ozoli, Atabuli, Græculi, Pediculi, Siculi, Paticuli, Aneuli, Barduli, Varduli, Turduli, Foruli, Gatuli, Bastuli, Rutuli, Massesyli, Dactyli.

AMI EMI

Accent the Penultimate.

Apisami, Charidemi.

OMI UMI

Accent the Antepenultimate

Cephalotomi, Astomi, Medioxumi.

ANI

Accent the Penultimate.

Albani, Cerbani, Æceni, Sicani, Tusciani, &c., and all words of this termination, except Chiani and Sequani, or such as are derived from words terminating in anus, with the penultimate short; which see.

ENI

Accent the Penultimate.

Agabeni, Adiabeni, Sarceni, Iconi, Laodiceni, Cyziceni, Ucenî, Chaldeni, Aoydeni, Comageni, Igeni, Quingeni, Cephenei, Tyrrheni, Rutheni, Labieni, Allieni, Cileni, Cicismeni, Alapeni, Hypopeni, Tibareni, Agareni, Rulfeni, Caraseni, Volsemi, Bateni, Cordueni.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Origeni, Apartheni, Antixeni.

INI†

Accent the Penultimate.

Gabinî, Sabini, Dulgibini, Basturbini, Pucini, Marrucini, Lactucini, Otadini, Bidini, Udini, Caudini, Budini, Rhegini, Tricalini, Trimpilini, Magellini, Entellini, Canini, Menanini, Anagnini, Amitermini, Saturnini, Centuripini, Paropini, Iripini, Hirpini, Tibarini, Carini, Cetarini, Citarini, Illiberini, Acherini, Elorini, Assorini, Feltrini, Sutrii, Eburini, Tigurini, Cacyrini, Agyrini, Halesini, Otesini, Mosini, Abissini, Mosiâni, Clusini, Arusini, Reatini, Latini, Calatini, Collatini, Calectini, Ectini, Ægetini, Eretini, Jetini, Aletini, Spoletini, Netini, Nevetini, Setini, Bantini, Murgantini, Pallantini, Amantini, Numantini, Fidentini, Salentini, Colentini, Carrentini, Verentini, Florentini, Consentini, Potentini, Faventini, Leontini, Acherontini, Saguntini, Haluntini, Ægyptini, Mamertini, Tricastini, Vestini, Faustini, Abrettini, Enguini, Inguini, Lanuvini.

Accent the Antepenultimate

Lactucini, Gemini, Memini, Morini, § Torrini.

ONI UNI YNI

Accent the Penultimate

Edoni, Aloni, Nemaioni, Geloni, Aqueloni, Abroni, Gorduni, Mariandyni, Magyni, Megoni.

Accent the Antepenultimate

Epigoni, Theutoni.

UPI

Accent the Penultimate

Catadupi.

ARI ERI IRI ORI URI YRI

Accent the Penultimate.

Babari, Chomari, Agactari, Iberi, Celtiberi, Doberi, Algeri, Palermi, Monomeri, Hermanduri, Dioscuri, Banceri, Pæsuri, Agacturi, Zimyri.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abari, Tochari, Acestari, Cavari, Calabri, Cantabri, Digeri, Drugerî, Eleutheni, Crustumeri, Teneteri, Brueteri, Suelteri, Treveri, Veragri, Treviri, Ephori, Pastophori.

pronounced like e, and the last like eye.—See Rules 3 and 4 of the *Initial Vocabulary*.

§ "Extremique hominum Morini, Rhenusque bicornis." VIRG. ÆN. vii. 727

"The Danes, unconquer'd offspring, march behind,
And Morini, the last of human kind"—DRYDEN

USI YSI

Accent the Penultimate.
Hormandusi, Condrosi, Norusi, Megabysi.

ATI ETI OTI UTI

Accent the Penultimate.
Abodati, Capellati, Ceroti, Thesproti, Carnuti.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Athanati, Heneti, Veneti.

AVI EVI IVI AXI UZI

Accent the Penultimate.
Andeavai, Chamavi, Batavi, Pictavi, Suavi, Argivi, Achivi, Coraxi, Abruzi.

UI

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Abascui, Edui, Hedui, Vermandui, Bipeditui, Inui, Castuninui, Essui, Abrincatui.

IBAL UBAL NAL QUIL

Accent the Penultimate.

Pomonal.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Annibal, Hannibal, Asdrubal, Hasdrubal, Tanaquil

AM IM UM

Accent the Penultimate.

Adulam, Ægipam, Aduram, Gerabum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abarim.

UBUM ACUM ICUM OCUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Cornacum, Tornacum, Baracum, Camericum, Labicum, Avaricum, Antricum, Trivicum, Nordovicum, Longovicum, Verovicum, Norvicum, Brundivicum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cæcubum, Abodiacum, Tolpiacum, Bedriacum, Gessoriacum, Magontiacum, Mattiacum, Argentomacum, Olenacum, Arenacum, Bremetonacum, Eboracum, Eburacum, Lampacum, Nemetacum, Bellovacum, Agedicum, Agendicum, Glyconicum, Canopicum, Noricum, Massicum, Adriaticum, Sabenneticum, Balticum, Aventicum, Mareoticum, Agelocum.

EDUM IDUM

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Manduessedum, Algidum.

ÆUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Lilybæum, Lycæum, and all words of this termination.

EUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Syllaceum, Lyceum, Sygeum, Amatheum, Glytheum, Didymeum, Prytaneum, Palanteum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Herculeum, Heracleum, Ratanæum, Corineum, Aquineum, Dietyneum, Panticæum, Rhoteum.

AGUM IGUM OGUM

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Nivomagum, Noviomagum, Adrobigum, Dariorigum, Allobrogum.

IUM

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Albitum, Eugubium, Abrucium, and all words of this termination.

ALUM ELUM ILUM OLUM ULUM

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Anchialum, Acelum, Ocelum, Corbilum, Clusiolum, Oraculum, Janiculum, Corniculum, Hetriculum, Utriculum, Asculum, Tusculum, Angulum, Cingulum, Apulum, Trossulum, Batulum.

MUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Amstelodamum, Novocomum, Cadomum, Amstelrodamum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lygdamum, Cisamum, Boiemum, Antrimum, Auximum, Bergomum, Mentonomum.

ANUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Albanum, Halicanum, Arcanum, Æanum, Teanum, Trifanum, Stabeaum, Ambianum, Pompeianum, Tullianum, Formilanum, Cosmianum, Bolanum, Appianum, Bovianum, Mediolanum, Amanum, Aquisgranum, Triganum, Nuditanum, Usalitanum, Ucalitanum, Acoletanum, Acharitanum, Abziritanum, Argentanum, Hortanum, Avananum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Apusidanum, Hebræum, Itanum.

ENUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Piconum, Calonum, Durolenum, Miseum, Volsenum, Darvenum.

Olenum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

INUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Urbinum, Sidicinum, Ticinum, Pucinum, Tridinum, Londinum, Aginum, Casilinum, Crustumium, Apenninum, Sepinum, Arpinum, Aruspium, Sarioum, Lacerium, Oerium, Camerinum, Laborinum, Petriuum, Taurinum, Casinum, Nemosinum, Cassinum, Atinum, Batinum, Ambiatinum, Petinum, Alitum, Salentinum, Tollenium, Ferentinum, Laurentinum, Abrotinum, Inguinum, Aquinum, Nequinum

ONUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Cabillonum, Garianonum, Duronum, Cataractoum

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ciconum, Vindonum, Britonum.

UNUM YNUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Sogedunum, Lugdunum, Marigdonum, Moridunum, Arcadunum, Rigodunum, Sorbidunum, Noviodunum, Melodunum, Camelodunum, Axelodunum, Iaxiodunum, Brannodunum, Carodunum, Cæsarodunum, Tarodunum, Theodorodunum, Eburodunum, Nornantodunum, Belunum, Antemodunum, Andomatum, Maryandunum.

OUM OPUM YPUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Myrtæum, Europum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pausilypum.

ARUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Agarum, Belgarum, Nympharum, Convenarum, Rosarum, Adularum, Celtarum.

ABRUM UBRUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Velabrum, Vernodubrum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Artabam.

ERUM

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Caucoliberum, Taberum.

AFRUM ATHRUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Venafrum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Barathrum.

IRUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Mazirum.

ORUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Cernorum, Ducrocorum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Dorostorum.

ETRUM

Accent either the Penultimate or Antepenultimate.
Celotrum.

URUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Alaburum, Ascurum, Lugdurum, Marcodurum, Lactodurum, Octodurum, Divojurum, Silurum, Saturum

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Tigurum.

ISUM OSUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Alisum, Amisum, Janosum.

ATUM ETUM ITUM OTUM UTUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Atrebatum, Calatum, Argentarum, Nutriatrum, Elocetum, Quercetum, Calotum, Spoletum, Vallisotum, Toletum, Ulmetum, Adumetum, Tunetum, Eretum, Accitum, Durolitum, Corstoptum, Abritum, Neritum, Augustoritum, Nancrotitum, Complutum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sabbatum.

AVUM IVUM YUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Gandavum, Symbrium.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Coccyum, Engyum.

MIN AON ICON

Accent the Penultimate.

Helicaon, Lycaon, Machaon, Dolichaon, Amithaon, Didymaon, Hyperaon, Hicetaon.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Salamin, Rubicon, Helicon.

ADON EDON IDON ODON YDON

Accent the Penultimate.

Calcedon, Chalcedon, Carchedon, Anthedon, Aspledon, Sarpidon, Thermodon, Abydon.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Celadao, Alcimedon, Amphimedon, Laomedon, Hippomedon, Oromedon, Antomedon, Armedon, Eurymedon, Calydon, Amydon, Corydon.

EON EGON

Accent the Penultimate.

Pantheon, Deileon, Achilleon, Aristocreon.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Aion, Pitholeon, Demoleon, Timoleon, Anacreon, Timocreon, Ucalegon.

APHON EPHON IPHON OPHON

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Agalaphon, Cherephon, Ctesiphon, Antiphon, Colophon, Demophon, Xenophon.

THON

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Agathon, Acroathon, Marathon, Phaeton, Phlegethon, Pyriphlegithon, Arethon, Acrithon.

ION

Accent the Penultimate.

Pandion, Sandion, Echion, Alphon, Amphion, Ophon, Methion, Arion, Oarion, Ærion, Hyperion, Orion, Asion, Metion, Axion, Ixion.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Albion, Phocion, Cephaladion, Ægion, Brigion, Brygion, Adobogion, Moschion, Emathion, Amethion, Anthion, Erothion, Pythion, Deucalion, Dedalion, Sigalion, Calathion, Ethalion, Eruthalion, Pigmalion, Pygmalion, Cemelion, Pelion, Ptelion, Ithon, Bryllion, Cromion, Endymion, Milanion, Athenion, Böion, Apion, Droption, Appion, Noscopion, Aselelarian, Acrion, Chimerion, Hyperion, Asterion, Dorion, Euphorion, Porphyriion, Thyriion, Jasion, Æsion, Hippocratian, Stratian, Actian, Ætion, Metion, Æantion, Pallantion, Dotian, Theodotian, Erotion, Sotion, Nephestian, Philistian, Polytion, Ornytion, Eurytion, Dionion.

LON MON OON PON RON PHRON

Accent the Penultimate.

Philemon, Criumetopon, Caberon, Dioscecon, Caciopon.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ascalon, Abylon, Babylon, Telamon, Ademon, Ægemon, Polemon, Ardemon, Hieromnemon, Artemon, Abarimon, Oromenon, Alcamenon, Tauromenon, Deicion, Democöon, Laocöon, Hippocöon, Demophöon, Hippothöon, Acaron, Accaron, Paparon, Acheron, Apteron, Daploron, Chersophron, Alci-phron, Lycophron, Euthyphron.

SON TON YON ZON

Accent the Penultimate.

Theogiton, Aristogiton, Polygiton, Deltoton.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Themison, Abaton, Aciton, Aduliton, Sicyon, Cercyon, Ægyon, Cremnyon, Cromyon, Geryon, Alcetryon, Amphitryon, Amphictyon, Acazon, Amazon, Olizon, Amyzon.

ABO ACO ICO EDO IDO

Accent the Penultimate.

Lampedo, Cupido.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arabo, Tarraco, Stilico, Macedo.

BEO LEO TEO

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Laboo, Aculeo, Buteo.

AGO IGO UGO

Accent the Penultimate.

Carthago, Origo, Verrugo.

PHO THO

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Clitipho, Agatho.

BIO CIO DIO GIO LIO MIO NIO RIO SIO TIO VIO XIO

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arabio, Corbio, Navilubio, Senocio, Diomedio, Regio,

Phrygio, Bambalio, Ballio, Cabalio, Ansellio, Pollio, Sirmic, Formio, Phormio, Anio, Parmenio, Avenio, Glabrio, Acricio, Curio, Syllaturo, Vario, Occasio, Aurasio, Secusio, Verclusio, Natio, Ultio, Derventio, Versontio, Divio, Oblivio, Potovio, Alexio.

CLO ILO ULO UMO

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Chariclo, Corbilo, Corbulo, Æpulo, Batulo, Castulo, Anmo, Lucumo.

ANO ENO INO

Accent the Penultimate.

Theano, Adramitteno.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Barcino, Rusçino, Fruscino.

APO IPO

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sisapo, Olyssipo.

ARO ERO

Accent the Penultimate.

Vadavero.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Bessaro, Civaro, Tubero, Cicero, Hiero, Acimero, Cassero.

ASO ISO

Accent the Penultimate.

Carcaso, Agaso, Turiaso, Aliso, Natiso.

ATO ETO ITO YO XO

Accent the Penultimate.

Enyo, Polyxo.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Eratö, Derceito, Sicilissito, Capito, Amphitryo.

BER FER GER TER VER

Accent the Penultimate.

Meleager, Elaver.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Calaber, Mulciber, Noctifer, Tanager, Antipater, Marspater, Diespiter, Marspiter, Jupiter.

AOR NOR POR TOR ZOR

Accent the Penultimate.

Chrysaor, Alcanor, Bianor, Euphranor, Alcenor, Agonor, Agapænor, Elpenor, Rhetenor, Antenor, Anaxenor, Vindemiator, Rhoetor, Aphetor.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Marsipor, Lucipor, Numitor, Albumazor, or Albumazar.

BAS DAS EAS GAS PHAS

Accent the Penultimate.

Alebas, Augeas (king of Elis), Æneae, Oreas, Symplegas.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Dotadas, Cercidas, Lucidas, Timächidas, Charmidas, Alcidadidas, Leonidas, Aristonidas, Mnasippidas, Pelopidas, Thearidas, Diagoridas, Diphoridas, Antipatridas, Abantidas, Suidas, Crauxidas, Ardeas, Auges (the poet), Eleas, Cineas, Cyncas, Boreas, Broteas, Acraphas, Periphias, Acyphas, Acragas.

IAS

Accent the Penultimate.

Opbias.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cæcias, Nicias, Cephaladias, Phidias, Herodias, Cynias, Epiphyreas, Minyeias, Pelagias, Antibacchias, Acrolochias, Archias, Adarchias, Arcathias, Agathias, Pythias, Plæias, Polias, Ilias, Damias, Semias, Arsanias, Pausanias, Olympias, Appias, Agrippias, Chabrias, Tiberias, Terias, Lycorias, Pelorias, Demetrius, Dioscurias, Agasias, Phasias, Acsias, Agesias, Hegesias, Tirostias, Ctesias, Cephisias, Pausias, Prusias, Lysias, Tysias, Æstias, Bitias, Critias, Abantias, Thontias, Phaethontias, Phæstias, Thestias, Phæstias, Sestias, Livias, Artaxias, Loxias.

LAS MAS NAS

Accent the Penultimate.

Acilas, Adulas, Mæcenias, Mæcenias (or, as Labbe says it ought to be written, Mæcenias), Fidenas, Arpinas, Larinas, Atinas, Adunas.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Amiclas, Amyclas, Agelas, Apilas, Arcesilas, Acylas, Dorylas, Asylas, Acamas, Alcidas, Iphidamas, Chersidamas, Praxidamas, Theodamas, Cleodamas, Therodamas, Thyodamas, Astydamas, Athamas, Garamas, Dicomas, Sarsinas, Sassinias, Pitinas.

OAS PAS RAS SAS TAS XAS YAS

Accent the Penultimate.

Bagoas, Canopas, Abradaras, Zonaras (as Labbe contends it ought to be), Epitheras, Abradatas, Jetas, Philetas, Damontas, Acritas, Eurotas, Abraxas.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Teleboas, Chrysorrhœas, Agriopas, Triopas, Zonaras, Gyrras, Chrysoceras, Mazerias, Chaboras, Orthagoras, Pythagoras, Diagoras, Pylagoras, Demagoras, Timagoras, Hirmagoras

Athenagoras, Xenagoras, Hippagoras, Stesagoras, Tisagoras, Telestagoras, Protogoras, Evagoras, Anaxagoras, Praxagoras, Iagoras, Athyras, Thamyras, Cinyras, Atyras, Apeas, Pletas, Felicitas, Liberalitas, Lentulitas, Aguitas, Opportunitas, Claritas, Veritas, Faustitas, Civitas, Archytas, Phlegyas, Milyas, Marsyas.

BES

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Chalybes, Armonochalybes.

CES

Accent the Penultimate.

Arbaces, Pharnaces, Samothraces, Arsaces, Phonices, Libyphonicas, Olympionics, Pliatonics, Polynices, Ordovices, Lemovices, Eburovices.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Axiacos, Astacos, Dorbices, Ardicos, Eleutherocilices, Capadoces, Eudoces, Bobyrcos, Mazycos.

ADES

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Teades, Olcades, Arcades, Orcades, Carneades, Gorgades, Stochades, Lichades, Strophades, Laiades, Nainades, Aleibidas, Pleiades, Branchiades, Deliades, Heliades, Peliades, Oiliades, Naupliades, Juliades, Memmiades, Cleniades, Xeniades, Hunniades, Heliconiades, Acrisioniades, Telamonniades, Limoniades, Acheloiades, Asclopiades, Asopiades, Crotopiades, Appiades, Thespiades, Thariades, Otridiades, Cyriades, Scyriades, Anchiadiades, Dosiades, Lysiades, Nysinades, Dionysiades, Menetiades, Miltiades, Abantiades, Dryantiades, Atlantiades, Laomedontiades, Phaetontiades, Laertiades, Hephestiades, Thestiades, Batiades, Cyclade, Pyrades, Demades, Nomades, Maenades, Echinades, Cispades, Chærades, Sporades, Perisades, Hippotades, Sotades, Hyades, Thyades, Dryades, Hamadryades, Othryades.

EDES

Accent the Penultimate.

Democodes, Agamedes, Palamedes, Archimedes, Nicomedes, Diomedes, Lycomedes, Cleomedes, Ganymedes, Thrasymedes.

IDES

Accent the Penultimate.

Alcides, Lyncides, Tydides, Egides, Promethides, Nicarthides, Heraclides, Teleclides, Epiclides, Anticlides, Androclides, Meneclides, Eclides, Ctesoclides, Xenoclides, Chariclides, Patroclides, Aristoclides, Euclides, Euryclides, Belides (singular), Basiliades, Nelides, Pelides, Æschylides, Ænides, Antigenides, Enides, Lychnides, Amanoides, Japonoides, Lariades, Abderides, Atrides, Thesides, Aristides.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Epichlides, Danaides, Lesbides, Labiadiades, Æcades, Hylacides, Phylacides, Pharcides, Imbracides, Myrmeceides, Phonicides, Antalcides, Lyncides, Andocides, Ampycides, Thucydides, Lologides, Tyrchides, Pimpelides, Clymentides, Minides, Scyriades, Minysides, Lagides, Harpagides, Lycurgides, Ozygides, Inachides, Lysimachides, Agatharchides, Timarchides, Leulychides, Leontychides, Leotycheides, Siayphides, Erocthides, Promethides, Crethides, Scythides, Cbalides, Æthalides, Tantalides, Castalides, Mystalides, Phytalides, Teclides, Monoelides, Eclides, Ctesiclides, Androclides, Euclides, Euryclides, Belides (plural), Sicelides, Epimelides, Cypselides, Anaxilides, Æolides, Eubulides, Phocylides, Priamides, Potamides, Cnemides, Æsimides, Tolmides, Charmides, Dardanides, Oceanides, Amanides, Titanides, Olenides, Achamenides, Achimenides, Epimenides, Parmonides, Ismenides, Eumenides, Sithnides, Apollinides, Prumnides, Aonides, Dodonides, Mygdalonides, Calydonides, Maonides, CEdipodionides, Deionides, Chionides, Echionides, Sperchionides, Ophionides, Japetionides, Ixionides, Mimallonides, Philonides, Apollonides, Acomonides, Æmonides, Polypemonides, Simonides, Harmonides, Memnonides, Cronides, Myronides, Esonides, Aristonides, Praxooides, Liburnides, Sunides, Telebides, Panthides, Achelbides, Pronopides, Lapidus, Callipides, Euripides, Driopides, CEnopides, Cecropides, Leucipides, Philippides, Argyraspides, Clearides, Tænarides, Hebrides, Timandrides, Anaxandrides, Epicerides, Pierides, Hesperides, Hyperides, Cassiterides, Anterides, Peristerides, Libethrides, Dioscorides, Protoporides, Methorides, Antenorides, Actorides, Diactorides, Polycorides, Hegetorides, Onetorides, Antorides, Acestorides, Thestorides, Aristorides, Electrides, CEnotrides, Smindyrides, Philyrades, Pegasides, Isades, Imbracides, Clesides, Dionysides, Cratides, Propetides, Prontides, Oceanitides, Æantides, Dryantides, Dracontides, Absyrtides, Acestides, Orestides, Epytides.

ODES UDES YDES.

Accent the Penultimate.

Ægilodes, Acmodos, Nebrodos, Herodes, Orodos, Habodes, Harudes, Lacydes, Phorceydes, Androcydes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sciapodes, CEdipodes, Antipodes, Hippopodes, Himantopodes, Pyrodos, Epicydos.

* All the words of this termination have the accent on the antepenultimate.—See EUMENES in the Initial Vocabulary.

AGES EGES IGES OGES YGES

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Theogus, Tectosagus, Astavagus, Loiegos, Nitioibriges, Darotrigos, Caturiges, Allobroges, Antorogus, Ogyges, Cataphruges, Saxyges.

ATHES ETHES YTHES IEES

Accent the Penultimate.

Ariarathes, Aletbes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Onythes, Aries

ALES

Accent the Penultimate.

Novendiales, Geniales, Compitales, Arrales.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Carales.

ACLES ICLES OCLES

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Daicles, Mnasicles, Iphicles, Zanthicles, Charicles, Ghericles, Pericles, Agasicles, Pasicles, Phrasicles, Ctesicles, Sosicles, Nausicles, Xanticles, Nicoles, Eupedoicles, Theocles, Nocolles, Etocles, Sophocles, Pythocles, Diocles, Phitocles, Damocles, Democles, Phanocles, Xenocles, Hierocles, Androcles, Mandrocles, Patrocles, Metrocles, Lamprocles, Cephiocles, Nestocles, Themistocles.

ELES ILES OLES ULES

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Araruceles, Hodyneles, Pistoles, Praxiteles, Pyrgoteles, Demoteles, Aristoteles, Gandiles, Absiles, Novensiles, Pistiles, Taxiles, Æoles, Autololes, Abdimonoles, Hercules.

AMES OMES

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Priames, Datames, Abrocomes.

ANES

Accent the Penultimate.

Jordanes, Athamanes, Alamanes, Brachmanes, Acarnanes, Ægipanes, Tigranes, Actisanes, Trianes, Ariobarzanes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Diaphanes, Epiphanes, Periphanes, Praxiphanes, Deciphanes, Lexiphanes, Antiphanes, Nicophanes, Theophanes, Diophanes, Apollophanes, Xenophanes, Aristophanes, Agrianes, Pharasmanes, Frytanes.

ENES*

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Timagenes, Metagenes, Sosigenes, Epigenes, Melesigenes, Antigones, Theogones, Diogenes, Oblogenes, Hermogenes, Rhetogones, Themistogones, Zanthenes, Agasthenes, Laesthenes, Clisthenes, Callisthenes, Peristhenes, Cratisthenes, Antisthenes, Barbosthenes, Leosthenes, Demosthenes, Dinosthenes, Androsthenes, Posthenes, Eratosthenes, Borysthenes, Alcamenes, Theramenes, Tisamenes, Deditamenes, Spitamenes, Pylomones, Althemenes, Achamenes, Philopamenes, Daimentes, Nausimenes, Numones, Antimenes, Anaximenes, Cleomenes, Hippomenes, Heromenes, Ariotomenes, Eumenes, Eumenes Polymenes, Geryenes.

INES

Accent the Penultimate.

Telchines, Acesines.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Aborigines, Æschines, Asines.

ONES

Accent the Penultimate.

Calucones, Agones, Antechthonos, Jones, Hellevojones, Volones, Nesimones, Verones, Centrones, Eburones, Grisones, Auticationes, Statones, Vectones, Vetones, Acitavones, Ingvones, Istavones, Axones, Æxones, Halizones.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lycæones, Chaones, Frisabones, Cicoones, Varnicoones, Francones, Vascones, Mysomacedones, Rhedones, Essedones, Myrmidones, Pocones, Panlagones, Aspagonos, Læstrigones, Lingones, Lestrigones, Vangones, Nuthones, Sithones, Baliones, Hermonies, Biggerionnes, Merionnes, Suiones, Mimalionnes, Senones, Memnonnes, Pannonnes, Ambronnes, Suesonnes, Aasones, Pictonnes, Teutonnes, Amazonnes.

OES

Accent the Penultimate.

Heroes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Chorsoes, Chosroes.

APES OPES

Accent the Penultimate.

Cynapes, Cecropes, Cyclopes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Panticapes, Crassopes, Esubopes, Æthiopes, Hellopes, Dolopes, Panopes, Steropes, Dryopes.

† Labbe says, that a certain anthologist, forced by the necessity of his verse, has pronounced this word with the accent on the penultimate.

ARES ERES IRES ORES URES

Accent the Penultimate.

Cabares, Balcares, Apollinares, Saltuares, Ablares, Byzeres, Bechires, Dioces, Azores, Silures.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Leochares, Æmochares, Demochares, Abisarios, Cavares, Insures, Luceres, Pieres, Astabores, Musagores, Centores, Limures.

ISES

Anchises *Accent the Penultimate.*

ENSES

Eubenses Leonicensis, and all words of this termination. *Accent the Penultimate.*

OCES YSES

Cambyses. *Accent the Penultimate.*

ATES

Accent the Penultimate.

Phraates, Atrebates, Cornacates, Coracates, Adunicates, Nisicantes, Barsabocates, Leucates, Teridates, Mithridates, Attidates, Osquidates, Oxydates, Ardeates, Eleates, Bercorantes, Caninefates, Casicunufates, Ægates, Achates, Niphates, Deciates, Attaliates, Moveniatis, Cariates, Quariates, Asserriates, Euburiates, Antiates, Spartiatis, Celelates, Hispellates, Stellates, Suillates, Albulates, Focimates, Auximates, Flantes, Edenates, Fidenates, Suffenates, Fregenates, Capenates, Senates, Cosenates, Misenates, Padiates, Fulginates, Merinates, Alatrinate, Æsinates, Agesinates, Asinates, Sassinates, Sessinates, Frusinates, Antinates, Altinates, Tollentimates, Ferentimates, Interaminate, Chelonates, Casmonates, Arnates, Tiferates, Infernates, Privernates, Oroates, Euphrates, Orates, Vasates, Cocosates, Tolosates, Antuates, Nantuates, Sadyates, Caryates.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Spithobates, Eurybates, Aniphates, Trebates, Zalates, Saurocrates, Attinates, Tornates, Hypates, Menecrates*, Pherecrates, Iphicrates, Callicrates, Epicrates, Pasierates, Stasicrates, Sosicrates, Hypsicrates, Nicocrates, Halocrates, Damocrates, Democrates, Cheromocrates, Timocrates, Hermocrates, Stenocrates, Xenocrates, Hippocrates, Harpocrates, Socrates, Isocrates, Cephisocrates, Naucrates, Eucrates, Euthyrates, Polyocrates

ETES ITES OTES UTES YTES YES ZES.

Accent the Penultimate.

Acetes, Ericetes, Cadetes, Æetes, Moeragotes, Caletes, Philocletes, Ægletes, Nemetes, Cometes, Umanetes, Consunetes, Gymnetes, Æsymnetes, Naunetes, Sorretes, Curetes, Theatetes, Andizetes, Odites, Belgites, Margites, Momphites, Anculites, Ambialites, Avalites, Cariosuelites, Polites, Apollopolites, Hermopolites, Latopolites, Abulites, Styliotes, Borythenites, Tementes, Syenites, Carcinites, Samnites, Deiopites, Garites, Centrites, Thersites, Narcissites, Asphaltites, Hydraotes, Heraclotes, Bootes, Holotes, Bôotes, Thôotes, Anagnutes, Arimazes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Dercotes, Massagotes, Indigetes, Ilergetes, Energetes, Auctotes, Eusipetes, Abalites, Charites, Corites, Prestites, Andramytes, Dariaves, Ardyes, Machlyes, Blemmyes.

AIS

Achais, Archelais, Homolais, Ptolemis, Elymais. *Accent the Penultimate.**Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Thebais, Phocais, Aglais, Tanaïs, Cratais.

BIS CIS DIS

Beronicis, Cephalidis, Lycomedis. *Accent the Penultimate.**Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Acabis, Carabis, Sotabis, Nisibis, Cleobis, Tucrois, Tisobis, Ucubis, Curubis, Sulmacis, Acinacis, Brovonacis, Athracis, Agnicis, Carambucis, Cadmeidis.

EIS† ETHIS ATHIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Medeis, Spercheis, Pittheis, Crytheis, Nephelais, Eleleis, Achilleis, Pimpeis, Cadmeis, Æneis, Schoeneis, Peneis, Acrisoneis, Triopis, Paterois, Nerolis, Cencheis, Theseis, Briseis, Persois, Messois, Chryseis, Nycteis, Sebetheis, Epimethis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Thymiathis.

ALIS ELIS ILIS OLIS ULIS YLIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Andabalis, Cercalis, Regalis, Stymphalis, Dialis, Latalis,

* All words ending in *crates* have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

† These vowels form distinct syllables.—See the termination EIUS.

Septimontialis, Martialis, Manalis, Juvonalis, Quirinalis, Fontinalis, Junonalis, Avernalis, Vacunalis, Abrupalis, Floralis, Quictalis, Eumelis, Phaselis, Eupilis, Quinctilis, Adulis

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*Ebalis, Hannibalis, Acaalis, Fornicalis, Androcalis, Lupecalis, Vahalis, Ischalis, Caralis, Thessalis, Italis, Facelis, Sicolis, Fascelis, Vindelis, Nephelis, Bibilis, Incibilis, Leucetilis, Myrtilis, Indivilis, Æeolis, Argolis, Cimolis, Decapolis, Neapolis (and all words ending in *polis*), Herculis, Thestylis.

AMIS EMIS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Calamis, Salamis, Semiramis, Thyamis, Artemis.

ANIS ENIS INIS ONIS YNIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Mandanis, Titanis, Bacenis, Mycenis, Philenis, Cylleis, Iserenis, Cebrenis, Adonis, Edomis, Ædonis, Thedonis, Sidonis, Dodonis, Calydonis, Agonis, Alingonis, Colonis, Corbulonis, Cremonis, Salmonis, Junonis, Ciceronis, Scironis, Coionis, Phoronis, Turonis (in Germany), Tritonis, Phorcynis, Gortynis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sicanis, Anticanis, Andanis, Hypanis, Taranis, Prytanis, Poemanis, Eumenis, Lycaonis, Asconis, Mæonis, Pæonis, Sithonis, Memnonis, Pannonis, Turonis (in France), Bitonis, Geryonis.

OIS‡

Accent the Penultimate.

Minôis, Herôis, Latôis.

Accent the Antepenultimate

Symôis, Pyrôis.

APIS OPIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Iapîs, Colapis, Sorapis§, Isapis, Asopis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acapis, Minapis, Cecropis, Meropis.

ARIS ACRIS ATRIS ERIS IGRIS IRIS ITRIS ORIS URIS YRIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Balcaris, Apollinaris, Nonacris, Cimmericis, Acirris, Osirris, Petosiris, Busiris, Lycoris, Calaguris, Græchuris, Hippuris.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abaris, Fabaris, Sybaris, Icaris, Andaris, Tyndaris, Sagaris, Angaris, Phalaris, Ælaris, Caularis, Tænaris, Liparis, Araris, Bisararis, Cesaris, Abisararis, Achisararis, Bassaris, Melaris, Autaris, Trinacris, Illiberis, Tiberis, Zioberis, Tyberis, Nephers, Cytheris, Pieris, Trieris, Anseris, Pasitigris, Coboris, Sicoris, Neoris, Peloris, Antipatris, Absitris, Pacyris, Ogyris, Porphyris, Amyris, Thamyris, Thomyris, Tomyris.

ASIS ESIS ISIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Amasis, Magnesis, Tuesis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Bubasis, Pegasus, Parrhasis, Paniasis, Acamasis, Engonasis, Græcostasis, Lachesis, Athesis, Thamesis, Nemesis, Tibisis

ENSIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Genubensis, Cordubensis, and all words of this termination

OSIS USIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Diamastigosis, Enosis, Eleusis.

ATIS ETIS ITIS OTIS YTIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Tegeatis, Sarmatis, Caryatis, Miletis, Limnetis, Curetis, Acervitis, Chalcitis, Memphitis, Sophitis, Arbelitis, Fascelitis, Dascylitis, Comititis, Æanitis, Cananitis, Circinitis, Sebennitis, Chaonitis, Trachonitis, Chalonitis, Sybaritis, Daritis, Calenderitis, Zephyritis, Amphaxitis, Rhacotis, Estiæotis, Meotis, Tracheotis, Mareotis, Pithiotis, Sandalotitis, Elimiotis, Isca riotis, Casiotis, Philotitis, Nilotitis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Atergatis, Calatis, Anatis, Naucratis, Dercotis, Eurytis

OVIS UIS XIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Amphaxis, Oaxis, Alexis, Zamolxis, Zeuxis.

Accent the Antepenultimate

Vejovis, Dijovis, Absituis.

ICOS EDOS ODOS YDOS

Accent the Penultimate.

Abydos.

‡ These vowels form distinct syllables.

§ *Serapis*.—See the word in the *Initial Vocabulary*.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Oricos, Tenedos, Macedos, Agriodos

EOS

Accent the Penultimate.
Sporchoos, Achilleos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Androgeos, Egalcos, Ægalcos, Hogalcos.

IGOS ICHOS OCHOS OPHOS

Accent the Penultimate.
Melampigos, Niontichos, Macrontichos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Nerigos, Ægiocchos, Oresitrophos.

ATHOS ETHOS ITHOS IOS

Accent the Penultimate.
Sobethos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Sciathos, Arithos, Ilios, Ombrios, Topasios.

LOS NOS NOS POE

Accent the Penultimate.
Stymphalos, Ægilos, Pachinos, Etheonos, Eteonos, Heptaphonos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Hagalos, Ægialos, Ampelos, Hexapyllos, Sipylos, Hecatompylos, Potamos, Ægospotamos, Olenos, Orchomenos, Anapauomenos, Epidicazomenos, Heautontimorumenos, Antropos.

ROS SOS TOS ZOS

Accent the Penultimate.
Meleagros, Hecatoncheros, Ægimuros, Nisyros, Pityonesos, Hieronesos, Cephesos, Sebetos, Halimetos, Miletos, Polytimeos, Aretos, Bathrotos, Topazos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Sygaros, Ægoceros, Anteros, Meleagros, Myingros, Absoros, Amyros, Pegasos, Jalysos, Abatos, Aretos, Neritos, Acyos.

IPS OPS

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Ægilips, Æthiops.

LAUS MAUS NAUS RAUS (in two syllables.)

Accent the Penultimate.
Archelaus, Menelaus, Agtaus, Ageislaus, Protesilaus, Nicolaus, Iolaus, Hermolaus, Critolaus, Aristolaus, Dorylaus, Amphiaraus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Imaus.* Emmaus, CEnomaus, Danaus.

BUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Agabus, Alabus, Arabus, Melabus, Setabus, Erebus, Ctesi-
dus, Deiphobus, Abubus, Polybus.

ACUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Abdacus, Labdacus, Rhyndacus, Æacus, Ithacus.

IACUS†

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Ialciacus, Phidiacus, Alabandiacus, Rhodiacus, Calchiacus, Corinthiacus, Deliacus, Peliacus, Iliacus, Niliacus, Titanicus, Armeniacus, Messeniacus, Salaminiacus, Lemniacus, Ioniacus, Sammoniacus, Tritoniacus, Gortyniacus, Olympiacus, Caspiacus, Mesebriacus, Adriacus, Ibiacus, Cytheriacus, Megalesiacus, Gessoriacus, Cytoriacus, Syriacus, Phasiacus, Gessariacus, Etesiacus, Isiacus, Gnosiacus, Cnossiacus, Pausiacus, Amathusi-
acus, Pelusiacus, Prusiacus, Actiacus, Divitiacus, Byzantiacus, Thermodontiacus, Propontiacus, Hallespontiacus, Ses-
tiacus.

LACUS NACUS OACUS RACUS SACUS TACUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Benacus
Accent the Antepenultimate.
Ablacus, Medoacus, Armaracus, Assaracus, Æsacus, Lamp-
sacus, Caratacus, Spartacus, Hyrticus, Pittacus.

ICUS

Accent the Penultimate.
Caicus, Numicus, Demoniocus, Graniacus, Andronicus, Stra-
tonicus, Callistonius, Aristonicus, Alaricus, Albericus, Rode-

* Imaus.—See the word in the *Initial Vocabulary*.

† All words of this termination have the accent on the *i*, pronounced like the noun *eye*.

‡ It may be observed, that words of this termination are sometimes both substantives and adjectives. When they are substantives they have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, as *Nileus*, *Prometheus*, *Salmo-neus*, &c.; and when adjectives, on the penultimate, as *Neleus*, *Prometheus*, *Salmo-neus*, &c. Thus, *Ceneus*, a king of Calydonia, is pronounced in two syllables; the adjective *Ceneus*, which is formed from it is a trisyllable and *Eneus*, another formative of

ricus, Rudericus, Romericus, Hunnericus, Victorius, Amatri-
cus, Henricus, Theodoricus, Ludovicus, Gremovicus, Varvicus

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Thebaicus, Phocaiacus, Chaldaicus, Bardaiacus, Judaicus, Achaicus, Lechaicus, Panchaiacus, Thermiacus, Nicius, Pans theniacus, Cyrenaiacus, Arabicus, Daciicus, Samotiriacus, Tur-
cicus, Aroadicus, Sotadicus, Threidicus, Chalcedicus, Alaban-
dicus, Judicus, Clodius, Cornicius, Belgicus, Allobrogicus, Georgicus, Cochicus, Delphicus, Sapphicus, Parthicus, Scy-
thicus, Pythicus, Symphalicus, Paphlagicus, Thessalicus, Italicus, Attalicus, Gallicus, Sabellicus, Tarbellicus, Argoli-
cus, Getulicus, Camicus, Ceramicus, Academicus, Graecanicus, Cocanicus, Tusanicus, Æanicus, Hellanicus, Glanicus, Ate-
lanicus, Amanicus, Romanicus, Germanicus, Hispanicus, Aquitanicus, Sequanicus, Ponicus, Alemannicus, Britannicus, Laconicus, Leuconicus, Adanicus, Macedonicus, Sandonicus, Ionicus, Hermonicus, Babilonicus, Samonicus, Pannonicus, Hieronicus, Platonicus, Sautonicus, Sophronicus, Teutonicus, Amazonicus, Heranicus, Libaricus, Eubdricus, Tricus, Stoi-
cus, Olympicus, Ethiopticus, Pindaricus, Balearicus, Marmar-
icus, Bassaricus, Cimbricus, Andricus, Ibericus, Tricetricus, Trevericus, Africus, Doricus, Pythagoricus, Leucricus, Ad-
gandesticus, Istricus, Isauricus, Centauricus, Bituricus, Illyri-
cus, Syriacus, Paganicus, Messicus, Marsicus, Persicus, Corsi-
cus, Massicus, Issicus, Sabbaticus, Mithridaticus, Tegeticus, Syriaticus, Asiaticus, Dalmaticus, Sarmaticus, Cibyreticus, Rhasticus, Geticus, Gangeticus, Ægieticus, Rhisticus, Creti-
cus, Memphiticus, Sybariticus, Abdricticus, Celticus, Atlanti-
cus, Garamanticus, Alenticus, Ponticus, Scoticus, Moticus, Booticus, Heracleoticus, Mareoticus, Pthioticus, Niloticus, Epiroticus, Syrticus, Atticus, Atyaticus, Halaticus, Medi-
astuticus.

OCUS UCUS YCUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Ophiucus, Inyucus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Laudocus, Amolocus, Amphilocus, Ibycus, Libycus, Bes-
bycus, Anolyucus, Anyucus, Glanyucus, Coryucus.

ADUS EDUS IDUS ODUS YDUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Lebedus, Congodus, Alfredus, Aluredus, Emodus, Androdus

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Adadus, Enceladus, Aradus, Antaradus, Auidus, Algidus
Lepidus, Hesiodus, Commodus, Monodus, Lacydus, Polydus

ÆUS ŒUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Niobæus, Melibæus, and all words of these terminations.

EUS‡

Accent the Penultimate.

Lycambeus, Thisbeus, Borenicus, Lyncicus (the wrother of
Idas), Simonideus, Euripideus, Pherecydeus, Pireucus, Phege-
us, Tegens, Sigens, Ennosigens, Argeus, Baccheus, Motor-
chicus, Cephæus, Rhipheus, Alpheus, Orpheus (adjective)
Eretheus, Promethens (adjective), Cleanthus, Rhadaman-
theus, Erymanthus, Pantheus (adjective), Dædalus, Sopo-
cleus, Themistocleus, Elous, Neleus (adjective), Oileus (ad-
jective), Apollous, Achilleus, Perilleus, Luculleus, Agylleus
Pimpleus, Ebbulus, Asculus, Masculeus, Cadmeus, Aristopha-
neus, Cannaneus, CEnesus (adj. 3 syll.), CEnesus (sub. 2 syll.)
Idomeneus, Schoneus, Feneus, Phineus, Cydoneus, Androge-
neus, Bioneus, Deucalioneus, Acrisiooneus, Salmonus (ad-
jective), Maroneus, Antenoræus, Phoroneus (adjective), Thyoneus,
Cyrneus, Epeus, Cyclopeus, Penelopeus, Phillipæus, Aganippe-
us, Menandreus (adjective), Neræus, Zagreus, Boreus, Hyper-
boreus, Polydoreus, Atreus (adjective), Centaureus, Neseus,
Cisseus, Ceteus, Rhotheus, Anteus, Abarceus, Phalanteus, The-
rodamanteus, Polpdamanteus, Thoanteus, Hyanteus, Acontus,
Laomedontæus, Thermodontæus, Phneothontæus, Phlegethon-
teus, Oronteus, Thyesteus, Phryneus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gerionæus, Menæceus, Lyncæus (adjective), Dorceus, Ca-
duceus, Asclepiadeus, Paladius, Sotadeus, Tydeus, Orpheus
(substantive), Morphæus, Pyrrhus, Prometheus (substantive),
Cretheus, Mnesitheus, Dositheus, Pentheus (substantive),
Smintheus, Timotheus, Botheus, Dorotheus, Menestheus, Eū-
rystheus, Pittheus, Prtheus, Dædalus, Ægialeus, Malus,
Tantalus, Heraclæus, Cæleus, Eleus, Neleus, Peleus, Nilus,
Oileus (substantive), Demoleus, Romuleus, Pygæneus, Euga-
neus, Melaneus, Herculeanus, Cyaneus, Tyaneus, Ceneus,
Dicaneus, Pheneus, CEneus, Cupidineus, Apollineus, Enesus,

it, is a word of four syllables. But these words, when formed into English adjectives, alter their termination with the accent on the penultimate:

"With other notes than to the *Orphæan* lyre."

MILTON.

"The tuneful tongue, the *Promethæan* band."

ÆKENSIDE

And sometimes on the antepenultimate; as,

"The sun, as from *Thyestian* banquet turn."

MILTON.

Adoneus, Aridoneus, Gorgoneus, Deioneus, Iijoneus, Mimallo-
neus, Salmonus (substantive), Acroneus, Phoroneus (substan-
tive), Albuneus, Eipeus, Sinopeus, Hippeus, Aristippeus,
Aereus, Macareus, Tyndareus, Megareus (substantive), Capha-
roeu (substantive), Briareus, Esareus, Patareus, Cythereus,
Phaereus, Nereus (substantive), Tereus, Adoreus, Mentoreus,
Nestoreus, Atrous (substantive), Caucasus, Pegasus, The-
seus, Perseus, Nicteus, Argenteus, Bronteus, Proteus, Ageus

AGUS EGUS IGUS OGUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Cethegus, Robigus, Rubigus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Egophagus, Ophagus, Neomagus, Rothomagus, Nioma-
gus, Noviomagus, Cesaromagus, Sitomagus, Arcopagus, Har-
pagus, Arviragus, Uragus, Astrolagus.

ACHUS OCHUS UCHUS YCHUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Daduchus, Ophiuchus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Telomachus, Daimachus, Daimachus, Alcimachus, Cal-
timachus, Lysimachus, Aitimachus, Symmachus, Androma-
chus, Clitomachus, Aristomachus, Eurymachus, Inachus,
Iamblichus, Demodochus, Xenodochus, Diochus, Antiochus,
Deiloehus, Archiloehus, Maesiloehus, Thersiloehus, Orsilo-
ehus, Antiochus, Naulochus, Eurylochus, Agerochus, Poly-
chus, Monychus, Abronychus.

APHUS EPHUS IPHUS OPHUS YPHUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Josephus, Seriphus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ascalaphus, Epaphus, Palæraphus, Anthropographus, Tele-
phus, Absephus, Agastrophus, Sisyphus.

ATHUS ÆTHUS ITHUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Simæthus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Archagathus, Amathus, Lapathus, Carpathus, Mychithus.

AIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Caius, Laius, Graius.—See *ACHAL*.

ABIUS IBIUS OBIUS UBIUS YBIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Fabius, Arabius, Bæbius, Vibius, Albius, Amobius, Ma-
crobius, Androbius, Tobius, Virbius, Lesbius, Eabius, Danz-
bius, Marzhibius, Talthybius, Polybius.

CIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acacius, Ambracius, Acracius, Thracius, Athracius, Samo-
thracius, Lampscarius, Arsacius, Byzacius, Accius, Siccius,
Decius, Fluricius, Cornificius, Cilicicus, Numicicus, Apicius,
Sulpicius, Fabricius, Oricius, Cineius, Mincius, Marcius, Cir-
cius, Hircius, Roscius, Albuicus, Lucius, Lycius, Berycius.

DIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Leccadius, Icaadius, Arcadius, Palladius, Tenedius, Albidius,
Didius, Thucydidius, Fidius, Auidius, Eufidius, Ægidius,
Nigidius, Obsidius, Gratiidius, Brutidius, Helvidius, Ovidius,
Rhodius, Clodius, Hannodius, Gordius, Claudius, Rudiis,
Lydius.

EIUS*

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Danæus, Cocceius, Lyrcæus, Encæius, Lelegius, Sigeius,
Baccheus, Copheus, Typhæus, Cretheus, Pittheus, Saleus,
Semeleus, Neleus, Sthenoleus, Procleus, Septimuleus,
Cannuleus, Venuleus, Apuleius, Egnatuleus, Syppicus, Pria-
meus, Cadmeus, Tyaneus, Æneus, Clymeneus, Ceneus,
Autoneus, Schæneus, Lampeus, Rhodopeus, Dolopeus,
Priapeus, Pompeius, Tarpeius, Gynæreus, Cythareus, Ne-
reus, Satureus, Vultureus, Cinyreus, Nysæus, Teius, He-
cateus, Elateus, Rhoeteus, Atteus, Minyeus.

* Almost all the words of this termination are adjectives, and in these the vowels *ei* form distinct syllables; the others, as *Cocceus*, *Saleus*, *Procleus*, *Cannuleus*, *Apuleus*, *Egnatuleus*, *Schæneus*, *Lampeus*, *Vultureus*, *Atteus*, and *Minyeus*, are substantives; and which, though sometimes pronounced with the *ei* forming a diphthong, and sounded like the noun *eye*, are more generally heard like the adjectives; so that the whole list may be fairly included under the same general rule, that of sounding the *e* separately, and the *i* like *y* consonant, as in the similar terminations in *eia* and *ia*. This is the more necessary in these words, as the accented *e* and the unaccented *i* are so much alike, as to require the sound of the initial or consonant *y*, in order to prevent the hiatus, by giving a small diversity to the two vowels.—See *ACHAL*.

GIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Valgius, Belgius, Catangius, Sergius, Ascoburgius, Oxygius.

CHIUS PHIUS THIUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Sperchius.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Inachius, Bacchius, Dulichius, Telechius, Monychius, Hæ-
chius, Tychius, Cyniphus, Alphus, Adolphus, Sisyphus,
Eianthius, Simethus, Acithus, Melanthius, Erymanthius,
Corinthius, Zerynthius, Tiryntius.

ALIIUS ÆLIUS ELIUS ILIUS ULIUS YLIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cebalius, Idalius, Acidalius, Palæphalius, Stympalius, Ma-
nilius, Opalius, Thesalius, Castalius, Publius, Heraclius,†
Ælius, Cælius, Ladius, Delius, Melius, Cornelius, Collius,
Claudius, Aurelius, Nyctelius, Praxitellus, Abilius, Babilus,
Carbilius, Orbilius, Acilius, Cæcilius, Lucelius, Ædilius, Vir-
gilius, Æmilius, Manilius, Pompius, Turpilius, Attilius, Basi-
lius,† Cantilius, Quintilius, Hostilius, Atilius, Rutilius, Dail-
ius, Sterquilus, Carvilius, Scrvilius, Callius, Trebellius, Cas-
cellius, Gellius, Arellius, Vitellius, Tullius, Manlius, Tenolius,
Nauplius, Daclius, Julius, Amulius, Pamphylius, Pylius.

MIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Samius, Ogmus, Isthmius, Decimus, Soptimus, Rhemmius,
Memmius, Mummus, Nomius, Bromus, Latmius, Posthu-
mius.

ANIUS ENIUS INIUS ENNIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Anius, Libanius, Canius, Sicanius, Vulcanus, Ascanius,
Dardanius, Clanius, Manius, Afranius, Granius, Ænius, Ma-
nius, Genius, Borysthenius, Lenius, Valenius, Cællenus, Ole-
nius, Menius, Achæmænius, Armenius, Ismenius, Pænius, Si-
renius, Messenius, Dossenius, Polyxenius, Trazenius, Gabini-
us, Albinus, Licinius, Scicinus, Virginius, Traclinius, Mini-
us, Salaminius, Flaminus, Etiminius, Arminius, Herminius,
Caninius, Tetrinitius, Asinius, Eleusinius, Vatinius, Flavinus,
Tarquinus, Cilnius, Tolumnus, Annus, Fannius, Blan-
nius, Ennius, Fescennius, Dossennius.

ONIUS UNIUS YNIUS OIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Aonius, Lycionus, Chaonius, Machaonius, Amythaonius,
Trebionius, Heliconius, Stiliconius, Asconius, Macedonius,
Chalcedonius, Caledonius, Sidonius, Alchandonius, Mandoni-
us, Dodonius, Cydonius, Calydonius, Mæonius, Pæonius, Ago-
nius, Gorgonius, Læstrygius, Lestrygius, Trophonius,
Sophonius, Marathonius, Sithonius, Erichonius, Aphthonius,
Arganthonius, Tithonius, Ionius, Edipodionius, Echionius,
Ixionius, Salonius, Milonius, Apollonius, B. bylonius, Æmo-
nius, Lacedæmonius, Hæmonius, Palæmonius, Ammonius,
Strymonius, Nonius, Memnonius, Agamemnonius, Cran-
nonius, Venonius, Junonius, Pomponius, Acronius, Sophronius,
Scironius, Sempronius, Antronius, Æsonius, Ausonius, Lato-
nius, Suetonius, Antonius, Bistonius, Plutonium, Favonius,
Amazonius, Esernius, Calphurnius, Saturnus, Damius, Jun-
ius, Neptunus, Gortynius, Typhōus, Achelōus, Minōus,
Troius.

APIUS OPIUS IPIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Agapius, Æsculapius, Æsapius, Messapius, Grampius, Pro-
copius, Cenopius, Cecropius, Eutropius, Æsopus, Mopsopus,
Gippius, Puppis, Caspius, Thespius, Cispus.

ARIUS ERIUS IRIUS ORIUS URIUS YRIUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Darius.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arius, Iearius, Tarcundarius, Ligarius, Sangarius, Corinthi-
arius, Larius, Marius, Hierosolymarius, Ænarius, Fenarius,
Asinarius, Isinarius, Varius, Januarius, Aquarius, Februari-
us, Atuarus, Imbrus, Vadius, Evandrus, Laberius, Biberius,
Tiberius, Celtiberius, Vindictus, Acherus, Valerius, Nume-
rius, Hesperius, Agrius, Cægrus, Conchrius, Rabirius, Poda-
lirius, Sirtus, Virius, Bosphorus, Elorius, Florius, Actorius,

† Labbe places the accent of this word on the penultimate, *i*, as in *Heraclitus* and *Heraclida*; but the Roman emperor of this name is so generally pronounced with the antepenultimate accent, that it would savor of pedantry to alter it. Nor do I understand the reason on which Labbe founds his accentuation.

‡ This word, the learned contend, ought to have the accent on the penultimate; but that the learned frequently depart from this pronunciation, by placing the accent on the antepenultimate, may be seen, Rule 31, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

Anactorius, Sertorius, Caprius, Cypricus, Arrius, Foretius, Enotrius, Adgandostrius, Caystrus, Epidaurius, Curius, Mercurius, Durius, Furius, Palfurius, Thurius, Mamurius, Furius, Masurius, Spurius, Veturius, Asturius, Ataburius, Seyrius, Porphyrius, Assyrius, Tyrius.

ASIUS ESIUS ISIUS OSIUS USIUS YSIUS.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Asius, Casius, Thasius, Jasius, *Æsius*, Acesius, Coracesius, Arcesius, Mendesius, Chesius, Ephesius, Milesius, Theomevius, Teumesius, *Ænesius*, Magnesius, Proconnesius, Chersonesius, Lynresius, Marpesius, Acasesius, Melitesius, Adylisius, Amisius, Artemisius, Simoisius, Charisius, Acrisius, Hortensius, Syracosius, Theodosius, Gnosius, Sosius, Mopsius, Casius, Fustus, Agustus, Amathusius, Ophiusius, Ariusius, Volusius, Selinusius, Acherusius, Maurusius, Lysius, Elysius, Dionysius, Odrysus, Amphrysus, Othrysus.

ATIUS ETIUS ITIUS OTIUS UTIUS.

Accent the Penultimate.
Xenophontius.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Trebatius, Catius, Volcaeus, Achatius, Latius, Cæsonatus, Egnatius, Gratius, Horatius, Patius, Lucretius, Statius, Actius, Vectius, Quinctius, Aëtius, *Ætius*, Panætius, Præcius, Cælius, Cæcilius, Vegetius, Metius, Manettus, Lucretius, Helvetius, Saturnalius, Floralius, Cæmpitalis, Domitius, Beritius, Neritius, Crassitius, Titius, Pothranus, Lactantius, Piantius, Taulantius, Acamantius, Ghorisius, Abundantius, Hyantius, Byzantius, Terentius, Cluentius, Maxentius, Mezentius, Quintius, Acontius, Vocontius, Laomedontius, Leontius, Pontius, Hellespontius, Acherontius, Bacantius, Opuntius, Aruntius, Mæotius, Theoprotius, Scaptius, *Ægyptius*, Martius, Laertius, Propertius, Hirtius, Mavorius, Tiburtius, Curtius, Thestius, Themistius, Canistius, Sallustius, Crastius, Carystius, Hymettius, Brutius, Abutius, Ebutius, *Æbutius*, Albutius, Acutius, Locutius, Stercutius, Mutius, Miantius, Pretutius, Clytius, Bavius, Flavus, Navius, Evius, Mævius, Nævius, Ambivius, Livius, Milvius, Fulvius, Sylvius, Novius, Servius, Vesvius, Pacuvius, Vitruvius, Vesuvius, Axius, Naxius, Alexius, Ixius, Sabazius.

ALUS CLUS ELUS ILUS OLUS ULUS YLUS

Accent the Penultimate.
Stymphalus, Sardanapalus, Androclus, Patroclus, Doryclus, Orbelus, Philomelus, Eumelus, Phasælus, Phaselus, Crystilus, Cimolus, Timolus, Tmolus, Mausolus, Pactolus, *Ætolus*, Atabulus, Praxibulus, Cleobulus, Critobulus, Acontobulus, Aristobulus, Eubulus, Thrasymbulus, Getulus, Barylus, Masylus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Abalus, Heliogabalus, Corbalus, Bubalus, Cocalus, Dædalus, Idalus, Acidalus, Megalus, Trachalus, Cephalus, Cynocephalus, Bucephalus, Anchialus, Menalus, Hippalus, Harpalus, Bupalus, Hypalus, Thessalus, Italus, Tantalus, Crotalus, *Ortalus*, Attalus, Euryalus, Doryclus, Stiphelus, Sthenelus, Eutrapelus, Cypselus, Babilus, Diphilus, Antiphilus, Pamphilus, Theophilus, Damophilus, Tröphilus, Zöphilus, Cherilus, Myrtilus, *Ægobolus*, Nanbolus, Equiculus, *Æolus*, Laureolus, Anchemolus, Bibulus, Bibaculus, Cæculus, Græculus, Siculus, Saticulus, *Æquiculus*, Paterculus, Aciculus, Regulus, Romulus, Venulus, Apulus, Salisubulus, Vesulus, Catulus, Gætulus, Getulus, Opitulus, Lentulus, Rütulus, *Æschylus*, Deiphylus, Demylus, Deipylus, Sipylus, Empylus, Cratylus, Astylus.

AMUS EMUS IMUS OMUS UMUS YMUS

Accent the Penultimate.
Callidemus, Charidemus, Pothodemus, Philodemus, Phandemus, Clitodemus, Aristodemus, Polyphemus, Theotimus, Hermotimus, Aristotimus, Ithomus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Lygdamus, Archidamus, Agedidamus, Apusidamus, Anaxidamus, Zeuxidamus, Androdamus, Xenodamus, Cogamus, Pergamus, Orchamus, Priamus, Cinnamus, Coramus, Abdiramus, Pyramus, Anthemus, Telemus, Tlepolemus, Theopolemus, Neoptolemus, Phædrius, Abdalonimus, Zosimus, Maximus, Antidomus, Amphinomus, Nicodromus, Didymus, Dindymus, Helymus, Solymus, Cleonymus, Abdalonymus, Hieronymus, Eonymus, *Æsymus*.

ANUS

Accent the Penultimate.
Artabanus, Cobanus, Thebanus, Albanus, Nerbanus, Verbanus, Labicanus, Gallicanus, Africanus, Sicanus, Vaticanus, Lavicanus, Vulcanus, Hyrcanus, Lucanus, Transpadanus, Pedanus, Apidianus, Fundanus, Codanus, Eanus, Garganus, Murhanus, Baianus, Trajanus, Fabianus, Accianus, Priacianus, Roscianus, Lucianus, Seleucianus, Herodianus, Claudi-

anus, Saturcianus, Sejanus, Carteianus, *Ælianus*, *Ællianus*, Lucilianus, Virgilianus, Petilianus, Quintilianus, Cutullianus, Tertullianus, Julianus, Ammianus, Memmianus, Formianus, Diogenianus, Scandinianus, Papinianus, Valentinianus, Justinianus, Trophonianus, Othonianus, Pomponianus, Maroninus, Aprianus, Thyonianus, Trojanus, Ulpianus, *Æscopianus*, *Æscopianus*, Oppianus, Marianus, Adrianus, Hadrianus, Tiberianus, Valerianus, Papirianus, Vespasianus, Hortensianus, Theodosianus, Bassianus, Terentianus, Quinctianus, Domitianus, Antianus, Scædianus, Pelusianus, Diocletianus, Domitianus, Augustianus, Sallustianus, Pretutianus, Sextianus, Flavianus, Bovianus, Pacuvianus, Alanus, Elanus, Silanus, Regilianus, Atellanus, Regillanus, Lucullanus, Sullanus, Syllanus, Caracolanus, Patreolanus, Coriolanus, Ocriculanus, *Æsculanus*, Tusculanus, Carulanus, Farsulanus, Querquetulanus, Amanus, Lemannus, Summanus, Romulanus, Rhenanus, Ameneanus, Pacinianus, Cinnanus, Campanus, Hispanus, Sacranus, Venafranus, Claranus, Ulufranus, Serranus, Lateranus, Coranus, Soranus, Serranus, Subarranus, Gauranus, Suburanus, Aneyranus, Cosanus, Sinuessanus, Syracusanus, Satanus, Laletanus, Tunetanus, Abretanus, Cretanus, Setabitanus, Gaditanus, Tingitanus, Caralitanus, Neapolitanus, Antipolitanus, Tomitanus, Taurominitanus, Sybaritanus, Liparitanus, Abderitanus, Tritanus, Ancyritanus, Lucitanus, Pantanus, Nejentanus, Nomentanus, Beneventanus, Montanus, Spartanus, Fastanus, Adelstanus, Tutanus, Sylvanus, Albinovanus, Adænantianus, Mantuanus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Libanus, Clibanus, Antilibanus, Oxycanus, Evidanus, Rhodanus, Dardanus, Oceanus, Longinianus, Idumanus, Dripanus, Caranus, Adranus, Cæraus, Tritanus, Pantanus, Sequanus.

ENUS

Accent the Penultimate.
Characenus, Lampacenus, Astacenus, Piconus, Damascenus, Suffenus, Alfenus, Alphenus, Tyrthenus, Gabienus, Labienus, Avidenus, Amenus, Pupienus, Garienus, Clivienus, Calenus, Galenus, Silenus, Pergamenus, Alexandrinus, Iasonus, Thraymenus, Trasymentus, Diopercus, Capenus, Cæbronus, Fibrenus, Seronus, Palmyrenus, Amasenus, Tibiscenus, Misonus, Evenus, Byzenus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Ambenus, Helenus, Olenus, Tassamenus, Dexamonus, Diademenus, Clymenus, Perilymenus, Axenus, Callixenus, Philoxenus, Timoxenus, Aristoxenus.

INUS YNUS

Accent the Penultimate.
Cytäinus, Gabinus, Sabius, Albinus, Sidicinus, Aricinus, Sicinus, Ticius, Mancinus, Adminocinus, Carcinus, Coscinus, Marrucinus, Erycinus, Acadinus, Caudinus, Rufinus, Rheginus, Erginus, Opiturginus, Augustus, Hyginus, Pachinus, Echinus, Delphinus, Myrrhinus, Pothinus, Facelinus, Velinus, Stergillus, *Æquillinus*, *Æsquillinus*, Caballinus, Marcellinus, Tigellinus, Sibilinus, Agyllinus, Solinus, Capitulinus, Geminius,* Maximinus, Crastatinus, Anagninus, Siginus, Theoninus, Salocinus, Antoninus, Amiterminus, Saturninus, Priapinus, Salapinus, Lepinus, Alpinus, Inalpinus, Arpinus, Hirpinus, Crispinus, Rutupinus, Lagarinus, Churinus, Diocladrianus, Nomacrinus, Fibrius, Lucinus, Leandrinus, Alexandrianus, Iberinus, Tiberinus, Transiberinus, Amerinus, *Æcerinus*, Quirinus, Censorinus, Assorinus, Favorinus, Phavorinus, Taurinus, Tigrinus, Thurinus, Semurinus, Cyricus, Myrinus, Gelasinus, Exasinus, Acesius, Halesinus, Telsianus, Nepesinus, Brundisius, Nursinus, Narcissinus, Libysinus, Fuscinus, Clusinus, Venusinus, Perusinus, Susinus, Ardeatinus, Reatinus, Antiatinus, Latinus, Collatinus, Cratinus, Soractinus, Aretinus, Arretinus, Setinus, Bantinus, Murgantianus, Phalantinus, Numantinus, Tridentinus, Ufentinus, Murgentinus, Salentinus, Pollentinus, Polentinus, Tarentinus, Terentinus, Surrentinus, Laurentinus, Aventinus, Truentinus, Leontinus, Pontinus, Metapontinus, Saguntinus, Martius, Mamertinus, Tiburtinus, Crastinus, Palestinus, Prænestinus, Atestinus, Vestinus, Augustinus, Justinus, Lavinus, Patavinus, Acunus, Elvius, Corvius, Lanuvius, Vesuvius, Euxinus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Phäinus, Acinus, Alcinus, Fucius, *Æscidinus*, Cytäinus, Barchinus, Morinus, Myrrhinus, Terminus, Rumius, Earinus, Asinus, Apinus, Myrsinus, Pometinus, Agratinus, Acidynus.

ONUS UNUS YNUS

Accent the Penultimate.
Drachonus, Onochonus, Ithonus, Tithonus, Myronus, Nepthnus, Portunus, Tutunus, Bithynus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Exagonus, Hexagonus, Telegonus, Epigonus, Erigonus, Tosigonus, Antigonus, Laogonus, Chrysoonus, Nebrophonus, Aponus, Carantonus, Santonus, Aristoonus, Dercynus.

* This is the name of a certain astrologer mentioned by Peta-vius, which, Labbe says, would be pronounced with the accent on the antepenultimate by those who are ignorant of Greek.

† The singular of *Morini*.—See the word.

As the *i* in the foregoing selection has the accent on it, it ought to be pronounced like the noun *eye*; while the unaccented *i* in this selection should be pronounced like *e*.—See Rule 4th prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

OUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Aoüs, Laoüs, Sarloüs, Eoüs, Geloüs, Acheloüs, Inoüs, Mi-
noüs, Naupactoüs, Arctoüs, Myrtoüs.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Hydrohoüs, Aleathoüs, Prithoüs, Nausithoüs, Alcinoüs,
Sphinoüs, Antinoüs.

APUS EPUS IPUS OPUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Priapus, Anapus, Æsapus, Messapus, Athrapus, Æsopus,
Euripus, Lycopus, Melanopus, Canopus, Inopus, Paropus,
Oropus, Europus, Asopus, Æsopus, Crotopus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sarapus, Astapus, Cædipus, Agriopus, Æropus.

ARUS ERUS IRUS ORUS URUS YRUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Cimarus, Æsarus, Iberus, Doberus, Homerus, Severus,
Noverus, Molegrus, Cægrus, Cynægirus, Camirus, Epirus,
Achedorus, Artemidorus, Isidorus, Dionysidorus, Theodorus,
Pythodorus, Diodorus, Tryphiodorus, Helioidorus, Asclepiodo-
rus, Athesiodorus, Cassiodorus, Apollodorus, Demodorus,
Hermodorus, Xenodorus, Metrodorus, Polydorus, Alorus,
Elorus, Helorus, Pelorus, Ægimorus, Assorus, Cyturus, Epi-
curus, Palinurus, Arcturus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abarus, Imbarus, Hypobarus, Icarus, Pandarus, Pindarus,
Tyndarus, Tearus, Farfarus, Agarus, Abgarus, Gargarus,
Opharus, Cantharus, Obiarius, Uliarius, Silarus, Cyllarus,
Tamarus, Absimarus, Comarus, Vindomarus, Tomarus, Is-
marus, Ceinarus, Pinarus, Cinnarus, Absarus, Bassarus, Deio-
tarius, Tartarus, Eleazarus, Artabrus, Balacrus, Charadrus,
Cerberus, Bellerus, Mermerus, Termerus, Hesperus, Craterus,
Icterus, Anigrus, Glaphirus, Deborus, Pacorus, Stesichorus,
Gorgophorus, Telesphorus, Busphorus, Phosphorus, Heptapo-
rus, Euporus, Anxurus, Delpyrus, Zopyrus, Leucosyrus, Saty-
rus, Tityrus.

ASUS ESUS ISUS OSUS USUS YSUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Parnassus, Galeus, Halocus, Volesus, Termesus, Theumo-
sus, Touzesus, Alopecoessus, Proconessus, Arconessus,
Elaphoessus, Demonesus, Chorroessus, Chersoessus, Arcten-
oessus, Myonessus, Halonesus, Cephalonesus, Poloponessus,
Cromyonesus, Lynnesus, Marpesus, Titaresus, Alisus, Para-
disus, Amisus, Paropamisus, Critisus, Amnisus, Berosus,
Agrosus, Ebusus, Amphrysus.

* All words ending in *stratus* have the accent on the ante-
penultimate syllable.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Oribasus, Bubasus, Caucasus, Pegasus, Agasus, Pegasus
Tamasus, Harpasus, Imbrasus, Cerasus, Doryasus, Vogesus
Vologesus, Ephesus, Anisus, Genusus, Ambrysus.

ATUS ETUS ITUS OTUS UTUS YTUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Rubicatus, Boticatus, Abradatus, Ambigatus, Viriatus, Ela-
tus, Pilatus, Catagnatus, Cincinnatus, Odenatus, Leonatus
Aratus, Pytharatus, Demaratus, Acratus, Ceratus, Sceleratus
Serratus, Dentatus, Duatus, Torquatus, Febratus, Achetus
Polycletus, Egletus, Miletus, Admetus, Fremetus, Diognetus
Dyscinotus, Capetus, Agapetus, Iapetus, Acretus, Oretus,
Hermaphroditus, Epaphroditus, Heraclitus, Munitus, Agapi-
tus, Cerritus, Bituitus, Polygnotus, Azotus, Acutus, Stercu-
tus, Cornutus, Cocytus, Berytus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Deodatus, Palmphatus, Inatus, Acratus, Dinocratus, Eches-
tratus, Amestratus, Menestratus, Amphistratus, Callistra-
tus, Damasistratus, Erasistratus, Agesistratus, Hegesistratus,
Pisistratus, Sosistratus, Lysistratus, Nicostratus, Cleostratus,
Damostratus, Demostratus, Sostratus, Philostratus, Di-
nostratus, Herostratus, Eratostratus, Polystratus, Acrotatus,
Taygetus, Demanetus, Iapetus, Tacitus, Iphitus, Onomacri-
tus, Agoracritus, Onesicritus, Cleocritus, Damocritus, Democri-
tus, Aristocritus, Antidotus, Theodotus, Xenodotus, Herodo-
tus, Cephisodotus, Libanotus, Leuconotus, Euronotus, Age-
simbrotus, Stesimbrotus, Theombrotus, Cleombrotus, Hippoly-
tus, Anytus, Ægyptus, Eurytus.

AVUS EVUS IVUS UUS XUS YUS ZUS XYS U

Accent the Penultimate.

Agavus, Timavus, Saravus, Batavus, Versevus, Süovus,
Gradivus, Argivus, Briaxus, Oaxus, Araxus, Eudoxus, Trape-
zus, Charaxus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Batavus, Inuus, Fatus, Tityus, Diascoridus.

DAX LAX NAX RAX RIX DOX ROX

Accent the Penultimate.

Ambrodax, Demonax, Hipponax.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arctophylax, Hegesianax, Hermesianax, Lysianax, Astya-
nax, Agonax, Hierax, Cætobrix, Eporedorix, Dendrorix, Ambri-
brix, Dumnorix, Adiatorix, Orgetorix, Biturix, Cappadox,
Allobrox.

† This word is pronounced with the accent either on the
penultimate or antepenultimate syllable: the former, however
is the most general, especially among the poets.

RULES

FOR THE

PRONUNCIATION

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE true pronunciation of the Hebrew language, as Doctor Lowth observes, is lost. To refer us for assistance to the Masoretic points, would be to launch us on a sea without shore or bottom: the only compass, by which we can possibly steer on this boundless ocean, is the Septuagint version of the Hebrew Bible; and, as it is highly probable the translators transfused the sound of the Hebrew proper names into the Greek, it gives us something like a clew to guide us out of the labyrinth. But even here we are often left to guess our way; for the Greek word is frequently so different from the Hebrew, as scarcely to leave any traces of similitude between them. In this case, custom and analogy must often decide, and the ear must sometimes solve the difficulty. But these difficulties relate chiefly to the *accentuation* of Hebrew words; and the method adopted in this point will be seen in its proper place.

I must here acknowledge my obligations to a very learned

and useful work—the Scripture Lexicon of Mr. Oliver. As the first attempt to facilitate the pronunciation of Hebrew proper names, by dividing them into syllables, it deserves the highest praise: but, as I have often differed widely from this gentleman in syllabication, accentuation, and the sound of the vowels, I have thought it necessary to give my reasons for this difference, which will be seen under the Rules; of the validity of which reasons the reader will be the best judge.

N. B. As there are many Greek and Latin proper names in Scripture, particularly in the New Testament, which are to be met with in ancient history, some of them have been omitted in this selection: and therefore, if the inspector does not find them here, he is desired to seek for them in the Vocabulary of Greek and Latin Names.

RULES

FOR PRONOUNCING

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

1. IN the pronunciation of the letters of the Hebrew proper names, we find nearly the same rules prevail as in those of Greek and Latin. Where the vowels end a syllable with the accent on it, they have their long open sound, as *Na'bal*, *Jeru*, *S'raach*, *Go'shen*, and *Tubal*. (See Rule 1st prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*.)

2. When a consonant ends the syllable, the preceding vowel is short, as *Sam'u-el*, *Lem'u-el*, *Sim'e-on*, *Sol'o-mon*, *Sac'oth*, *Syn'a-gogue*. (See Rule 2d prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*.) I here differ widely from Mr. Oliver; for I cannot agree with him, that the *e* in *Abdial*, the *o* in *Arnon*, and the *u* in *Ashur*, are to be pronounced like the *ee* in *seen*, the *o* in *tone*, and the *u* in *tune*, which is the rule he lays down for all similar words.

3. Every final *i*, forming a distinct syllable, though unaccented, has the long open sound, as *A'i*, *Ari's'toi*. (See Rule 4th prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*.)

4. Every unaccented *i*, ending a syllable, not final, is pronounced like *e*, as *Ari-el*, *Ab'de-el*, pronounced *A're-el*, *Ab'de-el*. (See Rule 4th prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*.)

5. The vowels *ai* are sometimes pronounced in one syllable, and sometimes in two. As the Septuagint version is our chief guide in the pronunciation of Hebrew proper names, it may be observed, that when these letters are pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable, like our English diphthong in the word *daily*, they are either a diphthong in the Greek word, or expressed by the Greek *e* or *i*, as *Ban-ai'ah*, *Bayala* ; *Hu'shai*, *Xvoti* ; *Hu'rai*, *Ovoti*, &c. ; and that when they are pronounced in two syllables, as *Sham'ma-i*, *Shash'a-i*, *Ber-a'vah*, it is because the Greek words by which they are translated, as *Epaui*, *Xvoti*, *Bapa'te*, make two syllables of these vowels. Mr. Oliver has not always attended to this distinction: he makes *Sin'a-i* three syllables, though the Greeks made it but two in *Σινᾶ*. That accurate prosodist, Labbe, indeed, makes it a trisyllable; but he does the same by *Aron* and *Canaan*, which our great classic Milton uniformly reduces to two syllables, as well as *Sinai*. If we were to pronounce it in three syllables, we must necessarily make the first syllable short, as in *Sin'ie-i*; but this is so contrary to the best usage, that it amounts to a proof that it ought to be pronounced in two syllables, with the first *i* long, as in *Sin'ar*. This, however, must be looked upon as a general rule only: these vowels in *Isaiah*, Græcised by *Ἰσαῖας*, are always pronounced as a diphthong, or, at least, with the accent on the *a*, and the *i* like *y* articulating the succeeding vowel; in *Caiaphas*, likewise, the *ai* is pronounced like a diphthong, though divided in the Greek *Καῖαφας*; which division cannot take place in this word, because the *i* must then necessarily have the accent, and must be pronounced as in *Isaac*, as Mr. Oliver has marked it; but I think contrary to universal usage. The only point necessary to be observed in the sound of this diphthong is, the slight difference we perceive between its medial and final position: when it is final, it is exactly like the English *ay* without the accent, as in *holyday*, *roundelay*, *galoway*; but when it is in the middle of a word, and followed by a vowel, the *i* is pronounced as if it were *y*, and as if this *y* articulated the succeeding vowel: thus *Ben-ai'ah* is pronounced as if written *Ben-ai'yah*.

6. *Ch* is pronounced like *k*, as *Chebar*, *Chemos*, *Enoch*, &c., pronounced *Kébar*, *Kemos*, *Enoch*, &c. *Cherubim* and *Echel* seem to be perfectly Anglicised, as the *ch* in these words is always heard as in the English words *cheer*, *child*, *riches*, &c. (See Rule 12th prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*.) The same may be observed of *Cherub*, signifying an order of angels; but when it means a city of the Babylonish empire, it ought to be pronounced *Ke'rub*.

7. Almost the only difference in the pronunciation of the Hebrew, and the Greek and Latin proper names, is in the sound of the *g* before *e* and *i*: in the two last languages, this consonant is always soft before these vowels, as *Gellius*, *Gippus*, &c., pronounced *Jellius*, *Jippus*, &c.; and in the first, it is hard, as *Gera*, *Gericim*, *Gideon*, *Gilgal*, *Megiddo*, *Megiddon*, &c. This difference is without all foundation in etymology; for both *g* and *c* were always hard in the Greek

and Latin languages, as well as in the Hebrew; but the latter language being studied so much less than the Greek and Latin, it has not undergone that change which familiarity is sure to produce in all languages: and even the solemn distance of this language has not been able to keep the letter *c* from sliding into *s* before *e* and *i*, in the same manner as in the Greek and Latin: thus, though *Gehazi*, *Gideon*, &c., have the *c* soft, as if written *Sedrom*, *Sedron*, &c. The same may be observed of *Igebarim*, *Igeal*, *Nagge*, *Shage*, *Pagiel*, with the *g* hard; and *Ocidelus*, *Ocina*, and *Pharacim*, with the *c* soft like *s*.

8. Gentiles, as they are called, ending in *ines* and *ites*, as *Philistines*, *Hivites*, *Hittites*, &c., being Anglicised in the translation of the Bible, are pronounced like formatives of our own, as *Philistins*, *Whitfieldites*, *Jacobites*, &c.

9. The unaccented termination *ah*, so frequent in Hebrew proper names, ought to be pronounced like the *a* in *father*. The *a* in this termination, however, frequently falls into the indistinct sound heard in the final *a* in *Africa*, *Etna*, &c.; nor can we easily perceive any distinction in this respect between *Elijah* and *Eliaha*; but the final *h* preserves the other vowels open, as *Colhozak*, *Shilo*, &c., pronounced *Colhozec*, *Shilo*, &c. (See Rule 7th prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*.) The diphthong *ei* is always pronounced like *ee*: thus *Sa-mei'us* is pronounced as if written *Sa-mee'us*. But if the accent be on the *ah*, then the *e* ought to be pronounced like the *e* in *father*; as *Tah'e-ra*, *Tah'e-nas*, &c.

10. It may be remarked, that there are several Hebrew proper names, which, by passing through the Greek of the New Testament, have conformed to the Greek pronunciation; such as *Aceldama*, *Genesareth*, *Bethphage*, &c., pronounced *Aseldama*, *Jenezareth*, *Bethphage*, &c. This is, in my opinion, more agreeable to the general analogy of pronouncing these Hebrew-Greek words than preserving the *c* and *g* hard.

Rules for ascertaining the English Quantity of the Vowels in Hebrew Proper Names.

11. With respect to the quantity of the first vowel in dissyllables, with but one consonant in the middle, I have followed the rule which we observe in the pronunciation of such dissyllables when Greek or Latin words; (see Rule 18th prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*); and that is, to place the accent on the first vowel, and to pronounce that vowel long, as *Ko'rah*, and not *Ke'rah*, *Mo'och*, and not *Me'och*, as Mr. Oliver has divided them, in opposition both to analogy and the best usage. I have observed the same analogy in the penultimate of polysyllables; and have not divided *Balthasar* into *Bal-thas'ar*, as Mr. Oliver has done, but into *Bal-tha'sar*.

12. In the same manner, when the accent is on the antepenultimate syllable, whether the vowel end the syllable, or be followed by two consonants, the vowel is always short, except followed by two vowels, as in Greek and Latin proper names. (See Rules prefixed to these names, Nos. 18, 19, 20, &c.) Thus *Jehoshaphat* has the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, according to Greek accentuation by quantity, (see Introduction to this work); and this syllable, according to the clearest analogy of English pronunciation, is short, as if spelt *Je-hosh'aphat*. The secondary accent has the same shortening power in *Othomas*, where the primary accent is on the third, and the secondary on the first syllable, as if spelt *Oth-o-mas'*; and it is on these two fundamental principles of our own pronunciation, namely, the lengthening power of the penultimate, and the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, that I hope I have been enabled to regulate and fix many of those sounds which were floating about in uncertainty; and which, for want of this guide, are differently marked by different orthoëpists, and often differently by the same orthoëpist.

Rules for placing the Accent on Hebrew Proper Names.

13. With respect to the accent of Hebrew words, it cannot be better regulated than by the laws of the Greek language. I do not mean, however, that every Hebrew word, which is Græcised by the Septuagint, should be accented exactly ac-

ording to the Greek rule of accentuation; for, if this were the case, every word ending in *el* would never have the accent higher than the preceding syllable; because it was a general rule in the Greek language, that, when the last syllable was long, the accent could not be higher than the penultimate; nay, strictly speaking, were we to accent these words according to the accent of that language, they ought to have the accent on the last syllable, because Αβελιηλ and Ισραηλ , *Abdiel* and *Israel*, have the accent on that syllable. It may be said, that this accent on the last syllable is the grave, which, when on the last word of a sentence, or succeeded by an enclitic, was changed into an acute. But here, as in words purely Greek, we find the Latin analogy prevail; and, because the penultimate is short, the accent is placed on the antepenultimate, in the same manner as in *Socrates*, *Sosthenes*, &c., though the final syllable of the Greek words Σωκράτης , Σωθένης , &c., is long, and the Greek accent on the penultimate. (See Introduction prefixed to the Rules for pronouncing *Greek and Latin Proper Names*.) It is this general prevalence of accenting according to the Latin analogy, that has induced me, when the Hebrew word has been Græcised in the same number of syllables, to prefer the Latin accentuation to what may be called our own. Thus *Cathua*, coming to us through the Greek Καθουά , I have accented it on the penultimate, because the Latins would have placed the accent on this syllable on account of its being long, though an English ear would be better pleased with the antepenultimate accent. The same reason has induced me to accent *Chaseba* on the antepenultimate, because it is Græcised into Χασεβά . But when the Hebrew and Greek word does not contain the same number of syllables, as *Mes'o-bah*, Μεσοβια , *Id'u-el*, Ιδουελος , it then comes under our own analogy, and we neglect the long vowel, and place the accent on the antepenultimate. The same may be observed of *Mordecai*, from Μαρδοχαιος .

14. As we never accept a proper name from the Greek on the last syllable, (not because the Greeks did not accent the last syllable, for they had many words accented in that manner, but because this accentuation was contrary to the Latin prosody); so, if the Greek word be accented on any other syllable, we seldom pay any regard to it, unless it coincide with the Latin accent. Thus in the word *Gede'rah*, I have placed the accent on the penultimate, because it is Græcised by Γάδηρα , where the accent is on the antepenultimate; and this because the penultimate is long, and this long penultimate has always the accent in Latin. (See this further exemplified, Rule 18th, prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*, and Introduction, near the end.) Thus, though it may seem at first sight absurd to derive our pronunciation of Hebrew words from the Greek, and then to desert the Greek for the Latin; yet, since we must have some rule, and, if possible, a learned one, it is very natural to lay hold of the Latin, because it is nearest at hand. For as language is a mixture of reasoning and convenience, if the true reason lie too remote from common apprehension, another more obvious one is generally adopted; and this last, by general usage, becomes a rule superior to the former. It is true, the analogy of our own language would be a rule the most rational; but, while the analogies of our own language are so little understood, and the Greek and Latin languages are so justly admired, even the appearance of being acquainted with them will always be esteemed reputable, and infallibly lead us to an imitation of them, even in such points as are not only insignificant in themselves, but inconsistent with our vernacular pronunciation.

15. It is remarkable that all words ending in *ias* and *iah* have the accent on the *i*, without any foundation in the analogy of Greek and Latin pronunciation, except the very vague reason that the Greek word places the accent on this syllable. I call this reason vague, because the Greek accent has no influence on words in *ael*, *iel*, *ial*, &c., as Ισραηλ , Αβελιηλ , Βελιαδ , κ. τ. λ.

Hence we may conclude the impropriety of pronouncing *Messias* with the accent on the first syllable according to Labbe, who says we must pronounce it in this manner, if we wish to pronounce it like the French with the *os rotundum* et

facundum; and, indeed, if the *i* were to be pronounced in the French manner, like *e*, placing the accent on the first syllable seems to have the bolder sound. This may serve as an answer to the learned critic, the editor of Labbe, who says, "the Greeks, but not the French, pronounce *ore rotundo*;"³¹ for though the Greeks might place the accent on the *i* in *Messias*, yet, as they certainly pronounced this vowel as the French do, it must have the same slender sound, and the accent on the first syllable must, in that respect, be preferable to it; for the Greek *i*, like the same letter in Latin, was the slenderest of all the vowel sounds. It is the broad diphthongal sound of the English *i* with the accent on it, which makes this word sound so much better in English than it does in French, or even in the true ancient Greek pronunciation.

16. The termination *aim* seems to attract the accent on the *a* only in words of more than three syllables, as *E'phraim* and *Mis'raim* have the accent on the antepenultimate; but *Hor-na'im*, *Ram-a-tha'im*, &c., on the penultimate syllable. This is a general rule; but if the Greek word have the penultimate long, the accent ought to be on that syllable, as *Pharva'im*, Φαρβυριμ , &c.

17. *Kemuel*, *Jemuel*, *Nemuel*, and other words of the same form, having the same number of syllables as the Greek words into which they are translated, ought to have the accent on the penultimate, as that syllable is long in Greek; but *Emanuel*, *Samuel*, and *Lemuel*, are irrecoverably fixed in the antepenultimate accentuation, and show the true analogy of the accentuation of our own language.

18. Thus we see what has been observed of the tendency of Greek and Latin words to desert their original accent, and to adopt that of the English, is much more observable in words from the Hebrew. Greek and Latin words are fixed in their pronunciation, by a thousand books written expressly upon the subject, and ten thousand occasions of using them; but Hebrew words, from the remote antiquity of the language, from the paucity of books in it, from its being originally written without points, and the very different style of its poetry from that of other languages, afford us scarcely any criterion to recur to for settling their pronunciation, which must therefore often be irregular and desultory. The Septuagint, indeed, gives us some light, and is the only star by which we can steer; but this is so frequently obscured, as to leave us in the dark, and force us to pronounce according to the analogy of our own language. It were to be wished, indeed, that this were to be entirely adopted in Hebrew words where we have so little to determine us; and that those words which we have worn into our own pronunciation were to be a rule for all others of the same form and termination; but it is easier to bring about a revolution in kingdoms than in languages. Men of learning will always form a sort of literary aristocracy; they will be proud of the distinction which a knowledge of languages gives them above the vulgar, and will be fond of showing this knowledge, which the vulgar will never fail to admire and imitate.

The best we can do, therefore, is to make a sort of compromise between this ancient language and our own; to form a kind of compound ratio of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English, and to let each of these prevail as usage has permitted them. Thus *Emanuel*, *Samuel*, *Lemuel*, which, according to the Latin analogy and our own, have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, ought to remain in quiet possession of their present pronunciation, notwithstanding the Greek Εμμανουηλ , Σαμουηλ , Λεμουηλ ; but *Elishua*, *Esarelon*, *Gederah*, may have the accent on the penultimate, because the Greek words into which they are translated, Ελισουι , Εσαρηλων , Γαδηρα , have the penultimate long. If this should not appear a satisfactory method of settling the pronunciation of these words, I must entreat those who dissent from it to point out a better: a work of this kind was wanted for general use; it is addressed neither to the learned nor the illiterate, but to that large and most respectable part of society who have a tincture of letters, but whose avocations deny them the opportunity of cultivating them. To these a work of this kind cannot fail of being useful; and by its utility to these the author wishes to stand or fall.

PRONUNCIATION

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

INITIAL VOCABULARY.

* * When a word is succeeded by a word printed in Italics, this letter word is merely to spell the former as it ought to be pronounced. Thus, *As'e-fa* is the true pronunciation of the preceding word *Ac'i-pha*; and so of the rest.

* * The figures annexed to the words refer to the rules prefixed to the Vocabulary. Thus the figure 3 after *Ab'di* refers to Rule the 3d, for the pronunciation of the final *i*; and

the figure 5 after *A-bis'sa-i* refers to Rule the 5th, for the pronunciation of the unaccented *ai*; and so of the rest.

* * For the quantity of the vowels indicated by the syllabication, see Nos. 18 and 19 of the *Rules for Greek and Latin Proper Names*.

* * [In a few instances, the pronunciation of Perry, or of Fulton and Knight, is given below.—Ed.]

AB	AC	AD	ÆG	AH
A'A-LAR	Ab'i-gail	A'chad	Ad'a-tha 9	Æ-ne/as.—Virgil.
A'a-ron* 5	Ab'i-gal	A-cha'i-a 5	Ad'be-el 13	Æ'no-as'f.—Acts 9.
Ab	Ab-i-ha'il	A-cha'i-chus	Ad dan	Æ'non
Ab'a-cue	A-bi'hu	A'chan 6	Ad'dar	Æ'nos
Ab'a-dah	A-bi'hud	A'char	Ad'di 3	Ag'a-ba
A-bad'don	A-bi'jah 9	A'char 6	Ad'din	Ag'a-bus
Ab-a-di'as 15	A-bi'jam	Ach'bor	Ad'do	A gag 1 11
A-bag'tha	Ab-i-je'no	A-chi-ach'a-rus	Ad'dus	A gag-ite
A'bal	A-bim'a-el 13	A'chim 6	A'der 1	A'gar
Ab'a-naf 9	A-bim'e-lech 6	A-chim'e-lech 6	Ad'i-da	Ag'a-rones'
Ab'a-rim†	A-bin'o-dab	A'chi-or	Ad'i-el 13	Ag'o-e 7
Ab'a-ron	A-bin'o-am	A-chi'am	A'din	Ag-go'us 7
Ab'ba 9	A-bi'ram	A'chish	Ad'i-na 9	Ag-noth-ta'bor
Ab'da	A-bi'rom	Ach'i-toh, or Ach'i-tub	Ad'i-no	A'gur
Ab'di 3	A-bis'a-i 5	A-chit'o-phel	Ad'i-nus	A'hab
Ab-di'as 15	Ab-i-se'i	A-ki't'o-fel	Ad'i-tha 9	A-har ah 9
Ab'di-el 4 13	Ab'i-shag	Ach'me-tha	Ad'i-tha'im 16	A-har'al
Ab'don	A-bish'a-i 5	A'chor	Ad'la-i 5	A-has'a-i 5
A-bed'no-go	A-bish'a-har	Ach'sa 9	Ad'mah	A-has-u-e'rus
A'bel 1	A-bish'a-lom	Ach'shaph	Ad'ma-tha	A-ha'va
A'bel Beth-ma'a-cah	A-bish'u-a 13	Ach'zib 6	Ad'na 9	A'haz
A'bel Ma'im	Ab'i-shur	Ac'i-pha	Ad'nah 9	A-haz'a-i 5
A'bel Me-ho'lath	Ab'i-sum	As'e-fa 7	Ad'o-nai 5	A-ha-zi'ah 15
A'bel Mis'ra-im 16	Ab'i-tal	Ac'i-tho	Ad-o-ni'as 15	Ah'ban
A'bel Shit'tim	Ab'i-tub	A-cu'a 13	A-do-ni-be'zek	A'ber
Ab'e-san 11	A-bi'ud	A'cub 11	Ad-o-ni'jah 15	A'bi 3
Ab'e-sar 13	Ab'ner	A'da	A-don'i-kam	A'bi'ah
A'bez	A'bram, or A'bra-ham§	A'dad	A-don'i-ram	A'bi'am
Ab'ga-rus 12	Ab'sa-lom	Ad'a-da, or Ad'a-dah 9	A-don-i-ze'dek	A-bi'e-zer
A'bi 3	A-bu'bus	Ad-ad'o-zer	A-do'ra 9	A-bi'hud
A-bi'a, or A-bi'ah	Ac'cad	Ad-ad-rim'mon	Ad-o-ra'im 16	A-bi'jah
A-bi-al'bon 12	Ac'a-ron	A'dah	A-do'ram	A-bi'kam
A-bi'a-saph	Ac'a-tan	Ad-a-i'ah 9 15	A-dram'e-lech	A-bi'lud
A-bi'a-thar	Ac'ca-ron	Ad-a-li'a 15	A'dri-a 2 9 12	A-bim'a-az
A'bib	Ac'cho 6	Ad'am	A'dri-el 13	A-bi'man
A-bi'dah 9	Ac'cos	Ad'a-ma, or Ad'a-mah	A-du'el 13	A-bim'e-lech
Ab'i-dan	Ac'coz	Ad'a-mi 3	A-dul'lam	A-bim'e-lek
A'bi-el 4 12	A-cel'da-ma 10	Ad'a-mi Ne'keb	A-dum'mim	A-bi'moth
A-bi-e'zer 12	A-sel'da-ma	A'dar 1	A-e-di'as 15	A-hin'a-dab
A-bi-ez'rite	A'chab 6	Ad'a-sa 9	Æ'gypt	A-hin'o-am

* *Aaron*.—This is a word of three syllables in Labbe, who says it is used to be pronounced with the accent on the penultimate; but the general pronunciation of this word in English is in two syllables, with the accent on the first, and as if written *A'ron*. Milton uniformly gives it this syllabication and accent:

"Till by two brethren (those two brethren call
Moses and *Aaron*) sent from God to claim
His people from intralment."

Par. Lost, b. xii. v. 170.

† [*A-ba'na*.—P.]

‡ *Abiram*.—This and some other words are decided in their accentuation by Milton in the following verses:

"From Aroar to Nebo, and the wild
Of southmost *Abiram* in Hesebon,
And Horonaim, Seon's realm, beyond
The flowery dale of Sibma clad with vines,
And Eleale to th' Asphaltic pool."

Par. Lost, b. i. v. 407.

"Yet his temple high
Rear'd in Azotus, dreaded through the coast

Of Palestine, in Gath and Ascalon,
And *Accaron* and Gaza's frontier bounds."—*Id.* 463.

§ *Abiram*, or *Abraham*.—The first name, of two syllables, was the patriarch's original name, but God increased it to the second, of three syllables, as a pledge of an increase in blessing. The latter name, however, from the feebleness of the *h* in our pronunciation of it, and from the absence of the accent, is liable to such a hiatus, from the proximity of two similar vowels, that, in the most solemn pronunciation, we seldom hear this name extended to three syllables. Milton has but once pronounced it in this manner; and has six times made it only two syllables; and this may be looked upon as the general pronunciation.

|| *Adonai*.—Labbe, says his editor, makes this a word of three syllables only; which, if once admitted, why, says he, should he dissolve the Hebrew diphthong in *Sadaï*, *Sinaï*, *Tel'mat*, &c., and at the same time make two syllables of the diphthong in *Castea*, which are commonly united into one? In this, says he, he is inconsistent with himself.—See *SINAI*

¶ [*Æ-ne'as*.—P.]

AM	AN	AR	AS	AV
A-hi'o	A'mal	An-ti-lib'a-nus	A-re'lites	Ash'nah
A-hi'ra 9	A-mal'da	An'ti-och 6	A-re-op'a-g'te 8	A'shon
A-hi'ram	Am'a-lek	An'ti'o-chis	A-re-op'a-gus†	Ash'pe-naz
A-hi'ram-ites 8	Am'a-lek-ites 8	An'ti'o-chus	A'ros	Ash'ri-el 13
A-his'a-mach 6	A'man	An'ti-pas	Ar'e'tas	Ash'ta-roth
A-hish'a-hur	Am'a-na	An-tip'a-tris	Ar'e'us	Ash'ta-roth-ites 8
A-hi'sham	Am-a-ri'ah 15	An'ti-pha	Ar'gob	A-shu'ath
A-hi'shar	Am'a-sa	An-to'ni-a	Ar'gol	Ash'ur
A-hi'tob	A-mas'a-i 5	An-to-thi'jah 15	A-ri'd'a-i 5	A-shu'rim 13
A-hit'o-pher	Am-a-shi'ah 15	An'toth-ite 8	A-ri'd'a-tha	Ash'ur-ites 8
A-hi'tub	Am-a-the'is	A'nub	A-ri-el 4 12	A'si-a
A-hi'ud	Am-a-this	A'nus	A-ri-el 4 12	A'si-el 13
Ah'lal	Am-a-z'i'ah	Ap-a-me'a	A-ri-och 4	A'si-el 13
Ah'lai 5	A'mon*	Aph-a-ra'im 16	A-ri-och 4	A'si-el 13
A-ho'o, or A-ho'ah	A'mi 3	A-phar'sath-chitos	A-ri-a-i 5	A'si-el 13
A-ho'ite 8	A-min'a-dab	A-phar'sites 8	Ar-is-to-bu'lus	A'si-el 13
A-ho'lah	A-mit'tai 5	A'phek	Ark'ites	A'si-el 13
A-hol'ba	A-miz'a-bad	A-pho'kah	Ar-ma-ged'don	A'si-el 13
A-hol'bah	Am'mah	A-pher'e-ma	Ar-mi-shad'a-i	A'si-el 13
A-ho'li-ab	Am-mad'a-tha	A-pher'ra	Ar'mon	A'si-el 13
A-hol'i-bah 9	Am'mi 3	A-phi'ah 15	Ar'man	A'si-el 13
A-ho-lib'a-mah	Am-mi'd'i-oi 4	Aph'rah	Ar'ne-pher	A'si-el 13
A-hu'ma-i 5	Am'mi-el 4	Aph'ses	Ar'non	A'si-el 13
A-hu'zam	Am-mi'hud	A-poc'a-lypse	A'rod	A'si-el 13
A-huz'zah	Am-i-shad'da-i 5	A-poc'ry-pha	Ar'o-di 3	A'si-el 13
A'i 3	Am'mon	A-pol'los	Ar'o-er	A'si-el 13
A-i'ah 15	Am'mon-ites	A-pol'ly-on	Ar'o-m	A'si-el 13
A-i'ath	Am'non	A-pol'ly-on	Ar'pad, or Ar'phad	A'si-el 13
A'i'ja	A'mok	A-pol'yon	Ar'poc	A'si-el 13
A-i'juh	A'mon	Ap'a-im 15	Ar'sa-cus	A'si-el 13
Ai'ja-lon	Am'o-rites 8	Ap'phi-a 3	Ar-phax'ad	A'si-el 13
Ad'ja-lon	A'mos	Aph'e-a	Ar-phes'ad	A'si-el 13
Ai'e-leth Sha'har	Am'pli-as	Ap'phus	Ar-phes'ad	A'si-el 13
Ad'je-leth	Am'ram	Aph'us	Ar-phes'ad	A'si-el 13
A'in 5	Am'ram-ites 8	Aq'ui-la	Ar-ru'mah 13	A'si-el 13
A-i'oth	Am'ran	Ar	Ar'vad	A'si-el 13
A-i'rus	Am'ra-pher	A'ra	Ar'vad-ites 8	A'si-el 13
Ak'kub	Am'zi 3	A'rab	Ar'za	A'si-el 13
Ak-rab'bim	A'nab	Ar'a-bah	A'sa	A'si-el 13
A-lam'e-lech 6	An-el 11	Ar-a-bat'ti-ne	As-a-di'as	A'si-el 13
Al'a-meth	A'nah	Ar-a-bi'a	As-a-el 13	A'si-el 13
Al'a-moth	An-a-ha'rath	A'rad	As-a-hel	A'si-el 13
Al'ci-mus	An-a-i'ah 5 15	A'rad-ite 8	As-a-i'ah 5	A'si-el 13
Al'o-ma	A'nak	Ar'a-dus	As-a-na	A'si-el 13
A-lo'meth	An'a-kims	A'rah 1	As-a-phar	A'si-el 13
Al-ex-an'dri-a	An'a-mim	A'ran	As-a-ram	A'si-el 13
Al-ex-an'dri-on	A-nam'e-lech 6	Ar'an	A-sar'e-el 13	A'si-el 13
Al-le-lu'jah	An'an	Ar'a-rat	As-a-re'lah	A'si-el 13
Al-le-lu'jah 5	An-a'ni	Ar-rau'nah	As-baz'a-reth	A'si-el 13
A-li'ah	An-a-ni'ah 15	Ar'ba, or Ar'bah	As'ca-lon	A'si-el 13
A-li'an	An-a-ni'as	Ar'bal	As'e-na	A'si-el 13
Al'om	A-man'i-el 13	Ar-bat'tis	As'e-bi'a	A'si-el 13
Al'on Bac'huth	A'math	Ar-be'la (in Syria)	As-seb-e-bi'a 15	A'si-el 13
Al'mo'dad	A-math'e-mat	Ar-bel'la	As'e-math	A'si-el 13
Al'mon Dib-la-tha'im 15	An'a-thoth	Ar'bite 8	A'ser	A'si-el 13
Al'na-than	An'a-thoth-ite 8	Ar-bo'nai 5	A-se'r-ar	A'si-el 13
A'loth	An'drew	Ar-che-la'us	Ash-a-bi'ah 15	A'si-el 13
Al'pha	A'nem, or A'nen	Ar-ches'tra-tus	A'shan	A'si-el 13
Al-pha'e-us	A'nes	Ar-che-vites 8	Ash'be-a	A'si-el 13
Al-ta-ne'us	A'neth	Ar'chi 3	Ash'bel	A'si-el 13
Al-tas'chith 6	A'neth	Ar-chi-at'a-roth	Ash'bel-ites 8	A'si-el 13
Al'te-kon	A'ni-am	Ar-chip'pus	Ash'dod	A'si-el 13
Al'vah, or Al'van	A'nim	Arch'ites 8	Ash'doth-ites 8	A'si-el 13
A'lush	Ap'na 9	Ard	Ash'doth Pis'gah	A'si-el 13
A'mad	An'na-as	Ar'dath	A'she-an	A'si-el 13
A-mad'a-tha	An'nas	Ar'dites 8	Ash'er	A'si-el 13
A-mad'a-thus	An'nu's 13	Ar'don	Ash'i-math	A'si-el 13
		A-re'li 3	Ash'ke-naz	A'si-el 13

* *Amen*.—The only simple word in the language which has necessarily two successive accents.

† *Anathema*.—Those who are not acquainted with the profound researches of verbal critics would be astonished to observe what waste of learning has been bestowed on this word by Labbe, in order to show that it ought to be accented on the antepenultimate syllable. This pronunciation has been adopted by English scholars; though some divines have been heard from the pulpit to give it the penultimate accent, which so readily unites it in a trochaic pronunciation with *Maranatha*, in the first Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians: "If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be *Anathema maranatha*."

‡ *Areopagus*.—There is a strong propensity in English readers of the New Testament to pronounce this word with the accent on the penultimate syllable, and even some foreign scholars have contended that it ought to be so pronounced, from its derivation from *Ἀρεῖος πάγος*, the Doric dialect for *ἄρηος*, the fountain of Mars, which was on a hill in Athens, rather than from *Ἀρεῖος πάγος*, the hill of Mars. But Labbe very justly despises this derivation, and says, that, of all the ancient writers, none have said that the *Areopagus* was derived from a fountain, or from a country near to a fountain; but all have confessed that it came from a hill, or the summit of a rock, on which this famous court of judicature was built. Vossius tells us, that St. Augustine, De Civ. Dei, l. x. cap. 10, calls

this word *pagum Martis*, the Village of Mars, and that he fell into this error because the Latin word *pagus* signifies a village or street; but, says he, the Greek word signifies a hill, which, perhaps, was so called from *παγὰ* or *πηγὴ* (that is, fountain), because fountains usually take their rise on hills. Wrong, however, as this derivation may be, he tells us it is adopted by no less scholars than Beza, Budæus, and Sigonius. And this may show us the uncertainty of etymology in language, and the security of general usage; but in the present case, both etymology and usage conspire to place the accent on the antepenultimate syllable. Agreeably to this usage, we find the prologue to a play observe, that,

"The critics are assembled in the pit,
And form an *Areopagus* of wit."

§ *Asmadai*.—Mr. Oliver has not inserted this word, but we have it in Milton:

"On each wing
Uriel and Raphaël his vanquishing foe,
Though huge, and in a rock of diamond arm'd,
Vanquish'd, Adramelech and *Asmadai*."

Par. Lost, b. vi. v. 365.

Whence we may guess the poet's pronunciation of it in three syllables; the diphthong sounding like the *ai* in *daily*.—See Rule 5, and the words *SINAI* and *ADONAI*.

BA	BE	BE	BI	CA
A'vites 8	Ba'bel	Be-el-i'a-da	Beth-ba-al-me'on	Bil'han
A'vith	Ba'bi 3	Be-el'sa-rus	Beth-ba'ra	Bil'shan
Az-a-e'lus	Bab'y-lon	Be-el-teth'mus	Beth-ba'rah 9	Dim'hal
A'zah	Ba'ca	Be-el'ze-bub†	Beth'ba-si 3	Bin'o-a 9
A'zai	Bach'rites 8	Be'er	Beth-bir'e-i 3	Bin'ni 3 14
Az-a-li'ah 15	Bac-chu'rus	Be-e'ra	Beth'car	Bir'sha
Az-a-ni'ah 15	Bach'uth Al'lion	Be-e'rah, or Be'rah	Beth-da'gon	Bir'za-vith
Az-a'phi-on	Ba-go'as	Be-or-e'lim	Beth-dib-la-tha'im	Bish'lam
Az-a-ra	Bag-o-i 3 5	Be-e'ri 3	Beth'el	Biz-i-jo-thi'ah 15
Az-a-ro-el	Ba-ha'rum-ite 8	Be-cr-la-ha'i-ro'	Beth'el-ite	Bith'ron
Az-a-ri'ah 15	Ba-hu'rim	Be-e'roth	Beth-e'mek	Biz-i-jo-thi'ah 15
Az-a-ri'as 15	Ba'jith	Be-e'roth-ites 8	Be'ther	Biz'z
A'zaz	Bak-bak'or	Be-e'r'she-ba'g	Beth-es'da	Biz'z
Az-a-zol*	Bak'buk	Be-esh'te-rah	Beth-e'zel	Biz'z
Az-a-zi'ah 15	Bak-buk-i'ah 15	Be'he-moth	Beth-ga'der	Blas'tus
Az-baz'a-roth	Ba'la-am 16	Be'kah 9	Beth-ga'mt	Bo-a-ner'gas
Az'buk	Ba'lam†	Be'la	Beth-hac'cer-rim 7	Bo'az, or Bo'oz
A-ze'kah 9	Bal'a-dan	Be'lah	Beth-hac'cer-ram	Bo'e'cas
A'zel	Bal'lah 9	Be'la-ites 8	Beth-ha'ran	Bo'e'ch'e-ru 6
A'zom	Ba'lak	Be'e-mus	Beth-hog'lah 9	Bo'e'him 6
Az-e-pha'rith	Bal'a-mo	Be'ga-i 5	Beth-ho'ron	Bo'e'cath
A'zer	Bal'a-nus	Be'li-al 13	Beth-jes'i-moth	Bo'e'ror
A-ze'tas	Bal-tha'sar 11	Bel'ma-im 16	Beth-leb'a-oth	Bo'e'o-ra
Az'gad	Ba'mah	Bel'men	Beth'le-hem	Bo'e'rah 9
Az'i'a 15	Ba'moth	Bel-shaz'zar	Beth'le-hem Eph'ra-tah	Bo'e'zez
A-zi'e-i	Ba'moth Ba'al	Bel-te-shaz'zar	Beth'le-hem Ju'dah	Bo'e'ror
A'zi-el 13	Ban	Ben	Beth'le-hem-ite 8	Brig'an-dine
A-zi'za	Ba'ni 3	Ben-ai'ah 5	Beth'lo'mon	Buk'ki 3
Az'ma-voth	Ba'nid	Ben-am'mi 3	Beth'ma'a-cah 9	Buk'ki 15
Az'mon	Ban-a-i'as 15	Ben-eb'e-rak	Beth-mar'e-both	Bul, <i>Phymes</i> dall
Az noth Ta'bo:	Ban'us	Ben-e-ja'a-kam	Beth-me'on	Bu'nah
A'zor	Ban'u-as	Ben-ha-dad	Beth-nim'rah 9	Bun'ni 3
A-zo'tus	Ba-ro'bas	Ben-ha'il	Beth'o'ron	Buz
Az'ri-el 13	Bar-a-chel 6	Ben-ha'nan	Beth-pa'let	Buz'ite 8
Az'ri-kam	Bar-a-chi'ah 15	Ben-ja-mia	Beth-paz'zer	
A-zu'bah	Bar-a-chi'as	Ben-ja-mites 8	Beth-pe'or	
A'zur	Ba'rak	Ben-ja-mites	Both pha-gol† 12	
Az'u-ran	Bar-ce'nor	Ben-ja-nu	Beth'pha-let	
Az'y-mites	Bar-go	Ben-ji' 3 14	Beth'ra-bah 9	
Az'zah	Bar-hu'mites 8	Be'no	Beth'ra-pha 9	
Az'zan	Bar-ri'ah 15	Be-no'ni 3	Beth'ro-hob	
Az'zur	Bar-je'sus	Ben-zo'heth	Beth-sa-i-dan† 9	
	Bar-jo'na	Be'on	Beth'sa-mos	
	Bar'kos	Be'or	Beth'shan	
	Bar'na-bas	Be'ra	Beth-she'an	
	Ba-ro'dis	Be'ra-chah 6 9	Beth-she-mesh	
	Bar'sa-bas	Be-ra-chi'ah 15	Beth-shit'tah 9	
	Bar'ta-cus	Be-ra-i'ah 15	Both'si-mos	
	Bar-thol'o-mew	Be-red	Beth-tap'pu-a	
	Bar-ni-me'us	Be'ri 3	Beth-su'ra 14	
	Ba'ruch 6	Be-ri'ah 15	Be-thu'el 14	
	Bar-zil'la-i 5	Be'rites 8	Be'thul	
	Ba'sa-ca-ma	Be'rith	Beth-uli'a 5	
	La'shan, or Bas'san	Be-ri'co	Beth'zor	
	Ba'shan Ha'voth Fa'ir	Be-ro'dach Bal'a-dan	Beth'zur	
	Ba'st'e-math	Be'roth	Be-to'li-us	
	Ba's'lith	Be-ro-thai 5	Be-to-mes'tham	
	Ba's'math	Be-ro'thath	Be'to-nim	
	Ba's'a	Be-ryl	Be-u'lah	
	Ba's'ta-i 5	Be-ze'lus	Be'zai 5	
	Ba'ta-ne	Be-zai 5	Be-zal'e-el**	
	Bath	Be-zek	Be'zer, or Boz'ra	
	Bath'a-loth	Be'zer	Be'zeth	
	Bath-rab'bim	Be'tab	Be'at-sas	
	Bath'she-ba	Be'ten	Bich'ri 3 6	
	Bath'shu-a 13	Beth-ab'a-ra	Bid'kar	
	Bav'a-i 5	Beth-ab'a-rah 9	Big'than	
	Be-a-li'ah 15	Beth'a-nath	Big'tha-na	
	Be-a-loth	Beth'a-noth	Big'va-i 5	
	Be'an	Beth'a-ny	Bil'dad	
	Be'b'a-i 5	Beth'a-ne	Bil'e-am	
	Be'cher	Beth-ar'a-bah 9	Bil'gah	
	Be'ker 6	Beth'a-ram	Bil'ga-i 5	
	Be'cho'rath	Beth-ar'bel	Bil'ha, or Bil'hah	
	Be'ch'i-leth	Beth-a'ven		
	Be'dad	Beth-az'ma-voth		
	Bed-a-i'ah 15			

C.

CAB
Cab'bon
Cab'ham
Ca'bul.—See Buz.
Cad'dis
Ca'des
Ca'desh
Cai'a-phas 5
Cain
Ca-i'nan††
Cal'rites 8
Ca'lah
Ca-la-mus
Cal'ool
Cal-dees'
Ca'leb
Ca'leb Eph'ra-tah
Cal'i-tas
Cal-a-mol'a-lus
Cal'oth
Cal'no
Cal'phi 3
Cal'va-ry
Cal'va-re
Ca'mon
Ca'na
Ca'na-an††
Ca'na-an-ites 8
Can'nan-ites
Can'neh 9
Can'nee
Can'veh 9
Can'ee
Ca-per-na-um§§ 1
Caph-ar-sal'a-ma
Ca-phen'a-tha 9
Ca-phi'ra 9

* *Azazel*.—This word is not in Mr. Oliver's Lexicon; but Milton makes use of it, and places the accent on the second syllable:

"——— that proud honour claim'd
Azazel as his right; a cherub tall."

Par. Lost, b. i. v. 534.

† See CANAAN, AARON, and ISRAEL.

‡ [*Beel'zebub*.—F. & K.] § [*Beer'sheba*.—F. & K.]

|| *Bethpage*.—This word is generally pronounced by the literate in two syllables, and without the second *h*, as if written *Beth'page*. [Perry makes but two syllables of this word, sounding the *h*.—Ed.]

¶ [*Beth-sai'da*.—P.]

** [*Bez'a-zeel*.—P. F. & K.]

†† [*Cai'nan*.—P.]

‡‡ *Canaan*.—This word is not unfrequently pronounced in three syllables, with the accent on the second. But Milton, who in his *Paradise Lost* has introduced this word six times, has constantly made it two syllables, with the accent on the first. This is perfectly agreeable to the syllabication and accentuation of *Isaac* and *Elaam*, which are always heard in two syllables. This suppression of a syllable in the latter part of these words arises from the absence of accent: an accent on the second syllable would prevent the hiatus arising from the two vowels, as it does in *Baal* and *Bacim*, which are always heard in two and three syllables respectively.—See ADONAI. [Both Perry and Fulton and Knight make but two syllables of this word.—Ed.]

§§ *Capernaum*.—This word is often, but improperly pronounced with the accent on the penultimate

CH	DA	EB	EL	ER
Caph'tor	Cho-sul/loth	Da/bri-a	E-bed/me-lech	E-lis'a-beth
Caph'to-rim	Chet/tha	Da-co/bi 3	Eb-en-o'zon	E-li-aw/us
Caph'to-rims	Chet'zib	Dad-de/us	E'ber	E-li-aw/us
Cap-pa-do/ci-a	Chi'leu	Da'gon	E-bi'a-saph	E-li-sha 9
Cap-pa-do/she-a	Chil'le-ab	Dai'san 5	E-bro'nah	E-li'shah
Car-a-ba/si-on	Chi-li'on	Dal-a-i'ah 5	E-ca'nus	E-lis'h'a-ma
Car-a-ba'ze-on	Chil'mad	Dal'i-lah	Ec-bat'a-na	E-lis'h'a-mah
Car'cha-mis 6	Chim'ham	Dal-ma-nu'tha	Ec-clo-si-as'tes	E-lis'h'a-phat
Car'cho-mish 6	Chis'leu, Cas'leu, or	Dal'phon	Ec-clo-si-as'ti-cus	E-lis'h'e-ba
Ca-re'ah 9	Cis'leu	Dam'a-ris	Ed	E-li-shu'a 13
Ca'ri-a	Chis'lon	Dam-a-scenes'	E'dar	E-lis'i-mus
Car'kas	Chis'loth Ta'bor	Dan	E'den	E-li'u
Car-ma'ni-ans	Chit'tim	Dan'ites 8	E'des	E-li'ud
Car'me	Chi'uon	Dan'i-el 13	E-di-as	E-liz'a-phan
Car'mel	Chlo'e	Dan-ja'an	Ed'na	E-li'zur
Car'mel-ite 8	Cho'ba	Dan'mh	E'dom	El'ko-shite 8
Car'mel-i-tess	Cho-ra'sin, or Cho-ra'-	Dan'o-brath	E'dom-ites 8	El'la-sar
Car'mi 3	shan, or Cho-ra'zin	Da'ra	Ed're-i 3	El'mo-dam
Car'mites 3	Chos-a-me/us	Dar'da	Eg'lah	El'na-am
Car'na-im 15	Cho-ze'ba	Da'ri-an	Eg'la-im 16	El'na-than
Car'ni-on	CHRIST	Dar'kon	Eg'lon	El'on
Car'pus	Chub 6	Dath'han	E'gypt	El'on-ites 8
Car-she'na	Kub	Dath'mah, or	E'hi 3	El'on Beth'ha-nan
Ca-siph'i-a	Chun	Dath'mah	E'hud	E'loth
Cas'leu	Chu'sa, or Chu'za	De'bid	E'ker	El'pa-al
Cas'lu-bim	Chush'an Rish-a-tha'-	De'bir	Ek'ron	El'pa-let
Cas'phor	im 15	De'b'o-rah†	Ek'ron-ites 8	El'pa-ran
Cas'pis, or Cas'phin	Chu'ai	De-cap'o-lis	E'la	El'te-keh 9
Ca-thu'ath 13	Cin'ner-oth, or Cin'-	De'dan	E'lah	El'to-keth
Ce'dron 7	ner-oth	De'd'a-nim	E'lah-dah	El'to-kon
Cei'lan	Cir'a-ma	De'd'a-nims	E'lah	El'to-lad
Ce-la-mi'a 9	Ci'sai 5	De-ha'vites 8	E'lam	E'lul
Cen'ere-a 6	Cis'lon	De'kar	E'lam-ites 8	E-lu'za-i 5
Cen-de-be/us	Cith'e-rus	Del-a-i'ah 5	E'lah-sah 9	El'y-ma'is
Cen-tu'ri-on	Cit'tims	Del'i-lah	E'lath	El'y-mas
Ce'phas	Clau'da	De'mas	El'beth/el	El'za-bad
Ce'ras	Cle-a'sa	Der'be	El'ci-a	El'za-phan
Ce'teb	Clom'tent	Des'sau	El'she-a	Em-al-cu'e† 17
Cha'bris 6	Cle'o-phas	De-u'el 17	El'da-ah	E-man'u-el 17
Cha'di-as	Clo'e	Deu-ter-on'o-my	El'dad	E'nims
Cha'ro-as	Cni'dus	Dib'la-im 16	E'le'ad	Em'ma-us
Chal'ce-do-ny	Ni'dus	Dib'bon	E-le-a'leh 9	Em'mor
Chal'col	Col-ho'zeh 9	Di'bon Gad	E-le-a'le.—Milton.	E'mor
Chal'de'a	Col'li-us	Dib'ri 3	E-le-a'sah 9	E'nam
Cha'nes	Co-los'eo	Dib'za-hab, or Diz'a-hab	E-le-a'zer	E'nan
Chan-nu-ne/us	Co-los'si-ans	Di'drachm	E-le-a'zu'rus	En'dor
Char-a-ath'a-lar	Co-losh'e-ans	Di'dram	El-el-o'he Is'ra-el	E-ne-as††
Char'a-ca	Co-ni'ah 15	Di'dram	E-lu'the-rus	En-e-mo'ssar
Char'a-sim	Con-o-ni'ah	Di'dram	El-eu-za'i 3 5	E-ne'ni-as
Char'cus	Co'os	Di'dram	El'ha'nan	En-gan'nim
Cha're-a	Cor	Dik'lah, or Dil'dah	E'hi 3	En-go'di 7
Char'mis	Cor'be	Dil'e-an	E'hi-ab	En-had'dah 9
Char'ran	Cor'ban	Dim'nah	E'hi-da	En-hak'ko-ro
Chas'o-ba 13	Co're	Di'mon	E-li-a-dah	En-ha'zor
Ches'bar 6	Cor'inth	Di-mo'nah 9	E-li-a-dun	En-mish'pat
Ched'er-la-o'mer*	Co-rin'thi-ans	Di'nah 9	E-li-a-9	E'noch 6
Chel'al	Co-sam	Di'na-ites 8	E-li-a-ha 9	E'mock
Chel'ci-as	Cou'tha	Din'ha-bah 9	E-li-a-kim	E'non
Kel'she-as	Coz	Di-ot're-phes†	E-li-a-li 3	E'nos
Chel'lub	Coz'bi 3	Di'shan	E-li-a-li 3	E'nosh
Chel'od	Cres'cons	Di'shon	E-li'am	En-rim'mon
Chel'lob	Crete	Diz'a-hab	E-li-as 15	En-ro'gel 13
Chel'li-ans	Cre'tans	Do'cus	E-li'a-saph	En'she-mesh
Chel'lus	Cretes	Dod'a-i 5	E-li'a-shib	En-tap'pu-ah 9
Chel-lu'bai 5	Cro'ti-ans	Dod'a-nim	E-li-a-sis	Ep'a-phras
Chel-lu'bar	Cro'ti-ans	Dod'a-vah 9	E-li-a-tha, or E-li'a-thah	E-paph-ro-di'tus
Chem'a-rims	Cro'ti-ans	Do'do	E-li-a-zar	E-pen'o-tus
Chem'osh	Cu'bit	Do'eg	E-li'dad	E'phah
Chen'a-nah 9	Cush	Doph'kah 9	E-li-el 13	E'phai 5
Chen'a-ni 3	Cu'shan	Dor	E-li-e'na-i 5	E'phor
Chen-a-ni'ah 15	Cu'shan Rish-a-tha'-	Do'ra	E-li-e'zar	E'phes-dam'min
Ches'phar Ha-am'mo- nai 5	im 15	Dor'cas	E-li'ha-ba	Eph'lal
Cheph'i-rah 6 9	Cu'ahi 3	Do-rym'e-nes	El-i-ha'na 5	E'phod
Ches'ran	Cuth, or Cuth'ah	Do-sith'e-us	El-i-ho'reph	E'phor
Ches're-as	Cu'the-ans	Do'tha-im, or Do'-	E-li-hu	Eph'pha-tha
Chor'eth-ims	Cy'a-mon	than 16	E-li'jah 9	E'phra-im 16
Cher'eth-ites 8	Cy-re'ne	Du'mah 9	El'i-ka	E'phra-im-ites 8
Cher'ith, or Ches'rish	Cy-re'ni-us	Du'ra	E'lim	Eph'ra-tah**
Cher'ub 6			E-lim'e-lech 6	Eph'rath
Cher'u-bim			E-li-aw'na-i 5	Eph'rath-ites 8
Ches'a-lon			E-li-o'nas	E'phron
Ches'ed			El'i-phal	Er
Ches'il			E-liph'a-leh 9	E'ran
Ches'ud			E-li'phazy	
			E-liph'e-let	

* [Ched'er-la-o'mer.—P.]

† *Deborah*.—The learned editor of Labbe tells us, that this word has the penultimate long, both in Greek and Hebrew; and yet he observes that our clergy, when reading the Holy Scriptures to the people in English, always pronounce it with the accent on the first syllable; "and why not," says he, "when they place the accent on the first syllable of *orator*, *auditor*, and *successor*?" "But," continues he, "I suppose

they accent them otherwise when they speak Latin." Who doubts it?

‡ [Di-o-trephes.—P.]

§ [El'i-phaz.—P.]

|| *Emmaus*.—This word is often very improperly pronounced in two syllables, as if divided into *Em'maus*.

¶ [E-ne'as.—P.]

** [Eph'ra-tah.—P.]

HU	IS	JA	JE	JE
Hez'ro	Hu'zoth	Is'n-ites 8	Ja'i-rus	Je-hi'el
Hez'ron	Huz'zab	Ith'a-i, or It'a-i 5	Ja'kau	Je-hi'o-li 3
Hez'ron-ites 8	Hy-das'pes	It'a-ly	Ja'koh 9	Je-hish'a-i 5
Hid'da-i 5	Hy-e'na 9	Ith'a-mar	Ja'kim	Je-his-ki'ah 15
Hid'de-kel	Hy-men'e-us	Ith'i-el 13	Ja'kim	Je-ho'a-dah 15
Hi'el		Ith'mah 9	Ja'lon	Je-ho-ad'dan
Hi'er'o-el 13		Ith'nan	Jam'bres	Je-ho-a-dah 9
Hi'er'o-moth		Ith'ra 9	Jam'bri 3	Je-ho'ash
Hi'er-i'e-lus		Ith'ran	Jam'es	Je-ho-ha-dah 9
Hi'er'mas		Ith'ro-am	Ja'min	Je-ho'a-nan
Hi'er-on'y-mus		Ith'rites 8	Ja'min-ites 8	Je-hoi'a-chin 8
Hig'gai'on 5		It'tah Ka'zin	Jam'lech 6	Je-hoi'a-da
Hi'len		It'ta-i 5	Jam'na-an	Je-hoi'a-kim
Hi'l-ki'ah 15		It-u-ro'a 13	Jam'ni'a 9	Je-hoi'a-rib
Hi'l'el		I'vah	Jam'nites 8	Je-hon'a-dah
Hi'n		Iz'e-har 13	Jan'na 9	Je-hon'a-than
Hi'n'nom		Iz'har	Jan'nes	Je-ho'ram
Hi'rah		Iz'har-ite 8	Ja-no'ah 9	Je-ho-shab'e-ath
Hi'ram		Iz-ra-hi'ah 15	Ja-no'hah 9	Je-hosh'a-phat 12
Hir-ca'nus		Iz'ra-hite	Ja'nun	Je-hosh'e-haz
His-ki'jah 15		Iz-ra-i'ah, or Is-ra-i'ah 9	Ja'phet	Je-hosh'u-a
Hit'tites 8		Iz'ro-el 13	Ja'pheth	JE-HO'VAH
Hi'vites 8		Iz'ri 3	Ja'phith 15	Je-ho'vah Ji'reth
Ho'ba, or Ho'bah		Iz'rites 8	Japh'let	Je-ho'vah Nis'si
Ho'bab			Japh'le-ti 3	Je-ho'vah Sna'l'om
Hod			Ja'pho	Je-ho'vah Sham'mah
Hod-a-i'ah 15			Jar	Je-ho'vah Tsid'ko-nu
Hod-a-vi'ah 15			Ja'rah 9	Je-hoz'a-bad
Ho'dish			Ja'reb	Je'hu
Ho-de'va 9			Ja'red	Je-hub'bah
Ho-de'vah 9			Ja're-si'ah 15	Je'hu-cal
Ho-di'ah 15			Ja'ra'h 9	Je'hud
Ho-di'jah 15			Ja'rib	Je-hu'di 3 13
Hog'lah			Ja'r'muth	Je-hu-di'jah 15
Ho'ham			Ja'ro'ah 9	Je'hush
Ho'len			Ja's'a-el 13	Je-jel
Hol-o-fer'nes			Ja'shem	Je-kab'ze-el 13
Ho'lon			Ja'shen	Je-k-a-me'am
Ho'man, or Ho'man			Ja'shor	Je-k-a-mi'ah 15
Ho'mer			Ja-sho'be-am	Je-ku'thi-el 13
Hoph'ni 3			Jash'ub	Jem'i-maf
Hoph'rah			Jash'u-bi Le'hem	Jem-u'el 17
Hor			Jash'ub-ites 8	Joph'tah
Ho'ram			Ja'si-el 13	Je-phun'neh
Ho'rob			Ja-su'bus	Je'rah
Ho'rem			Ja'tal	Je-rahm'e-el 13
Hor-a-gid'dad			Jath'ni-el 13	Je-rahm'e-el-ites
Ho'ri 3			Ja'tir	Jer'e-chus 6
Ho'rims			Ja'van	Je'red
Ho'rites 8			Ja'zar	Jer'o-mai 5
Hor'mah			Ja'zer	Jer-e-mi'ah 15
Hor-o-na'im 15			Ja'zi-el 13	Jer'e-moth
Hor'o-nites 8			Ja'ziz	Jer'e-mouth
Ho'sa, or Has'ah			Je'a-rim	Je'ri'ah 15
Ho-san'na			Je-a'e-rai 5	Je'ri-bai 5
Ho-se'a 9			Je-ber-e-chi'ah 15	Je'ri-cho 6
Ho-se'a			Ja'da	Je'ri-el 13
Hosh-a-i'ah 15			Je-bu'si 3	Je'ri-jah 15
Hosh'a-ma			Je'b-usites 8	Je'ri-moth
Ho-she'a 8			Je-c-a-mi'ah 15	Je'ri-oth
Ho'tham			Je-c-o-li'ah 15	Je'ri-don
Ho'than			Je-c-o-ni'ah 15	Je'ro-ham
Ho'thir			Je-dai'a 5 9	Je-ro-bo'am
Huk'kok			Je-dai'ah 5	Je-rub'ba-al
Hul			Je-d'e-us	Je-rub'e-sheth
Hul'dah 9			Je'du	Je'r-el 17
Hum'tah			Je-dei'ah 9	Je'ru-sa-lem
Hu'pham			Je-di'a-el 13	Je-ru'sha 13
Hu'pham-ites 8			Je'di'ah	Je-sai'ah 5
Hup'pah			Je-d-e-di'ah 15	Jesh-a-i'ah 5
Hup'pim			Je'di-el 13	Jesh'a-nah
Hur			Je'd-u-thum	Jesh-ar'e-fah
Hu'rai 5			Je-e-li 3	Jesh-ob'e-ab
Hu'ram			Je-e-zer	Jesh-ob'e-ah 9
Hu'ri 3			Je-e-zor-ites 8	Je'shor
Hu'shah 9			Je'gar Sa-ha-du'tha	Jesh'i mon
Hu'shai 5			Je-ha'le-el 13	Je-shish'a-i 5
Hu'sham			Je-hal'e-lel 13	Jesh-o-ha-i'ah 15
Hu'shath-ite 8			Je-ha'zi-el 13	Jesh'u-a 13
Hu'shim			Je-ha'ze-el 13	Jesh'u-run
Hu'shub			Je-ha'ze-el-ites 8	Je-si'ah 15
Hu-sha'bah 9			Ja'ir	Je-sim'i-el
Huz			Ja'ir-ites 8	Je'sim'e

* *Israel*.—This word is colloquially pronounced in two syllables, and not unfrequently heard in the same manner from the pulpit. The tendency of two vowels to unite, when there is no accent to keep them distinct, is the cause of this corruption, as in *Canaan, Isaac, &c.*; but as there is a greater difficulty in keeping separate two unaccented vowels of the same kind, so the latter corruption is more excusable than the former; and, therefore, in my opinion, this word ought always in public pronunciation, especially in reading the Scripture, to be heard in three syllables. Milton introduces this word four times in his *Paradise Lost*, and constantly makes it two syl-

lables only. But those who understand English prosody know that we have a great number of words which have two distinct impulses, that go for no more than a single syllable in verse, such as *heaven, given, &c.*: *higher* and *dyer* are always considered as dissyllables; and *hire* and *dire*, which have exactly the same quantity to the ear, but as monosyllables. *Israel*, therefore, ought always, in deliberate and solemn speaking, to be heard in three syllables. The same may be observed of *Raphael* and *Michael*.

† [*Jem-i'ma*.—F. & K.]

JO	KI	LU	MA	ME
Jes'u-a 13	Josh'a-bad	Kish	Luz	Mal'las
Jes'u-i 3	Jo'shah 9	Kish'i 3	Lyc-a-o'ni-a	Mal'lo-thi 3
Jes'usa	Josh'a-phat	Kish'i-on 4	Lyc'ca	Mal'luch 6
Je'thor	Josh-a-vi'ah 15	Ki'shon, or Ki'son	Lyd'da	Ma-nai'as 5
Je'theth	Josh-bek'a-sha	Kith'liah	Lyd'i-a	Mam'mon
Jeth'lah	Josh'u-a 9	Kit'ron	Lys'a'ni-as	Mam-ni-ta-na'i'mus
Je'thro	Jo-si'ah 15	Kit'tim	Lys'i-a 9	Mam're
Je'tur	Jo-si'as	Ko'a 9	Lyz'h'e-c	Ma-mu'cus
Je'u-el 13	Jos-i-bi'ah 15	Ko'bath	Lys'i-as	Man'a-on
Je'ush	Jos-i-phi'ah	Ko'hath-ites	Lys'tra	Man'a-bath
Je'uz	Jo-si-phus 12	Kol-a-i'ah 15		Man'a-bem
Jew'rie	Jot'bah 9	Ko'rah 14		Ma-na'beth-ites 8
Jez-a-ni'ah 15	Jot'bath	Ko'rah-ites 8		Man-as-se'as 12
Jez'a-bel	Jot'ba-tha	Ko'rath-ites		Ma-nas'seh 9
Je-ze'lus	Jo'tham	Kor'hite		Ma-na'sites 8
Je'zer	Joz'a-bad	Kor'hites		Ma'neh 9
Je'zer-ites 8	Jez-a-char 6	Kor'ites 8		Man-ha-na'im 16
Je-zi'ah 15	Joz'a-dak	Ko're		Ma'ni 3
Je'zi-el 11	Ju'bal	Koz		Man'na
Jez-li'ah 15	Ju'cal	Kush-ai'ah 5		Man'no'ah
Jez'o-ar	Ju'dah 9			Ma'och 6
Jez-ra-hi'ah 15	Ju'das			Ma'on
Jez're-el 13	Jude			Ma-on-ites 8
Jez're-el-ite 8	Ju-das			Ma'ra 9
Jez're-el-i-tess	Ju'dith			Ma'rah 9
Jib'sam	Ju'el			Mar-a-lah
Jid'laph	Ju'i-a			Mar-a-nath'a
Jim	Ju'ni-a			Mar-do-che'us 6
Jim'la, or Im'la	Ju-shab'he-sed			Ma-ro'shah
Jim'na, or Jim'nah	Jus'tus			Mark
Jim'nites 8	Jut'tah 9			Mar'i-sa 9
Jiph'tah				Mar'moth
Jiph'thah-el				Mar'roth
Jo'ab				Mar're-kah 9
Jo'a-chaz				Mar'oe-na 9
Jo-a-da'nus				Mar'te-na
Jo'ah				Mar'tha
Jo'a-haz				Ma'ry
Jo'a-kim				Mas'chil 6
Jo-an'na				Mas'e-loth
Jo-an'nan				Mash
Jo'sh				Ma'shal
Jo'shaz				Mas'man
Jo'a-nim				Mas'moth
Jo'sham				Mas're-kah 9
Jo-a-zab'dus				Ma'sa 9
Job				Mas'sah 9
Jobe				Mas-si'as 15
Jo'bab				Ma'trod
Joch'e-bed 6				Ma'tri 3
Jo'da 9				Mat'tan
Jo'ed				Mat'tan-nah
Jo'el				Mat-tan-i'ah
Jo-e'lah 9				Mat'ta-tha
Jo-e'zor				Mat-ta-thi'as
Jog'he-ah				Mat-te-na'i 5
Jog'li				Mat'than
Jo'ha 9				Mat'that
Ja-ha'nan				Mat-the'us
John				Mat-thi'as 15
Jon				Mat-ti-thi'an 12
Jo'i-a-da 9				Maz-i-ti'as 15
Jo'i-a-kim				Maz'za-roth 15
Jo'i-a-rib				Me'ah
Jok'de-am				Me-a'ni 3
Jo'kim				Me-a'rah
Jok'me-an				Me-bu'ni 5
Jok'ne-am				Moch'e-rath 12
Jok'sham				Moch'e-rath-ite 4
Jok'tan				Med'ad
Jok'the-el 13				Med'a-lah 9
Jo'na 9				Med'an
Jon'a-dab				Med'e-ba 9
Jo'nah 9				Medes
Jo'nan				Me-di-a
Jo'nas				Me-di-an
Jon'a-than				Me'e-da
Jo'nath E'lim Re-cho-chim 6				Me-gid'do 7
Jop'pa				Me-gid'don 7
Jo'ra				Me-ha'li 3
Jo'ra-i 5				Me-het'a-bel
Jo'ram				Me-hi'da
Jo'dan				Me'har
Jo'i-bas				Mechol'ath-ite 8
Jo'rim				Me-hu'ja-el 12
Jo'ro-am				Me-hu'man 5
Jos'a-bad				Me-hu'nim
Jos'a-phat				Me-hu'nims
Jos-a-phi'as 15				Me-jar'kon
Jo'se				Mek'o-nah 9
Jos'e-dech 6				Mel-a-ti'ah 15
Jo'se-el 13				Mel'chi 3 6
Jo'seph				
Jo'ses				
	K.			
	KAB			
	Kab'ze-el 13			
	Ka'des			
	Ka'desh, or Ca'desh			
	Ka'desh Bar'no-a			
	Kad'mi-el 13			
	Kad'mon-ites 8			
	Ka' 'ai 5			
	Ka'nah 9			
	Ka-re'ah 9			
	Kar'ka-a 9			
	Kar'kor			
	Kar'na-im 16			
	Kar'tan			
	Kar'tah 9			
	Ke'dar			
	Ked'e-mah 9			
	Ked'e-moth			
	Ko'desh			
	Ko-hel'a-thah 9			
	Kei'lah 9			
	Ke-lai'ah 5			
	Kel'i-ta			
	Kel'kath-ha-zu'rim			
	Kem-u-el 13 17			
	Ke'nah 9			
	Ke'nath			
	Ke'nim			
	Ke'naz			
	Ken'ites 8			
	Ken'iz-zites			
	Ker-en-hap'puch			
	Ker-en-hap'puk			
	Ke'ri-oth			
	Ke'ros			
	Ko-tu'ra			
	Ko-tu'rah 9			
	Ke-zi'a 1 9			
	Ke'ziz			
	Kib'roth Hat-ta'a-vah			
	Kib'za-im 16			
	Kid'ron			
	Ki'nah 9			
	Kir			
	Kir-har'a-seth			
	Kir'he-resh			
	Kir'i-eth, or Kir'jath			
	Kir'i-oth 4			
	Kir'jath Ar'ba			
	Kir'jath A'im			
	Kir'jath A'rim			
	Kir'jath A'ri-us			
	Kir'jath Ba'al			
	Kir'jath Ho'zoth			
	Kir'jath Jo'a-rim			
	Kir'jath San'nah			
	Kir'jath So'pher			
		L.		
		LA'A-DAH 9		
		La'a-dan		
		La'ban		
		Lab'a-aa 9		
		La'chish		
		La-cu'nus 13		
		La'dan		
		La'el		
		La'had		
		La-hai'roi		
		Lah'man		
		Lah'mas		
		Lah'mi 3		
		La'ish		
		La'kum		
		La'moch 6		
		Lap'i-doth		
		La-se'a 9		
		La'shah		
		La-sha'ron		
		Las'the-nes		
		Le'a'rus		
		Le'ah 9		
		Le'ha-nah 9		
		Le'ha-non		
		Le'ha-oth		
		Leh-be'us* 13		
		Le-oo'nah 9		
		Le'chah		
		Le'ha-bim		
		Le'hi		
		Lem'u-el 17		
		Le'shem		
		Let'tus		
		Le-tu'shim		
		Le-um'mim		
		Le'vi 3		
		Le-vi'a-than		
		Le'vis		
		Le'vites 8		
		Le-vit'i-cus		
		Lib'a-nus		
		Lib'nah 9		
		Lib'ni 3		
		Lib-nites 8		
		Lib'y-a 9		
		Lig-nal'oes		
		Li'gure 1		
		Lik'hi 3		
		Lo-am'mi 3		
		Lod		
		Lod'e-bar		
		Log		
		Lo'is		
		Lo Ru'ha-mah		
		Lot		
		Lo'tan		
		Loth-a-su'bus 13		
		Lo'zon		
		Lu'bim		
		Lu'bims		
		Lu'cas		
		Lu'ci-fer		
		Lu'ci-us		
		Lud		
		Lu'dim		
		Lu'hith		
		Luke		
			M.	
			MA'A-CAH 9	
			Ma'a-chah 6	
			Ma-ach'a-thi 3	
			Ma-ach'a-thites 8	
			Ma-adi'ah 15	
			Ma-a'i 5	
			Ma-al'eh A-crab'bim	
			Ma'a-nai 5	
			Ma'a-rath	
			Ma-a-sei'ah 9	
			Ma-a-si'ah 15	
			Ma'ath	
			Ma'az	
			Mn-u-zi'ah 15	
			Mab'da-i 5	
			Mae'a-lon	
			Mac'ca-bees	
			Mac'ca-be'us	
			Mach'be-nah	
			Mach'be-nai 5	
			Mach'be-loth	
			Ma'chi 3 6	
			Ma'chir	
			Ma'chir-ites 8	
			Mach'mas	
			Mach-na-de'bai 5	
			Mach-pe'lah 6	
			Ma'cron	
			Mad'a-i 5	
			Ma-di'a-bun	
			Ma-di'ah 15	
			Ma-di-an	
			Mad-man'nah	
			Ma'don	
			Ma-e'fus 13	
			Mag'bish	
			Mag'da-lah 9	
			Mag-da-lou	
			Mag-da-le'no	
			Mag-di-el 13	
			Ma'gog	
			Ma'gor Mis'sa-bib	
			Ma'ha-lah 9	
			Ma'ha-lath Le-an'noth	
			Ma'ha-lath Mas'chil 6	
			Ma'ha-le-el 13	
			Ma'ha-li 3	
			Ma-ha-na'im 16	
			Ma-ha-neh Dar	
			Ma-har'a-i 5	
			Ma'nath	
			Ma-ha-vites 8	
			Ma'haz	
			Ma'her-shal'al-hash'baz	
			Mah'lah	
			Mah'li 3	
			Mah'lites 8	
			Mah'lon	
			Ma-an'e-as	
			Ma'kas	
			Ma'ked	
			Mak'e-oth	
			Mak-ke'dah 13	
			Mak'tesh	
			Mal'ha-chi 3 6	
			Mal'cham	
			Mal'chi'ah 15	
			Mal'chi-el 13	
			Mal'chi-el-ites 8	
			Mal'chi'jah	
			Mal'chi'ram	
			Mal'chi-shu'ah 12	
			Mal'chom	
			Mal'chus 6	

PH	RA	RE	SA	SA
Pen'ta-touck 6	Phu/vah	Rak/kath	Re-z'i'a 15	Sal'chah
Pen'ta-teuk	Phy-ge'l'us	Rak'kon	Re'zin	Sal'lem
Pen'to-coast	Phy-lac'te-ries	Ram	Re'zon	Sal'tem
Pen'te-coast*	Pi-ha-hi'roth	Ra'ma, or Ra'mah	Rhe'gi-um	Sal'is-i 5
Po-nu'el 13	Pi'lato	Ra'math	Re'je-um	Sal'lu
Pe'or	Pil'dash	Ra-math-a'im 16	Rhe'sa	Sal'lum
Per'a-zim	Pil'e-tha	Ram'a-them	Rho'da	Sal-lu-mus 13
Pe'resh	Pil'tai 5	Ra'math-ite 8	Rhod'o-cus	Sal'ma, or Sal'mah
Pe'rez	Pi'non	Ra'math Lo'hi	Ri'bai 5	Sal'moon
Pe'rez Uz'za	Pi'ra	Ra'math Mis'peh	Rib'lah	Sal'mo-ne 13
Per'ga ⁹	Pi'ram	Ra-me'ses†	Rim'moon	Sal'ton
Per'ga-mos	Pir'a-thon	Ra-mi'ah 15	Rim'moon Pa'rez	Sal'bo-me 13
Pe-ri'da 9	Pir'a-thon-ite 8	Ra'moth	Rin'nah 9	Sal'tum
Per'iz-zites 8	Pis'gah	Ra'moth Gil'e-ad	Ri'phath	Sal'ma-el 13
Per'me-nas	Pi'son 1	Ra'pha	Ry'feth	Sal'mai-as 5
Per-u'da 9 13	Pis'pah	Ra'pha-el† 13 15	Ris'sah 9	Sal'ma-ri-a, or Sam-a-ri-a
Pech-a-hi'ah 15	Pi'thon 1	Ra'phel	Rith'mah 9	Sal'ma-ri-tans
Pe'thor	Poch'o-reth 6	Ra'phah 9	Ris'pah	Sal'ma-tus
Pe-thu'el 13	Poch'ti-us Pi'lato	Raph'a-im 16	Ro-go'lim 7 12	Sal'me'i-us 9
Pe-ul'thai 5	Por'a-tha 9	Ra'pbon	Roh'gah 9	Sal'mi 3
Phac'a-reth	Por'i-phar	Ra'pbu	Ro'i-mus	Sal'mis
Phai'sur 5	Por-tiph'e-ra	Ras'sis	Ro-mam-ti-e'zer	Sal'mul 9
Phal-dai-us 5	Proch'o-rus	Rath'u-mus 12	Rosh	Sal'mus
Pha-le'as 11	Pu'a, or Pu'ah	Ra'zis	Ru'by	Sal'mun
Pha'leg	Pu'dens	Re-a-i'ah 5	Ru'fus	Sal'mu-el 13 17
Phal'lu	Pu'hites 8	Re-ba 9	Ru'ha-mah	Sal'mu-el 13 17
Phal'ti 3	Pul, r'hymes duL	Re-bee'ca 9	Ru'mah	Sal'mu-el 13 17
Phal'ti-el 13	Pu'nites 8	Re'chab 6	Ru'ti-cus	Sal'mu-el 13 17
Pha-nu'el 13	Pu'non	Re'chab-ites 8	Ruth	Sal'mu-el 13 17
Phar'a-cim 7	Pur, or Pu'rim	Re'chah 9	Ruth	Sal'mu-el 13 17
Pha'ra-oh	Put, r'hymes nut	Re'ka	Ruth	Sal'mu-el 13 17
Fa'ro	Pu'ti-el 13	Re-el-ai'ah 5	Ruth	Sal'mu-el 13 17
Phar-a-tho'ni 3	Pu'garg	Re-el-i'as 15	Ruth	Sal'mu-el 13 17
Pha'rez		Reo-sai'as 5		Sal'mu-el 13 17
Pha'rez-ites 8		Re'gem, the g hard		Sal'mu-el 13 17
Phar'i-sees		Re-gem'me-lech		Sal'mu-el 13 17
Pha'rosh		Re'gom		Sal'mu-el 13 17
Phar'phar		Re-ha-bi'ah 15		Sal'mu-el 13 17
Phar'zites 8		Re'hob		Sal'mu-el 13 17
Pha'se-ah 13		Re-ho bo'am		Sal'mu-el 13 17
Pha-se'lis 13		Re-ho'both		Sal'mu-el 13 17
Phas'i-ron		Re'hu		Sal'mu-el 13 17
Pho'be		Re'hum		Sal'mu-el 13 17
Pho-ni'ce 13		Re'i 3		Sal'mu-el 13 17
Phib'e-seth		Re'kem		Sal'mu-el 13 17
Phi'col		Rem-a-li'ah 15		Sal'mu-el 13 17
Phi-lar'ches		Re'meth		Sal'mu-el 13 17
Phi-le'mon 11		Rem'moon		Sal'mu-el 13 17
Phi-le'tus 11		Rem'moon Meth'o-ar		Sal'mu-el 13 17
Phi-lis'ti-a		Rem'phan		Sal'mu-el 13 17
Phi-lis-tim		Rem'phis		Sal'mu-el 13 17
Phi-lis'tines 8		Re'pha-el 13 15		Sal'mu-el 13 17
Fi-lis'tine		Re'phah		Sal'mu-el 13 17
Phi-lol'o-gus		Reph-a-i'ah 15		Sal'mu-el 13 17
Phii-o-me'tor		Reph'a-im 16		Sal'mu-el 13 17
Phin'o-es		Reph'a-ims		Sal'mu-el 13 17
Phin'o-has		Reph'i-dim		Sal'mu-el 13 17
Phi'son 1		Re'sen		Sal'mu-el 13 17
Pho'gon		Re'sheph		Sal'mu-el 13 17
Pho'ros		Re'u		Sal'mu-el 13 17
Phul, r'hymes dull		Reu'ben		Sal'mu-el 13 17
Phur		Re-u'el† 13		Sal'mu-el 13 17
Phi'rah		Reu'mah		Sal'mu-el 13 17
Phut, r'hymes nut		Re'zeph		Sal'mu-el 13 17
				Sal'mu-el 13 17

* [The regular pronunciation, *Pentecost*, is now more common.—Ed.]

† [Ran'e-ses.—P.]

‡ *Raphael*.—This word has uniformly the accent on the first syllable throughout Milton, though Græcised by 'Paophē'; but the quantity is not so invariably settled by him; for, in his *Paradise Lost*, he makes it four times of three syllables, and twice of two. What is observed under *Israel* is applicable to this word. Colloquially, we may pronounce it in two, as if written *Raphel*; but in deliberate and solemn speaking or reading, we ought to make the two last vowels to be heard separately and distinctly. The same may be observed of *Michael*, which Milton, in his *Paradise Lost*, uses six times as a word of three syllables, and eighteen times as a word of two only.

§ [Reu'el.—P.]

¶ *Sabathani*.—Some, says the editor of Labbe, place the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of this word, and others on the penultimate: this last pronunciation, he says, is most agreeable to the Hebrew word, the penultimate of which is not only long, but accented; and, as this word is Hebrew, it is certainly the preferable pronunciation.

¶ *Sabath*.—This word should not be confounded in its pronunciation with *Sabbath*, a word of so different a signification. *Sabath* ought to be heard in three syllables, by keeping the *a* and *o* separate and distinct. This, it must be confessed, is not very easy to do, but is absolutely necessary to prevent a very gross confusion of ideas, and a perversion of the sense. [Fulton and Knight accent this word *Sab-a'oth*.]

** *Satan*.—There is some dispute among the learned about the quantity of the second syllable of this word when Latin or Greek, as may be seen in Labbe, but none about the first. This is acknowledged to be short; and this has induced those critics who have great knowledge of Latin, and very little of their own language, to pronounce the first syllable short in English, as if written *Satan*. If these gentlemen have not perused the Principles of Pronunciation, prefixed to the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, I would take the liberty of referring them to what is there said, for full satisfaction, for whatever relates to deriving English quantity from the Latin. But for those who have not an opportunity of inspecting that work, it may, perhaps, be sufficient to observe, that no analogy is more universal than that which, in a Latin word of two syllables, with but one consonant in the middle, and the accent on the first syllable, leads us to pronounce that syllable long. This is, likewise, the genuine pronunciation of English words of the same form; and where it has been counteracted, we find a miserable attempt to follow the Latin quantity in the English word, which we entirely neglect in the Latin itself, (see Introduction, page 946.) *Cato* and *Plato* are instances where we make the vowel *a* long in English, where it is short in Latin; and *caligo* and *capito*, where we make the *a* and *o* in the first syllable short in English, when it is long in Latin. Thus, if a word of two syllables, with one consonant in the middle, and the accent on the first, which, according to our own vernacular analogy, we should pronounce as we do *Cato* and *Plato*, with the first vowel long; if this word, I say, happen to be derived from a word of three syllables in Latin, with the first short; this is looked upon as a good reason for

SH	SH	SH	SH	SO
Sath-ra-bou-za'nes	Sha-ash'gus	Shek'o-nah	Shim'o-ah	Shur
Saul	Shab-beth'a-i 5	Shed'e-ur	Shim'e-am	Shu'shan
Sav-a-ran	Shach'l-a	She-la-ri'ah 15	Shim'e-ath	Shu'shan E'duth
Sa'vi-as 15	Shad'da-i 5	She'kel	Shim'e-ath-ites	Shu'tho-lah 9
Se'va	Sha'drach	She'lah	Shim'o-i 3	Shu'thal-ites 8
Se'va	Sha'ge 7	She'lan-ites 8	Shim'o-on	Si'a 1
Sche'chem 6	Sha-haz'i-math 13	Shel'o-mi'ah 15	Shim'hi 3	Si'a-ka 1 9
Ske'kem	Shal'lo-etheth	She'leph	Shim'ni 3	Si'ba
Scribes	Shal'im	She'lesh	Shim'ites 8	Sib'ba-chai 5
Scytn'i-ans	Shal'im	Shel'o-mi 3	Shim'ma 9	Sib'bo-leth
Syth'i-ans	Shal'i-sha	Shel'o-mith	Shim'mon	Sib'mah 9
Scy-thop'o-lis	Shal'lum	Shel'o-moth	Shim'rath	Sib'ra-im 16
Scyth-o-pol'i-tans	Shal'ma-i 5	She-lu'mi-el 13	Shim'ri 3	Si'chem 1 6
Se'ba	Shal'man	Shem	Shim'rith	Sid'dim
So-bat	Shal-ma-ne'ser	Shem'a	Shim'ron	Si'de
Sec'a-cah	Sham'ma	Shem'a-ah 9	Shim'ron-ites 8	Si'don
Sech-e-ni'as 15	Sham-a-ri'ah 15	Shem-a-i'ah 5	Shim'ron Me'ron	Si-gi'o-noth 7
Se'chu	Sham'med	Shem-a-ri'ah 15	Shim'shai 5	Si'ha 9
Sed-e-ci'as 15	Sham'mer	Shem'o-ber	Shi'nar	Si'hon
Sed-e-si'as 7	Sham'gar	She'mer	Shi'phi 3	Si'hor
Se'gub	Sham'huth	She'mi'da 13	Shiph'mite	Si'las
Se'ir	Sham'mir	Shem'i-nith	Shiph'ra 9	Sil'la 9
Se'i-rath	Sham'mah 9	She-mir'a-moth	Shiph'rath	Sil'o-a†
Se'la	Sham'ma-i 5	She-mu'el 13 17	Ship'tan	Sil'o-as
Se'la Ham-mah-lo'koth	Sham'moth	Shen	Shi'sha 9	Sil'o-ab, or Sil'o-am
Se'lah 9	Sham'mu'a 9	She-na'zar	Shi'shak	Sil'o-e 9
Se'led	Sham-mu'ah 9	She'nir	Shit'ra-i 5	Si-mal-cu'e
Sol-o-mi'as 15	Sham-she-ra'i 5	She'pham	Shit'tah 9	Sim'e-on
Sem	Sha'pham	She'phi 3	Shit'tim Wood	Sim'e-oz-ites 8
Sem-a-chi'ah 15	Sha'phan	She'pho	Shi'za 9	Si'mon
Sem-a-i'ah 15	Sha'phat	She'phu'phan 11	Sho'a 9	Si'mri 3
Sem-a-i'as 5	Sha'pher	She'rah	Sho'ah 9	Sin
Sem'e-i 3	Shar'a-i 5	She'r-o-bi'ah 15	Sho'ab	Si'naï' 5
Se-mel'le-us	Shar'ma-im 16	She'resh	Sho'bach 6	Si'nim
Se'mis	Sha'rar	She're'zer	Sho'ba-i 5	Si'nites 8
Sen'a-ah	Sha-re'zer	She'shack	Sho'bal	Si'on
Se'neh 9	Sha'ron	She'shai 5	Sho'bek	Siph'moth
Se'nir	Sha'ron-ite 8	She'shan	Sho'bi 3	Sip'pai 5
Sen-a-che'rib* 13	Sha-ru'hen	Shesh-baz'zar	Sho'cho 6	Si'rach 1 6
Sen'u-ah	Shash'a-i 5	Sheth	Sho'choh 9	Si'rah 9
Se-o'rim	Sha'shak	She'thar	Sho'ham	Sir'i-on
Se'phar	Sha'ul	She'thar Boz'na-i	Sho'mor	Sis-am'a-i 5
Seph'a-rad	Sha'ul-ites 8	She'va	Sho'phach 6	Sis'o-ra 9
Seph-ar-va'im 16	Sha-u'sha	Shib'bo-leth	Sho'phat	Si-sin'nes
Se'phar-vites	Sha'veh 9	Shib'mah 9	Sho-shan'nim	Si'nah
Se-pho'la	Sha'veth	Shi'chron	Sho-shan'nim E'duth	Si'van
Se'rah	She'al	Shig-gai'on 5	Shu'a 9	So
Se-ra-i'ah 5	She'al-ti-el 13	Shi'on	Shu'ah 9	So'choh 6 °
Ser'a-phim	She-a-ri'ah 15	Shi'hor	Shu'al	So'ko
Se'red	She-ar-ja'shub	Shi'hor Lib'nath	Shu'ba-el 13	So'koh 9
Se'ron	She'ba, or She'bah	Shi'im 3 4	Shu'ham	So'ko
Se'rug	She'bam	She'im	Shu'ham-ites 8	So'di 3
Se'sis	Sheb-a-ni'ah 15	Shil'hi 3	Shu'hites	Sod'om
Se'sthel	Sheb'a-rim	Shil'him	Shu'lam-ite	Sod'om-ite.
Seth	She'bat	Shil'lem	Shu'math-ites 8	Sod'o-na
Se'thar	She'ber	Shil'lem-ites 8	Shu'nam-ite	Sol'o-mon
Se'ther	Sheb'na	Shi'loh, or Shi'lo 9	Shu'nam	Sop'a-ter
Sha-al-ab'bin	Sheb'u-el 13	Shi-lo'ah 9	Shu'ni 3	Soph'e-reth
Sha-al'bin	Shec-a-ni'ah 9	Shi-lo'ni 3	Shu'nites 8	So'rek
Sha-al'bo-nite 8	Shec'chem 6	Shi-lo'nites 8	Shu'pham	So-sip'a-tar
Sha'aph	She'chem-ites	Shil'shak 9	Shu'pham-ite	Sos'the-nes 13
Sha-a-ra'im 16	Shech'i-nah†	Shim'e-a	Shup'pim	Sos'tra-tus 13
Shar'a-im				So'ta-i 5

shortening the first syllable of the English word, as in *magic*, *placid*, *tepid*, &c., though we violate this rule in the pronunciation of the Latin words *caligo*, *cogito*, &c., which, according to this analogy, ought to be *calo-i-go*, *coge-i-to*, &c., with the first syllable long.

This pedantry, which ought to have a harsher title, has considerably hurt the sound of our language, by introducing into it too many short vowels, and consequently rendering it less flowing and sonorous. The tendency of the penultimate accent to open and lengthen the first vowel in dissyllables, with but one consonant in the middle, in some measure counteracts the shortening tendency of two consonants, and the almost invariable shortening tendency of the antepenultimate accent; but this analogy, which seems to be the genuine operation of nature, is violated by these ignorant critics from the pitiful ambition of appearing to understand Latin. As the first syllable, therefore, of the word in question has its first vowel pronounced short for such miserable reasons as have been shown, and this short pronunciation does not seem to be general, we ought certainly to incline to that pronunciation which is so agreeable to the analogy of our own language, and which is, at the same time, so much more pleasing to the ear.

* [Sen-ach'e-rib.—P.]

† [She-ki'nah.—P.]

† *Siloa*.—This word, according to the present general rule of pronouncing these words, ought to have the accent on the second syllable, as it is Græcised by Σιλωά; but Milton, who understood its derivation as well as the present race of critics, has given it the antepenultimate accent, as more agreeable to the general analogy of accenting English words of the same form:

“ ———— Or if Sion hill
Delight thee more, or *Siloa's* brook, that flow'd
Fast by the oracle of God ————”

If criticism ought not to overturn settled usages, surely when that usage is sanctioned by such a poet as Milton, it ought not to be looked upon as a license, but an authority. With respect to the quantity of the first syllable, analogy requires that, if the accent be on it, it should be short.—See Rules prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*, Rule 19.

§ *Sinai*.—If we pronounce this word after the Hebrew, it has three syllables; if after the Greek, Σινά, two only; though if must be confessed, that the liberty allowed to poets of increasing the end of a line with one, and sometimes two syllables, renders their authority, in this case, a little equivocal. Labbe adopts the former pronunciation, but general usage seems to prefer the latter; and if we almost universally follow the Greek in other cases, why not in this? Milton adopts the Greek:

“ Sing, heav'nly muse! that on the secret top
Of Oreb or of *Sinai* didst inspire
That shepherd ————”

“ God, from the mount of *Sinai*, whose gray top
Shall tremble, he, descending, will himself,
In thunder, lightning, and loud trumpets' sound,
Ordain them laws.”

Par. Lost, b. xii. v. 227.

We ought not, indeed, to lay too much stress on the quantity of Milton, which is often so different in the same word; but these are the only two passages in his *Paradise Lost* where

TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARY

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

EBA*

Accent the Antepenultimate.
RATHSHEBA, Elishaba, Beersheba.

ADA IDA

Accent the Penultimate.
Shamida.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Eliada, Jehoida, Bethsaida, Adida.

EA EGA ECHA UPHA

Accent the Penultimate.
Laodicea, Chaldea, Judea, Arimatheia, Idumea, Casarea, Berea, Iturea, Osca, Hosea, Omega, Hasupha.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cenchrea, Sabtechia.

ASHA ISHA USHA

Accent the Penultimate.
Elisha, Jerusha.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Etasha, Shalisha.

ATHA ITHA UTHA

Accent the Penultimate.
Jegar-Sahadutha, Dalmanutha.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gabatha, Gabbatha, Amadatha, Hammothatha, Parshandatha, Ephphatha, Tirshatha, Admatha, Capphenatha, Poratha, Achmetha, Tabitha, Golgotha.

IA

(Pronounced in two syllables.)

Accent the Penultimate.

Seleucia, † Japhia, Adalia, Bethulia, Nethania, Chenania, Sazanania, Jamnia, Samaria, Hezia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Achia, Arabia, Thracia, Samothracia, Grecia, Cilicia, Cappadocia, Seleucia, Media, India, Pindia, Claudia, Phrygia, Antiochia, Casiphia, Philadelphia, Apphia, Igdalia, Julia, Pamphylia, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Lycaonia, Macedonia, Apollonia, Junia, Ethiopia, Samaria, Adria, Alexandria, Celosyria, Syria, Assyria, Asia, Persia, Mysia, Galatia, Dalmatia, Philistia.

IKA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Elika.

ALA EIA ILA AMA EMA IMA

Accent the Penultimate.

Ambela, Arbela, Macphola.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Magdala, Aquila, Aceldama, Apherema, Ashima, Jemima.

ANA ENA INA ONA

Accent the Penultimate.

Diana, Tryphena, Hyena, Palestina, Barjona.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abana, Hashbadana, Amana, Ecbatana.

* For the pronunciation of the final *a* in this selection, see Rule the 9th.

† For this word and Samaria, Antiochia, and Alexandria, see the *Initial Vocabulary* of Greek and Latin Proper Names; also Rule 30th, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

‡ Words of this termination have the accent of the words

OA

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Gilbea, Toksa, Siloa, Eshtemoa.

ARA ERA IRA URA

Accent the Penultimate.
Guzara, Ahira, Sapphira, Thyatira, Bethsura.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Baara, Bethabara, Patara, Potiphara, Sisora.

ASA OSA

Accent the Penultimate.
ClEasa, Tryphosa.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Adaasa, Amasa.

ATA ETA ITA

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Ephphata, Achmeta, Melita, Hatita.

AVA UA AZA

Accent the Penultimate.
Ahava, Malchishua, Elishua, Shamua, Jabaza.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Jeshua, Abishua, Joshua.

AB IB OB UB

Accent the Penultimate.

Eliab, Sennacherib, Ishbi-Benob, Ahitob, Ahitub.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abinadab, Aminadab, Jehonadab, Jonadah, Chileab, Aholiab, Magor-Missabib, Aminadib, Eliashib, Baalzobub, Baelzobub.

AC UC

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Isaac, Syriac, Abacuc, Habbacuc.

AD ED ID OD UD

Accent the Penultimate.

Almodad, Arphaxad, Elihud, Ahihud, Ahitud, Ahilud.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Galaad, Josabab, Benhadad, GilEad, Zelophead, Zelophhad, Jochebed, Galeed, Ichabod, Ammihud, Abiud.

CE DEE LEE MEE AGE YCHE OHE ILE AME OME ANE ENE OE OSSE VE

Accent the Penultimate.

Fhenice, Bernice, Eunice, Elelohe, Salomo, Magdalene, Abilene, Mitylene, Cyrene, Syene, Colosse, (Nazarene, pronounced in three syllables, with the accent on the last.)

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Zebedee, Galilee, Ptolemee, Bethphago, Syntyche, Sobile, Apame, Gethsemane, Siloe, Ninive.

ITE † (in one syllable.)

Accent the Penultimate.

Thisbite, Shuhite, Abiezrite, Gittite, Hittite, Hivite, Buzite.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Harodite, Agagite, Aroepagite, Gergashite, Morashite, Haruphite, Ephrathite, Bethelite, Carmelite, Hamulite, Benja-

from which they are formed, and on this account are sometimes accented even on the antepenultimate syllable; as *Bethlehemite*, from *Bethlehem*, and so of others. Words of this termination, therefore, of two syllables, have the accent on the penultimate syllable; and words of three or more, on the same syllable as their primitives.—See Rule the 8th.

mito, Nehelamite, Shulamite, Shuaamite, Edomito, Temanite, Gilonite, Shilonite, Horonite, Amorite, Jebusite.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Naamathite, Jazreelite, Bethlehemite, Ephraimite, (Ca-
naanite, generally pronounced in three syllables, as if written
Can-an-ite.)

AG OG

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Abishag, Hamongog.

BAH CAH DAI EAH CHAH SHAH THAH

Accent the Penultimate.
Zobazibah, Makkedah, Abidah, Elishah.
Accent the Antepenultimate.
Dinhabah, Aholibah, Meribah, Abellbethmaceah, Abadah,
Moladah, Zeredah, Jedidah, Gibeah, Shimshah, Zaphnath-
Paaneah, Meachah, Berachah, Baashah, Eliathah.

AI AH EIAH

(*Ai* and *ei* pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable.)

Accent the Penultimate.
Micaiah,* Michaiah, Benaiah, Isaiah, [phedeiah, Maasiah.

(*Ai* pronounced in two syllables.)

Adaiah, Podiaiah, Semaiiah, Seraiiah, Asaiiah.

IAH

Accent the Penultimate.
Abiah, Rhtabiah, Zibiah, Tobiah, Mandiah, Zebadiah, Oba-
diah, Noadiah, Jedidiah, Abiah, Pookiah, Jezrabiah, Bara-
chiah, Japhiah, Bithiah, Hezekiah, Hilkiah, Zedekiah, Ada-
tiah, Gedaliah, Igdaliah, Athaliah, Hachaliah, Romaliah, Ne-
hemiah, Shelomiah, Mesholemiah, Jeremiah, Shebaniah, Ze-
phaniah, Nethaniah, Chenaniah, Hananiah, Comiah, Joconiah,
Shariah, Zechariah, Zechariah, Amariah, Shomariah, Aza-
riah, Neariah, Moriah, Uriah, Josiah, Messiah, Shophatiah,
Pelatiah, Abaziah, Amaziah, Asaziah, Uzziah.

JAH

Accent the Penultimate.
Aijah, Abijah, Jehidijah, Abijah, Elijah, Adonijah, Irijah,
Fobadonijah, Urijah, Hallelujah, Zerujah.

KAH LAH MAH NAH OAH RAH SAH TAH VAH
UAH

Accent the Penultimate.
Rebekah, Azokah, Machpelah, Aholah, Abel-meholah, Bau-
lah, Elkanah, Hannah, Kirath-sannah, Harbonah, Hashmon-
nah, Zalmonah, Shiloah, Noah, Manoah, Zanoah, Uzzen-
sieraah, Zipporah, Keturah, Hadassah, Malchishuah, Sham-
muh, **JEHOVAH**, Zeruah.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Marrekah, Balaah, Shuthelah, Palmelah, Methuseelah, Hach-
liah, Hachliah, Dalitah, Deliah, Havilah, Riamah, Aholib-
amah, Adamah, Elishamah, Ruhamah, Loruhamah, Kede-
mah, Ashimah, Jemimah, Penninah, Baarah, Taberah, Dobo-
rah, Ephratah, Paruah.

ACH ECH OCH

Accent the Penultimate.
Merodach, Evil-merodach.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ahisamach, Ebed-melech, Abimelech, Ahimelech, Elimo-
lech, Alammelech, Anammelech, Adrammelech, Regemmelech,
Nathan-melech, A-ioch, Antioch.

KEH LEH VEH APH EPH ASH ESH ISH

Accent the Penultimate.
Elaleh, Elioroph, Jehoash.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Rabshakeh, Nineveh, Ebiasaph, Bethshemesh, Enshemesh,
Carchemish.

ATH ETH ITH OTH UTH

Accent the Penultimate.
Goliath, Jehovah-jireth, Hazar-maveth, Baal-berith, Rehob-
oth, Arioth, Nebuith, † Naioth, Moseroth, Hazeroth, Piha-
hiroth, Mosoroth, Allon-bachuth.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Mahalath, Bashemath, Aseneth, Daberath, Elisabeth, Dab-
tasheth, Jerubesheth, Ishbosheth, Mephobosheth, Harosheth,
Zoholeth, Bechtheth, Shibolet, Tanhumoth, Genesareth,
Asbazareth, Nazareth, Mazzareth, Kirharseth, Shelomith,

* For the pronunciation of the two last syllables of these words, see Rule 5th prefixed to Scripture Proper Names.

Sieminith, Lapidoth, Anathoth, Kerioth Shemirmoth, Kede-
moth, Ahemoth, Jerimoth, Sigimoth, Ashiaroth, Mazzaroth

AI

(Pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable.)

Accent the Penultimate.
Chelubai, Asmadai, Sheshai, Shimshai, Husbai, Zibhai,
Berachai, Talmal, Tolmai, Sinai, Talmal, Arbosai, Sarai,
Sippai, Bezai.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Mordecai, Sibbachai, Chephar-Hammouai, Piarai.

AI

(Pronounced in two syllables.)

Accent the Penultimate.
Ai.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Zabbai, Babai, Nebai, Shobai, Subai, Zaccai, Shaddai, Am-
shaddai, Aridai, Heldai, Hegai, Haggai, Belgai, Bigai,
Abishai, Uthai, Adlai, Barzilai, Uthai, Sisanai, Shimeai,
Shammai, Elienai, Tatnai, Shepher-boznai, Naharai, Shurai,
Shamsherai, Shitrui, Arisai, Bastai, Bavai, Bi-gvai, Uzai.

DI EI LI MI NI OI PI RI UI ZI

Accent the Penultimate.
Areli, L'arami, Talithacumi, Gidooni, Benoni, Hazeleponi,
Philippi, Gehazi.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Egedi, Simi, Shimai, Edrei, Bethbirei, Abisai, Bual
Naphthali, Nephthali, Pateoli, Adami, Naomi, Hanani, Beer-
lahairoi, Mehari, Haahashtari, Jesui.

EK UK

Accent the Penultimate.
Adonizedek, Adonizek.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Melchizek, Amalek, Habakkuk.

AAL EAL IAL ITAL UTAL

Accent the Penultimate.
Eal, Kirjath-baal, Hamutal.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Meribbaal, Eshbaal, Ethbaal, Jerubbaal, Tabeal, Belia
Abital.

AEL ABEL EBEL

Accent the Penultimate.
Jael, Abel.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gabsal, Michael, Raphsal, Michael, Mehujal, Abimeel,
Ishmael, Ismael, Anael, Nathanael, Israel, Asael, Zerubba-
bel, Zerobabel, Mehetabel, Jezebel.

EEL OGEL AHEL ACHEL ANHEL OPHEL ETHEL

Accent the Penultimate.
Enrogel, Rachel, Elbethel.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Tabeel, Abdiel, Japhael, Mahaleel, Bezaleel, Hanameel,
Jerahmeel, Hnanuel, Nathanael, Jabuel, Jezreel, Hazael,
Asahel, Barachel, Amraphel, Achitophel.

IEL KEL

Accent the Penultimate.
Peniel, Uzziel.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abiel, Tobiel, Adiel, Abdiel, Gaddiel, Pagiel, Salathiel,
Ithiel, Ezekiel, Gamaliel, Shelumiel, Daniel, Othniel, Ariel,
Gabriel, Uriel, Sheathiel, Putiel, Haziel, Hiddekel.

UEL EZEL

Accent the Penultimate.
Deuel, Raguel, Bethuel, Pethuel, Hamuel, Jemuel, Kemuel,
Nemuel, Phanuel, Penuel, Jeruel, Bethereel.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Samuel, † Lemuel, Emauel, Immanuel.

AII

(Pronounced in two syllables.)

Accent the Penultimate.
Abihail.

† The *ai* in this and the next word form but one syllable. See Rule 5.

† See Rule the 17th prefixed to Scripture Proper Names

AIL

(Pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable.)

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abigail

OL UL

Accent the Penultimate.

Bethgamul.

Eshtaul.

Accent the Antepenultimate

ODAM AHAM IAM IJAM IKAM

Accent the Penultimate.

Elmodam, Abijam, Ahikam.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abraham, Miriam, Auonikam.

OAM

Accent the Penultimate.

Rehoboam, Roboam, Jeroboam.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Siloam Abinoam, Ahinoam.

ARAM IRAM ORAM

Accent the Penultimate.

Padanaram, Abiram, Hiram, Adoniram, Adoram, Hadoram, Jehoram.

AHAM EHAM ALEM EREM

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Menaahem, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, Beth-haccorem

AIM*

Accent the Penultimate.

Chusan-Rishathaim, Kirjathaim, Bethdiblahthaim, Ramathaim, Adithaim, Misrephothmaim, Abelmaim, Mahanaim, Manhanaim, Horonaim, Shikaraim, Adoraim, Sapharvaim.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Rephaim, Dothaim, Eglaim, Carnaim, Sharaim, Ephraim, Beth-ephraim, Mizraim, Abel-mizraim.

BIM CHIM PHIM KIM LIM NIM RIM ZIM

Accent the Penultimate.

Sarsechim, Zeböim, Kirjatharim, Bahurim, Kelkath-hazurim.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cherubim, Lehahim, Rephidim, Seraphim, Teraphim, Eliakim, Jehoiaikim, Joiakim, Joakim, Balam, Dodaniam, Etjanim, Abarim, Bethhaccerim, Kirjath-jearim, Hazerim, Bäl-perazim, Gerizim, Gazizim.

DOM LOM AUM IUM NUM RUM TUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Obedom, Appit-forum, Miletum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abishalom, Absalom, Capernaüm, Rhegium, Trogyllium, Iconium, Adramyttium, Galbanum.

AAN CAN DAN EAN THAN IAN MAN NAN

Accent the Penultimate.

Memucan, Chaldean, Ahiman, Elhanan, Johanan, Haman.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Can'an, Chan'an, Morodach-baladan, Nebuzaradan, Elnathan, Jonathan, Midian, Indian, Phrygian, Italian, Macedonian, Ethiopian, Syrian, Assyrian, Egyptian, Naaman

AEN VEN CHIN MIN ZIN

Accent the Penultimate.

Manäen, Bethaven, Chorazin.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Jehoiachin, Benjamin.

EON AGON EPHON ASHON AION ION ALON ELON

ULON YLON MON NON RON YON THUN RUN

Accent the Penultimate.

Bäl-moon Beth-dagon, Bäl-zophon, Nanshon, Higgaion, Shiggaion, Chilion, Orion, Esdreion, Bäl-hamon, Philemon, Abiron, Beth-horon.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gibeon, Zibeon, Godeon, Gideon, Simeon, Pirathon, Herodion, Carnion, Sirion, Ascalon, Ajalon, Askalon, Zebulon, Babylon, Jeshimon, Tabrimon, Solomon, Lebanon, Aäron, Apollyon, Jeduthun, Jeshurun.

EGO ICHO HIO LIO

Accent the Penultimate.

Aho.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abednego, Jericho, Gallio.

AR ER IR OR UR

Accent the Penultimate.

Ahishar, Bäl-tamar, Balthasar, Eläazar, Ezjungeber, Tiglath-pileser, Shalmaneser, Hadadezer, Abiezer, Ahiezer, Eliezer, Romantiezor, Ebenezer, Joezer, Sharezer, Havoth-jair Asmoth-tabor, Beth-peor, Bäl-peor, Nicanor, Philometor.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Issachar, Potiphar, Abiathar, Ithamar, Shemeber, Lucifer Chedorlaomer, Aroer, Sosipater, Sopater, Achior, Nebuchodonosor, Eupator, Shedeur, Abishur, Pedahzur.

AAS BAS EAS PHAS IAS LAS MAS NAS OAS PAS RAS TAS YAS

Accent the Penultimate.

Osäas, Esäias, Tobias, Sedecias, Abadias, Asadias, Abdias, Barachias, Ezechias, Mattathias, Matthias, Ezekias, Nee-mias, Jeremias, Ananias, Assanias, Azarias, Ezerias, Josias Ozias, Bagäas, Arotas, Onyas.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Annäas, Barsabas, Patrobas, Encas, Phineas, Caiaphas Cleophas, Herodias, Euodias, Georgias, Amplias, Lysanias Gabrias, Tiborias, Lysias, Nicolas, Artemas, Elymas, Parmenas, Siloas, Antipas, Epaphras.

CES DES EES GES HES LES NES SES TES

Accent the Penultimate.

Gentiles,† Rameses, Mithridates, Euphrates.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Rabsaces, Arsaces, Nomades, Phinées, Astyages, Diotrophas, Epiphanes, Tahaphanes, Hermogenes, Taphenes, Callisthenes, Sosthenes, Eumenes.

ENES and INES

(In one syllable.)

Accent the Ultimate.

Gadarenes, Agarenes, Hagarenes.

*Accent the Penultimate.*Philistines, (pronounced like *Philistins*.)

ITES

(Pronounced in one syllable.)

[Words of this termination have the accent of the words from which they are formed, which sometimes occasions the accent to be placed even on the preantepenultimate syllable; as, *Gileadites*, from *Gilead*, and so of others. Words of *itis* termination, therefore, of two syllables, have the accent on the penultimate syllable; and words of three or more, on the same syllable as their primitives.]*Accent the Penultimate.*

Gadites, Kenites, Jammites, Levites, Hittites, Hivites.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Rechabites, Moabites, Gergeshites, Nahathites, Kohathites, Pelethites, Cherethites, Uzzielites, Tarpelites, Elamites, Edomites, Reubenites, Ammonites, Hermonites, Ekronites, Hagarites, Nazarites, Amorites, Geshurites, Jebusites, Ninevites, Jesuites, Perizzites.

Accent the Preantepenultimate.

Gileadites, Amalekites, Ishmaelites, Israelites, Midianites, Gibeonites, Aaronites.

OTES

Accent the Penultimate.

Zelotes

IS

Accent the Penultimate.

Elimäis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Antiochis, Amathis, Bälis, Decapolis, Neäpolis, Hierapolis, Persepolis, Amphipolis, Tripolis, Nicopolis, Scythopolis, Salamis, Damaris, Vabsaris, Antipatris, Atargatis.

IMS

Accent the Penultimate.

Emims, Zamzummins, Zuzims.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Rephäims, Gammadians, Cherethims, Anakims, Nethinims, Chemarims.

ANS

Accent the Penultimate.

Sabäans, Laodicäans, Assideäans, Galileäans, Idumäans, Epicuräans.

* In this selection, the *ai* form distinct syllables.—See Rule 16.† *Gentiles*.—This may be considered as an English word and should be pronounced in two syllables, as if written *Jen tiles*, the last syllable as the plural of *tile*.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arabians, Grecians, Herodians, Antiochians, Corinthians, Parthians, Scythians, Athenians, Cyrenians, Macedonians, Zidonians, Babylonians, Lacedaemonians, Ethiopians, Cyprians, Syrians, Assyrians, Tyrians, Ephesians, Persians, Galatians, Cretians, Egyptians, Nicolaitans, Scythopolitans, Samaritans, Lybians.

MOS NOS AUS BUS CUS DUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Archelaus, Menelaus, Abubus, Andronicus, Solocus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pergamos, Stephanos, Emmaus, Agabus, Bartacus, Achaius, Tychicus, Aradus.

EUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Daddeus, Asmodeus, Aggeus, Zaccheus, Ptolemous, Maccaheus, Lebbeus, Condebeus, Thaddeus, Mardocheus, Mordochous, Alpheus, Timeus, Bartimeus, Hymeneus, Elizous.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Dositheus, Timotheus, Nereus.

GUS CHUS THUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arcopagus Philologus, Lysimachus, Antiochus, Eutyclus, Amadathus.

IUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Darius

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gaius Athenobius, Cornelius, Numenius, Cyranius, Apol-

lonius, Tiborius, Demetrios, Mercurius, Dionysius, Pontius Tertius.

LUS MUS NUS RUS SUS TUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Aristobulus, Eubulus, Nicodemus, Ecanus, Hieracas Ananus, Sylvanus, Ahasnerus, Assuerus, Heliodorus, Arctatus, Bar-jesus, Fortunatus, Philetus, Epaphroditus, Azotus

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Attalus, Theophilus, Alcimus, Trophimus, Onesimus, Dodymus, Libanus, Antilibanus, Sarchedonus, Acheaclarus, Lazarus, Citherus, Elutherus, Jairus, Prochorus, Onesiphorus, Asapharus, Ephesus, Epenetus, Asyncritus.

AT ET OT IST OST

Accent the Penultimate.

Ararat, Eliphalet, Gennesaret, Iscariot, Antichrist, Pentecost.

EU HU ENU EW MY

Accent the Penultimate.

Casleu, Chisleu, Abihu, Andrew.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Jehovah-Tsidkonu, Bartholomew, Jeremy.

BAZ GAZ HAZ PHAZ

Accent the Penultimate.

Mahar-shalal-hash-baz, Shilash-gaz, Eliphaz

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Johbalaz.

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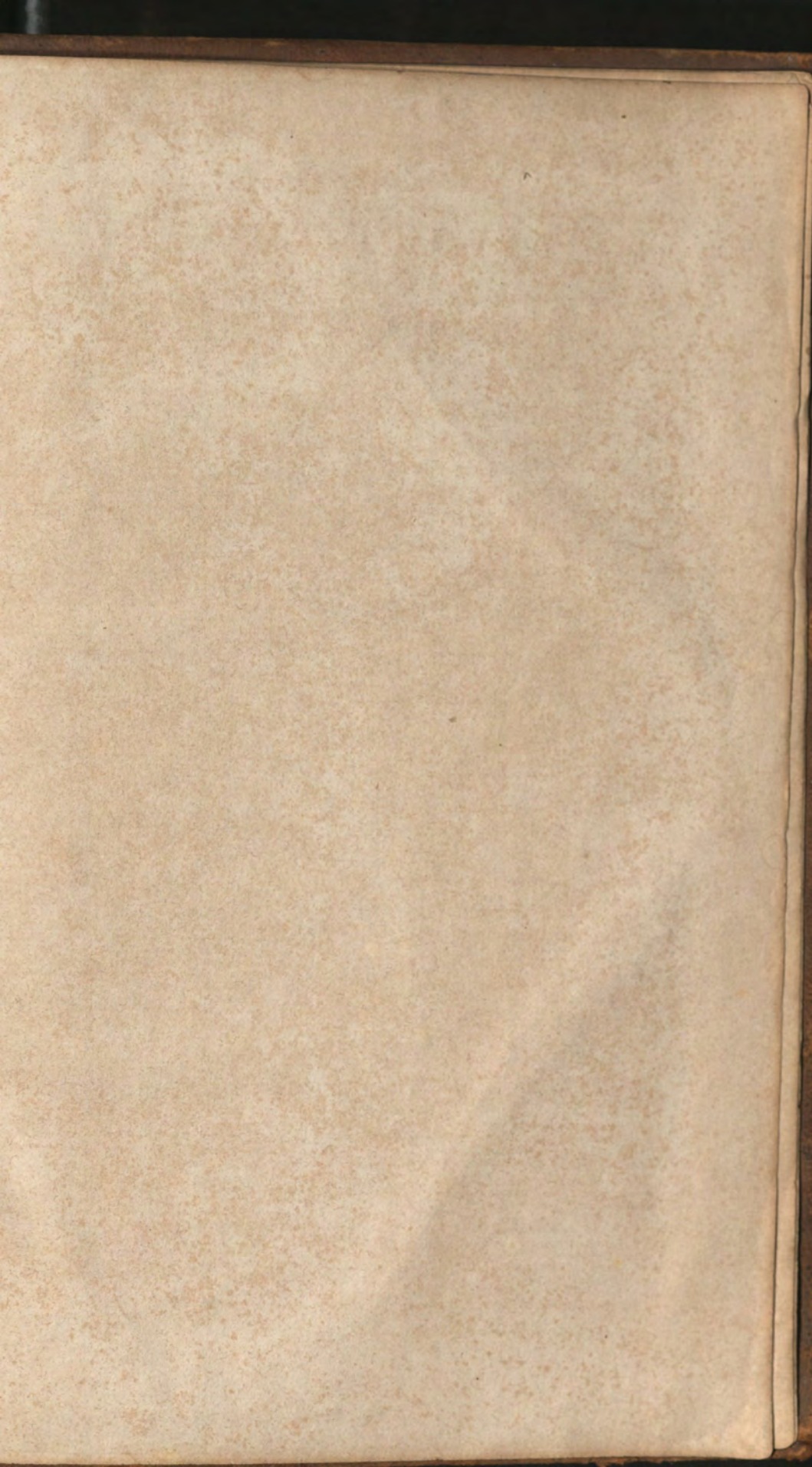
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