

- GRAPH-O-MET'RICAL**, *a.* Pertaining to or ascertained by a graphometer.
- GRAPNEL**, } *n.* [Fr. *grappin*.] 1. A small anchor fitted with four or five flukes or claws, used to hold boats or small vessels. 2. A grappling iron, used to seize and hold one ship to another in engagements.
- GRAPPLING**, } *n.* [Goth. *greipan*.] 1. To seize; to lay fast hold on, either with the hands or with hooks. 2. To fasten; to fix, as the mind or heart; [not in use.]
- GRAPPLE**, *v. t.* To seize; to contend in close fight, as wrestlers. *Milton*.—To grapple with, to contend with, to struggle with successfully. *Shak*.
- GRAPPLE**, *n.* 1. A seizing; close hug in contest; the wrestler's hold. 2. Close fight. 3. A hook or iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another.
- GRAPPLEMENT**, *n.* A grappling; close fight or embrace.
- GRAPY**, *a.* 1. Like grapes; full of clusters of grapes. *Addison*. 2. Made of grapes. *Gay*.
- GRASP**, *v. t.* [It. *graspere*.] 1. To seize and hold by clasp- ing or embracing with the fingers or arms. 2. To catch; to seize; to lay hold of; to take possession of.
- GRASP**, *v. i.* 1. To catch or seize; to gripe. 2. To struggle; to strive; [obs.] 3. To encroach. *Dryden*.—To grasp at, to catch at; to try to seize.
- GRASP**, *n.* 1. The gripe or seizure of the hand. 2. Possession; hold. 3. Reach of the arms; and, figuratively, the power of seizing.
- GRASPED**, *pp.* Seized with the hands or arms; embraced; held; possessed.
- GRASPER**, *n.* One who grasps or seizes; one who catches at; one who holds.
- GRASPING**, *pp.* Seizing; embracing; catching; holding.
- GRASS**, *n.* [Sax. *gras*, *gers*, or *grad*; Goth. *gras*; G., D. *gras*.] 1. In common usage, herbage; the plants which constitute the food of cattle and other beasts.—2. In botany, a plant having simple leaves, a stem generally jointed and tubular, a husky calyx, called *glume*, and the seed single.—*Grass of Parnassus*, a plant, the *Parnassia*.
- GRASS**, *v. t.* To cover with grass or with turf.
- GRASS**, *v. i.* To breed grass; to be covered with grass.
- GRASSATION**, *n.* [L. *grassatio*.] A wandering about. [Little used.]
- GRASS/GREEN**, *a.* 1. Green with grass. *Shenstone*. 2. Dark-green, like the color of grass.
- GRASS/GROWN**, *a.* Overgrown with grass.
- GRASS/HOPPER**, *n.* [grass and *hop*.] An animal that lives among grass, a species of *gryllus*.
- GRASS/INESS**, *n.* [from *grassy*.] The state of abounding with grass; a grassy state.
- GRASS/LESS**, *a.* Destitute of grass.
- GRASS/PLOT**, *n.* A level spot covered with grass.
- GRASS/POLY**, *n.* A plant, a species of *lythrum*.
- GRASS/VETCH**, *n.* A plant of the genus *lathyrus*.
- GRASS/WRACK**, *n.* A plant, the *zostera*.
- GRASSY**, *a.* 1. Covered with grass; abounding with grass. 2. Resembling grass; green.
- GRATE**, *n.* [It. *grata*.] 1. A work or frame, composed of parallel or cross bars, with interstices; a kind of lattice-work. 2. An instrument or frame of iron bars for holding coals used as fuel.
- GRATE**, *v. t.* To furnish with grates; to make fast with cross bars.
- GRATE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *gratter*.] 1. To rub, as a body with a rough surface against another body; to rub one thing against another. 2. To wear away in small particles, by rubbing with any thing rough or indented. 3. To offend; to fret; to vex; to irritate; to mortify. 4. To make a harsh sound, by rubbing or the friction of rough bodies.
- GRATE**, *v. i.* 1. To rub hard, so as to offend; to offend by oppression or importunity. 2. To make a harsh sound by the friction of rough bodies.
- † **GRATE**, *a.* [L. *gratus*.] Agreeable.
- GRATED**, *pp.* 1. Rubbed harshly; worn off by rubbing. 2. Furnished with a grate.
- GRATEFUL**, *a.* [from L. *gratus*. See *GRACE*.] 1. Having a due sense of benefits; kindly disposed towards one from whom a favor has been received; willing to acknowledge and repay benefits. 2. Agreeable; pleasing; acceptable; gratifying. 3. Pleasing to the taste; delicious; affording pleasure.
- GRATEFUL-LY**, *adv.* 1. With a due sense of benefits or favors; in a manner that disposes to kindness, in return for favors. 2. In a pleasing manner.
- GRATEFUL-NESS**, *n.* 1. The quality of being grateful; gratitude. 2. The quality of being agreeable or pleasant to the mind or to the taste.
- GRATER**, *n.* An instrument or utensil with a rough, indented surface, for rubbing off small particles of a body.
- GRATIFICATION**, *n.* [L. *gratificatio*.] 1. The act of pleasing, either the mind, the taste, or the appetite. 2. That which affords pleasure; satisfaction; delight. 3. Reward; recompense.
- GRATIFIED**, *pp.* Pleased; indulged according to desire.
- GRATIFIER**, *n.* One who gratifies or pleases.
- GRATI-FY**, *v. t.* [L. *gratificor*.] 1. To please; to give pleasure to; to indulge. 2. To delight; to please; to honor; to soothe; to satisfy; to indulge to satisfaction. 3. To require; to recompense.
- GRATI-FY-ING**, *pp.* 1. Pleasing; indulging to satisfaction. 2. *a.* Giving pleasure; affording satisfaction.
- GRATING**, *pp.* 1. Rubbing; wearing off in particles. 2. *a.* Fretting; irritating; harsh.
- GRATING**, } *n.* A partition of bars; an open cover for the hatches of a ship, resembling lattice-work.
- GRATING-LY**, *adv.* Harshly, offensively; in a manner to irritate.
- GRATIS**, *adv.* [L.] For nothing; freely; without recompense.
- GRATI-TUDE**, *n.* [L. *gratitudo*.] An emotion of the heart, excited by a favor or benefit received; a sentiment of kindness or good will towards a benefactor; thankfulness.
- GRATI-TOUS**, *a.* [L. *gratitulus*.] 1. Free; voluntary; not required by justice; granted without claim or merit. 2. Asserted by taken without proof.
- GRATI-TOUS-LY**, *adv.* 1. Freely; voluntarily; without claim or merit; without an equivalent or compensation. 2. Without proof.
- GRATI-TY**, *n.* [Fr. *gratuité*.] 1. A free gift; a present; a donation; that which is given without a compensation or equivalent. 2. Something given in return for a favor; an acknowledgment.
- GRATU-LATE**, *v. t.* [L. *gratulari*.] 1. To express joy or pleasure to a person, on account of his success, or the reception of some good; to salute with declarations of joy; to congratulate. 2. To wish or express joy to. 3. To declare joy for; to mention with joy.
- GRATU-LATED**, *pp.* Addressed with expressions of joy.
- GRATU-LATING**, *pp.* Addressing with expressions of joy, on account of some good received.
- GRATU-LATION**, *n.* [L. *gratulatio*.] An address or expression of joy to a person, on account of some good received by him; congratulation.
- GRATU-LATORY**, *a.* Expressing gratulation; congratulatory.
- GRAVE**, a final syllable, is a grove, Sax. *graf*; or it is an officer, Ger. *graf*.
- GRAVE**, *v. t.*; pret. *graved*; pp. *graven*, or *graved*. [Fr. *graver*; Sax. *grafan*.] 1. To carve or cut letters or figures on stone or other hard substance, with a chisel or edged tool; to engrave. 2. To carve; to form or shape by cutting with a chisel. 3. To clean a ship's bottom. 4. To entomb. *Shak*.
- GRAVE**, *v. i.* To carve; to write or delineate on hard substances; to practice engraving.
- GRAVE**, *n.* [Sax. *graf*; G. *grab*.] 1. The ditch, pit or excavated place, in which a dead human body is deposited; a place for the corpse of a human being; a sepulchre. 2. A tomb. 3. Any place where the dead are reposed; a place of great slaughter or mortality.—4. *Graves*, in the plural, sediment of tallow melted; [not in use, or local.]
- GRAVE-CLOTHES**, *n.* The clothes or dress in which the dead are interred.
- GRAVE-DIGGER**, *n.* One whose occupation is to dig graves.
- GRAVE-DIGGER**, *n.* A grave-digger. *Shak*.
- GRAVE-STONE**, *n.* A stone laid over a grave, or erected near it, as a monument.
- GRAVE**, *a.* [Fr., Sp., It. *grave*.] 1. In music, low; depressed; solemn; opposed to sharp, acute, or high. 2. Solemn; sober; serious; opposed to gay, light or jovial. 3. Plain; not gay; not showy or tawdry. 4. Being of weight; of a serious character. 5. Important; momentous. *Ld. Eldon*.
- GRAVED**, *pp.* Carved; engraved; cleaned, as a ship.
- GRAVEL**, *n.* [Fr. *gravelle*.] 1. Small stones or fragments of stone, or very small pebbles, larger than the particles of sand, but often intermixed with them.—2. In medicine, small calculeous concretions in the kidneys and bladder.
- GRAVEL**, *v. t.* 1. To cover with gravel. 2. To stick in the sand. 3. To puzzle; to stop; to embarrass. 4. To hurt the foot of a horse, by gravel lodged under the shoe.
- GRAVELED**, *pp.* Covered with gravel; stopped; embarrassed; injured by gravel.
- GRAVELESS**, *a.* Without a grave; unburied.
- GRAVELLY**, *a.* Abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel.
- GRAVEL-WALK**, *n.* A walk or alley covered with gravel, which makes a hard and dry bottom.
- GRAVELY**, *adv.* 1. In a grave, solemn manner; soberly; seriously. 2. Without gaudiness or show.
- GRAVENESS**, *n.* Seriousness; solemnity; sobriety of behavior; gravity of manners or discourse.
- GRAVER**, *n.* 1. One who carves or engraves; a sculptor. 2. An engraving tool; an instrument for graving.
- GRAVID**, *a.* [L. *gravidus*.] Pregnant; being with child.
- † **GRAVIDATED**, *a.* Made pregnant; fig. *Barrow*.
- † **GRAVIDATION**, *n.* Pregnancy. *Pearson*.



GRAVIDITY, *n.* Pregnancy. *Arbutnot.*  
 GRAVING, *ppr.* Engraving; carving; cutting figures on stone, copper, or other hard substance.  
 GRAVING, *n.* 1. Carved work. 2. Impression.  
 GRAVITATE, *v. i.* [Fr. *graviter.*] To tend to the centre of a body, or the central point of attraction.  
 GRAVITATING, *ppr.* Tending to the centre of a body or system of bodies.  
 GRAVITATION, *n.* 1. The act of tending to the centre. 2. The force by which bodies are pressed or drawn, or by which they tend towards the centre of the earth or other centre, or the effect of that force.  
 GRAVITY, *n.* [Fr. *gravité.*] 1. Weight; heaviness.—2. In philosophy, that force by which bodies tend or are drawn towards the centre of the earth.—3. Specific gravity, the weight belonging to an equal bulk of every different substance. 4. Seriousness; sobriety of manners; solemnity of deportment or character. 5. Weight; enormity; atrociousness; [not used].—6. In music, lowness of sound.  
 GRAVVY, *n.* The fat and other liquid matter that drips from flesh in roasting, or when roasted or baked.  
 GRAY, *a.* [Sax. *grig, greg; G. grau.*] 1. White, with a mixture of black. 2. White; hoary. 3. Dark; of a mixed color; of the color of ashes. 4. Old; mature.  
 GRAY, *n.* 1. A gray color. *Parnel.* 2. A badger.  
 GRAY-BEARD, *n.* An old man. *Shak.*  
 GRAY-EYED, *a.* Having gray eyes.  
 GRAY-FLY, *n.* The trumpet-fly. *Milton.*  
 GRAY-HAIRED, *a.* Having gray hair.  
 GRAY-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a gray head or gray hair.  
 GRAY-HOUND, *n.* [Sax. *grighund.*] A tall, fleet dog, used in the chase.  
 GRAYISH, *a.* Somewhat gray; gray in a moderate degree.  
 GRAYLING, *n.* A fish of the genus *salmo*.  
 GRAYNESS, *n.* The quality of being gray. *Sherwood.*  
 GRAYWACKE, *n.* [G. *grauwacke.*] A species of rock.  
 GRAZE, *v. t.* [Sax. *grasian; G. grasen.*] 1. To rub or touch lightly in passing; to brush lightly the surface of a thing in passing. 2. To feed or supply cattle with grass; to furnish pasture for. 3. To feed on; to eat from the ground, as growing herbage. 4. To tend grazing cattle.  
 GRAZE, *v. i.* 1. To eat grass; to feed on growing herbage. 2. To supply grass. 3. To move on devouring.  
 GRAZED, *pp.* 1. Touched lightly by a passing body; brushed. 2. Fed by growing grass. 3. Eaten, as growing herbage.  
 GRAZER, *n.* One that grazes or feeds on growing herbage.  
 GRAZIER, (*grā'zhur*) *n.* One who feeds cattle with grass, or supplies them with pasture. *Bacon.*  
 GRAZING, *ppr.* 1. Touching lightly. 2. Feeding on growing herbage. 3. *a.* Supplying pasture.  
 GREASE, *n.* [Fr. *graisse.*] 1. Animal fat in a soft state; oily or unctuous matter of any kind, as tallow, lard. 2. A swelling and gourdiness of a horse's legs.  
 GREASE, (*grez*) *v. t.* 1. To smear, anoint or dab with grease or fat. 2. To bribe; to corrupt with presents. *Dryden.*  
 GREASED, *pp.* Smear with oily matter; bribed.  
 GREASILY, *adv.* With grease or an appearance of it; grossly.  
 GREASINESS, *n.* The state of being greasy; oiliness; unctuousness. *Boyle.*  
 GREASING, *ppr.* Smearing with fat or oily matter; bribing.  
 GREASY, (*grez'y*) *a.* 1. Oily; fat; unctuous. 2. Smear or defiled with grease. 3. Like grease or oil; smooth. 4. Fat of body; bulky. 5. Gross; indelicate; indecent.  
 GREAT, *a.* [Sax. *great; D. groot; G. gross.*] 1. Large in bulk or dimensions. 2. Being of extended length or breadth. 3. Large in number. 4. Expressing a large, extensive or unusual degree of anything. 5. Long-continued. 6. Important; weighty. 7. Chief; principal. 8. Chief; of vast power and excellence; supreme; illustrious. 9. Vast; extensive; wonderful; admirable. 10. Possessing large or strong powers of mind. 11. Having made extensive or unusual acquisitions of science or knowledge. 12. Distinguished by rank, office or power; elevated; eminent. 13. Dignified in aspect, mien or manner. 14. Magnanimous; generous; of elevated sentiments; high-minded. 15. Rich; sumptuous; magnificent. 16. Vast; sublime. 17. Dignified; noble. 18. Swelling; proud. 19. Chief; principal; much traveled. 20. Pregnant; teeming. 21. Hard; difficult. 22. Familiar; intimate; [vulgar.] 23. Distinguished by extraordinary events, or unusual importance. 24. Denoting a degree of consanguinity, in the ascending or descending line; as, great grandfather. 25. Superior; preeminent.  
 GREAT, *n.* 1. The whole; the gross; the lump or mass. 2. People of rank or distinction.  
 GREAT-BEL-LIED, *a.* Pregnant; teeming. *Shak.*  
 GREATEN, *v. t.* To enlarge. *Raleigh.*  
 GREATEN, *v. i.* To increase; to become large. *South.*  
 GREAT-HEART'ED, *a.* High spirited; undejected.  
 GREATLY, *adv.* 1. In a great degree; much. 2. Nobly; illustriously. 3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely.

GREATNESS, *n.* 1. Largeness of bulk, dimensions number or quantity. 2. Large amount; extent. 3. High degree. 4. High rank or place; elevation; dignity; distinction; eminence; power; command. 5. Swelling pride; affected state. 6. Magnanimity; elevation of sentiment; nobleness. 7. Strength or extent of intellectual faculties. 8. Large extent or variety. 9. Grandeur; pomp; magnificence. 10. Force; intensity.  
 GREAVE, for *grove* and *groove*. *Spenser.* See *GROVE* and *GROOVE*.  
 GREAVES, (*greevz* *n. plu.* [Port., Sp. *grevas.*] Armor for the legs; a sort of boots.  
 GREBE, *n.* A fowl of the genus *colymbus*.  
 GRE'CIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Greece.  
 GRE'CIAN, *n.* 1. A native of Greece. Also, a Jew, who understood Greek. 2. One well versed in the Greek language.  
 GRE'CIAN-FIRE, *n.* [Fr. *feu Grecois.*] Wild fire; such as will burn within water.  
 GRECIANIZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *Grecanizer.*] To play the Grecian; to speak Greek.  
 GRE'CISM, *n.* [L. *Gracismus.*] An idiom of the Greek language. *Addison.*  
 GRE'CIZE, *v. t.* 1. To render Grecian. 2. To translate into Greek.  
 GRE'CIZE, *v. i.* To speak the Greek language.  
 GRE'E, *n.* [Fr. *gré.*] 1. Good will. *Spenser.* 2. Step, rank; degree. [See *DGREE.*] *Spenser.*  
 GRE'E, *v. i.* To agree. See *AGREE.*  
 GRE'ECE, *n.* [W. *grā.*] A flight of steps.  
 GREED, *n.* Greediness. *Graham.*  
 GREED'LY, *adv.* 1. With a keen appetite for food or drink; voraciously; ravenously. 2. With keen or ardent desire; eagerly.  
 GREED'INESS, *n.* 1. Keenness of appetite for food or drink; ravenousness; voracity. 2. Ardent desire.  
 GREED'Y, *a.* [Sax. *grædig.*] 1. Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; very hungry. 2. Having a keen desire of any thing; eager to obtain.  
 GREED'Y-GUT, *n.* A glutton; a devourer; a belly-god. *Cotgrave.*  
 GREEK, *a.* Pertaining to Greece.  
 GREEK, *n.* 1. A native of Greece. 2. The language of Greece.—*Greek-fire*, a combustible composition, the constituents of which are supposed to be asphalt, with nitre and sulphur.  
 GREEKISH, *a.* Peculiar to Greece. *Milton.*  
 GREEK'LING, *n.* An inferior Greek writer.  
 GREEKROSE, *n.* The flower campion.  
 GREEN, *a.* [Sax. *græn.*] 1. Being of the color of herbage and plants when growing, a color composed of blue and yellow rays; verdant. 2. New; fresh; recent. 3. Fresh; flourishing; undecayed. 4. Containing its natural juices; not dry; not seasoned. 5. Not roasted; half raw. 6. Unripe; immature; not arrived to perfection. 7. Immature in age; young. 8. Pale; sickly; wan; of a greenish pale color.  
 GREEN, *n.* 1. The color of growing plants; a color composed of blue and yellow rays, which, mixed in different proportions, exhibit a variety of shades. 2. A grassy plain or plat; a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage. 3. Fresh leaves or branches of trees or other plants; wreaths. 4. The leaves and stems of young plants used in cookery or dressed for food in the spring; in the plural. *New England.*  
 GREEN, *v. t.* To make green. *Thomson.*  
 GREENBROOM, or GREENWEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *genista*.  
 GREENCLOTH, *n.* A board or court of justice held in the counting-house of the British king's household, having cognizance of all matters of justice in the king's household.  
 GREEN-COLORED, *a.* Pale; sickly. *Tourneur.*  
 GREEN-CROP, *n.* A crop of green vegetables, such as artificial grasses, turneps, &c.  
 GREEN-EARTH, *n.* A species of earth or mineral, so called: the mountain green of artists. *Ure.*  
 GREEN-EYED, *a.* Having green eyes. *Shak.*  
 GREENFINCH, *n.* A bird of the genus *fringilla*.  
 GREENFISH, *n.* A fish so called. *Ainsworth.*  
 GREENGAGE, *n.* A species of plum.  
 GREENGRO-CER, *n.* A retailer of greens.  
 GREENHAIRD, *a.* Having green locks or hair.  
 GREENHOOD, *n.* A state of greenness. *Chaucer.*  
 GREENHORN, *n.* A raw youth.  
 GREENHOUSE, *n.* A house in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather, and preserved green during the winter or cold weather.  
 GREENISH, *a.* Somewhat green; having a tinge of green. *Nexton.*  
 GREENISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being greenish.  
 GREENLY, *adv.* With a green color; newly; freshly; immaturely.  
 GREEN'LY, *a.* Of a green color. *Gascoigne.*  
 GREENNESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being green; viridity



2. Immaturity; unripeness. 3. Freshness; vigor. 4. Newness.
- GREEN-ROOM**, *n.* A room, near the stage, to which actors retire, during the intervals of their parts in the play.
- GREEN-SICK-NESS**, *n.* The *chlorosis*, a disease of maids, so called from the color it occasions in the face.
- GREEN-SICK-NESSED**, *a.* Having a sickly taste. *Bp. Rundle.*
- GREEN-STALL**, *n.* A stall on which greens are exposed to sale.
- GREEN-STONE**, *n.* A rock of the trap formation.
- GREEN-SWARD**, *n.* Turf green with grass.
- GREEN WEED**, *n.* Dyer's weed.
- GREEN-WOOD**, *n.* Wood when green, as in summer.
- GREEN-WOOD**, *a.* Pertaining to a green wood.
- GREET**, *v. t.* [*Sax. gretan, grettan.*] 1. To address with expressions of kind wishes; to salute in kindness and respect. 2. To address at meeting; to address in any manner. 3. To congratulate. 4. To pay compliments at a distance; to send kind wishes to. 5. To meet and address with kindness; or to express kind wishes, accompanied with an embrace. 6. To meet.
- GREET**, *v. i.* 1. To meet and salute. 2. To weep; written by Spenser *greet*; [*obs.*]
- GREETED**, *pp.* Addressed with kind wishes; complimented.
- GREETER**, *n.* One who greets.
- GREETING**, *ppr.* Addressing with kind wishes or expressions of joy; complimenting; congratulating; saluting.
- GREETING**, *n.* Expression of kindness or joy; salutation at meeting; compliment addressed from one absent.
- GREAZE**, *n.* [*L. gressus.*] A step, or flight of steps. *See* **GAZE**.
- GREFFIER**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A registrar, or recorder.
- GRÉGAL**, *a.* [*L. grex.*] Pertaining to a flock.
- GRE-GARREAN**, *a.* Belonging to a herd.
- GRE-GARRIOUS**, *a.* [*L. gregarius.*] Having the habit of assembling or living in a flock or herd; not habitually solitary or living alone.
- GRE-GARRIOUS-LY**, *adv.* In a flock or herd; in a company.
- GRE-GARRIOUS-NESS**, *n.* The state or quality of living in flocks or herds.
- GRE-GÖRIAN**, *a.* Denoting what belongs to Gregory.—The *Gregorian calendar* is one which shows the new and full moon, with the time of Easter, and the movable feasts depending thereon, by means of epacts.—The *Gregorian year* is the present year, as reformed by Pope Gregory XII, in 1582; consisting of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 47 seconds, with an additional day every fourth year.
- GREITH**, *v. i.* [*Goth. greitan.*] To lament. *Spenser.*
- GREITH**, *v. t.* [*Sax. greadian.*] To make ready.
- GREITH**, *n.* Goods; furniture. *Chaucer.*
- GREMIAL**, *a.* [*L. gremium.*] Belonging to the lap or bosom. *Dict.*
- GRE-NADE**, *n.* [*Sp. granada*; *Fr. grenade.*] In the *art of war*, a hollow ball or shell of iron or other metal, about two inches and a half in diameter, to be filled with powder, which is to be fired by means of a fusee, and thrown by hand among enemies.
- GRE-N-A-DIER**, *n.* [*from Fr. grenade.*] 1. A foot soldier, wearing a high cap. 2. A fowl found in Angola, in Africa.
- GRE-N-A-TITE**, *n.* Staurolite or staurolite, a mineral.
- GREW**, *pret.* of *grow*.
- GREY**. *See* **GRAY**.
- GREY-HOUND**, *n.* [*Sax. grighthund.*] A tall, fleet dog, kept for the chase.
- GRICE**, *n.* A little pig.
- GRIDDLE**, *n.* [*W. greidell.*] A pan, broad and shallow, for baking cakes.
- GRIDE**, *v. t.* [*It. gridare.*] To grate, or to cut with a grating sound; to cut; to penetrate or pierce harshly.
- GRIDE-LIN**, *n.* [*Fr. gris de lin.*] A color mixed of white and red, or a gray violet.
- GRIDIRON**, (*grid-urn*) *n.* [*W. gredian.*] A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish over coals.
- GRIEF**, *n.* [*D. grief*; *Fr. grief.*] 1. The pain of mind produced by loss, misfortune, injury or evils of any kind; sorrow; regret. 2. The pain of mind occasioned by our own misconduct; sorrow or regret that we have done wrong; pain accompanying repentance. 3. Cause of sorrow; that which afflicts.
- GRIEF-FUL**, *a.* Full of grief or sorrow. *Sackville.*
- GRIEF-LESS**, *a.* Sorrowless; without grief. *Hulot.*
- GRIEF-SHOT**, *a.* Pierced with grief. *Shak.*
- GRIEV-ABLE**, *a.* Lamentable. *Gower.*
- GRIEVANCE**, *n.* That which causes grief or uneasiness; that which burdens, oppresses or injures, implying a sense of wrong done.
- GRIEVE**, *v. t.* [*D. grieven.*] 1. To give pain of mind to; to afflict; to wound the feelings. 2. To afflict; to inflict pain on. 3. To make sorrowful; to excite regret in. 4. To offend; to displease; to provoke.
- GRIEVE**, *v. i.* To feel pain of mind or heart; to be in pain on account of an evil; to sorrow; to mourn.
- GRIEVED**, *pp.* Pained; afflicted; suffering sorrow
- GRIEVER**, *n.* He or that which grieves.
- GRIEVING**, *ppr.* 1. Giving pain; afflicting. 2. Sorrowing; exercised with grief; mourning.
- GRIEVING-LY**, *adv.* In sorrow; sorrowfully.
- GRIEVOUS**, *a.* 1. Heavy; oppressive; burdensome. 2. Afflictive; painful; hard to be borne. 3. Causing grief or sorrow. 4. Distressing. 5. Great; atrocious. 6. Expressing great uneasiness. 7. Provoking; offensive, tending to irritate. 8. Hurtful; destructive; causing mischief.
- GRIEVOUS-LY**, *adv.* 1. With pain; painfully; with great pain or distress. 2. With discontent, ill will or grief. 3. Calamitously; miserably; greatly; with great uneasiness, distress or grief. 4. Atrociously.
- GRIEVOUS-NESS**, *n.* 1. Oppressiveness; weight that gives pain or distress. 2. Pain; affliction; calamity; distress. 3. Greatness; enormity; atrociousness.
- GRIFFON**, *n.* [*Fr. griffon.*] In the *natural history of the ancients*, an imaginary animal said to be generated between the lion and eagle. It is represented with four legs, wings and a beak, the upper part resembling an eagle, and the lower part a lion.
- GRIFFON-LIKE**, *a.* Resembling a griffon.
- GRIG**, *n.* 1. A small eel; the sand eel. 2. A merry creature. 3. Health; [*obs.*]
- GRILL**, *v. t.* [*Fr. griller.*] To broil.
- GRILL**, *a.* Shaking with cold. *Chaucer.*
- GRIL-LADE**, *n.* Any thing broiled on the gridiron.
- GRIL-LY**, *v. t.* To harass. *Hudibras.*
- GRIM**, *a.* [*Sax. grim.*] 1. Fierce; ferocious; impressing terror; frightful; horrible. 2. Ugly; ill-looking. 3. Sour; crabbed; peevish; surly.
- GRIM-FACED**, *a.* Having a stern countenance.
- GRIM-GRIN-NING**, *a.* Grinning with a fierce countenance. *Shak.*
- GRIM-VIS-AGED**, *a.* Grim-faced.
- GRI-MACE**, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. A distortion of the countenance, from habit, affectation or insolence. 2. An air of affectation.
- GRI-MACED**, (*gre-maste*) *a.* Distorted; having a crabbed look.
- GRI-MAL'KIN**, *n.* The name of an old cat.
- GRIME**, *n.* [*Ice. gryma.*] Foul matter; dirt; sullyng blackness, deeply insinuated.
- GRIME**, *v. t.* To sully or soil deeply; to dirt. *Shak.*
- GRIMLY**, *a.* Having a hideous or stern look. *Beaumont.*
- GRIM-LY**, *adv.* 1. Fiercely; ferociously; with a look of fury or ferocity. 2. Sourly; sullenly.
- GRIM-NESS**, *n.* Fierceness of look; sternness; crabbedness.
- GRIMY**, *a.* Full of grime; foul.
- GRIN**, *v. i.* [*Sax. grinnian.*] 1. To set the teeth together and open the lips, or to open the mouth and withdraw the lips from the teeth, so as to show them, as in laughter or scorn. 2. To fix the teeth, as in anguish.
- GRIN**, *n.* The act of closing the teeth and showing them, or of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth.
- GRIN**, *n.* A snare or trap.
- GRIN**, *v. t.* To express by grinning. *Milton.*
- GRIND**, *v. t. i.* *pret.* and *pp. ground.* [*Sax. grindan.*] 1. To break and reduce to fine particles or powder by friction; to comminute by attrition; to triturate. 2. To break and reduce to small pieces by the teeth. 3. To sharpen by rubbing or friction; to wear off the substance of a metallic instrument, and reduce it to a sharp edge by the friction of a stone. 4. To make smooth; to polish by friction. 5. To rub one against another. 6. To oppress by severe exactions; to afflict cruelly; to harass. 7. To crush in pieces; to ruin. 8. To grate.
- GRIND**, *v. i.* 1. To perform the operation of grinding; to move a mill. 2. To be moved or rubbed together, as in the operation of grinding. 3. To be ground or pulverized by friction. 4. To be polished and made smooth by friction. 5. To be sharpened by grinding.
- GRINDER**, *n.* 1. One that grinds, or moves a mill. 2. The instrument of grinding. 3. A tooth that grinds or chews food; a double tooth; a jaw tooth. 4. The teeth in general.
- GRINDING**, *ppr.* 1. Reducing to powder by friction; triturating; levigating; chewing. 2. Making sharp; making smooth or polishing by friction.
- GRINDLE-STONE**. The same as *grindstone*.
- \*GRIND-STONE**, *n.* A sandstone used for grinding or sharpening tools.
- GRINNER**, *n.* One that grins. *Addison.*
- GRINNING**, *ppr.* Closing the teeth and showing them, as in laughter; showing of the teeth.
- GRINNING-LY**, *adv.* With a grinning laugh.
- GRIP**, *n.* The griffin. *Shak.*
- GRIP**, *n.* [*Dan. greb.*] A grasp; a holding fast.
- GRIP**, *n.* [*D. groep.*] A small ditch or furrow.
- GRIP**, *v. t.* To trench; to drain.
- GRIPPE**, *v. t.* [*Sax. gripas*; *Goth. gripan.*] 1. To seize, to grasp; to catch with the hand, and to clasp closely with the fingers. 2. To hold fast; to hold with the fin-



gers closely pressed. 3. To seize and hold fast in the arms; to embrace closely. 4. To close the fingers; to clutch. *Pope*. 5. To pinch; to press; to compress. 6. To give pain to the bowels. 7. To pinch; to straiten; to distress.

**GRIPE**, *v. i.* 1. To seize or catch by pinching; to get money by hard bargains or mean exactions. 2. To feel the colic. 3. To lie too close to the wind, as a ship.

**GRIPE**, *n.* 1. Grasp; seizure; fast hold with the hand or paw, or with the arms. 2. Squeeze; pressure. 3. Oppression; cruel exactions. 4. Affliction; pinching distress; as, the *gripe* of poverty.—5. In *seamen's language*, the fore-foot or piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end.—6. *Gripes*, in the plural, distress of the bowels; colic.—7. *Gripes*, in *seamen's language*, an assemblage of ropes, dead-eyes and hooks, fastened to ring-bolts in the deck to secure the boats.

**GRIPPER**, *n.* One who gripes; an oppressor; an extortioner.

**GRIPING**, *ppr.* Grasping; seizing; holding fast; pinching; oppressing; distressing the bowels.

**GRIPING**, *n.* 1. A pinching or grasp; a distressing pain of the bowels; colic.—2. In *seamen's language*, the inclination of a ship to run to the windward of her course.

**GRIPING-LY**, *adv.* With a pain in the bowels.

† **GRIPPLE**, *a. i.* 1. Gripping; greedy; covetous; unfeeling. *Spenser*. 2. Grasping fast; tenacious. *Spenser*.

† **GRIPPLE-NESS**, *n.* Covetousness. *Bp. Hall*.

† **GRIS**, *n.* [*Fr. gris*.] A kind of fur. *Chaucer*.

† **GRISAMBER**, used by *Milton* for ambergris.

† **GRISE**, *n. l.* A step, or scale of steps. [*L. gressus*. See **GRESS**.] *Shak.* 2. A swine.

† **GRI-SETTE**, (*gre-zet'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] A tradesman's wife or daughter. *Sterne*.

† **GRISKIN**, *n.* The spine of a hog.

**GRISLY**, *a.* [*Sax. gristic*.] Frightful; horrible; terrible. *Dryden*

**GRISON'S** (*grō'sunz*) *n.* Inhabitants of the eastern Swiss Alps.

**GRIST**, *n.* [*Sax. grist*.] 1. Corn for grinding, or that which is ground at one time; as much grain as is carried to the mill at one time, or the meal it produces. 2. Supply; provision. 3. Profit; gain; as in the phrase, it brings *grist* to the mill.

**GRISTLE**, (*gris'l*) *n.* [*Sax. gristle*.] A cartilage; a smooth, solid, elastic substance in animal bodies.

**GRISTLY**, (*grisly*) *a.* Consisting of gristle; like gristle; cartilaginous. *Ray*.

**GRISTMILL**, *n.* A mill for grinding grain.

**GRIT**, *n.* [*Sax. grot*, or *gryt*, *grytta*.] 1. The coarse part of meal. 2. Oats hulled, or coarsely ground; written, also, *groats*. 3. Sand or gravel; rough, hard particles. 4. Sandstone: stone composed of particles of sand agglutinated.

† **GRITH**, *n.* Agreement. *Chaucer*.

**GRITSTONE**. See **GRIT**.

**GRITTY-NESS**, *n.* The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand, or small, hard, rough particles of stone.

**GRITTY**, *a.* Containing sand or grit; consisting of grit; full of hard particles; sandy.

**GRIZE-LIN**. See **GRIDELIN**.

**GRIZZLE**, *n.* [*Fr.*, *Sp.*, *Port. gris*.] Gray; a gray color; a mixture of white and black. *Shak.*

**GRIZZLED**, *a.* Gray; of a mixed color.

**GRIZZLY**, *a.* Somewhat gray. *Bacon*.

**GROAN**, *v. i.* [*Sax. granian*, *granax*.] 1. To breathe with a deep murmuring sound; to utter a mournful voice, as in pain or sorrow. 2. To sigh; to be oppressed or afflicted; or to complain of oppression.

**GROAN**, *n.* 1. A deep, mournful sound, uttered in pain, sorrow or anguish. 2. Any low, rumbling sound.

**GROANFUL**, *a.* Sad; inducing groans. *Spenser*.

**GROANING**, *ppr.* Uttering a low, mournful sound.

**GROANING**, *n. l.* 1. The act of groaning; lamentation; complaint; a deep sound uttered in pain or sorrow.—2. In *hunting*, the cry or noise of the buck.

**GROAT**, (*grawt*) *n.* [*D. grot*; *G. grot*.] 1. An English money of account, equal to four pence. 2. A proverbial name for a small sum.

**GROATS**, (*grawts*) *n.* Oats that have the hulls taken off.

**GROATS-WORTH**, *n.* The value of a groat.

**GROCER**, *n.* A trader who deals in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, liquors, fruits, &c.

**GROCERY**, *n. l.* 1. A grocer's store; [*local*.] 2. The commodities sold by grocers; usually in the plural.

**GROES**, *n. plu.* Graves. *North of England*.

**GROG**, *n.* A mixture of spirit and water not sweetened.

**GROG-BLO-SOM**, *n.* A rum bud; a redness on the nose or face of men who drink ardent spirits to excess.

**GROG-DRINK-ER**, *n.* One addicted to drinking grog.

**GROGGY**, *a. l.* 1. A groggy horse is one that bears wholly on his heels in trotting. *Cyc.*—2. In *vulgar language*, tipsy; intoxicated.

**GROGRAM**, *n.* [*It. crossagrana*.] A kind of stuff made

**GROGRAN**, (*grō'ran*) *n.* of silk and mohair.

**GROIN**, *n.* [*Ice. and Goth. groin*.] 1. The depressed part of the human body between the belly and the thigh.—2. Among *builders*, the angular curve made by the intersection of two semi-cylinders or arches.—3. [*Fr. groin*; *Gr. πύξ*.] The snout or nose of a swine.

† **GROIN**, *v. i.* To groan. *Chaucer*.

**GROMWELL**, or **GROMIL**, *n.* A plant of the genus *lithospermum*. The German *gromwell* is the *stellera*.

**GROMMET**, *n.* [*Arm. gromm*.] Among *seamen*, a ring formed of a strand of rope laid in three times round; used to fasten the upper edge of a sail to its stay.

**GROOM**, *n.* [*qu. Flemish or Old D. grom*] 1. A boy or young man; a waiter; a servant. 2. A man or boy who has the charge of horses; one who takes care of horses or the stable.—3. In *England*, an officer of the king's household.

**GROOM**, or **GOOM**, *n.* [*Sax. and Goth. guma*, a man] A man recently married; or one who is attending his proposed spouse in order to be married; used in composition, as in *bridegroom*, which see.

**GROOVE**, (*groov*) *n.* [*Ice. groof*] 1. A furrow, channel, or long hollow cut by a tool.—2. Among *miners*, a shaft or pit sunk into the earth.

**GROOVE**, *v. t.* [*Sw. gröpa*.] To cut a channel with an edged tool; to furrow.

**GROOVING**, *n.* A miner. [*Local*.]

**GROOVING**, *ppr.* Cutting in channels.

**GROPE**, *v. i.* [*Sax. gropian*, *gropian*.] 1. To feel along; to search or attempt to find in the dark, or as a blind person, by feeling. 2. To seek blindly in intellectual darkness, without a certain guide or means of knowledge.

**GROPE**, *v. t.* To search by feeling in the dark.

**GROPER**, *n.* One who gropes; one who feels his way in the dark, or searches by feeling.

**GROPING**, *ppr.* Feeling for something in darkness; searching by feeling.

**GROSS**, *a.* [*Fr. gros*; *It.*, *Port. grosso*.] 1. Thick; bulky; particularly applied to animals; fat; corpulent. 2. Coarse; rude; rough; not delicate. 3. Coarse, in a figurative sense; rough; mean; particularly, vulgar; obscene; indelicate. 4. Thick; large; opposed to *fine*. 5. Impure; unrefined. 6. Great; palpable. 7. Coarse; large; not delicate. 8. Thick; dense; not attenuated; not refined or pure. 9. Unseemly; enormous; shameful; great. 10. Stupid; dull. 11. Whole; entire.

**GROSS**, *n. l.* 1. The main body; the chief part; the bulk; the mass. 2. The number of twelve dozen; twelve times twelve.—In the *gross*, in *gross*, in the bulk, or the whole undivided; all parts taken together.—By the *gross*, in a like sense.

**GROSSBEAK**, *n.* A fowl of the genus *loxia*.

**GROSS-HEAD-ED**, *a.* Having a thick skull; stupid.

**GROSSLY**, *adv.* 1. In bulky or large parts; coarsely. 2. Greatly; palpably; enormously. 3. Greatly; shamefully. 4. Coarsely; without refinement or delicacy. 5. Without art or skill.

**GROSSNESS**, *n. l.* 1. Thickness; bulkiness; corpulence; fatness. 2. Thickness; spissitude; density. 3. Coarseness; rudeness; want of refinement or delicacy; vulgarity. 4. Greatness; enormity.

**GROSSULAR**, *a.* Pertaining to a gooseberry.

**GROSSULAR**, *n.* A rare mineral of the garnet kind, so named from its green color.

**GROT**, or **GROTTA**, *n.* [*Fr. grotte*; *It. grotta*.] 1. A large cave or den; a subterranean cavern; a natural cave or rent in the earth. *Dryden*. 2. A cave for coolness and refreshment.

† **GROTTA**. [*It.*] For *grotto*. Not used in *English*.

**GROTESQUE**, *a.* [*Fr. grotesque*; *Sp.*, *Port. grotesco*.]

**GROTESK**, *n.* Wildly formed; whimsical; extravagant; of irregular forms and proportions; ludicrous; antic.

**GROTESQUE**, *n.* Whimsical figures or scenery.

**GROTESQUELY**, *adv.* In a fantastical manner.

**GROUND**, *n.* [*Sax.*, *G.*, *Dan.*, *Sw. grund*.] 1. The surface of land or upper part of the earth, without reference to the materials which compose it. 2. Region; territory. 3. Land; estate; possession. 4. The surface of the earth, or a floor or pavement. 5. Foundation; that which supports any thing. 6. Fundamental cause; primary reason or original principle. 7. First principles.—8. In *painting*, the surface on which a figure or object is represented.—9. In *manufactures*, the principal color, to which others are considered as ornamental.—10. *Grounds*, plural, the bottom of liquors; dregs; lees; feces; as, coffee descants are raised.—11. The plain song; the tune on which descants are raised.—12. In *etching*, a gummy composition spread over the surface of the metal to be etched. 13. Field or place of action.—14. In *music*, the name given to a composition in which the base, consisting of a few bars of independent notes, is continually repeated to a continually varying melody. 15. The foil to set a thing off; [*obs.*] 16. Formerly, the pit of a play-house. *B. Jonson*.—*To*

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



*gain ground.* 1. To advance; to proceed forward in conflict. 2. To gain credit; to prevail.—*To lose ground.* 1. To retire; to retreat. 2. To lose credit; to decline.—*To give ground,* to recede; to yield advantage.—*To get ground,* and *to gather ground,* are seldom used.

**GROUND, v. t.** 1. To lay or set on the ground. 2. To found; to fix or set, as on a foundation, cause, reason or principle. 3. To settle in first principles; to fix firmly.

**GROUND, v. i.** To run aground; to strike the bottom and remain fixed.

**GROUND, pret. and pp. of grind.**

**GROUNDAGE, n.** A tax paid by a ship for standing in port.

**GROUND-ANG-LING, n.** Fishing without a float, with a bullet placed a few inches from the hook.

**GROUND-ASH, n.** A sapling of ash; a young shoot from the stump of an ash. *Mortimer.*

**GROUND-BAIT, n.** Bait for fish which sinks to the bottom of the water. *Walton.*

**GROUND-ED-LY, adv.** Upon firm principles.

**GROUND-FLOOR, n.** The first or lower floor of a house. But the English call the *second* floor from the ground the *first* floor.

**GROUND-I-VY, n.** A well-known plant.

**GROUNDLESS, a.** 1. Wanting ground or foundation; wanting cause or reason for support. 2. Not authorized; false.

**GROUNDLESS-LY, adv.** Without reason or cause.

**GROUNDLESS-NESS, n.** Want of just cause, reason or authority for support. *Tillotson.*

**GROUND-LING, n.** A fish that keeps at the bottom of the water; hence, a low, vulgar person. *Shak.*

**GROUND-LY, adv.** Upon principles; solidly. *Aecham.*

**GROUND-NUT, n.** A plant, the *arachis*.

**GROUND-OAK, n.** A sapling of oak. *Mortimer.*

**GROUND-PINE, n.** A plant, a species of *teucrium*.

**GROUND-PLATE, n.** In *architecture*, the *ground-plates* are the outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground.

**GROUND-PLOT, n.** 1. The ground on which a building is placed. 2. The *ichnography* of a building.

**GROUND-RENT, n.** Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land. *Johnson.*

**GROUND-ROOM, n.** A room on the ground; a lower room. *Tatler.*

**GROUNDSEL, n.** A plant of the genus *senecio*, of several species.

**GROUNDSEL, } n. [ground, and Sax. *syll.*] The timber**  
**GROUND-SILL, } of a building which lies next to the**  
**ground; commonly called a *sill*.**

**GROUND-TACKLE, n.** In *ships*, the ropes and furniture belonging to anchors.

**GROUND-WORK, n.** 1. The work which forms the foundation or support of any thing; the basis; the fundamentals. 2. The ground; that to which the rest are additional. 3. First principle; original reason.

**GROUP, } n. [It. *gruppo*; Fr. *groupe*.] 1. A cluster, crowd**  
**GROUP, } or throng; an assemblage; a number collected**  
**without any regular form or arrangement.—2. In *painting***  
**and *sculpture*, an assemblage of two or more figures of**  
**men, beasts or other things which have some relation to**  
**each other.**

**GROUP, v. t. [Fr. *grouper*.] To form a group; to bring or**  
**place together in a cluster or knot; to form an assem-**  
**blage.**

**GROUPED, pp.** Formed or placed in a crowd.

**GROUPING, ppr.** Bringing together in a cluster or assemblage.

**GROUPING, n.** The art of composing or combining the objects of a picture or piece of sculpture.

**GROUPSE, n.** A heath-cock.

**GROUT, n. [Sax. *grut*.] 1. Coarse meal; pollard. 2.**  
**A kind of wild apple. 3. A thin, coarse mortar. 4. That**  
**which purges off.**

**GROUTNOL. See GROWTHHEAD.**

**GROVE, n. [Sax. *graf*, *graf*.] 1. In *gardening*, a small**  
**wood or cluster of trees with a shaded avenue, or a wood**  
**impervious to the rays of the sun. 2. A wood of small**  
**extent.—In *America*, the word is applied to a wood of**  
**natural growth in the field, as well as to planted trees in**  
**a garden. 3. Something resembling a wood or trees in a**  
**wood.**

**GROVEL, (grov) v. i. [Ice. *gruoa*.] 1. To creep on the**  
**earth, or with the face to the ground; to lie prone, or**  
**move with the body prostrate on the earth; to act in a**  
**prostrate posture. 2. To be low or mean.**

**GROVEL-ER, n.** One who grovels; an abject wretch.

**GROVEL-ING, ppr.** 1. Creeping; moving on the ground.  
2. *a.* Mean; without dignity or elevation.

**GRÖVY, a.** Pertaining to a grove; frequenting groves.

**GROW, v. i.; pret. *grew*; pp. *grown*. [Sax. *growan*.] 1.**  
**To enlarge in bulk or stature, by a natural, imperceptible**  
**addition of matter; to vegetate, as plants, or to be aug-**  
**mented by natural process, as animals. 2. To be produ-**  
**ced by vegetation. 3. To increase; to be augmented; to**

wax. 4. To advance; to improve; to make progress.

5. To advance; to extend. 6. To come by degrees; to become; to reach any state. 7. To come forward; to advance. 8. To be changed from one state to another to become. 9. To proceed, as from a cause or reason. 10. To accrue; to come. 11. To swell; to increase; as, the wind *grew* to a tempest.—*To grow out of*, to issue from, as plants from the soil.—*To grow up*, to arrive at manhood, or to advance to full stature.—*To grow up, or to grow together*, to close and adhere; to become united by growth.

**GROW, v. t.** To produce; to raise; as, a farmer *grows* large quantities of wheat. [This is a modern, abusive use of *grow*.]

**GROWER, n.** 1. One who grows; that which increases.—  
2. In *English* use, one who raises or produces.

**GROWING, ppr.** Increasing; advancing in size or extent; becoming; accruing; swelling; thriving.

**GROWL, v. i. [Gr. *γροῦλλω*.] To murmur or snarl, as a**  
**dog; to utter an angry, grumbling sound.**

**GROWL, v. t.** To express by growling. *Thomson.*

**GROWL, n.** The murmur of a cross dog.

**GROWLER, n.** A snarling cur; a grumbler.

**GROWLING, ppr.** Grumbling; snarling.

**GROWN, pp. of *grow*.** 1. Advanced; increased in growth.  
2. Having arrived at full size or stature.—*Grown over*, covered by the growth of any thing; overgrown.

**GROWSE, v. i. [Sax. *agrisan*.] To shiver; to have chills.**

**GROWTH, n.** 1. The gradual increase of animal and vegetable bodies. 2. Product; produce; that which has grown. 3. Production; any thing produced. 4. Increase in number, bulk or frequency. 5. Increase in extent or prevalence. 6. Advancement; progress; improvement.

**GROWTH-HEAD, } n. 1. A kind of fish. 2. A lazy person;**  
**GROWTH-NEAL, } a lubber; [obs.]**

**GRUB, v. i. [Goth. *graban*.] To dig; to be occupied in dig-**  
**ging.**

**GRUB, v. t.** To dig; mostly followed by *up*.—*To grub up*, is to dig up by the roots with an instrument; to root out by digging.

**GRUB, n.** 1. A small worm; particularly, a hexaped or six-footed worm, produced from the egg of the beetle. 2. A short, thick man; a dwarf, in contempt.

**GRUB-AXE, n.** A tool used in grubbing up weeds, and the like.

**GRUBBER, n.** One who grubs up shrubs, &c.

**GRUB-BING-HÖE, n.** An instrument for digging up trees, shrubs, &c. by the roots; a mattock.

**GRUBBLE, v. i. [G. *grübeln*.] To feel in the dark; to**  
**grovel. [Not much used.] *Dryden*.**

**GRUB-STREET, n.** Originally, the name of a street near Moorfields, in London, much inhabited by mean writers; hence, applied to mean writings; as, a *Grub-street* poem. *Johnson.*

**GRUDGE, v. t. [W. *grwg*.] 1. To be discontented at another's enjoyments or advantages; to envy one the possession or happiness which we desire for ourselves. 2. To give or take unwillingly.**

**GRUDGE, v. i.** 1. To murmur; to repine; to complain. 2. To be unwilling or reluctant. 3. To be envious. 4. To wish in secret; [obs.] 5. To feel compunction; to grieve; [obs.]

**GRUDGE, n.** 1. Sullen malice or malevolence; ill-will; secret enmity; hatred. 2. Unwillingness to benefit. 3. Remorse of conscience; [obs.]

**GRUDGEONS, n. plu.** Coarse meal. *Beaumont.*

**GRUDGE-ER, n.** One that grudges; a murmurer.

**GRUDGING, ppr.** Envy; being uneasy at another's possession of something which we have a desire to possess.

**GRUDGING, n.** 1. Uneasiness at the possession of something by another. 2. Reluctance; also, a secret wish or desire; [obs.] 3. A symptom of disease; [obs.]

**GRUDGING-LY, adv.** Unwillingly; with reluctance or discontent.

**GRÜEL, n. [W. *grual*.] A kind of light food made by**  
**boiling meal in water.**

**GRUFF, a. [D. *gruf*; W. *gruf*.] Of a rough or stern**  
**countenance; sour; surly; severe; rugged; harsh.**

**GRUFFLY, adv.** Roughly; sternly; ruggedly; harshly.

**GRUFFNESS, n.** Roughness of countenance; sternness.

**GRUM, a. [Dan. *grum*.] 1. Morose; severe of countenance; sour; surly. 2. Low; deep in the throat; guttural; rumbling.**

**GRUMBLE, v. i. [D. *grommelen*, *grommen*; Sax. *grymetan*.] 1. To murmur with discontent; to utter a low voice by way of complaint. 2. To growl; to snarl. 3. To rumble; to roar; to make a harsh and heavy sound.**

**GRUMBLER, n.** One who grumbles or murmurs; one who complains; a discontented man.

**GRUMBING, ppr.** Murmuring through discontent; rumbling; growling.

**GRUMBING, n.** A murmuring through discontent; a rumbling.

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



GRUMBLING-LY, *adv.* With grumbling or complaint.  
 GRUME, *n.* [Fr. *grumeau*.] A thick, viscid consistence of a fluid; a clot, as of blood, &c.  
 GRUMLY, *adv.* Morosely; with a sullen countenance.  
 GROMOUS, *a.* Thick; concreted; clotted.  
 GROMOUS-NESS, *n.* A state of being concreted.  
 GRUNDEL, *n.* The fish called a *grundling*.  
 GRUNDSEL, *See* GROUNDSEL.  
 GRUNT, *v. i.* [Dan. *grynter*.] To murmur like a hog; to utter a short groan, or a deep guttural sound.  
 GRUNT, *n.* A deep guttural sound, as of a hog.  
 GRUNTER, *n.* 1. One that grunts. 2. A fish.  
 GRUNTING, *ppr.* Uttering the murmuring or guttural sound of swine or other animals.  
 GRUNTING, *n.* The guttural sound of swine and other animals.  
 † GRUNTING-LY, *adv.* Murmuringly; mutteringly *Sherwood*.  
 GRUNTLE, *v. i.* To grunt. [Not much used.]  
 GRUNTLING, *n.* A young hog.  
 GRUTCH, for *grudge*, is now vulgar, and not to be used.  
 GRY, *n.* [Gr. *γρῦ*.] 1. A measure containing one tenth of a line. 2. Any thing very small or of little value.  
 GRYPHITE, *n.* [L. *gryphites*.] Crowstone.  
 \*GUAIACUM, (gu'cum) *n.* *Lignum vita*, or pock wood; a tree produce in the warm climates of America.  
 GUAI-AVA, *n.* An American fruit. *Miller*. *See* GUAVA.  
 GUANA, *n.* A species of lizard, found in America.  
 GUA-NA-CO, *n.* The lama, or camel of South America.  
 GUXNO, *n.* A substance found on many isles in the Pacific, which are frequented by fowls; used as a manure.  
 GUXRA, *n.* A bird of Brazil, the *tantalus ruber*.  
 GUAR-AN-TEE, *n.* A warrant. *See* GUARANTY.  
 GUAR-AN-TIED, (gar'an-tid) *pp.* Warranted.  
 GUAR-AN-TOR, (gar'an-tor) *n.* A warrantor; one who engages to see that the stipulations of another are performed.  
 GUAR-AN-TY, (gar'an-ty) *v. t.* [Fr. *garantir*.] 1. To warrant; to make sure; to undertake or engage that another person shall perform what he has stipulated. 2. To undertake to secure to another, at all events. 3. To indemnify; to save harmless.  
 GUAR-AN-TY, (gar'an-ty) *n.* [Fr. *garant*; Sp. *garantia*.] 1. An undertaking or engagement by a third person or party, that the stipulations of a treaty shall be observed by the contracting parties or by one of them. 2. One who binds himself to see the stipulations of another performed; written also, *guarantee*.  
 GUARD, (gärd) *v. t.* [Fr. *garder*.] 1. To secure against injury, loss or attack; to protect; to defend; to keep in safety. 2. To secure against objections or the attacks of malevolence. 3. To accompany and protect; to accompany for protection. 4. To adorn with lists, laces or ornaments; [obs.] 5. To gird; to fasten by binding.  
 GUARD, (gärd) *v. i.* To watch by way of caution or defense; to be cautious; to be in a state of defense or safety.  
 GUARD, *n.* [Fr. *garde*.] 1. Defense; preservation or security against injury, loss or attack. 2. That which secures against attack or injury; that which defends. 3. A man or body of men occupied in preserving a person or place from attack or injury. 4. A state of caution or vigilance; or the act of observing what passes in order to prevent surprise or attack; care; attention; watch; heed. 5. That which secures against objections or censure; caution of expression. 6. Part of the hilt of a sword, which protects the hand.—7. In *fencing*, a posture of defense. 8. An ornamental lace, hem or border; [obs.]—*Advanced-guard*, or *vau-guard*, in *military affairs*, a body of troops, either horse or foot, that march before an army or division, to prevent surprise, or give notice of danger.—*Rear-guard*, a body of troops that march in the rear of an army or division, for its protection.—*Life-guard*, a body of select troops, whose duty is to defend the person of a prince or other officer.  
 GUARD-BÖAT, *n.* A boat appointed to row the rounds among ships of war in a harbor, to observe that their officers keep a good look-out.  
 GUARD-CHAM-BER, *n.* A guard-room.  
 GUARD-ROOM, *n.* A room for the accommodation of guards.  
 GUARD-SHIP, *n.* A vessel of war appointed to superintend the marine affairs in a harbor.  
 GUARD-ABLE, *a.* That may be protected.  
 † GUARD-AGE, *n.* Wardship. *Shak*.  
 GUARD-ANT, *a.* 1. Acting as guardian; [obs.]—2. In *heraldry*, having the face turned toward the spectator  
 † GUARD-ANT, *n.* A guardian. *Shak*.  
 GUARDED, *pp.* 1. Defended; protected; accompanied by a guard. 2. *a.* Cautious; circumspect. 3. Framed or uttered with caution.  
 GUARDED-LY, *adv.* With circumspection.  
 GUARDED-NESS, *n.* Caution; circumspection.  
 GUARDER, *n.* One that guards.

GUARD-FUL, *a.* Wary; cautious.  
 GUARD-I-AN, *n.* [Fr. *gardien*; Sp. *guardian*.] 1. A warden; one who guards, preserves or secures; one to whom any thing is committed.—2. In *law*, one who is chosen or appointed to take charge of the estate and education of an orphan.—*Guardian of the spiritualities*, the person to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of a diocese is intrusted, during the vacancy of the see.  
 GUARD-I-AN, *a.* Protecting; performing the office of a protector.  
 † GUARD-I-AN-ESS, *n.* A female guardian. *Beaumont*.  
 GUARD-I-AN-SHIP, *n.* The office of a guardian; protection; care; watch.  
 GUARD-ING, *ppr.* Defending; protecting; securing; attending for protection.  
 GUARD-LESS, *a.* Without a guard or defense.  
 GUARD-SHIP, *n.* Care; protection. [Little used.]  
 † GUARISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *guérir*.] To heal. *Spenser*.  
 GUARY-MIR-A-CLE, *n.* [Corn. *guare-mirkl*.] A miracle play  
 GUA'VA, *n.* An American tree and its fruit.  
 † GU'BER-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *gubernare*.] To govern.  
 GU-BER-NATION, *n.* [L. *gubernatio*.] Government; rule; direction. [Little used.] *Watts*.  
 GU'BER-NATIVE, *a.* Governing. *Chaucer*.  
 GU-BER-NATORIAL, *a.* [L. *gubernator*.] Pertaining to government, or to a governor.  
 GUD'GEON, (gud'jin) *n.* [Fr. *goujon*.] 1. A small fish, easily caught, and hence, 2. A person easily cheated or insnared. *Swift*. 3. A bait; allurements. 4. An iron pin on which a wheel turns.—*Sea-gudgeon*, the black goby or rock-fish.  
 GUELF, } *n.* The *Guefs*, so called from the name of a  
 GUELPH, } family, composed a faction formerly, in Italy, opposed to the *Giblines*.  
 † GUER'DON, (ger'idon) *n.* [Fr.] A reward; requital; recompense. *Milton*.  
 † GUER'DON, *v. t.* To reward. *B. Jonson*.  
 † GUER'DON-A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of reward. *Sir G. Buck*.  
 † GUER'DON-LESS, *a.* Unrequited. *Chaucer*.  
 GUESS, (ges) *v. t.* [D. *gissen*; Sw. *gissa*.] 1. To conjecture; to form an opinion without certain principles or means of knowledge. *Pope*. 2. To judge or form an opinion from some reasons that render a thing probable, but fall short of sufficient evidence. 3. To hit upon by accident.  
 GUESS, *v. i.* To conjecture; to judge at random.  
 GUESS, *n.* Conjecture; judgment without any certain evidence or grounds. *Dryden*.  
 GUESSED, *pp.* Conjectured; divined.  
 GUESS-ER, *n.* One who guesses; a conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge.  
 GUESS-ING, *ppr.* Conjecturing; judging without certain evidence, or grounds of opinion.  
 GUESS-ING-LY, *adv.* By way of conjecture.  
 GUEST, (gest) *n.* [Sax. *gest*.] 1. A stranger; one who comes from a distance, and takes lodgings at a place. 2. A visitor; a stranger or friend, entertained in the house or at the table of another.  
 † GUEST, *v. i.* To be entertained in the house or at the table of another.  
 GUEST-CHAM-BER, *n.* An apartment appropriated to the entertainment of guests.  
 GUEST-RITE, *n.* Office due to a guest. *Chapman*.  
 GUEST-ROPE, } *n.* A rope to tow with, or to make fast a  
 GUEST-ROPE, } boat. *Mar. Dict.*  
 GUEST-WISE, *adv.* In the manner of a guest.  
 GUG'GLE. *See* GUGOLE.  
 GUHR, *n.* A loose, earthy deposit from water.  
 GUID-ABLE, *a.* That may be guided or governed by counsel. *Sprat*.  
 GUID-AGE, *n.* The reward given to a guide for services [Little used.]  
 GUID-ANCE, *n.* The act of guiding; direction; government; a leading.  
 GUIDE, (gide) *v. t.* [Fr. *guider*.] 1. To lead or direct in a way; to conduct in a course or path. 2. To direct; to order. 3. To influence; to give direction to. 4. To instruct and direct. 5. To direct; to regulate and manage; to superintend.  
 GUIDE, *n.* [Fr. *guide*.] 1. A person who leads or directs another in his way or course; a conductor. 2. One who directs another in his conduct or course of life. 3. A director; a regulator; that which leads or conducts.  
 GUID-ED, *pp.* Led; conducted; directed in the way; instructed and directed.  
 GUID-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a guide; wanting a director  
*Dryden*.  
 GUID-POST, *n.* A post at the forks of a road for directing travelers the way.  
 GUID-ER, *n.* A guide; one who guides or directs.  
 † GUID-ER-ESS, *n.* She who guides or directs. *Carton*.  
 GUID-ING, *ppr.* Leading; conducting; directing superintending.



- GUDON**, *n.* [Fr.] The flag or standard of a troop of cavalry; or the standard-bearer. *Lunior.*
- GUILD**, (*gild*) *n.* [Sax. *geld, gield, gild, or gyld.*] In England, a society, fraternity or company, associated for some purpose, particularly for carrying on commerce. Hence the name *Guild-hall*, the great court of judicature in London.
- GUILDABLE**, *a.* Liable to a tax. *Spelman.*
- GUILDER** See **GILDER**.
- GUILLE**, (*gille*) *n.* [qu. Old Fr. *gulle, or gille.*] Craft; cunning; artifice; duplicity; deceit.
- GUILLE**, *v. t.* To disguise craftily. *Spenser.*
- GUILLED**, *a.* Treacherous; deceiving. *Shak.*
- GUILLEFUL**, *a.* 1. Cunning; crafty; artful; wily; deceitful; insidious. 2. Treacherous; deceitful. 3. Intended to deceive.
- GUILLEFULLY**, *adv.* Artfully; insidiously; treacherously.
- GUILLEFULNESS**, *n.* Deceit; secret treachery.
- GUILLESS**, *a.* Free from guile or deceit; artless; frank; sincere; honest.
- GUILLESSNESS**, *n.* Simplicity; freedom from guile.
- GUILTER**, *n.* One who betrays into danger by insidious arts. *Spenser.*
- GUILLE-MOT**, *n.* [W. *gylawg.*] A water fowl.
- GUILLO-TINE**, (*gil-to-teen*) *n.* [Fr., from the name of the inventor.] An engine or machine for beheading persons at a stroke.
- GUILLO-TINE**, (*gil-to-teen*) *v. t.* To behead with the guillotine.
- GUILLS**, *n.* A plant, the corn marigold.
- GUILT**, (*gilt*) *n.* [Sax. *gylt.*] 1. Criminality; that state of a moral agent which results from his actual commission of a crime or offense, knowing it to be a crime, or violation of law. 2. Criminality in a political or civil view; exposure to forfeiture or other penalty. 3. Crime; offense.
- GUILT-LIKE**, *adv.* Guilty. *Shak.*
- GUILT-LY**, *adv.* In a manner to incur guilt; not innocently. *Shak.*
- GUILTINESS**, *n.* The state of being guilty; wickedness; criminality; guilt. *Sidney.*
- GUILTY**, *a.* 1. Free from guilt, crime or offense; innocent. 2. Not produced by the slaughter of animals.
- GUILTYLESSLY**, *adv.* Without guilt; innocently.
- GUILTLESSNESS**, *n.* Innocence; freedom from guilt or crime. *Sidney.*
- GUILT-SICK**, *a.* Disensed in consequence of guilt.
- GUILTY**, (*gilt'y*) *a.* [Sax. *gyltig.*] 1. Criminal; having knowingly committed a crime or offense. 2. Wicked; corrupt; sinful. 3. Conscious.
- GUINEA**, (*gin'ny*) *n.* From *Guinea*, in Africa, which abounds with gold. Formerly, a gold coin of Great Britain of the value of twenty-one shillings sterling.
- GUINEA-DROPPER**, *n.* One who cheats by dropping guineas.
- GUINEA-HEN**, *n.* The *Numida meleagris*, a fowl of the gallinaceous order, a native of Africa.
- GUINEA-PEPPER**, *n.* A plant, the *capsicum*.
- GUINEA-PIG**, *n.* In *zoology*, a quadruped of the genus *cavia* or *cavy*, found in Brazil.
- GUINIAD**, or **GUIN'AD**, *n.* [W. *gwen, gwyn.*] The whiting, a fish of the salmon or trout kind.
- GUISE**, (*gize*) *n.* [Fr. *guise.*] 1. External appearance; dress; garb. 2. Manner; mien; cast of behavior. 3. Custom; mode; practice.
- GUISE**, (*giz'er*) *n.* A person in disguise; a mummer who goes about at Christmas. *Eng.*
- GUITAR**, (*git-ur'*) *n.* [Fr. *guitare.*] A stringed instrument of music.
- GÖLA**, or **GÖLA**, *n.* An ogee or wavy member in a building; the *cymatium*.
- GÖLAUND**, *n.* An aquatic fowl. *Pennant.*
- GULCH**, *n.* [D. *gulzig.*] A glutton; a swallowing.
- GULCH**, *v. t.* To swallow greedily.
- GULCHIN**. The same as *gulch*.
- GULES**, *n.* [Fr. *gueules.*] In *heraldry*, a term denoting red. *Encyc.*
- GULF**, *n.* [Fr. *golfe*; It., Sp., Port. *golfo.*] 1. A recess in the ocean from the general line of the shore into the land, or a tract of water extending from the ocean or a sea into the land, between two points or promontories, or a large bay. 2. An abyss; a deep place in the earth. 3. A whirlpool; an absorbing eddy. 4. Any thing insatiable.
- GULF-IN-DENT'ED**, *a.* Indented with gulfs.
- GULFY**, *a.* Full of whirlpools or gulfs.
- GULL**, *v. t.* [D. *kullen.*] To deceive; to cheat; to mislead by deception; to trick; to defraud.
- GULL**, *n.* 1. A cheating or cheat; trick; fraud. *Shak.* 2. One easily cheated. *Shak.*
- GULL**, *n.* [W. *gwyllan.*] A marine fowl.
- GULL-CATCHER**, *n.* A cheat; a man who cheats or entraps silly people. *Shak.*
- GULLED**, *pp.* Cheated; deceived; defrauded.
- GULLER**, *n.* A cheat; an impostor.
- GULLER-Y**, *n.* Cheat. *Burton.*
- GULLET**, *n.* [Fr. *goulet, goulot.*] 1. The passage in the neck of an animal by which food and liquor are taken in to the stomach; the esophagus. 2. A stream or lake [obs.]
- GULL-BIL-TY**, *n.* Credulity. [*A low word.*]
- GULLIED**, *pp.* Having a hollow worn by water.
- GULLISH**, *a.* Foolish; stupid.
- GULLISHNESS**, *n.* Foolishness; stupidity.
- GULLY**, *n.* A channel or hollow worn in the earth by a current of water. *Mitford. Hawkesworth.*
- GULLY**, *v. t.* To wear a hollow channel in the earth. *America.*
- GULLY**, *v. i.* To run with noise.
- GULLY-GUT**, *n.* [L. *gulo.*] A glutton. *Barrel.*
- GULLY-HOLE**, *n.* An opening where gutters empty their contents into the subterranean sewer.
- GULO-TY**, *n.* [L. *gulosus.*] Greediness; voracity; excessive appetite for food. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*
- GULF**, *v. t.* [D. *gulpen.*] To swallow eagerly or in large draughts. *Gay.*—To *gulp up*, to throw up from the throat or stomach; to disgorge.
- GULP**, *n.* A swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once. 2. A disgorging.
- GULPH**. See **GULF**.
- GUM**, *n.* [Sax. *goma.*] The hard, fleshy substance of the jaws which invests the teeth.
- GUM**, *n.* [Sax. *goma*; L. *gummi.*] The mucilage of vegetables; a concrete juice which exudes through the bark of trees.—*Gum-elastic*, or *elastic-gum*, [*caoutchouc.*] is a singular substance, obtained from a tree in America by incision.
- GUM**, *v. t.* 1. To smear with gum. 2. To unite by a viscid substance.
- GUM-ARA-BIC**, *n.* A gum which flows from the acacia, in Arabia, Egypt, &c.
- GUM-BOLL**, *n.* A boll on the gum.
- GUM-LAC**, *n.* The produce of an insect, which deposits its eggs on the branches of a tree called *bihar*.
- GUM-RES-IN**, *n.* A mixed juice of plants.
- GUM-SEN'E-GAL**, *n.* A gum resembling gum-arabic.
- GUM-TRAG-A-CANTH**, *n.* The gum of a thorny shrub of that name, in Crete, Asia and Greece.
- GUMMI-NESS**, *n.* The state or quality of being gummy; viscidness. 2. Accumulation of gum.
- GUM-MOSI-TY**, *n.* The nature of gum; gummyness; a viscid or adhesive quality. *Floyer.*
- GUMMOUS**, *a.* Of the nature or quality of gum; viscid; adhesive. *Woodward.*
- GUMMY**, *a.* 1. Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum; viscid; adhesive. 2. Productive of gum. 3. Covered with gum or viscid matter.
- GUMP**, *n.* [Dan. and Sw. *gump.*] A foolish person; a dolt [*Vulgar.*]
- GUMPTION**, *n.* [Sax. *gymene.*] Care; skill; understanding. [*Vulgar.*]
- GUN**, *n.* [W. *gwn*; Corn. *gun.*] An instrument consisting of a barrel or tube of iron or other metal, fixed in a stock, from which balls, shot or other deadly weapons are discharged by the explosion of gunpowder. The larger species of *guns* are called *cannon*; and the smaller species are called *muskets, carbines, fowling-pieces, &c.*
- GUN**, *v. t.* To shoot.
- GUN-BAR-REL**, *n.* The barrel or tube of a gun.
- GUN-BOAT**, *n.* A boat or small vessel fitted to carry a gun or two at the bow. *Mar. Dict.*
- GUN-CARRIAGE**, *n.* A wheel-carriage for bearing and moving cannon.
- GUNNEL**. See **GUNWALE**.
- GUNNER**, *n.* One skilled in the use of guns; a cannonier; an officer appointed to manage artillery.
- GUNNER-Y**, *n.* The act of charging, directing and firing guns, as cannon, mortars and the like.
- GUNNING**, *n.* The act of hunting or shooting game with a gun.
- GUNPOWDER**, *n.* A composition of saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal, mixed and reduced to a fine powder, then granulated and dried. It is used in artillery, in shooting game, in blasting rocks, &c.
- GUNROOM**, *n.* In *ships*, an apartment occupied by the gunner, or by the lieutenants as a mess-room.
- GUNSHOT**, *n.* The distance of the point-blank range of a cannon-shot. *Mar. Dict.*
- GUNSHOT**, *a.* Made by the shot of a gun.
- GUNSMITH**, *n.* A maker of small fire-arms.
- GUNSMITH-ER-Y**, *n.* The business of a gunsmith; the art of making small fire-arms.
- GUNSTICK**, *n.* A rammer, or ramrod; a stick or rod to ram down the charge of a musket, &c.
- GUNSTOCK**, *n.* The stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.
- GUNSTONE**, *n.* A stone used for the shot of cannon.

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



GUN/TAC-KLE, *n.* The tackle used on board of ships to run the guns out of the ports.

GUN/WALE, or GUN/NEL, *n.* The upper edge of a ship's side; the uppermost wale of a ship.

GURGE, *n.* [L. *gurgies.*] A whirlpool. [*Little used.*]

GURGE, *v. t.* To swallow.

GUR'GION, *n.* The coarser part of meal separated from the bran. *Hollinshed.*

GUR'GLE, *v. i.* [It. *gorgogliare.*] To run as liquor with a purling noise; to run or flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current.

GURGLING, *ppr.* Running or flowing with a purling sound.

GUR/HO-FITE, *n.* A subvariety of magnesium carbonate of lime.

GURNARD, or GURNET, *n.* [Ir. *guirnead.*] A fish.

GURRAH, *n.* A kind of plain, coarse, India muslin.

GUSH, *v. t.* [Ir. *gaisim.*] 1. To issue with violence and rapidly, as a fluid; to rush forth as a fluid from confinement. 2. To flow copiously.

GUSH, *v. t.* To emit in copious effusion. *Dryden.*

GUSH, *n.* A sudden and violent issue of a fluid from an inclosed place; the fluid thus emitted.

GUSHING, *ppr.* 1. Rushing forth with violence, as a fluid; flowing copiously. 2. Emitting copiously.

GUSSET, *n.* [Fr. *gouset.*] A small piece of cloth inserted in a garment for the purpose of strengthening or enlarging some part.

GUST, *n.* [L. *gustus*; It., Sp. *gusto.*] 1. Taste; tasting; or the sense of tasting. *More generally,* the pleasure of tasting; relish. 2. Sensual enjoyment. *Dryden.* 3. Pleasure; amusement; gratification. 4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.

GUST, *v. t.* To taste; to have a relish. [*Little used.*]

GUST, *n.* [Dan. *gust.*] 1. A sudden squall; a violent blast of wind. 2. A sudden, violent burst of passion.

GUSTA-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be tasted; tastable. 2. Pleasant to the taste. [*Little used.*] *Derham.*

GUSTA-BLE, *n.* Any thing that may be tasted; an eatable.

GUSTA/TION, *n.* The act of tasting. [*Little used.*]

GUSTFUL, *a.* Tasteful; well-tasted; that relishes.

GUSTFULNESS, *n.* Relish; pleasantness to the taste.

GUSTLESS, *a.* Tasteless. *Brown.*

GUSTO, *n.* [It. and Sp.] 1. Relish; that which excites pleasant sensations in the palate or tongue. 2. Intellectual taste; [*little used.*]

GUST'Y, *a.* Subject to sudden blasts of wind; stormy; tempestuous. *Shak.*

GUT, *n.* [G. *kuttel.*] 1. The intestinal canal of an animal; a pipe or tube extending, with many circumvolutions, from the pylorus to the vent. 2. The stomach; the receptacle of food; [*low.*] 3. Gluttony; love of gormandizing; [*low.*]

GUT, *v. t.* 1. To take out the bowels; to eviscerate. 2. To plunder of contents.

GUTTA SE-RENA. In *medicine*, amaurosis; blindness occasioned by a diseased retina.

GUTTA-TED, *a.* [L. *gutta.*] Besprinkled with drops. *Diet.*

GUTTED, *pp.* Deprived of the bowels; eviscerated; deprived of contents.

GUTTER, *n.* [Fr. *gouttiere.*] 1. A channel for water; a hollow piece of timber, or a pipe, for catching and conveying off the water which drops from the eaves of a building. 2. A channel or passage for water; a hollow in the earth for conveying water.

GUTTER, *v. t.* To cut or form into small hollows.

GUTTER, *v. i.* 1. To be hollowed or channeled. 2. To run or sweat as a candle; [*local.*]

GUTTLE, *v. t.* To swallow. *L'Estrange.*

GUTTLE, *v. i.* To swallow greedily.

GUTTLER, *n.* A greedy eater.

GUTTU-LOUS, *a.* [L. *guttula.*] In the form of a small drop or of small drops. [*Little used.*]

GUTTU-RAL, *a.* [Fr. *guttur.*] Pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat.

GUTTU-RAL, *n.* A letter pronounced in the throat, as the Greek  $\chi$ .

GUTTU-RAL-LY, *adv.* In a guttural manner; in the throat.

GUTTU-RAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being guttural.

GUTTU-RINE, *a.* Pertaining to the throat. *Ray.*

GUTTY, *a.* [from L. *gutta.*] In *heraldry*, charged or sprinkled with drops; *Encyc.*

GUTWORT, *n.* A plant.

GUY, (gɪ) *n.* [Sp., Port. *guia.*] In *marine affairs*, a rope used to keep a heavy body steady while hoisting or lowering.

GUZZLE, *v. i.* To swallow liquor greedily; to drink much; to drink frequently.

GUZZLE, *v. t.* To swallow much or often; to swallow with immoderate gust. *Dryden.*

GUZZLE, *n.* An insatiable thing or person.

GUZZLER, *n.* One who guzzles; an immoderate drinker.

GYBE, *n.* A sneer. *See GIBE.*

GYBE, *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to shift a boom-sail from one side of a vessel to the other.

GYBING, *ppr.* Shifting a boom-sail from one side of a vessel to the other.

GYE, *v. t.* To guide. *Chaucer.*

\*GYM-NAS'I-UM, *n.* [Gr. *γυμνασιον.*] In *Greece*, a place where athletic exercises were performed. Hence, a place of exercise, a school.

\*GYM-NASTIC, *a.* [L. *gymnasticus.*] Pertaining to athletic exercises of the body, intended for health, defense or diversion, as running, leaping, wrestling, throwing the discus, the javelin or the hoop, playing with balls, &c.

\*GYM-NASTIC, *n.* Athletic exercise.

\*GYM-NAS-TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a gymnastic manner; athletically. *Brown.*

\*GYM-NASTICS, *n.* The gymnastic art; the art of performing athletic exercises.

\*GYM'NIC, *a.* [L. *gymnicus.*] 1. Pertaining to athletic exercises of the body. 2. Performing athletic exercises.

\*GYM'NIC, *n.* Athletic exercise.

\*GYMNI-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *γυμνακος.*] Pertaining to athletic exercises.

GYM-NOS-O-PHIST, *n.* [Gr. *γυμνος* and *σοφιστης.*] A philosopher of India, so called from his going with bare feet, or with little clothing.

GYM-NOS-O-PHY, *n.* The doctrines of the Gymnosophists. *Good.*

GYMNO-SPERM, *n.* [Gr. *γυμνος* and *σπερμα.*] In *botany*, a plant that bears naked seeds.

GYMNO-SPERMOUS, *a.* Having naked seeds.

GYN, *v. t.* To begin.

GY-NÆ-CIAN, *a.* [Gr. *γυναικος*, genitive of *γυνη.*] Relating to women.

GY-NÆ-OË-RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. *γυνη* and *κρατος.*] Government over which a woman may preside.

GY-NAN-DER, *n.* [Gr. *γυνη* and *ανδρ.*] In *botany*, a plant whose stamens are inserted in the pistil.

GY-NAN-DRI-AN, *a.* Having stamens inserted in the pistil.

GYNAR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. *γυνη* and *αρχη.*] Government by a female. *Chesterfield.*

GY-NE-COË-RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. *γυναικοκρατια.*] Petticoat government; female power.

GYPSE, *n.* [Fr. *gypse.*] A kind of stone. *Pococke.*

GYPSE-OCUS, *a.* Of the nature of gypsum; partaking of the qualities of gypsum.

GYPSEY, } See GIPSEY.

GYPSY, }

GYPSUM, *n.* [L.] Plaster-stone; sulphate of lime; a mineral not unfrequently found in crystals, often in amorphous masses, and which is of great use in agriculture and the arts.

GYRAL, *a.* Whirling; moving in a circular form.

GY-RATION, *n.* [L. *gyratio.*] A turning or whirling round; a circular motion. *Newton.*

GYRE, *n.* [L. *gyrus.*] A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body; a turn.

GYRE, *v. t.* To turn round. *Bp. Hall.*

GYRED, *a.* Falling in rings. *Shak.*

GYR-FAL-CON, *n.* [Fr. *gerfault.*] A species of falco or hawk. *See FALCON.*

GYRO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *γυρος* and *μανηται.*] A kind of divination performed by walking round in a circle or ring.

\*GYVE, *n.* [W. *gevyu.*] Gyves are fetters or shackles for the legs.

GYVE, *v. t.* To fetter; to shackle; to chain. *Shak.*

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



## H.

- H** is the eighth letter of the English Alphabet. It is not strictly a vowel, nor an articulation, but the mark of a stronger breathing than that which precedes the utterance of any other letter. It is pronounced with an expiration of breath, which, preceding a vowel, is perceptible by the ear at a considerable distance. Thus, *harm* and *arm*, *hear* and *ear*, *heat* and *eat*, are distinguished at almost any distance at which the voice can be heard. In English, *h* is sometimes mute, as in *honor*, *honest*; also when united with *g*, as in *right*, *fight*, *brought*. In which, *what*, *who*, *whom*, and some other words in which it follows *w*, it is pronounced before it, *hwich*, *hwat*, &c.
- HA.** An exclamation, denoting surprise, joy or grief. With the first or long sound of *a*, it is used as a question, and is equivalent to "What do you say?" When repeated, *ha*, *ha*, it is an expression of laughter.
- HA, v. i.** To express surprise; to hesitate.
- HAAK, n.** A fish. *Ainsworth*.
- HABE-AS-CORPUS.** [L. have the body.] A writ for delivering a person from false imprisonment, or for removing a person from one court to another, &c.
- HABER-DASH-ER, n.** A seller of small wares.
- HABER-DASH-ER-Y, n.** The goods and wares sold by a haberdasher.
- HABER-DINE, n.** A dried salt cod. *Ainsworth*.
- HABER-GE-ON, n.** [Fr. *haubergeon*.] A coat of mail or armor to defend the neck and breast.
- † **HABTLE, a.** Fit; proper. *Spenser*.
- HA-BIL-I-MENT, n.** [Fr. *habillement*.] A garment; clothing; usually in the plural, *habiliments*.
- † **HA-BIL-I-TATE, v. t.** [Fr. *habilitier*.] To qualify.
- † **HA-BIL-I-TATION, n.** Qualification. *Bacon*.
- HA-BIL-I-TY.** See **ABILITY**.
- HABIT, n.** [Fr. *habit*; Sp. *habito*.] 1. Garb; dress; clothes or garments in general. 2. A coat worn by ladies over other garments. 3. State of any thing, implying some continuance or permanence; temperament or particular state of a body. 4. A disposition or condition of the mind or body, acquired by custom or a frequent repetition of the same act.
- HABIT, v. t.** To dress; to clothe; to array.
- † **HABIT, v. i.** To dwell; to inhabit. *Chaucer*.
- HABI-TA-BLE, a.** [Fr.; L. *habitabilis*.] That may be inhabited or dwelt in; capable of sustaining human beings.
- HABI-TA-BLE-NESS, n.** Capacity of being inhabited.
- HABI-TA-BLY, adv.** In such a manner as to be habitable. *Forsyth*.
- † **HABI-TANCE, n.** Dwelling; abode; residence.
- HABI-TAN-CY, n.** Legal settlement or inhabitation.
- HABI-TANT, n.** [Fr.; L. *habitans*.] An inhabitant; a dweller; a resident; one who has a permanent abode in a place. *Pope*.
- HABI-TAT, n.** Habitation. *Fleming*.
- HABI-TATION, n.** [L. *habitatio*.] 1. Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling. 2. Place of abode; a settled dwelling; a mansion; a house or other place in which man or any animal dwells.
- † **HABI-TA-TOR, n.** [L.] A dweller; an inhabitant.
- HABIT-ED, a.** 1. Clothed; dressed. 2. Accustomed; [not usual].
- HABITU-AL, a.** [Fr. *habitual*.] 1. Formed or acquired by habit, frequent use or custom. 2. Customary; according to habit. 3. Formed by repeated impressions; rendered permanent by continued causes.
- HABITU-AL-LY, adv.** By habit; customarily; by frequent practice or use.
- HABITU-ATE, v. t.** [Fr. *habituier*.] 1. To accustom; to make familiar by frequent use or practice. 2. To settle as an inhabitant in a place. *Temple*.
- HABITU-ATE, a.** 1. Invertebrate by custom. *Hammond*. 2. Formed by habit. *Temple*.
- HABITU-A-TED, pp.** Accustomed; made familiar by use.
- HABITU-A-TING, ppr.** Accustoming; making easy and familiar by practice.
- HABI-TUDE, n.** [Fr.; L. *habitudo*.] 1. Relation; respect; state with regard to something else; [little used.] 2. Frequent intercourse; familiarity; [not usual.] 3. Customary manner or mode of life; repetition of the same acts. 4. Custom; habit. *Dryden*.
- † **HABLE, a.** [L. *habilis*.] Fit; proper. *Spenser*. See **ABLE**.
- HAB-NAB, adv.** [hap ne hap.] At random; by chance; without order or rule. *Hudibras*.
- HACK, v. t.** [Sax. *haccan*; D. *hakken*.] 1. To cut irregularly into small pieces; to notch; to mangle by repeated strokes of a cutting instrument. 2. To speak with stops or catches; to speak with hesitation.
- HACK, n.** A notch; a cut. *Shak*.
- HACK, n.** 1. A horse kept for hire; a horse much used in draught or in hard service; any thing exposed to hire or used in common; [from *hackney*.] 2. A coach or other carriage kept for hire; [from *hackney*.] 3. Hesitating or faltering speech. 4. A rack for feeding cattle; [local.]
- HACK, a.** Hired. *Wakefield*.
- HACK, v. i.** 1. To be exposed or offered to common use for hire; to turn prostitute. 2. To make an effort to raise phlegm. See **HAW**.
- HACKED, pp.** Chopped; mangled
- HACKING, ppr.** Chopping into small pieces; mangling; mauling.
- HACKLE, v. t.** [G. *hecheln*.] 1. To comb flax or hemp; to separate the coarse part of these substances from the fine. 2. To tear asunder. *Burke*.
- HACKLE, n.** 1. A hatchel. [The latter word is used in the U. States.] 2. Raw silk; any flimsy substance spun. 3. A fly for angling, dressed with feathers or silk.
- HACKLY, a.** Rough; broken as if hacked.—In *mineralogy*, having fine, short and sharp points on the surface.
- HACKMA-TACK, n.** A name of the red larch.
- HACKNEY, n.** [Fr. *haquenée*; Sp. *hacanea*.] 1. A pad; a nag; a pony. 2. A horse kept for hire; a horse much used. 3. A coach or other carriage kept for hire, and often exposed in the streets of cities. The word is sometimes contracted to *hack*. 4. Any thing much used or used in common; a hireling; a prostitute.
- HACKNEY, a.** 1. Let out for hire; devoted to common use. 2. Prostitute; vicious for hire. 3. Much used; common; trite.
- HACKNEY, v. t.** 1. To use much; to practice in one thing; to make trite. 2. To carry in a hackney-coach.
- HACKNEY-COACH.** See **HACKNEY**.
- HACKNEY-COACHMAN, n.** A man who drives a hackney-coach.
- HACKNEYED, pp.** 1. Used much or in common. 2. Practiced; accustomed.
- HACKNEY-ING, ppr.** Using much; accustoming.
- HACKNEY-MAN, n.** A man who lets horses and carriages for hire. *Barret*.
- † **HACKSTER, n.** A bully; a ruffian or assassin.
- HACQUET-TON, n.** [Fr. *hoqueton*.] A stuffed jacket.
- HAD, pret. and pp. of have.**
- HAD-I-WIST.** A proverbial expression, *Oh that I had known!*
- † **HADDER, n.** [G. *heide*.] Heath. See **HEATH**.
- HADDOCK, n.** [Ir. *codóg*.] A fish.
- HADDE, n.** Among *miners*, the steep descent of a shaft.—In *mining*, the inclination or deviation from the vertical of a mineral vein.
- HAFFLE, v. i.** To speak unintelligibly; to waver; to prevaricate.
- HAFST, n.** [Sax. *hafst*.] A handle; that part of an instrument or vessel which is taken into the hand.
- HAFST, v. t.** To set in a haft; to furnish with a handle.
- † **HAFTER, n.** [W. *hafaw*.] A caviler; a wrangler.
- HAG, n.** [Sax. *haggesse*.] 1. An ugly old woman. 2. A witch; a sorceress; an enchantress. 3. A fury; a she-monster. 4. A cartilaginous fish. 5. Appearances of light and fire on horses' manes or men's hair were formerly called *hags*.
- HAG, v. t.** 1. To harass; to torment. *Butler*. 2. To tire; to weary with vexation.
- HAG, v. t.** [a corruption of *hack*.] To cut down. *Craven dialect*.
- HAG-BORN, a.** Born of a hag or witch. *Shak*.
- HAG-GARD, a.** [G. *hager*.] 1. Literally, having a rag-HAG-GARD, } ged look; as if hacked or gashed. Hence, lean; meager; rough; having eyes sunk in their orbits; ugly. 2. Wild; fierce; intractable.
- HAG-GARD, n.** 1. Any thing wild and intractable. 2. A species of hawk. 3. A hag.
- HAG-GARD, n.** [Sax. *haga*.] A stack-yard.
- HAG-GARD-LY, adv.** In a haggard or ugly manner; with deformity. *Dryden*.
- HAGGED, a.** Lean; ugly; like a hag. *Gray*.
- HAGGES, n.** 1. A mess of meat, generally pork, chopped and inclosed in a membrane. 2. A sheep's head and pluck minced. *Entick*.
- HAGGLE, v. t.** [W. *hag*.] To cut into small pieces; to notch or cut in an unskillful manner; to make rough by cutting; to mangle.
- HAGGLE, v. i.** To be difficult in bargaining; to hesitate and cavil. See **HIGGLE**.
- HAGGLED, pp.** Cut irregularly into notches; made rough by cutting; mangled.



HAGGLER, *n.* 1. One who haggles. 2. One who cavils, hesitates and makes difficulty in bargaining.  
 HAGGLING, *ppr.* Hacking; mangling; caviling and hesitating in bargaining.  
 HAGUES, or HAGUES, *n. plu.* [Teut. *haegh.*] Haws. *Groce.*  
 HAG-LOGRA-PHAL, *a.* Pertaining to hagiography, which see.  
 HAG-LOGRA-PHER, *n.* A writer of holy or sacred books.  
 HAG-LOGRA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *dytos* and *γραφη*; *L. hagiographa.*] Sacred writings.  
 HAG'ISH, *a.* Of the nature of a hag; deformed; ugly; horrid. *Shak.*  
 HAG-RID-DEN, *a.* Afflicted with the night-mare.  
 HAGSHIP, *n.* The state or title of a hag or witch.  
 HAG'UBT. See *ARQUEBUSE.*  
 HAH, An exclamation expressing surprise or effort.  
 HAIL, *n.* [Sax. *hægel*, or *hægel.*] Masses of ice or frozen vapor, falling from the clouds in showers or storms.  
 HAIL, *v. t.* To pour down masses of ice or frozen vapors.  
 HAIL, *v. t.* To pour. *Shak.*  
 HAIL, *a.* [Sax. *hal.*] Sound; whole; healthy. [In this sense, it is usually written *hail.*]  
 HAIL, An exclamation, or rather a verb in the imperative mode, being the adjective *hail*, used as a verb. *Hail*, be well; be in health; health to you; a term of salutation.  
 HAIL, *n.* A wish of health; a salutation. *Milton.*  
 HAIL, *v. t.* To call; to call to a person at a distance, to arrest his attention.  
 HAILED, *pp.* Called to from a distance; accosted.  
 HAILING, *ppr.* 1. Saluting; calling to from a distance. 2. Pouring down hail.  
 † HAIL/SHOT, *n.* Small shot which scatter like hailstones.  
 HAILSTONE, *n.* A single mass of ice falling from a cloud. *Dryden.*  
 HAILY, *a.* Consisting of hail. *Pope.*  
 HAINOUS, *a.* [Fr. *haineux.*] See *HEINOUS.*  
 HAIR, *n.* [Sax. *hær.*] 1. A small filament issuing from the skin of an animal, and from a bulbous root. 2. The collection or mass of filaments growing from the skin of an animal, and forming an integument or covering. 3. Any thing very small or fine; or a very small distance; the breadth of a hair. 4. A trifling value. 5. Course; order; grain; the hair falling in a certain direction; [obs.] 6. Long, straight and distinct filaments on the surface of plants; a species of down or pubescence.  
 HAIR/BELL, *n.* A plant, a species of hyacinth.  
 HAIR-BRAINED, See *HARE-BRAINED.*  
 HAIR-BREADTH, *n.* The diameter or breadth of a hair; a very small distance.  
 HAIR-CLOTH, *n.* Stuff or cloth made of hair; or in part with hair.  
 HAURED, *a.* Having hair. *Purshas.*  
 HAIR/HUNG, *a.* Hanging by a hair. *Young.*  
 HAIR/LACE, *n.* A fillet for tying up the hair of the head.  
 HAIR/LESS, *a.* Destitute of hair; bald. *Shak.*  
 HAIR/INESS, *n.* [from *hairy.*] The state of abounding or being covered with hair. *Johnson.*  
 HAIR/NEE-DLE, } *n.* A pin used in dressing the hair.  
 HAIR/PIN, }  
 HAIR/POW-DER, *n.* A fine powder of flour for sprinkling the hair of the head.  
 HAIR-SALT, *n.* [G. *haar-salz.*] A mixture of the sulphates of magnesia and iron.  
 HAIR/WORM, *n.* A genus of worms.  
 HAIRY, *a.* 1. Overgrown with hair; covered with hair; abounding with hair. 2. Consisting of hair. 3. Resembling hair; of the nature of hair.  
 HAKE, *n.* A kind of fish, the *gadus merluccius.*  
 HAKE, *v. i.* To sneak; to loiter; to go about idly. *Groce.*  
 HAK'OT, *n.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*  
 HAL, in some names, signifies *hall.*  
 HAL/BERD, *n.* [Fr. *hallebarde.*] A military weapon, consisting of a pole or shaft of wood, having a head armed with a steel point, with a cross-piece of steel.  
 HAL-BER-DIER, *n.* One who is armed with a halberd.  
 \* HAL/CYON, (hal'shun) *n.* [*L. halcyon.*] The name anciently given to the *king-fisher*, otherwise called *alcedo*; a bird that was said to lay her eggs in nests, on rocks near the sea, during the calm weather about the winter solstice.  
 \* HAL/CYON, *a.* Calm; quiet; peaceful; undisturbed; happy. *Halcyon days* were seven days before and as many after the winter solstice, when the weather was calm. Hence, by *halcyon days* are now understood days of peace and tranquillity.  
 HAL/CY-ONI-AN, *a.* Halcyon; calm. *Sheldon.*  
 HALE, *a.* [Sax. *hal.*] Sound; entire; healthy; robust; not impaired. See *HAIL.*  
 † HALE, *n.* Welfare. *Spenser.*  
 \* HALE, (hawl) *v. t.* [Sw. *hala*; Fr. *haler.*] To pull or draw with force; to drag. This is now more generally written and pronounced *haul*. See *HAUL.*  
 HALF, (haf) *n.*; *plu.* HALVES, (hävz). [Sax. *half*, or *healf.*]

One equal part of a thing which is divided into two parts; a moiety.  
 HALF, (haf) *v. t.* To divide into halves. See *HALVE.*  
 HALF, *adv.* In part, or in an equal part or degree.  
 HALF-BLOOD, *n.* Relation between persons born of the same father or of the same mother, but not of both. The word is sometimes used as an adjective.  
 HALF-BLOOD-ED, *a.* 1. Mean; degenerate; [little used] 2. Proceeding from a male and female, each of full blood, but of different breeds.  
 HALB-BRED, *a.* Mixed; mongrel; mean.  
 HALF-CAP, *n.* A cap not wholly put on.  
 HALF-DEAD, *a.* Almost dead; nearly exhausted.  
 † HALF'EN, *a.* Wanting half its due qualities. *Spenser.*  
 † HALF'EN-DEAL, *adv.* [Teut. *halfdeel.*] Nearly half. *Spenser.*  
 HALF'ER, *n.* One that possesses half only. 2. A male fallow deer gelded.  
 HALF-FACED, *a.* Showing only part of the face.  
 HALF-HATCHED, *a.* Imperfectly hatched.  
 HALF-HEARD, *a.* Imperfectly heard; not heard to the end.  
 HALF-LEARNED, *a.* Imperfectly learned. *South.*  
 HALF-LOST, *a.* Nearly lost. *Milton.*  
 HALF-MARK, *n.* A coin; a noble, or 6s. 8d. sterling.  
 HALF-MOON, *n.* 1. The moon at the quarters, when half its disk appears illuminated. 2. Any thing in the shape of a half moon.—In fortification, an outwork composed of two faces, forming a salient angle, whose gorge is in the form of a crescent or half-moon.  
 HALF-PART, *n.* An equal part. *Shak.*  
 HALF-PAY, *n.* Half the amount of wages or salary; as, an officer retires on half-pay.  
 HALF-PAY, *a.* Receiving or entitled to half-pay.  
 \* HALF-PEN-NY, (hap-pen-ny, or hä-pen-ny) *n.* A copper coin of the value of half a penny; also, the value of half a penny. It is used in the plural.  
 \* HALF-PEN-NY, *a.* Of the price or value of half a penny.  
 \* HALF-PEN-NY-WORTH, *n.* The value of a half-penny.  
 HALF-PIKE, *n.* 1. A small pike carried by officers. 2. A small pike used in boarding ships. *Mar. Dict.*  
 HALF-PINT, *n.* The half of a pint or fourth of a quart. *Pope.*  
 HALF-READ, *a.* Superficially informed by reading. *Dryden.*  
 HALF-SCHOL-AR, *n.* One imperfectly learned.  
 HALF-SEAS OVER, *a.* A low expression denoting half drunk.  
 HALF-SIGHT'ED, *a.* Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment. *Bacon.*  
 HALF-SPHERE, *n.* A hemisphere. *B. Jonson.*  
 HALF-STARVED, *a.* Almost starved.  
 HALF-STRAINED, *a.* Half-bred; imperfect.  
 HALF-SWORD, *n.* Within half the length of a sword; close fight. *Shak.*  
 HALF-WAY, *adv.* In the middle; at half the distance.  
 HALF-WAY, *a.* Equally distant from the extremes; as, a half-way house.  
 HALF-WIT, *n.* A foolish person; a dolt; a blockhead.  
 HALF-WIT-TED, *a.* Weak in intellect; silly; foolish.  
 HALI-BUT, *n.* A fish of the genus *pleuronectes.*  
 † HALI-DOM, *n.* [Sax. *haligdome.*] Adjunction by what is holy. *Spenser.*  
 HALI-MASS, *n.* [Sax. *halig*, and *mass.*] The feast of All-Souls.  
 HALING. See *HAULING.*  
 † HAL-LIT-U-OUS, *a.* [*L. halitus.*] Like breath; vaporous. *Boyle.*  
 HALL, *n.* [Sax. *heal.*] 1. In architecture, a large room at the entrance of a house or palace. 2. An edifice in which courts of justice are held; as, Westminster Hall. 3. A manor-house, in which courts were formerly held. 4. A college, or large edifice belonging to a collegiate institution. 5. A room for a corporation or public assembly; as, a town-hall. 6. A collegiate body in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.  
 HAL-LE-LÜ-JAH, } *n.* [Heb. הללו יה praise  
 HAL-LE-LÜ-JAH, } (hal-le-lü'ya) } ye Jah or Jehovah;  
 HAL-LE-LÜ-JAH, } improperly written *hallelujah.*] Praise ye Jehovah; give praise to God; a word used in songs of praise, as a *noun*, or as an exclamation.  
 † HAL-LE-LU-JAT'IC, *a.* Denoting a song of thanksgiving.  
 HAL/LIARD, (hal'yard) *n.* A rope or tackle for hoisting or lowering a sail. *Mar. Dict.*  
 HAL/LI-ER, *n.* A kind of net for catching birds.  
 \* HAL/LOO, *v. i.* [This seems to belong to the family of call; Fr. *haler.*] To cry out; to exclaim with a loud voice; to call to by name, or by the word *halloo*. *Sidney.*  
 HAL-LOO, *v. t.* 1. To encourage with shouts. 2. To chase with shouts. 3. To call or shout to  
 HAL-LOO', an exclamation, used as a call to invite attention.  
 HAL-LOO-ING, *ppr.* Crying out; as a *noun*, a loud outcry.



- HAM/LOW**, *v. t.* [*Sax. haligan, or halgian.*] 1. To make holy; to consecrate; to set apart for holy or religious use. 2. To devote to holy or religious exercises; to treat as sacred. 3. To reverence; to honor as sacred.
- HAM/LOWED**, *pp.* Consecrated to a sacred use, or to religious exercises; treated as sacred; revered.
- HAM/LOW-ING**, *ppr.* Setting apart for sacred purposes; consecrating devoting to religious exercises; reverencing.
- HAM/LOW-MAS**, *n.* The feast of All-Souls.
- HAL-LU-CI-NATE**, *v. i.* [*L. hallucinatus*] To stumble; to blunder.
- HAL-LU-CI-NATION**, *n.* [*L. hallucinatio.*] 1. Error; blunder; mistake. *Addison*.—2. In medicine, faulty sense [*dysaesthesia*] or erroneous imagination.
- HAI/M**, (*hawn*) *n.* [*Sax. healim.*] See **HAUM**.
- HA'LO**, *n.* A circle appearing round the body of the sun, moon or stars, called also *corona*, or *crown*.
- HA'LOW**, or **HE'LOW**, *a.* Shy; awkward; bashful. *Grose*.
- HALSE**, *n.* [*Sax. hals.*] The neck or throat. *Chaucer*.
- HALSE**, (*hals*) *v. i.* To embrace about the neck; to adjure; to greet.
- HAL'SEN-ING**, *a.* Sounding harshly in the throat or tongue. *Carew*.
- HALS'ER**, (*hawz'er*) *n.* A large rope of a size between the cable and the tow-line. See **HAWSER**.
- HALT**, *v. i.* [*Sax. healt.*] 1. To stop in walking; to hold. 2. To limp; that is, to stop with lameness. 3. To hesitate; to stand in doubt whether to proceed, or what to do. 4. To fail; to felter.
- HALT**, *v. t.* To stop; to cause to cease marching; a military term. *Washington*.
- HALT**, *a.* [*Sax. healt.*] Lame; that is, holding or stopping in walking.
- HALT**, *n. i.* A stopping; a stop in marching. 2. The act of limping.
- HALT'ER**, *n.* One who halts or limps.
- HALT'ER**, *n.* [*G. halter.*] 1. A rope or strap and head-stall for leading or confining a horse. 2. A rope for hanging malefactors. 3. A strong cord or string.
- HALT'ER**, *v. t.* To put a halter on. 2. To catch and hold, or to bind with a rope or cord.
- HALTING**, *ppr.* Stopping; limping.
- HALTING-LY**, *adv.* With limping; slowly.
- HÄLV**, (*häv*) *v. t.* [*from halv.*] To divide into two equal parts.
- HÄLVED**, *a.* In botany, hemispherical; covering one side; placed on one side.
- HÄLVES**, (*hävz*) *n.*; *plu.* of *halv.* Two equal parts of a thing.—*To cry halves*, is to claim an equal share.—*To go halves*, is to have an equal share.
- HAM** [*Sax. ham, a house*] is our modern word *home*, [*G. Acim.*] It is used in *hamlet*, and in the names of places, as in *Walt-ham*, wood-house, *walt*, a wood, and *ham*, a house.
- HAM**, *n.* [*Sax. ham.*] 1. The inner or hind part of the knee; the inner angle of the joint which unites the thigh and the leg of an animal. 2. The thigh of a beast, particularly of a hog, salted and dried in smoke.
- HAM'A-DRY-AD**, *n.* [*Gr. aqua and drups.*] A wood nymph. *Spectator*.
- HAM/ATE**, *a.* [*L. hamatus.*] Hooked; entangled.
- HAM/A-TED**, *a.* [*L. hamatus.*] Hooked or set with hooks. *Swift*.
- HAM/BLE**, *v. t.* [*Sax. hamelan.*] To hamstring.
- HAME**, *n.*; *plu.* **HAMES**. [*G. kummet.*] A kind of collar for a draught horse.
- HAM/ITE**, *n.* The fossil remains of a curved shell.
- HAM/L'ET**, *n.* [*Sax. ham; Fr. hameau.*] A small village; a little cluster of houses in the country.
- HAM/L'ET-ED**, *a.* Accustomed to a hamlet, or to a country life. *Feltham*.
- HAM/MER**, *n.* [*Sax. hamer.*] An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like.
- HAM/MER**, *v. t. i.* 1. To beat with a hammer. 2. To form or forge with a hammer; to shape by beating. 3. To form work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labor.
- HAM/MER**, *v. i. i.* 1. To work; to be busy; to labor in contrivance. 2. To be working or in agitation.
- HAM/MER-A-BLE**, *a.* That may be shaped by a hammer. *Sherwood*.
- HAM/MER-CLOTH**, *n.* The cloth which covers a coach-box. *Pegge*.
- HAM/MER-ED**, *pp.* Beaten with a hammer.
- HAM/MER-ER**, *n.* One who works with a hammer.
- HAM/MER-HARD**, *n.* Iron or steel hardened by hammering. *Mozon*.
- HAM/MER-ING**, *ppr.* Beating with a hammer; working; contriving.
- HAM/MER-MAN**, *n.* One who beats or works with a hammer.
- HAM/MER-WÖRT**, *n.* An herb. *Todd*.
- HAM/MITE**. See **ÄMMITE**.
- HAM/MOC**, *n.* [*Sp. hamaca.*] A kind of hanging bed, suspended between trees or posts, or by hooks.
- HAM/OUS**, [*L. hamus.*] Hooked; having the end hooked or curved; a term of botany.
- HAM/P'ER**, *n.* [*contracted from hanaper.*] 1. A large basket for conveying things to market, &c. 2. Fetters, or some instrument that shackles.
- HAM/P'ER**, *v. t. i.* 1. To shackle; to entangle; hence, to impede in motion or progress, or to render progress difficult. *Tillotson*. 2. To insnare; to inveigle; to catch with allurements. 3. To tangle; to render complicated. 4. To perplex; to embarrass.
- HAM/P'ERED**, *pp.* Shackled; entangled; insnared; perplexed.
- HAM/P'ER-ING**, *ppr.* Shackling; entangling; perplexing.
- HAM/STER**, *n.* [*G. hamster.*] A species of rat.
- HAM/STRING**, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *hamstrung*, or *hamstring-ed*. To cut the tendons of the ham, and thus to lame or disable.
- HAN**, for *have*, in the plural. *Spenser*.
- HAN/A-P'ER**, *n.* [*Norm. hanap.*] The *hanaper* was a kind of basket used in early days by the kings of England, for holding and carrying with them their money, as they journeyed from place to place.
- HANCE**, **HANCE**, for *enhance*. See **ENHANCE**.
- HAN/CES**, *n. plu.* [*L. ansa.*] 1. In architecture, the ends of elliptical arches.—2. In a ship, falls of the five-ribs placed on balusters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway.
- HAND**, *n.* [*Sax. hand, hond; G. and D. hand.*] 1. In man, the extremity of the arm, consisting of the palm and fingers, connected with the arm at the wrist.—2. In falconry, the foot of a hawk; and, in the manege, the fore-foot of a horse. 3. A measure of four inches; a palm. 4. Side; part; right or left; as, on the one hand or the other. 5. Act; deed; performance; external action; that is, the effect for the cause, the hand being the instrument of action. 6. Power of performance; skill. 7. Power of making or producing. 8. Manner of acting or performance. 9. Agency; part in performing or executing. 10. Conveyance; agency in transmitting. 11. Possession; power. 12. The cards held at a game; hence, a game. 13. That which performs the office of the hand or of a finger in pointing. 14. A person; an agent; a man employed in agency or service. 15. Form of writing; style of penmanship. 16. Agency; service; ministry.
- At hand**. 1. Near; either present and within reach, or not far distant. 2. Near in time; not distant.—*In hand*. 1. present payment; in respect to the receiver. 2. In a state of execution.—*On hand*. 1. In present possession. 2. Under one's care or management.—*Off hand*, without delay, hesitation or difficulty; immediately; dextrously; without previous preparation.—*Out of hand*, ready payment; with regard to the payer.—*To his hand, to my hand, &c.*, in readiness; already prepared; ready to be received.—*Under his hand, under her hand, &c.*, with the proper writing or signature of the name.—*Hand over head*, negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does. *Bacon*.—*Hand over hand*, by passing the hands alternately one before or above another, as to climb hand over hand; also, rapidly, as to come up with a chase hand over hand; used by seamen. *Mer. Dict.*—*Hand to hand*, in close union; close fight.—*Hand in hand*, in union; conjointly; unitedly.—*To join hand in hand*, is to unite efforts and act in concert.—*Hand in hand*, fit; put; suitable.—*Hand to mouth*. To live from hand to mouth, is to obtain food and other necessities as want requires.—*To bear a hand*, to hasten; a seaman's phrase.—*To be hand and glove*, to be intimate and familiar.—*To set the hand to*, to engage in; to undertake.—*To take in hand*, to attempt; to undertake.—*To have a hand in*, to be concerned in; to have a part or concern in doing; to have an agency in.—*To put the last hand or finishing hand to*, to complete; to perfect.—*To change hands*, to change sides; to shift.—*A heavy hand*, severity or oppression.—*A light hand*, gentleness; moderation.—*A strict hand*, severe discipline; rigorous government.—*Hands off*, a vulgar phrase for keep off, forbear.—*To wash the hands*, to profess innocence.—*To kiss the hand*, imports adoration.—*To lean on the hand*, imports familiarity.—*To strike hands*, to make a contract, or to become surety for another's debt or good behavior.—*Putting the hand under the thigh* was an ancient ceremony used in swearing.—*To give the hand*, is to make a covenant with one, or to unite with him in design.—*Clean hands* denotes innocence and a blameless and holy life. *Ps. xxiv.*—*A slack hand* denotes idleness; carelessness; sloth.—*The right hand* denotes power; strength.
- HAND**, *v. t. i.* 1. To give or transmit with the hand. 2. To lead, guide and lift with the hand; to conduct. 3. To manage. 4. To seize; to lay hands on; [*not used.*].—5. In seamanship, to furl; to wrap or roll a sail close to the yard, stay or mast, and fasten it with gaskets.—*To hand*

\* See Synopsis. Ä Ë Ì Ö Ü, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † Obsolete.



down, to transmit in succession, as from father to son, or from predecessor to successor.

- HAND, *v. i.* To go hand in hand; to cooperate with.  
 HAND/BALL, *n.* An ancient game with a ball.  
 HAND/BAR-RÖW, *n.* A barrow or vehicle borne by the hands of men and without a wheel.  
 HAND/BASK-ET, *n.* A small or portable basket.  
 HAND/BELL, *n.* A small bell rung by the hand; a table bell. *Bacon.*  
 HAND/BÖW, *n.* A bow managed by the hand.  
 HAND/BREADTH, *n.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm. *Ex. xxv.*  
 HAND/CLOTH, *n.* A handkerchief.  
 HAND/CUFF, *n.* [Sax. *handcopsa.*] A manacle, consisting of iron rings for the wrists.  
 HAND/CUFF, *v. t.* To manacle; to confine the hands with handcuffs.  
 HAND/CRAFT, *n.* Work performed by the hands; usually written *handicraft*.  
 HANDED, *pp.* Given or transmitted by the hands; conducted; furred.  
 HANDED, *a. i.* With hands joined. *Milton.*—2. In composition, as *right-handed*, most dextrous or strong with the right hand.—*Left-handed*, having the left hand most strong and convenient for principal use.  
 HANDEY, *n.* One who hands or transmits.  
 HAND/FÄST, *n.* Hold; custody; power of confining or keeping.  
 HAND/FÄST, *a.* Fast by contract; firm.  
 HAND/FAST, *v. t.* [Sax. *handfastan.*] To pledge; to betroth; to bind; to join solemnly by the hand.  
 HAND/FAST-ING, *n.* A kind of betrothing, or marriage contract.  
 HAND-FET-TER, *n.* A fetter for the hand; a manacle.  
 HAND/FUL, *n. i.* As much as the hand will grasp or contain. 2. As much as the arms will embrace. 3. A palm; four inches; [obs.] 4. A small quantity or number. 5. As much as can be done; full employment.  
 HAND/GAL-LOP, *n.* A slow and easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.  
 HAND/GLASS, *n.* In *gardening*, a glass used for placing over, protecting and forwarding various plants, in winter.  
 HAND-GRE-NÄDE', *n.* A grenade to be thrown by the hand.  
 HAND/GUN, *n.* A gun to be used by the hand.  
 HAND/I-CRAFT, *n.* [Sax. *handcraft.*] 1. Manual occupation; work performed by the hand. 2. A man who obtains his living by manual labor; one skilled in some mechanical art.  
 HAND/I-CRAFTS-MAN, *n.* A man skilled or employed in manual occupation; a manufacturer.  
 HAND/I-LY, *adv.* 1. With dexterity or skill; dextrously; adroitly. 2. With ease or convenience.  
 HAND/I-NESS, *n.* The ease of performance derived from practice; dexterity; adroitness. *Chesterfield.*  
 HAND/I-WORK, *n.* [for *hand-work.*] 1. Work of the hands; product of manual labor; manufacture. 2. Work performed by power and wisdom.  
 HAND/KER-CHIEF, *n.* [*hand and kerchief.*] 1. A piece of cloth, usually silk or linen, carried about the person for the purpose of cleaning the face or hands, as occasion requires. 2. A piece of cloth to be worn about the neck, and sometimes called a *neckkerchief*.  
 HAND/LAN-GUAGE, *n.* The art of conversing by the hands.  
 HANDLE, *v. t.* [G. *handeln.*] 1. To touch; to feel with the hand; to use or hold with the hand. 2. To manage; to use; to wield. 3. To make familiar by frequent touching. 4. To treat; to discourse on; to discuss; to use or manage in writing or speaking. 5. To use; to deal with; to practice. 6. To treat; to use well or ill. 7. To manage; to practice on; to transact with.  
 HANDLE, *n.* [Sax.; qu. *L. ansa.*] 1. That part of a vessel or instrument which is held in the hand when used, as the haft of a sword. 2. That of which use is made; the instrument of effecting a purpose.  
 HANDLE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be handled. *Sherrwood.*  
 HANDLEAD, *n.* A lead for sounding.  
 HANDLED, *pp.* Touched; treated; managed.  
 HAND/LESS, *a.* Without a hand. *Shak.*  
 HAND/LING, *pp.* Touching; feeling; treating; managing.  
 HAND/MAID } *n.* A maid that waits at hand; a fe-  
 HAND/MAID-EN, } male servant or attendant.  
 HAND/MILL, *n.* A mill moved by the hand. *Dryden.*  
 HAND/SAILS, *n.* Sails managed by the hand.  
 HANDSAW, *n.* A saw to be used with the hand.  
 HANDSCREW, *n.* An engine for raising heavy timbers or weights; a jack.  
 HANDSEL, *n.* [Dan. *handsel.*] 1. The first act of using any thing; the first sale. 2. An earnest; money for the first sale; [little used.] *Hooker.*  
 HANDSEL, *v. t.* To use or do any thing the first time.

- HAND/SÖME, (han'sum) *a.* [D. *handzaam.*] 1. Properly, dextrous; ready; convenient. [See *HANDY.*] 2. Moderately beautiful, as the person or other thing; well made; having symmetry of parts; well formed. It expresses less than *beautiful* or *pleasant*. 3. Graceful in manner; marked with propriety and ease. 4. Ample; large. 5. Neat; correct; moderately elegant. 6. Liberal; generous.  
 HAND/SÖME, as a *verb*, to render neat or beautiful, is not an authorized word. *Donne.*  
 HAND/SÖME-LY, *adv.* 1. Dextrously; cleverly; with skill. 2. Gracefully; with propriety and ease. 3. Neatly; with due symmetry or proportions. 4. With a degree of beauty. 5. Amply; generously; liberally.  
 HAND/SÖME-NESS, *n. i.* A moderate degree of beauty or elegance. 2. Grace; gracefulness; ease and propriety in manner.  
 HAND/SPTKE, *n.* A wooden bar, used with the hand as a lever, for various purposes.  
 HAND/STAFF, *n.* A javelin; *plu.* *HANDSTAVES.*  
 HAND/VICE, *n.* A vise used by hand.  
 HAND/WEAP-ON, *n.* Any weapon to be wielded by the hand. *Numb. xxxv.*  
 HAND/WÖRK, *n.* The same as *handiwork*.  
 HAND/WÖRKED, *a.* Made with hands.  
 HAND/WRT-ING, *n. i.* The cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand or person. 2. Any writing.  
 HANDY, *a.* [D. *handig.*] 1. Performed by the hand; [obs.] 2. Dextrous; ready; adroit; skilled to use the hands with ease in performance. 3. Ingenious; performing with skill and readiness. 4. Ready to the hand; near. 5. Convenient; suited to the use of the hand. 6. Near; that may be used without difficulty or going to a distance.  
 HANDY-BLOW, *n.* A blow with the hand.  
 HANDY-DAN-DY, *n.* A play in which children change hands and places. *Shak.*  
 HANDY-GRIPE, *n.* Seizure by the hand. *Hudibras.*  
 HANDY-STROKE, *n.* A blow inflicted by the hand.  
 HANG, *v. t.*; pret. and *pp.* *hanged*, or *hung*. [Sax. *hanggan.*] 1. To suspend; to fasten to some fixed object above, in such a manner as to swing or move. 2. To put to death by suspending by the neck. 3. To place without any solid support or foundation. 4. To fix in such a manner as to be movable. 5. To cover or furnish by any thing suspended or fastened to the walls. *Dryden.*—*To hang out.* 1. To suspend in open view; to display; to exhibit to notice. 2. To hang abroad; to suspend in the open air.—*To hang over*, to project or cause to project above.—*To hang down*, to let fall below the proper situation; to bend down; to decline.—*To hang up.* 1. To suspend; to place on something fixed on high. 2. To suspend; to keep or suffer to remain undecided.  
 HANG, *v. i.* 1. To be suspended; to be sustained by something above, so as to swing or be movable below. 2. To dangle; to be loose and flowing below. 3. To bend forward or downward; to lean or incline. 4. To float; to play. 5. To be supported by something raised above the ground. 6. To depend; to rest on something for support. 7. To rest on by embracing; to cling to. 8. To hover to impend; with *over*. 9. To be delayed; to linger. 10. To incline; to have a steep declivity. 11. To be executed by the halter.—*To hang on.* 1. To adhere to, often as something troublesome and unwelcome. 2. To adhere obstinately; to be importunate. 3. To rest; to reside; to continue. 4. To be dependent on.—5. In *seamen's language*, to hold fast without belaying; to pull forcibly.—*To hang in doubt*, to be in suspense, or in a state of uncertainty.—*To hang together.* 1. To be closely united; to cling. 2. To be just united, so as barely to hold together. *Shak.*—*To hang on or upon*, to drag; to be incommo- diously joined.—*To hang to*, to adhere closely; to cling.  
 HANG, *n.* A sharp declivity. [Colloquial.]  
 HANG'BY, *n.* A dependent, in *contempt*. *Ray.*  
 HANGED, *pp.* Suspended; put to death by being suspended by the neck.  
 HANG'ER, *n. i.* 1. That by which a thing is suspended. 2. A short broad sword, incurved towards the point. 3. One that hangs, or causes to be hanged.  
 HANG'ER-ON, *n. i.* One who besets another importunately in soliciting favors. 2. A dependent; one who eats and drinks without payment.  
 HANG'ING, *pp.* 1. Suspending to something above. 2. Being suspended; dangling; swinging. 3. *a.* Foreboding death by the halter. 4. Requiring punishment by the halter.  
 HANG'ING, *n. i.* Any kind of drapery hung or fastened to the walls of a room, by way of ornament. 2. Death by the halter. 3. Display; exhibition.  
 HANG'ING-SLEEVES, *n.* Strips of the same stuff with the gown, hanging down the back from the shoulders.  
 HANG'ING-SIDE, *n.* In *mining*, the overhanging side of an inclined or hading vein. *Cyc.*  
 HANG'MAN, *n.* One who hangs another; a public executioner; also, a term of reproach.

\* See Synopsi MOVE, BOÖK, DÖVE.—BI, LL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in this † Obsolete



- HANG/NEST**, *n.* The name of certain species of birds.
- HANK**, *n.* [Dan. *hank*.] 1. A skain of thread; as much thread as is tied together; a tie.—2. In *ships*, a wooden ring fixed to a stay, to confine the stay-sails; used in the place of a grommet. 3. A rope or withy for fastening a gate; [*local*.]
- HANK**, *v. t.* To form into hanks.
- HANK/ER**, *v. t.* [D. *hankeren*.] 1. To long for with a keen appetite and uneasiness. 2. To have a vehement desire of something, accompanied with uneasiness.
- HANK/ER-ING**, *ppr.* Longing for with keen appetite or ardent desire.
- HANK/ER-ING**, *n.* A keen appetite that causes uneasiness till it is gratified; vehement desire to possess or enjoy.
- † **HANK/LE**, *v. t.* [See **HANK**.] To twist.
- HANT**, *n.* A contraction of *have not*, or *has not*.
- HANSE TOWNS**. *Hanse* signifies a society; Goth. *hansa*, a multitude. The *Hanse towns*, in *Germany*, were certain commercial cities which associated for the promotion of commerce, as early as the twelfth century.
- HAN-SE-AT/IC**, *a.* Pertaining to the *Hanse towns*.
- HAP**, *n.* [W. *hap*, or *hab*.] 1. That which comes suddenly or unexpectedly; chance; fortune; accident; casual event. 2. Misfortune; [*obsolescent*.]
- † **HAP**, *v. t.* To happen; to befall; to come by chance.
- HAP**, *n.*
- HAP/PIN**, *n.* A rug; a coarse coverlet.
- HAP-HAZ/ARD**, *n.* [See **HAZARD**.] Chance; accident.
- HAP/LESS**, *a.* Luckless; unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy. *Dryden*.
- HAP/LY**, *adv.* 1. By chance; perhaps; it may be. 2. By accident; casually. *Milton*.
- HAPPEN**, (*hap'n*) *v. t.* [W. *hapiaw*.] 1. To come by chance; to come without one's previous expectation; to fall out. 2. To come; to befall. 3. To light; to fall or come unexpectedly.
- HAPPEN**, or **HAPPENS**, *adv.* Possibly; perhaps. *North of England*.
- HAPP/LY**, *adv.* 1. By good fortune; fortunately; luckily; with success. 2. In a happy state; in a state of felicity. 3. With address or dexterity; gracefully; in a manner to insure success. 4. By chance. See **HAP/LY**.
- HAPP/INESS**, *n.* 1. The agreeable sensations which spring from the enjoyment of good; that state of a being in which his desires are gratified; felicity; but *happiness* usually expresses less than *felicity*, and *felicity* less than *bliss*. 2. Good luck; good fortune. 3. Fortuitous elegance; unstudied grace.
- HAPP/IFY-ING**, *part. a.* Making happy. [*Unauthorized*.]
- HAPPY**, *a.* [from *hap*; W. *happus*.] 1. Lucky; fortunate; successful. 2. Being in the enjoyment of agreeable sensations from the possession of good; enjoying pleasure from the gratification of appetites or desires. 3. Prosperous; having secure possession of good. 4. That supplies pleasure; that furnishes enjoyment; agreeable. 5. Dextrous; ready; able. 6. Blessed; enjoying the presence and favor of God, in a future life. 7. Harmonious; living in concord; enjoying the pleasures of friendship. 8. Propitious; favorable. *Shak*.
- \* **HA-RANGUE**, (*ha-rang'*, or *har'ang'*) *n.* [Fr. *harangue*.] 1. A speech addressed to an assembly or an army; a popular oration; a public address. 2. Declamation; a noisy, pompous or irregular address.
- HA-RANGUE**, (*ha-rang'*) *v. t.* To make an address or speech to a large assembly; to make a noisy speech.
- HA-RANGUE**, (*ha-rang'*) *v. t.* To address by oration; as, the general *harangued* the troops.
- HA-RANGU/ER**, (*ha-rang'er*) *n.* An orator; one who addresses an assembly or army; a noisy declaimer.
- HA-RANGU/ING**, *ppr.* Declaiming; addressing with noisy eloquence.
- HARASS**, *v. t.* [Fr. *harasser*.] 1. To weary; to fatigue to excess; to tire with bodily labor. 2. To weary with importunity, care, or perplexity; to tease; to perplex. 3. To waste or desolate; [*obs.*]
- HARASS**, *n.* Waste; disturbance; devastation.
- HAR/ASSED**, *pp.* Wearyed; tired; teased.
- HAR/ASS-ER**, *n.* One who harasses or teases; a spoiler.
- HAR/ASS-ING**, *ppr.* Tiring; fatiguing; teasing.
- HAR BIN-GER**, *n.* 1. In *England*, an officer of the king's household, who rides a day's journey before the court when traveling, to provide lodgings and other accommodations. 2. A forerunner; a precursor; that which precedes and gives notice of the expected arrival of something else.
- HAR BOR**, *n.* [Sax. *here-berga*; D. *herberg*; Dan., Sw., G. *herberge*.] 1. A lodging; a place of entertainment and rest. 2. A port or haven for ships. 3. An asylum; a shelter; a place of safety from storms or danger.
- HAR/BOR**, *v. t.* 1. To shelter; to secure; to secrete. 2. To entertain; to permit to lodge, rest or reside.
- HAR BOR**, *v. t.* 1. To lodge or abide for a time; to receive entertainment. 2. To take shelter.
- † **HAR/BOR-AGE**, *n.* Shelter; entertainment. *Shak*.
- HAR/BORED**, *pp.* Entertained; sheltered.
- HAR/BOR-ER**, *n.* One who entertains or shelters another.
- HAR/BOR-ING**, *ppr.* Entertaining; sheltering.
- HAR/BOR-LESS**, *a.* Without a harbor; destitute of shelter or a lodging.
- HAR/BOR-MAS-TER**, *n.* An officer who has charge of the mooring of ships, and executes the regulations respecting harbors. *New York*.
- † **HAR/BOR-OUGH**, *v. t.* To receive into lodging. *Halset*
- † **HAR/BOR-OUGH**, *n.* A harbor or lodging.
- † **HAR/BOR-OUS**, *a.* Hospitable.
- HARD**, *a.* [Sax. *heard*.] 1. Firm; solid; compact; not easily penetrated, or separated into parts; not yielding to pressure. 2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect. 3. Difficult of accomplishment; not easy to be done or executed. 4. Full of difficulties or obstacles; not easy to be traveled. 5. Painful; difficult; distressing. 6. Laborious; fatiguing; attended with difficulty or pain, or both. 7. Oppressive; rigorous; severe; cruel. 8. Unfeeling; insensible; not easily moved by pity; not susceptible of tender affections. 9. Severe; harsh; rough; abusive. 10. Unfavorable; unkind; implying blame of another. 11. Severe; rigorous; oppressive. 12. Unreasonable; unjust. 13. Severe; pinching with cold; rigorous; tempestuous. 14. Powerful; forcible; urging; pressing close on. 15. Austere; rough; acid; sour; as liquors. 16. Harsh; stiff; forced; constrained; unnatural. 17. Not plentiful; not prosperous; pressing; distressing. 18. Avaricious; difficult in making bargains; close. 19. Rough; of coarse features. 20. Austere; severe; rigorous. 21. Rude; unpolished or unintelligible. 22. Coarse; unpalatable or scanty.
- HARD**, *adv.* 1. Close; near; as in the phrase, *hard by*. 2. With pressure; with urgency; hence, diligently; laboriously; earnestly; vehemently; importunately. 3. With difficulty. 4. Uneasily; vexatiously. 5. Closely. 6. Fast; nimbly; rapidly; vehemently. 7. Violently; with great force; tempestuously. 8. With violence; with a copious descent of water. 9. With force.—*Hard-alee*, in *seamen's language*, an order to put the helm close to the lee side of the ship, to tack or keep her head to the wind; also, that situation of the helm.
- HARD-BE-SET/TING**, *a.* Closely besetting or besieging. *Milton*.
- HARD/BOUND**, *a.* Costive; fast or tight. *Pope*.
- HARD/EARNED**, *a.* Earned with toil and difficulty. *Burke*.
- HARD/EN**, (*hard'n*) *v. t.* 1. To make hard or more hard; to make firm or compact; to indurate. 2. To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent. 3. To make obstinate, unyielding or refractory. 4. To confirm in wickedness, opposition or enmity; to make obdurate. 5. To make insensible or unfeeling. 6. To make firm; to endure with constancy. 7. To inure; to render firm or less liable to injury, by exposure or use.
- HARD/EN**, (*hard'n*) *v. i.* 1. To become hard or more hard; to acquire solidity or more compactness. 2. To become unfeeling. 3. To become inured. 4. To indurate, as flesh.
- HARD/ENED**, *pp.* Made hard, or more hard or compact; made unfeeling; made obstinate; confirmed in error or vice.
- HARD/EN-ER**, *n.* He or that which makes hard, or more firm and compact.
- HARD/EN-ING**, *ppr.* Making hard or more compact; making obdurate or unfeeling; confirming; becoming more hard.
- HARD/EN-ING**, *n.* The giving a greater degree of hardness to bodies than they had before. *Encyc.*
- HARD/FX-VORED**, *a.* Having coarse features; harsh of countenance. *Dryden*.
- HARD/FX-VOR-ED-NESS**, *n.* Coarseness of features
- HARD/FEAT/URED**, *a.* Having coarse features.
- HARD/FIST-ED**, *a.* Close-fisted; covetous. *Hall*.
- HARD/FOUGHT**, *a.* Vigorously contended.
- HARD/GOT/TEN**, *a.* Obtained with difficulty.
- HARD/HAND-ED**, *a.* Having hard hands, as a laborer.
- HARD/HEAD**, *n.* Clash or collision of heads in contest.
- HARD-HEART/ED**, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; merciless; unfeeling; inhuman; inexorable. *Dryden*.
- HARD-HEART/ED-NESS**, *n.* Want of feeling or tenderness; cruelty; inhumanity. *South*.
- HARD/HOQ/D**, *n.* Boldness, united with firmness and constancy of mind; dauntless bravery; intrepidity.
- HARD/LY**, *adv.* 1. With great boldness; stoutly. *Scott*
2. With hardship; not tenderly. *Goldsmith*.
- HARD/NESS**, *n.* [Fr. *hardtesse*.] 1. Boldness; firm courage; intrepidity; stoutness; bravery. 2. Firmness of body derived from laborious exercises. 3. Hardship; fatigue; [*obs.*] 4. Excess of confidence; assurance; effrontery.
- HARD-LA/BORED**, *a.* Wrought with severe labor; elaborate; studied. *Swift*.
- HARD/LY**, *adv.* 1. With difficulty; with great labor. 2. Scarcely; barely; almost not. *South*. 3. Not quite or

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



wholly. 4. Grudgingly, as an injury. 5. Severely; unfavorably. 6. Rigorously; oppressively. 7. Unwelcomingly; harshly. 8. Coarsely; roughly; not softly.

HARD-MOUTHED, *a.* Not sensible to the bit; not easily governed. *Dryden.*

HARDNESS, *n.* 1. Firmness; close union of the component parts; compactness; solidity; the quality of bodies which resists impression. 2. Difficulty to be understood. 3. Difficulty to be executed or accomplished. 4. Secrecy; pendency; difficulty of obtaining money. 5. Obluracy; impenitence; confirmed state of wickedness. 6. Coarseness of features; harshness of look. 7. Severity of cold; rigor. 8. Cruelty of temper; savageness; harshness. 9. Stiffness; harshness; roughness. 10. Closeness; niggardliness; stinginess. 11. Hardship; severe labor, trials or sufferings.

HARD/NIBBED, *a.* Having a hard nib or point.  
HARD/DOCK, *n.* Probably *hoardock*, dock with whitish leaves. *Shak.*

HARDS, *n.* The refuse or coarse part of flax; tow.  
HARD/SHIP, *n.* 1. Toil; fatigue; severe labor or want. 2. Injury; oppression; injustice.

HARD-VIS-AGED, *a.* Having coarse features; of a harsh countenance. *Burke.*

HARDWARE, *n.* Wares made of iron or other metal, as pots, kettles, saws, knives, &c.

HARDWARE-MAN, *n.* A maker or seller of hardwares.

HARDY, *a.* [*Fr. hardi*; *Norm. hardy*.] 1. Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute; intrepid. 2. Strong; firm; compact. 3. Confident; full of assurance; impudent; stubborn to excess. 4. Inured to fatigue; rendered firm by exercise, as a veteran soldier.

HAR, HARE, HERE, in composition, signify an army, Sax. *here*, *G. heer*, *D. heir*. So *Harold* is a general of an army.

HARE, *n.* [*Sax. hara*; *Dan., Sw. hare*.] 1. A quadruped of the genus *Lepus*, with long ears, a short tail, soft hair, and a divided upper lip. It is a timid animal, moves by leaps, and is remarkable for its fecundity. 2. A constellation.

† HARE, *v. t.* [*Norm. harer, harier*.] To fright, or to excite, tease and harass, or worry. *Locke.*

HARE/BELL, *n.* A plant of the genus *hyacinthus*, with campaniform or bell-shaped flowers.

HARE/BRAINED, *a.* [*hare and brain*.] Wild; giddy; volatile; heedless. *Bacon.*

HARE/FOOT, *n.* A bird; a plant. *Ainsworth.*  
HARE/HEART-ED, *a.* Timorous; easily frightened.

HARE/HOUND, *n.* A hound for hunting hares.  
HARE/HUNT-ER, *n.* One who hunts or is used to hunting hares.

HARE/HUNT-ING, *n.* The hunting of hares.  
HARE/LIP, *n.* A divided upper lip, like that of a hare.

HARE/LIPPED, *a.* Having a harelip.  
HARE/MINT, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HARE/PIPE, *n.* A snare for catching hares.  
HARE'S-EAR, *n.* A plant of the genus *bulbeum*.

HARE'S-LET-TUCE, *n.* A plant of the genus *sonchus*.  
HARE/WORT, *n.* A plant.

HAREM, *n.* [*Ar. harama*.] A seraglio; a place where Eastern princes confine their women, who are prohibited from the society of others.

HA-RENGI-FORM, *a.* Shaped like a herring.  
HAR I-COT, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. A kind of ragout of meat and roots.—2. In *French*, beans.

HAR/L-ER, } *n.* A dog for hunting hares; a kind of hound  
HAR/R-ER, } with an acute sense of smelling.

† HAR-I-O-LATION, *n.* [*L. hariolatio*.] Soothsaying.  
HAR/ISH, *a.* Like a hare.

HARK, *v. t.* [*contracted from hearken*.] To listen; to lend the ear. *Shak.*

HARL, or HERL, *n.* 1. The skin of flax; the filaments of flax or hemp. 2. A filamentous substance. *Mortimer.*

HAR/LE-QUIN, *n.* [*Fr. harlequin*.] A buffoon, dressed in party-colored clothes, who plays tricks, like a merry-andrew, to divert the populace.

HAR/LE-QUIN, *v. i.* To play the droll; to make sport by playing ludicrous tricks.

HAR/LOCK, *n.* A plant. *Drayton.*  
HAR/L-OT, *n.* [*W. herlaud, herlodes*.] 1. A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute; a common woman.—2. In *Scripture*, one who forsakes the true God and worships idols. 3. A servant; a rogue; a cheat; [*obs.*]

*Chaucer.*  
HAR/L-OT, *a.* Wanton; lewd; low; base. *Shak.*  
HAR/L-OT, *v. i.* To practice lewdness. *Milton.*

HAR/L-OT-RY, *n.* The trade or practice of prostitution; habitual or customary lewdness. *Dryden.*

HARM, *n.* [*Sax. harm, or harm*.] 1. Injury; hurt; damage; detriment. 2. Moral wrong; evil; mischief; wickedness.

HARM, *v. t.* To hurt; to injure; to damage; to impair soundness of body.  
HAR-MATTAN, *n.* A dry easterly wind in Africa.  
HARMED, *pp.* Injured; hurt; damaged.

HAR/MET, *n.* The wild African rue.  
HAR/MFUL, *a.* Hurtful; injurious; noxious; detrimental; mischievous.

HAR/MFUL-LY, *adv.* Hurtfully; injuriously.  
HAR/MFUL-NESS, *n.* Hurtfulness; noxiousness

HAR/MING, *ppr.* Hurting; injuring.  
HAR/MLESS, *a.* 1. Not hurtful or injurious; innoxious. 2. Unhurt; undamaged; uninjured. 3. Innocent; not guilty.

HAR/MLESS-LY, *adv.* 1. Innocently; without fault or crime. 2. Without hurt or damage.

HAR/MLESS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being innoxious; freedom from a tendency to injure. 2. Innocence.

HAR-MON/IC, or HAR-MON/I-CAL, *a.* 1. Relating to harmony or music. 2. Concordant; musical; consonant. 3. An epithet applied to the accessory sounds which accompany the predominant and apparently simple tone of any chord or string.

HAR-MON/I-CA, *n.* A collection of musical glasses of a particular form, so arranged as to produce exquisite music. *Encyc.*

HAR-MON/ICS, *n.* 1. Harmonious sounds; consonances. 2. The doctrine or science of musical sounds. 3. Derivative sounds, generated with predominant sounds, and produced by subordinate vibrations of a chord or string, when its whole length vibrates. 4. *Grave harmonics* are low sounds which accompany every perfect consonance of two sounds.

HAR-MON/I-OUS, *a.* 1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other; symmetrical. 2. Concordant; consonant; symphonious; musical. 3. Agreeing; living in peace and friendship.

HAR-MON/I-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With adaptation and proportion of parts to each other. 2. With accordance of sounds; musically; in concord. 3. In agreement; in peace and friendship.

HAR-MON/I-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Proportion and adaptation of parts; musicalness. 2. Agreement; concord.

HAR/MO-NIST, *n.* 1. A musician; a composer of music. 2. One who brings together corresponding passages, to show their agreement.

HAR/MO-NIZE, *v. t.* 1. To be in concord; to agree in sounds. 2. To agree; to be in peace and friendship, as individuals or families. 3. To agree in sense or purport.

HAR/MO-NIZE, *v. i.* 1. To adjust in fit proportions; to cause to agree. 2. To make musical; to combine according to the laws of counterpoint.

HAR/MO-NIZED, *pp.* Made to be accordant.  
HAR/MO-NIZ-ER, *n.* 1. One that brings together or reconciles.—2. In music, a practical harmonist.

HAR/MO-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Causing to agree.

HAR-MO-NOM-E-TER, *n.* [*Gr. armonia and metron*.] An instrument or monochord for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds.

HAR/MO-NY, *n.* [*L. harmonia*.] 1. The just adaptation of parts to each other, in any system or composition of things, intended to form a connected whole. 2. Just proportion of sound; consonance; musical concord. 3. Concord; agreement; accordance in facts. 4. Concord or agreement; good correspondence; peace and friendship.

HAR/MOST, *n.* [*Gr. armostro*.] In ancient Greece, a Spartan governor, regulator or prefect. *Mitford.*

HAR/MO-TOME, *n.* [*Gr. arpos*.] In mineralogy, cross-stone, or staurolite, called also *pyramidal zeolite*.

HAR/NESS, *n.* [*W. harnaes*; *Fr. harnois*.] 1. Armor; the whole accoutrements or equipments of a knight or horseman. 2. The furniture of a draught horse, whether for a wagon, coach, gig, chaise, &c.; called, in some of the American states, *tackle*, or *tackling*.

HAR/NESS, *v. t.* 1. To dress in armor; to equip with armor for war, as a horseman. 2. To put on the furniture of a horse for draught. 3. To defend; to equip or furnish for defense.

HAR/NESSED, *ppr.* Equipped with armor; furnished with the dress for draught; defended.

HAR/NESS-ER, *n.* One who puts on the harness of a horse. *Sherwood.*

HAR/NESS-ING, *ppr.* Putting on armor or furniture for draught.

HAR/NS, *n. plu.* Brains. *Grose.*

HARP, *n.* [*Sax. hearpa*; *G. harfe*; *D. harp*.] 1. An instrument of music of the stringed kind, of a triangular figure, held upright, and commonly touched with the fingers. 2. A constellation.

HARP, *v. i.* 1. To play on the harp. 2. To dwell on, in speaking or writing; to continue sounding. 3. To touch as a passion; to affect. *Shak.*

HAR/P-ER, *n.* A player on the harp.  
HAR/PING, *ppr.* Playing on a harp; dwelling on continually.

HAR/PING, *n.* A continual dwelling on. *Irving.*

HAR/PING, *n.; plu. HARPINGS.* In ships, *harpings* are the

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



- fore-parts of the wales, which encompass the bow of the ship.
- HARPING-IRON**, *n.* A harpoon, which see.
- HARPIST**, *n.* A harper. *Brown.*
- HAR-POON**, *n.* [Fr. *harpon*.] A harping-iron; a spear or javelin, used to strike whales for killing them.
- HAR-POON**, *v. t.* To strike, catch or kill with a harpoon.
- HAR-POONED**, (*har-poond*) *pp.* Struck, caught or killed with a harpoon.
- HAR-POONER**, *n.* One who uses a harpoon; the man in HAR-POONER, } a whale-boat who throws the harpoon.
- HAR-POONING**, *pp.* Striking with a harpoon.
- HARPSI-CHORD**, *n.* An instrument of music with strings of wire, played by the fingers, by means of keys.
- HARPY**, *n.* [Fr. *harpie*.] 1. In antiquity, the harpies were fabulous winged monsters, having the face of a woman and the body of a vulture, with their feet and fingers armed with sharp claws. 2. Any rapacious or ravenous animal; an extortioner; a plunderer.
- HARQUE-BUSE**. See **ARQUEBUS**.
- HAR-RA-TEEN**, *n.* A kind of stuff or cloth. *Shenstone.*
- HARR**, *n.* A storm proceeding from the sea. *Coles.*
- HARRI-DAN**, *n.* [Fr. *haridelle*.] A decayed trumpet.
- HARRI-ER**, *n.* A hunting hound with a nice sense of smelling.
- HARRÖW**, *n.* [Sw. *harf*.] An instrument of agriculture, formed of pieces of timber sometimes crossing each other, and set with iron teeth.
- HARRÖW**, *v. t.* [Sw. *harfva*.] 1. To draw a harrow over, for the purpose of breaking clods and leveling the surface, or for covering seed sown. 2. To break or tear with a harrow. 3. To tear; to lacerate; to torment. 4. To pilage; to strip; to lay waste by violence; [obs.] 5. To disturb; to agitate; [obs.] *Shak.*
- HARRÖW**, *interj.* [Old Fr. *harau*.] An exclamation of sudden distress.
- HARRÖWED**, *pp.* Broken or smoothed by a harrow.
- HARRÖWER**, *n.* 1. One who harrows. 2. A hawk.
- HARRÖW-ING**, *pp.* Breaking or leveling with a harrow.
- HARRY**, *v. t.* [Sax. *hergian*.] 1. To strip; to pillage. [See **HARROW**.] 2. To harass; to agitate; to tease.
- HARRY**, *v. i.* To make harassing incursions.
- HARSH**, *a.* [G. *harsch*.] 1. Rough to the touch; rugged; grating. 2. Sour; rough to the taste. 3. Rough to the ear; grating; discordant; jarring. 4. Austere; crabbed; morose; peevish. 5. Rough; rude; abusive. 6. Rigorous; severe.
- HARSHLY**, *adv.* 1. Roughly; in a harsh manner. 2. Sourly; austere. 3. Severely; morosely; crabbedly. 4. Roughly; rudely; with violence. 5. Roughly; with a grating sound; unpleasantly.
- HARSHNESS**, *n.* 1. Roughness to the touch. 2. Sourness; austereness. 3. Roughness to the ear. 4. Roughness of temper; moroseness; crabbedness; peevishness. 5. Roughness in manner or words; severity.
- HARSLY**, or **HARSLY**, *n.* [Ice. *harsla*. Qu.] The heart, liver, lights, &c. of a hog.
- HART**, *n.* [Sax. *heort*.] A stag or male deer, an animal of the cervine genus.
- HARTBEEST**, *n.* The cervine antelope of Africa.
- HARTROYAL**, *n.* A plant.
- HARTSHORN**, *n.* The horn of the hart or male deer. The scrapings or raspings of this horn are medicinal, and used in decoctions, ptisans, &c.—*Hartshorn plantain*, a species of *plantago*.
- HARTSTONGUE**, *n.* A plant.
- HARTWORT**, *n.* The name of certain plants.
- HARUS-PICE**, *n.* [L. *haruspex*.] In Roman history, a person who pretended to foretell future events by inspecting the entrails of beasts.
- HARUM-SEX-RUM**, *a.* A low expression applied to flighty persons; persons always in a hurry.
- HARUS-PI-CY**, *n.* Divination by the inspection of victims.
- HARVEST**, *n.* [Sax. *harfest*, *harfest*.] 1. The season of reaping and gathering in corn or other crops. 2. The ripe corn or grain collected and secured in barns or stacks. 3. The product of labor; fruit or fruits. 4. Fruit or fruits; effects; consequences.—5. In Scripture, *harvest* signifies, figuratively, the proper season for business.
- HARVEST**, *v. t.* To reap or gather ripe corn and other fruits for the use of man and beast.
- HARVEST-ED**, *pp.* Reaped and collected, as ripe corn and fruits.
- HARVEST-ER**, *n.* A reaper; a laborer in gathering grain.
- HARVEST FLY**, *n.* A large, four-winged insect of the cicada kind, common in Italy. *Enyo.*
- HARVEST HOME**, *n.* 1. The time of harvest. 2. The song sung by reapers at the feast made at the gathering of corn, or the feast itself. 3. The opportunity of gathering treasure.
- HARVEST-ING**, *pp.* Reaping and collecting, as ripe corn and other fruits.
- HARVEST-LORD**, *n.* The head-reaper at the harvest.
- HARVEST-MAN**, *n.* A laborer in harvest.
- HARVEST-QUEEN**, *n.* An image representing Ceres, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest.
- HAS**. The third person singular of the verb *have*.
- HASH**, *v. t.* [Fr. *hacher*.] To chop into small pieces; to mince and mix. *Garth.*
- HASH**, *n.* Mincéd meat, or a dish of meat and vegetables chopped into small pieces and mixed.
- HASK**, *n.* A case made of rushes or flags. *Spenser.*
- HASK**, *a.* Parched; coarse; rough; dry. *Grose.*
- HASLET**, *n.* See **HARSLY**.
- HASP**, *n.* [Sax. *hæps*.] 1. A clasp that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock. 2. A spindle to wind thread or silk on; [local.]
- HASP**, *v. t.* To shut or fasten with a hasp. *Garth.*
- HASSOC**, *n.* [W. *hesor*.] A thick mat or bass on which persons kneel in church.
- HAST**. The second person singular of *have*.
- HASTATE**, *a.* [L. *hastatus*.] In botany, spear-shaped.
- HASTA-TED**, *a.* resembling the head of a halberd.
- HASTE**, *n.* [G., Sw., Dan. *hast*.] 1. Celerity of motion, speed; swiftness; dispatch; expedition; applied only to voluntary beings. 2. Sudden excitement of passion. 3. The state of being urged or pressed by business.
- HASTE**, (*hast*) *v. t.* [G. *hasten*; D. *haasten*.] To press; to precipitate; to drive or urge forward; to push on; to precipitate; to accelerate movement.
- HASTE**, *v. i.* To move with celerity; to be rapid in motion.
- HASTEN**, *v. t.* To move with celerity; to be rapid in motion.
- HASTED**, *pp.* Moved rapidly; accelerated; urged.
- HASTENED**, *pp.* with speed.
- HASTEN-ER**, *n.* One that hastens or urges forward.
- HASTING**, *pp.* Urging forward; pushing on; pro.
- HASTEN-ING**, *pp.* ceeding rapidly.
- HASTI-LY**, *adv.* 1. In haste; with speed or quickness; speedily; nimbly. 2. Rashly; precipitately; without due reflection. 3. Passionately; under sudden excitement of passion.
- HASTI-NESS**, *n.* 1. Haste; speed; quickness or celerity in motion or action, as of animals. 2. Rashness; heedless eagerness; precipitation. 3. Irritability; susceptibility of anger, warmth or temper.
- HASTING-PEAR**, *n.* An early pear. *Encyc.*
- HASTINGS**, *n.* Peas that come early. *Mortimer.*
- HASTIVE**, *a.* [Fr. *hâtif*.] Forward; early; as fruit. [Not much used.] *Encyc.*
- HASTY**, *a.* 1. Quick; speedy. 2. Eager; precipitate; rash. 3. Irritable; easily excited to wrath; passionate. 4. Early ripe; forward.
- HASTY-PUD-DING**, *n.* A pudding made of the meal of maize moistened with water and boiled, or of milk and flour boiled.
- HAT**, *n.* [Sax. *hat*.] 1. A covering for the head. 2. The dignity of a cardinal.
- HAT-BAND**, *n.* A band round the crown of a hat.
- HAT-BOX**, *n.* A box for a hat. But a case for a lady's hat is called a *hat-box*.
- HAT-CASE**, *n.* hat is called a *hat-box*.
- HAT-ABLE**, *a.* That may be hated; odious.
- HATCH**, *v. t.* [G. *hecken*.] 1. To produce young from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat. 2. To contrive or plot; to form by meditation, and bring into being; to originate and produce in silence.
- HATCH**, *v. t.* [Fr. *hacher*.] 1. To shade by lines in drawing and engraving. *Dryden.* 2. To steep; [obs.] *Beaum.*
- HATCH**, *v. i.* To produce young; to bring the young to maturity.
- HATCH**, *n.* 1. A brood; as many chickens as are produced at once. 2. The act of exclusion from the egg. 3. Disclosure; discovery.
- HATCH**, or **HATCHES**, *n.* [Sax. *hæca*.] 1. The grate or frame of cross-bars laid over the opening in a ship's deck, now called *hatch-bars*; the lid or cover of a hatchway. 2. The opening in a ship's deck, or the passage from one deck to another. 3. A half-door, or door with an opening over it. 4. Floodgates.—5. In Cornwall, England, openings into mines, or in search of them.—5. *To be under the hatches*, to be confined, or to be in distress, depression or slavery. *Locke.*
- HATCHEL**, (commonly pronounced, in America, *hatchel*) *n.* [G. *heckel*; D. *hekel*.] An instrument formed with long iron teeth set in a board, for cleaning flax or hemp.
- HATCHEL**, *v. t.* 1. To draw flax or hemp through the teeth of a hatchel, for separating the coarse part and broken pieces of the stalk from the fine fibrous parts. 2. To tense or vex, by sarcasms or reproaches; a vulgar use of the word.
- HATCHELED**, *pp.* Cleansed by a hatchel; combed.
- HATCHELER**, *n.* One who uses a hatchel.
- HATCHEL-ING**, *pp.* Drawing through the teeth of a hatchel.
- HATCHET**, *n.* [G. *hacke*.] A small axe with a short handle, to be used with one hand.—*To take up the hatchet*, a phrase borrowed from the natives of America, is to make war.—*To bury the hatchet*, is to make peace.
- HATCHET-FACE**, *n.* A prominent face like the edge of a hatchet. *Dryden.*
- HATCHET-TINE**, *n.* A mineral substance.
- HATCHING**, *n.* A kind of drawing. [See **ETCH**.] *Harris*

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



- HATCHMENT**, *n.* [corrupted from *achievement*.] An armorial escutcheon on a hearse at funerals, or in a church.
- HATCHWAY**, *n.* In ships, a square or oblong opening in the deck, affording a passage from one deck to another, or into the hold or lower apartments.
- HATE**, *v. t.* [Sax. *hatian*.] 1. To dislike greatly; to have a great aversion to.—2. In Scripture, it signifies to love less.
- HATE**, *n.* Great dislike or aversion; hatred.
- HATED**, *pp.* Greatly disliked.
- HATEFUL**, *a.* 1. Odious; exciting great dislike, aversion or disgust. 2. That feels hatred; malignant; malevolent.
- HATEFUL-LY**, *adv.* 1. Odiously; with great dislike. 2. Malignantly; maliciously.
- HATEFUL-NESS**, *n.* Odiousness; the quality of being hateful, or of exciting aversion or disgust.
- HATER**, *n.* One that hates. *Brown*.
- HATING**, *pp.* Disliking extremely; entertaining a great aversion for.
- HATRED**, *n.* Great dislike or aversion; hate; enmity.
- HATED**, *a.* Covered with a hat; wearing a hat.
- † **HATTER**, *v. t.* To harass. *Dryden*.
- HATTER**, *n.* [from *hat*.] A maker of hats.
- HATTLE**, *a.* Wild; skittish. *Grose*.
- † **HATTOCK**, *n.* [Erse, *atock*.] A shock of corn.
- † **HAUBERK**, *n.* A coat of mail without sleeves. See **HABERGEON**.
- HAUGH**, (*haw*) *n.* A little meadow lying in a valley.
- † **HAUGHT**, (*hawt*) *a.* [qu. *Fr. haut*.] High; elevated; hence, proud; insolent. *Shak*.
- HAUGHTI-LY**, (*haw-te-ly*) *adv.* Proudly; arrogantly, with contempt or disdain. *Dryden*.
- HAUGHTI-NESS**, (*haw-te-nes*) *n.* The quality of being haughty; pride mingled with some degree of contempt for others; arrogance.
- HAUGHTY**, (*haw'ty*) *a.* [from *haught*; *Fr. haut*.] 1. Proud and disdainful; having a high opinion of one's self, with some contempt for others; lofty and arrogant; supercilious. 2. Proceeding from excessive pride, or pride mingled with contempt; manifesting pride and disdain. 3. Proud and imperious. 4. Lofty; bold; of high hazard; [obs.] *Spenser*.
- HAUL**, *v. t.* [Fr. *haler*.] It is sometimes written *hale*, but *haul* is preferable. 1. To pull or draw with force; to drag. *Haul* is equivalent to *drag*, and differs sometimes from *pull* and *draw*, in expressing more force and labor. 2. To drag; to compel to go.—*To haul the wind*, in seamanship, is to turn the head of the ship nearer to the point from which the wind blows.
- HAUL**, *n.* 1. A pulling with force; a violent pull. 2. A draught of a net.
- HAULER**, *n.* He who pulls or hauls.
- HAULED**, *pp.* Pulled with force; dragged; compelled to move.
- HAULING**, *pp.* Drawing by force or violence; dragging.
- HAULM**, (*n.*) [Sax. *healm*.] 1. The stem or stalk of grain.
- HAUM**, (*n.*) of all kinds, or of pease, beans, hops, &c. 2. Straw; the dry stalks of corn, &c. in general.
- HAUNCH**, *n.* [Fr. *hanche*.] 1. The hip; that part of the body which lies between the last ribs and the thigh. 2. The rear; the hind part; [obs.] *Shak*.
- \* **HAUNT**, *v. t.* [Fr. *hanter*.] 1. To frequent; to resort to much or often, or to be much about; to visit customarily. 2. To come to frequently; to intrude on; to trouble with frequent visits; to follow importunately. 3. It is particularly applied to spectres or apparitions, which are represented by fear and credulity as frequenting or inhabiting old, decayed and deserted houses.
- \* **HUNT**, *v. i.* To be much about; to visit or be present often.
- \* **HUNT**, *n.* 1. A place to which one frequently resorts. 2. The habit or custom of resorting to a place; [obs.] 3. Custom; practice; [obs.] *Chaucer*.
- \* **HUNTED**, *pp.* 1. Frequently visited or resorted to, especially by apparitions. 2. Troubled by frequent visits.
- \* **HUNTER**, *n.* One who frequents a particular place, or is often about it.
- \* **HUNTING**, *pp.* Frequenting; visiting often; troubling with frequent visits.
- † **HAUST**, (*n.*) [Sax. *huasta*.] A dry cough. *Ray*.
- HAUTBOY**, (*hō'boy*) *n.* [Fr. *haut* and *bois*.] A wind instrument, somewhat resembling a flute.
- HAUT-GOUT**, (*ho-goo'*) *n.* [Fr.] Any thing with a strong relish or a strong scent. *Bulter*.
- HAU-TEUR**, (*ho-tūre'*, or *ho-taur'*) *n.* [Fr.] Pride; haughtiness; insolent manne; or spirit.
- HAYNE**, *n.* A miner's, called by *Haily latialite*.
- HAVE**, (*hav*) *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *had*: indic. present, I have, thou hast, he has; we, ye, they have. [Sax. *haban*; Goth. *haban*; G. *haben*.] 1. To possess; to hold in possession or power. 2. To possess, as something that is connected with, or belongs to one. 3. To marry; to take for a wife or husband. 4. To hold; to regard. 5. To maintain; to hold in opinion. 6. To be urged by necessity or obligation; to be under necessity, or impelled by duty. 7. To seize and hold; to catch. 8. To contain; as, the work has many beauties and many faults. 9. To gain; to procure; to receive; to obtain; to purchase. *Had rather* denotes wish or preference.—*To have after*, to pursue. *Shak*.—*To have away*, to remove; to take away. *Tusser*.—*To have at*, to encounter; to assail; to enter into competition with; to make trial with. *Shak*.—*To have in*, to contain.—*To have on*, to wear; to carry, as raiment or weapons.—*To have out*, to cause to depart.—*To have a care*, to take care; to be on the guard, or to guard.—*To have pleasure*, to enjoy.—*To have pain*, to suffer.—*To have sorrow*, to be grieved or afflicted.—*He would have*, he desires to have, or he requires.—*He should have*, he ought to have.
- † **HAVE/LESS**, (*hav'les*) *a.* Having little or nothing.
- HAVEN**, (*hā'vn*) *n.* [Sax. *hafan*; D. *haven*.] 1. A harbor; a port; a bay, recess or inlet of the sea; a station for ships. 2. A shelter; an asylum; a place of safety.
- † **HAVEN-ER**, *n.* The overseer of a port; a harbor-master.
- HAV'ER**, *n.* One who has or possesses; a possessor; a holder. [Little used.] *Shak*.
- HAV'ER**, *n.* [G. *hafer*; D. *havcr*.] Oats; a word of local use in the North of England.
- HAV'ER-SACK**, *n.* [Fr. *havre-sac*.] A soldier's knapsack.
- HAVING**, *pp.* Possessing; holding in power or possession containing; gaining; receiving; taking.
- † **HAVING**, *n.* 1. Possession; goods; estate. *Shak*. 2. The act or state of possessing. *Sidney*.
- † **HAVI'OR**, *n.* Conduct; manners. *Spenser*.
- HAV'OE**, *n.* [W. *havog*.] Waste; devastation; wide and general destruction.
- HAV'OE**, *v. t.* To waste; to destroy; to lay waste.
- HAV'OE**, *exclam.* A word of encouragement to slaughter. *Shak*.
- HAW**, *n.* [Sax. *hæg*, *hag*.] 1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn. 2. [Sax. *haga*.] A small piece of ground adjoining a house; a small field.—3. In *farrery*, an excrescence resembling a gristle, growing under the nether eyelid and eye of a horse. 4. A dale; [obs.]
- HAW**, *v. i.* [corrupted from *hawk*, or *hack*.] To stop in speaking with a haw, or to speak with interruption and hesitation.
- HAW**, *n.* [See **H.A.**] An intermission or hesitation of speech.
- HAWFINCH**, *n.* A bird, a species of *lozia*.
- HAWHAW**, *n.* [duplication of *haw*, a hedge.] A fence or bank that interrupts an alley or walk, sunk between slopes and not perceived till approached. *Todd*.
- HAWING**, *pp.* Speaking with a haw, or with hesitation.
- HAWK**, *n.* [Sax. *hafoc*.] A genus of fowls, the *falco*, of many species, most of which are rapacious.
- HAWK**, *v. i.* 1. To catch or attempt to catch birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose, and let loose on the prey; to practice falconry. 2. To fly at; to attack on the wing.
- HAWK**, *v. i.* [W. *hoçi*; Scot. *hawgh*.] To make an effort to force up phlegm with noise.—*To hawk up*, transitively as, to hawk up phlegm.
- HAWK**, *n.* An effort to force up phlegm from the throat, accompanied with noise.
- HAWK**, *v. t.* [qu. G. *hocken*.] To cry; to offer for sale by outcry in the street, or to sell by outcry.
- HAWKED**, *pp.* 1. Offered for sale by outcry in the street. 2. a. Crooked; curving like a hawk's bill.
- HAWKER**, *n.* 1. One who offers goods for sale by outcry in the street; a pedler. *Swift*. 2. [Sax. *hafcers*.] A falconer.
- HAWK'EYED**, *a.* Having acute sight; discerning.
- HAWKING**, *pp.* 1. Catching wild birds by hawks. 2. Making an effort to discharge phlegm. 3. Offering for sale in the street by outcry.
- HAWKING**, *n.* The exercise of taking wild fowls by means of hawks.
- HAWK-NOSED**, *a.* Having an aquiline nose.
- HAWKWEED**, *n.* A name of several species of plants.
- HAWSE**, (*hawz*) *n.* [See **HALSER**.] The situation of a ship moored with two anchors from the bows.
- HAWSEHOLE**, *n.* A cylindrical hole in the bow of a ship through which a cable passes.
- HAWSEPIECE**, *n.* One of the foremost timbers of a ship.
- HAWSER**, *n.* [See **HALSER**.] A small cable; or a large rope, in size between a cable and a tow-line.
- HAWTHORN**, *n.* [Sax. *hæg-thorn*.] A shrub or tree which bears the *haw*; the white-thorn.
- HAWTHORN-FLY**, *n.* An insect so called. *Walton*.
- HAY**, *n.* [Sax. *hæg*, *hig*.] Grass cut and dried for fodder; grass prepared for preservation.—*To dance the hay*, to dance in a ring. *Donne*.
- HAY**, *v. t.* [G. *heuen*.] To dry or cure grass for preservation.
- HAY**, *n.* [Sax. *hæg*.] 1. A hedge; [obs.] *Chaucer*. 2. A net which incloses the haunt of an animal. *Harmer*.
- HAY**, *v. t.* To lay snares for rabbits. *Huloet*.



- HAYBOTE**, *n.* Hedge-bote. In *English law*, an allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing hedges or fences.
- HAYCOCK**, *n.* A conical pile or heap of hay, in the field.
- HAYKNIFE**, *n.* A sharp instrument used in cutting hay out of a stack or mow.
- HAYLOFT**, *n.* A loft or scaffold for hay, particularly in a barn.
- HAYMAKER**, *n.* One who cuts and dries grass for fodder.
- HAYMAKING**, *n.* The business of cutting grass and curing it for fodder.
- HAYMARKET**, *n.* A place for the sale of hay.
- HAYMOW**, *n.* A mow or mass of hay laid up in a barn for preservation.
- HAYRICK**, *n.* A rick of hay; usually, a long pile for preservation in the open air.
- HAYSTACK**, *n.* A stack or large conical pile of hay in the open air, laid up for preservation.
- HAYSTALK**, *n.* A stalk of hay.
- HAYTHORN**, *n.* Hawthorn. *Scott.*
- HAYWARD**, *n.* A person who keeps the common herd or cattle of a town, and guards hedges or fences.—In *New England*, the *hayward* is a town officer whose duty is to impound cattle, and particularly swine.
- HAYDENITE**, *n.* A mineral discovered by Dr. Hayden.
- HAZARD**, *n.* [Fr. *hasard*.] 1. Chance; accident; casualty; a fortuitous event. 2. Danger; peril; risk. 3. A game at dice.—To run the hazard, to risk; to take the chance.
- HAZARD**, *v. t.* [Fr. *hasarder*.] 1. To expose to chance; to put in danger of loss or injury; to venture; to risk. 2. To venture to incur, or bring on.
- HAZARD**, *v. i.* To try the chance; to adventure; to run the risk or danger.
- HAZARDABLE**, *a.* That is liable to hazard or chance.
- HAZARD-ED**, *pp.* Put at risk or in danger; ventured.
- HAZARD-ER**, *n.* One who ventures or puts at stake.
- HAZARD-ING**, *pp.* Exposing to danger or peril; venturing to bring on.
- HAZARD-OUS**, *a.* Dangerous; that exposes to peril or danger of loss or evil.
- HAZARD-OUS-LY**, *adv.* With danger of loss or evil; with peril.
- HAZARD-RY**, *n.* 1. Rashness; temerity. *Spenser* 2. Gaming in general. *Chaucer.*
- HAZE**, *n.* Fog; a watery vapor in the air, or a dry vapor like smoke, which renders the air thick.
- HAZE**, *v. i.* To be foggy. [*A local word.*] *Ray.*
- HAZE**, *v. t.* To frighten. *Answorth.*
- HAZEL**, (*hæzəl*) *n.* [Sax. *hasel*.] A shrub of the genus  *Corylus*, bearing a nut containing a kernel of a mild, farinaceous taste.
- HAZEL**, (*hæzəl*) *a.* Pertaining to the hazel or like it; of a light-brown color, like the hazel-nut.
- HAZEL-EARTH**, *n.* A kind of red loam. *Encyc.*
- HAZEL-NUT**, *n.* The nut or fruit of the hazel.
- HAZEL-LY**, *a.* Of the color of the hazel-nut; of a light-brown. *Mortimer.*
- HAZY**, *a.* Foggy; misty; thick with vapor.
- HE**, *pronoun*, of the third person; nom. *he*; poss. *his*; obj. *him*. [Sax. masc. *he*; fem. *heo*; neut. *hit*.] 1. A pronoun, a substitute for the third person, masculine gender, representing the man or male person named before. 2. Man; a male. 3. *He* is sometimes prefixed to the names of animals to designate the male kind; as, a *he-goat*, a *he-bear*.
- HEAD**, (*hed*) *n.* [Sax. *heafod*, *hefed*, *heafu*.] 1. The uppermost part of the human body, or the foremost part of the body of prone and creeping animals. This part of the body contains the organs of hearing, seeing, tasting and smelling, and also the brain. 2. An animal; an individual. 3. A chief; a principal person; a leader; an individual. 4. The first place; the place of honor, or of command. 5. Countenance; presence. 6. Understanding; faculties of the mind; sometimes in a *ludicrous* sense. 7. Face; front; forepart. 8. Resistance; successful opposition. 9. Spontaneous will or resolution. 10. State of a deer's horns by which his age is known. 11. The top of a thing, especially when larger than the rest of the thing. 12. The forepart of a thing, as the *head* of a ship. 13. The blade or cutting part of an axe, distinct from the helve. 14. That which rises on the top. 15. The upper part of a bed or bedstead. 16. The brain. 17. The dress of the head. 18. The principal source of a stream. 19. Altitude of water in ponds, as applicable to the driving of mill-wheels. 20. Topic of discourse; chief point or subject; a summary. 21. Crisis; pitch; height. 22. Influence; force; strength; pitch. 23. Body; conflux; [*obs.*] *Shak.* 24. Power; armed force. 25. Liberty; freedom from restraint. 26. License; freedom from check, control or restraint. 27. The hair of the head. 28. The top of corn or other plant; the part on which the seed grows. 29. The end, or the boards that form the end. 30. The part most remote from the mouth or opening into the sea. 31. The matured part of an ulcer or boil.
- Head and ears*, a phrase denoting the whole person, especially when referring to immersion.—*Head and shoulders*, by
- force; violently.—*Head or tail*, or *head nor tail*, uncertain, not reducible to certainty.—*Head*, as an *adj.* or in *composition*, chief; principal; as, a *head* workman.—*By the head*, in *seamen's language*, denotes the state of a ship laden too deeply at the fore-end.
- HEAD**, (*hed*) *v. t.* 1. To lead; to direct; to act as leader to. 2. To behave; to decapitate. 3. To form a head to; to fit or furnish with a head. 4. To lop. 5. To go in front of; to get into the front. 6. To set on the head. 7. To oppose; to veer round and blow in opposition to the course of a ship.
- HEAD**, (*hed*) *v. i.* To originate; to spring; to have its source, as a river.
- HEADACHE**, (*hed'ake*) *n.* Pain in the head.
- HEADBAND**, (*hed'band*) *n.* A fillet; a band for the head; also, the band at each end of a book. *Is. iii.*
- HEADBOROUGH**, (*hed'bur-ro*) *n.* In *England*, formerly, the chief of a frank-pledge, tithing or decernary.
- HEAD-DRESS**, (*hed'dres*) *n.* 1. The dress of the head; the covering or ornaments of a woman's head. 2. The crest, or tuft of feathers on a fowl's head.
- HEAD-ED**, (*hed'ed*) *pp.* Led; directed; furnished with a head; having a top. This is used in composition; as, *clear-headed*, *thick-headed*, &c.
- HEAD-ER**, (*hed'er*) *n.* 1. One who heads nails or pins. 2. One who leads a mob or party. 3. The first brick in the angle of a wall.
- HEADFAST**, (*hed'fast*) *n.* A rope at the head of a ship to fasten it to a wharf or other fixed object.
- HEADFIRST**, (*hed'furst*) *adv.* With the head foremost.
- HEADGAR-GLE**, (*hed'gar-gl*) *n.* A disease of cattle.
- HEADGEAR**, (*hed'geer*) *n.* The dress of a woman's head.
- HEADILY**, (*hed'e-ly*) *adv.* Hastily; rashly; so as not to be governed.
- HEADINESS**, (*hed'e-nes*) *n.* 1. Rashness; precipitation. 2. Stubbornness; obstinacy.
- HEADING**, (*hed'ing*) *n.* Timber for the heads of casks.
- HEADLAND**, (*hed'land*) *n.* 1. A cape; a promontory. 2. A ridge or strip of unploughed land at the ends of furrows or near a fence.
- HEADLESS**, (*hed'les*) *a.* 1. Having no head; beheaded. 2. Destitute of a chief or leader. 3. Destitute of understanding or prudence; rash; obstinate.
- HEADLONG**, (*hed'long*) *adv.* 1. With the head foremost. 2. Rashly; precipitately; without deliberation. 3. Hastily; without delay or respite.
- HEADLONG**, (*hed'long*) *a.* 1. Steep; precipitous. 2. Rash; precipitate.
- HEADMAN**, (*hed'man*) *n.* A chief; a leader.
- HEADMOLD-SHOT**, *n.* A disease in children, in which the sutures of the skull, usually the coronal, have their edges shot over one another.
- HEADMONEY**, (*hed'mun-ny*) *n.* A capitation tax.
- HEADMÖST**, (*hed'möst*) *a.* Most advanced; most forward; first in a line or order of progression.
- HEADPAN**, (*hed'pan*) *n.* The brain-pan.
- HEADPENCE**, (*hed'pens*) *n.* A kind of poll-tax formerly collected in the English county of Northumberland.
- HEADPIECE**, (*hed'pise*) *n.* 1. Armor for the head; a helmet; a morion. 2. Understanding; force of mind.
- HEAD-QUARTERS**, *n. plu.* 1. The quarters or place of residence of the commander-in-chief of an army. 2. The residence of any chief, or place from which orders are issued.
- HEADROPE**, (*hed'rope*) *n.* That part of a bolt-rope which terminates any sail on the upper edge.
- HEADSAIL**, (*hed'sail*) *n.* The *head-sails* of a ship are the sails which are extended on the fore-mast and bowsprit.
- HEADSEA**, (*hed'see*) *n.* Waves that meet the head of a ship or roll against her course.
- HEADSHAKE**, (*hed'shake*) *n.* A significant shake of the head. *Shak.*
- HEADSHIP**, (*hed'ship*) *n.* Authority; chief place.
- HEADSMAN**, (*hedz'man*) *n.* One that cuts off heads; an executioner. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*
- HEADSPRING**, (*hed'spring*) *n.* Fountain; source; origin.
- HEADSTALL**, (*hed'stawl*) *n.* That part of a bridle which encompasses the head.
- HEADSTONE**, (*hed'stone*) *n.* 1. The principal stone in a foundation; the chief or corner stone. 2. The stone at the head of a grave.
- HEADSTRONG**, (*hed'strong*) *a.* 1. Violent; obstinate; ungovernable; resolute to run his own way; bent on pursuing his own will. 2. Directed by ungovernable will, or proceeding from obstinacy.
- HEADSTRONG-NESS**, *n.* Obstinacy. *Gayton.*
- HEADTIRE**, (*hed'tire*) *n.* Dress or attire for the head.
- HEADWAY**, (*hed'wa*) *n.* The motion of an advancing ship.
- HEADWIND**, (*hed'wind*) *n.* A wind that blows in a direction opposite to the ship's course.
- HEADWORKMAN**, *n.* The chief workman of a party; a foreman in a manufactory. *Swift.*
- HEADY**, (*hed'y*) *a.* 1. Rash; hasty; precipitate; violent.

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



2. Apt. to affect the head; inflaming; intoxicating; strong.  
3. Violent; impetuous.

HEAL, *v. t.* [Sax. *halan, helan, gchalan.*] 1. To cure of a disease or wound. 2. To cure; to remove or subdue. 3. To cause to cicatrize. 4. To restore to soundness. 5. To restore purity to; to remove feculence or foreign matter. 6. To remove, as differences or dissension; to reconcile, as parties at variance.—7. In *Scripture*, to forgive; to cure moral disease, and restore soundness. 8. To purify from corruptions, redress grievances, and restore to prosperity. 9. To cover, as a roof with tiles, slate, lead, &c.

HEAL, *v. i.* To grow sound; to return to a sound state.

HEAL, *v. t.* To cover. See *HELLE*.

HEAL/A-BLE, *a.* That may be healed. *Shervood*.

HEALED, *pp.* Restored to a sound state.

HEALER, *n.* He or that which cures, or restores to soundness.

HEALING, *ppr.* 1. Curing; restoring to a sound state. 2. *a.* Tending to cure; mild; mollifying

HEALING, *n.* 1. The act of curing. 2. The act of covering; *obs.*

HEALTH, (*helth*) *n.* [from *heal*.] 1. That state of an animal or living body, in which the parts are sound, well organized and disposed, and in which they all perform freely their natural functions. In this state the animal feels no pain. 2. Sound state of the mind; natural vigor of faculties. 3. Sound state of the mind, in a moral sense; purity; goodness. 4. Salvation or divine favor, or grace which cheers God's people. 5. Wish of health and happiness; used in drinking.

HEALTHFUL, (*helthful*) *a.* 1. Being in a sound state, as a living or organized being; free from disease. 2. Serving to promote health; wholesome; salubrious. 3. Indicating health or soundness. 4. Salutary; promoting spiritual health. 5. Well-disposed; favorable.

HEALTHFULLY, *adv.* In health; wholesomely.

HEALTHFULNESS, *n.* 1. A state of being well. 2. Wholesomeness; salubrity; state or qualities that promote health.

HEALTHILY, *a.* Without disease.

HEALTHINESS, *n.* The state of health; soundness; freedom from disease.

HEALTHLESS, *a.* 1. Infirm; sickly. 2. Not conducive to health; *[little used.] Taylor*.

HEALTHSOME, *a.* Wholesome. *Shak.*

HEALTHY, *a.* 1. Being in a sound state; enjoying health; hale; sound. 2. Conducive to health; wholesome; salubrious. *Locke*.

HEAM, *n.* In beasts, the same as *after-birth* in women.

HEAP, *n.* [Sax. *heap, heop.*] 1. A pile or mass; a collection of things laid in a body so as to form an elevation. 2. A crowd; a throng; a cluster; applied to living persons; *[not in use.]* 3. A mass of ruins.

HEAP, *v. t.* [Sax. *heapian.*] 1. To throw or lay in a heap; to pile. 2. To amass; to accumulate; to lay up; to collect in great quantity. 3. To add something else, in large quantities. 4. To pile; to add till the mass takes a roundish form, or till it rises above the measure.

HEAPED, *pp.* Piled; amassed; accumulated.

HEAPER, *n.* One who heaps, piles or amasses.

HEAPING, *ppr.* Piling; collecting into a mass.

HEAPLY, *adv.* In heaps. *Huloet*.

HEAR, *v. t.*; pret. and *pp.* *heard*, but more correctly *heard*.

[Sax. *heoran, hyran.*] 1. To perceive by the ear; to feel an impression of sound by the proper organs. 2. To give audience or allowance to speak. 3. To attend; to listen; to obey. 4. To attend favorably; to regard. 5. To grant an answer to prayer. 6. To attend to the facts, evidence, and arguments in a cause between parties; to try in a court of law or equity. 7. To acknowledge a title. 8. To be a hearer of; to sit under the preaching of. 9. To learn. 10. To approve and embrace.—*To hear a bird sing*, to receive private communication. *Shak.*

HEAR, *v. i.* 1. To enjoy the sense or faculty of perceiving sound. 2. To listen; to hearken; to attend. 3. To be told; to receive by report.

\*HEARD, (*heard*, or *heard*) *pp.* Perceived by the ear.

HEARD, (*heard*) *pp.* Perceived by the ear.

HEARER, *n.* One who hears; one who attends to what is orally delivered by another; an auditor; one of an audience.

HEARING, *ppr.* 1. Perceiving by the ear, as sound. 2. Listening to; attending to; obeying; observing what is commanded. 3. Attending to witnesses or advocates in a judicial trial; trying.

HEARING, *n.* 1. The faculty or sense by which sound is perceived. 2. Audience; attention to what is delivered; opportunity to be heard. 3. Judicial trial; attention to the facts, testimony and arguments in a cause between parties, with a view to a just decision. 4. The act of perceiving sounds; sensation or perception of sound. 5. Reach of the ear; extent within which sound may be heard.

HEARKEN, (*hark'kn*) *v. i.* [Sax. *heorenan, hyrenian.*] 1. To listen; to lend the ear; to attend to what is uttered, with eagerness or curiosity. 2. To attend; to regard; to give heed to what is uttered; to observe or obey. 3. To listen; to attend; to grant or comply with.

HEARKEN, (*hark'kn*) *v. t.* To hear by listening. [*L. u.*]

HEARKEN-ER, (*hark'kn-er*) *n.* A listener; one who hearkens.

HEARKEN-ING, (*hark'kn-ing*) *ppr.* Listening; attending; observing.

†HEARSAL, *for rehearsal.* *Spenser*.

HEARSAY, *n.* Report; rumor; fame; common talk. It is sometimes used as an adjective; as, *hearsay* evidence.

HEARSE, (*hers*) *n.* [See *HEARSE*.] 1. A temporary monument set over a grave. 2. The case or place in which a corpse is deposited. 3. A carriage for conveying the dead to the grave. 4. A hind in the second year of her age.

HEARSE, (*hers*) *v. t.* To inclose in a hearse. *Shak.*

HEARSE-CLOTH, (*hers'kloth*) *n.* A pall; a cloth to cover a hearse. *Sanderson*.

HEARSE-LIKE, (*hers'like*) *a.* Suitable to a funeral.

HEART, (*hart*) *n.* [Sax. *heort*; G. *herz*; D. *hart*.] 1. A muscular viscus, which is the primary organ of the blood's motion in an animal body, situated in the thorax. 2. The inner part of any thing; the middle part or interior. 3. The chief part; the vital part; the vigorous or efficacious part. 4. The seat of the affections and passions. *Scripture*. 5. By a metonymy, heart is used for an affection or passion, and particularly for love. 6. The seat of the understanding; as, an understanding heart. *Scripture*. 7. The seat of the will; hence, secret purposes, intentions or designs. *Scripture*. 8. Person; character; used with respect to courage or kindness. *Shak.* 9. Courage; spirit. *Milton*. 10. Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind. 11. Disposition of mind. 12. Secret meaning; real intention. 13. Conscience, or sense of good or ill. *Hooker*. 14. Strength; power of producing; vigor; fertility. *Dryden*. 15. The utmost degree. *Shak.*

*To get or learn by heart*, to commit to memory.—*To take to heart*, to be much affected; also, to be zealous about a thing.—*To lay to heart*, is used nearly in the sense of the foregoing.—*To set the heart on*, to fix the desire on; to be very fond of.—*To set the heart at rest*, to make one's self quiet.—*To find in the heart*, to be willing or disposed.

—*For my heart*, for tenderness or affection.—*To speak to one's heart*, in *Scripture*, to speak kindly to; to comfort; to encourage.—*To have in the heart*, to purpose; to have design or intention.—*A hard heart*, cruelty; want of sensibility.

HEART, *v. i.* To encourage. [*Not much used.*]

HEARTACHE, *n.* Sorrow; anguish of mind. *Shak.*

HEART-AL-LORING, *a.* Suited to allure the affections.

*Parrell*.

HEART-AP-PALLING, *a.* Dismaying the heart.

HEART-BREAK, *n.* Overwhelming sorrow or grief. *Shak.*

HEART-BREAK-ER, *n.* A lady's curl; a love-lock.

HEART-BREAK-ING, *a.* Breaking the heart; overpowering with grief or sorrow. *Spenser*.

HEART-BREAK-ING, *n.* Overpowering grief; deep affliction. *Hakewill*.

HEART-BRED, *a.* Bred in the heart. *Crashaw*.

HEART-BROK-EN, *a.* Deeply afflicted or grieved.

HEART-BUR-IED, (*hart'ber-rid*) *a.* Deeply immersed.

HEART-BURN, *n.* Cardialgia; a disease or affection of the stomach.

HEART-BURNED, *a.* Having the heart inflamed.

HEART-BURN-ING, *a.* Causing discontent.

HEART-BURN-ING, *n.* 1. Heart-burn, which see. 2. Discontent; secret enmity. *Swift*.

HEART-CHILLED, *a.* Having the heart chilled.

HEART-CON-SOM-ING, *a.* Destroying peace of mind.

HEART-COR-RÖD-ING, *a.* Preying on the heart.

HEART-DEAR, *a.* Sincerely beloved. *Shak.*

HEART-DEEP, *a.* Rooted in the heart. *Herbert*.

HEART-DIS-CÖUR-A-GING, *a.* Depressing the spirits.

HEART-EASE, *n.* Quiet; tranquillity of mind.

HEART-EAS-ING, *a.* Giving quiet to the mind.

HEART-EAT-ING, *a.* Preying on the heart.

HEART-EX-PAND-ING, *a.* Enlarging the heart; opening the feelings. *Thomson*.

HEART-FELT, *a.* Deeply felt; deeply affecting, either a joy or sorrow.

HEART-GRIEF, *n.* Affliction of the heart. *Milton*.

HEART-HARD-ENED, *a.* Obdurate; impatient; unfeeling. *Harmer*.

HEART-HARD-EN-ING, *a.* Rendering cruel.

HEART-HEAV-I-NESS, *n.* Depression of spirits.

HEART-OF-FEND-ING, *a.* Wounding the heart.

HEART-PĒA, *n.* A plant, the *cardiospermum*.

HEART-QUELL-ING, *a.* Conquering the affection.

HEART-REND-ING, *a.* Breaking the heart; overpowering with anguish; deeply afflictive.

HEART-ROB-BING, *a.* 1. Depriving of thought; ecstatic. 2. Stealing the heart; winning.

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



- HEART'S-BLOOD, { *n.* The blood of the heart; life; es-  
HEART-BLOOD, } sence.  
HEART'S-EASE, *n.* A plant, a species of *viola*.  
HEART-SEARCH-ING, *a.* Searching the secret thoughts  
and purposes.  
HEART-SICK, *a.* Sick at heart; pained in mind; deeply  
afflicted or depressed.  
HEART-SORE, *n.* That which pains the heart.  
HEART-SORE, *a.* Deeply wounded. *Shak.*  
HEART-SORROW-ING, *a.* Sorrowing deeply.  
† HEART-STRIKE, *v. t.* To affect at heart. *B. Jonson.*  
HEART-STRING, *n.* A nerve or tendon, supposed to  
brace and sustain the heart. *Taylor.*  
HEART-STRUCK, *a.* 1. Driven to the heart; infixed in  
the mind. 2. Shocked with fear; dismayed.  
HEART-SWELL-ING, *a.* Rankling in the heart.  
HEART-WHOLE, *a.* 1. Not affected with love; not in  
love, or not deeply affected. 2. Having unbroken spirits,  
or good courage.  
HEART-WOUND-ED, *a.* Wounded with love or grief;  
deeply affected with some passion. *Pope.*  
HEART-WOUND-ING, *a.* Piercing with grief.  
HEARTED, *a.* 1. Taken to heart; [obs.] 2. Composed of  
hearts; [obs.] 3. Laid up in the heart. *Shak.*—This word  
is chiefly used in composition; as, *hard-hearted, faint-  
hearted, &c.*  
HEARTED-NESS, *n.* Sincerity; warmth; zeal; used in  
composition.  
HEART'EN, (här'tn) *v. t.* 1. To encourage; to animate;  
to incite or stimulate courage. *Sidney.* 2. To restore fer-  
tility or strength to; [little used.] *May.*  
HEART'EN-ER, *n.* He or that which gives courage or ani-  
mation. *Brown.*  
HEARTH, (härth) *n.* [Sax. *hearth.*] A pavement or floor  
of brick or stone in a chimney, on which a fire is made to  
warm a room.  
HEARTH-MON-KEY, { *n.* A tax on hearths. *Blackstone.*  
HEARTH-PEN-NEY, }  
HEARTH-LY, *adv.* 1. From the heart; with all the heart;  
with sincerity; really. 2. With zeal; actively; vigor-  
ously. 3. Eagerly; freely; largely.  
HEARTH-NESS, *n.* 1. Sincerity; zeal; ardor; earnest-  
ness. 2. Eagerness of appetite.  
HEARTLESS, *a.* Without courage; spiritless; faint-heart-  
ed. *Dryden.*  
HEARTLESS-LY, *adv.* Without courage or spirit; faint-  
ly; timidly; feebly.  
HEARTLESS-NESS, *n.* Want of courage or spirit; dejection  
of mind; feebleness. *Bp. Hall.*  
HEARTY, *a.* Merry; cheerful; lively. *Brockett.*  
HEARTY, *a.* 1. Having the heart engaged in any thing;  
sincere; warm; zealous. 2. Proceeding from the heart;  
sincere; warm. 3. Being full of health; sound; strong;  
healthy. 4. Strong; durable. *Wotton.* 5. Having a keen  
appetite; eating much. 6. Strong; nourishing.  
† HEARTY-HALE, *a.* Good for the heart. *Spenser.*  
HEAT, *n.* [Sax. *heat, hat.*] 1. Heat, as a cause of sensa-  
tion, that is, the matter of heat, is considered to be a subtil  
fluid, contained in a greater or less degree in all bodies.  
In *modern chemistry*, it is called *caloric*. 2. Heat, as a  
sensation, is the effect produced on the sentient organs of  
animals, by the passage of caloric, disengaged from sur-  
rounding bodies, to the organs. 3. Hot air; hot weather.  
4. Any accumulation or concentration of the matter of  
heat or caloric. 5. The state of being once heated or hot.  
6. A violent action unintermitted; a single effort. 7. A  
single effort in running; a course at a race. 8. Redness  
of the face; flush. 9. Animal excitement; violent action  
or agitation of the system. 10. Utmost violence; rage;  
vehemence. 11. Violence; ardor. 12. Agitation of  
mind; inflammation or excitement; exasperation. 13.  
Ardor; fervency; animation in thought or discourse. 14.  
Fermentation.  
HEAT, *v. t.* [Sax. *hatan.*] 1. To make hot; to commu-  
nicate heat to, or cause to be hot. 2. To make feverish.  
3. To warm with passion or desire; to excite; to rouse  
into action. 4. To agitate the blood and spirits with ac-  
tion; to excite animal action.  
HEAT, *v. i.* To grow warm or hot.  
HEAT, for *heated*, is in popular use, and pronounced *hel*;  
but it is not elegant.  
HEATED, *pp.* Made hot; inflamed; exasperated.  
HEATER, *n.* 1. He or that which heats. 2. A triangular  
mass of iron, which is heated and put into a box-iron to  
heat it for ironing clothes.  
HEATHFUL, *a.* Full of warmth. *Sylvestor.*  
HEATH, *n.* [Sax. *hæth.*] 1. A plant or shrub of the genus  
*Erica*, of many species. 2. A place overgrown with heath.  
3. A place overgrown with shrubs of any kind.  
HEATH/COCK, *n.* A large fowl which frequents heaths, a  
species of grouse. *Carriv.*  
HEATH/PEA, *n.* A species of bitter vetch, *orobus*.  
HEATH/POUT, *n.* A bird, the same as the *heath-cock*.  
HEATHROSE, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
- HEATH'EN, (hæ'then) *n.* [Sax. *hæthen*; *G. heide*; *D.*  
*heiden*; *Gr. εὐρος*.] 1. A pagan; a Gentile; one who  
worships idols, or is unacquainted with the true God. 2.  
A rude, illiterate, barbarous person.  
HEATH'EN, *a.* Gentile; pagan. *Addison.*  
HEATH'EN-ISH, *a.* 1. Belonging to Gentiles or pagans.  
2. Rude; illiterate; wild; uncivilized. 3. Barbarous;  
savage; cruel; rapacious.  
HEATH'EN-ISH-LY, *adv.* After the manner of heathens.  
HEATH'EN-ISH-NESS, *n.* A profane state, like that of  
the heathens.  
HEATH'EN-ISM, *n.* 1. Gentilism; paganism; ignorance  
of the true God; idolatry. 2. Rudeness; barbarism; ig-  
norance.  
HEATH'EN-IZE, *v. t.* To render heathen or heathenish.  
HEATH'ER, *n.* Heath.  
HEATH'Y, *a.* Full of heath; abounding with heath. *Mor-  
timer.*  
HEAT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Making warm or hot; inflaming;  
rousing the passions; exasperating. 2. Tending to  
impart heat to; promoting warmth or heat; exciting ac-  
tion; stimulating.  
HEAT'LESS, *a.* Destitute of heat; cold. *Beaumont.*  
HEAVE, (heev) *v. t.*; pret. *heaved*, or *hove*; *pp.* *heaved*,  
*hove*, formerly *hoven*. [Sax. *heafan, hefan, heofan.*] 1. To  
lift; to raise; to move upward. 2. To cause to swell.  
3. To raise or force from the breast. 4. To raise; to ele-  
vate; with *high*. 5. To puff; to elate. 6. To throw; to  
cast; to send. 7. To raise by turning a windlass; with  
*up*. 8. To turn a windlass or capstan with bars or levers.  
—To *heave ahead*, to draw a ship forward.—To *heave*  
*astern*, to cause to recede; to draw back.—To *heave*  
*down*, to throw or lay down on one side; to careen.—To  
*heave out*, to throw out. With *seamen*, to loose or unfurl  
a sail, particularly the stay-sails.—To *heave to*, to bring  
the ship's head to the wind, and stop her motion.—To  
*heave up*, to relinquish; [vulgar.]  
HEAVE, (heev) *v. i.* 1. To swell, distend or dilate. 2.  
To pant; to breathe with labor or pain. 3. To keck; to  
make an effort to vomit. 4. To rise in billows, as the  
sea; to swell. 5. To rise; to be lifted. 6. To rise or  
swell, as the earth at the breaking up of frost.—To *heave*  
*in sight*, to appear; to make its first appearance.  
HEAVE, (heev) *n.* 1. A rising or swell; an exertion or  
effort upward. 2. A rising swell, or distention, as of the  
breast. 3. An effort to vomit. 4. An effort to rise.  
HEAVE-OFF-ER-ING, *n.* Among the *Hevs*, an offering  
consisting of the tenth of the tithes which the Levites  
received.  
HEAVEN, (hev'n) *n.* [Sax. *heafen, hefen, heofen.*] 1. The  
region or expanse which surrounds the earth, and which  
appears above and around us, like an immense arch or  
vault, in which are seen the sun, moon and stars.—2.  
Among *Christians*, the part of space in which the omni-  
present Jehovah is supposed to afford more sensible mani-  
festations of his glory.—3. Among *pagans*, the residence  
of the celestial gods. 4. The sky or air; the region of  
the atmosphere; or an elevated place; in a *very indefinite*  
*sense*.—5. The *Hebrews* acknowledged three heavens—  
the air, or aerial heavens; the firmament, in which the  
stars are supposed to be placed; and the heaven of heav-  
ens, or third heaven, the residence of Jehovah. *Brown.*—  
6. *Modern philosophers* divide the expanse above and  
around the earth into two parts—the atmosphere, or aerial  
heaven, and the ethereal heaven, beyond the region of the  
air, in which there is supposed to be a thin, unresisting  
medium, called *ether*. 7. The Supreme Power; the Sove-  
reign of heaven; God. 8. The pagan deities; celestials.  
9. Elevation; sublimity. 10. Supreme felicity; great  
happiness.  
HEAVEN-AS-PIR-ING, *a.* Aspiring to heaven.  
HEAVEN-BANISHED, *a.* Banished from heaven.  
HEAVEN-BEGOT', *a.* Begot by a celestial being. *Dry-  
den.*  
HEAVEN-BORN, *a.* Born from heaven; native of heaven,  
or of the celestial regions. *Pope.*  
HEAVEN-BRED, *a.* Produced or cultivated in heaven.  
HEAVEN-BUILT, *a.* Built by the agency or favor of the  
gods. *Pope.*  
HEAVEN-DI-RECT'ED, *a.* 1. Pointing to the sky. 2.  
Taught or directed by the celestial powers. *Pope.*  
HEAVEN-FALLEN, *a.* Fallen from heaven; having re-  
volted from God. *Milton.*  
HEAVEN-GIFT'ED, *a.* Bestowed by heaven. *Milton.*  
HEAVEN-IN-SP-IR'ED, *a.* Inspired by heaven. *Milton.*  
HEAVEN-IN-STRUC'T'ED, *a.* Taught by heaven. *Cra-  
shaw.*  
HEAVEN-IZE, (hev'n-ize) *v. t.* To render like heaven.  
HEAVEN-KISSING, *a.* Touching as it were the sky.  
HEAVEN-LI-NESS, *n.* Supreme excellence.  
HEAVEN-LÖVED, *a.* Beloved by heaven. *Milton.*  
HEAVEN-LY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to heaven; celestial. 2.  
Resembling heaven; supremely excellent. 3. Inhabiting  
heaven.

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



- HEAVEN-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner resembling that of heaven. 2. By the influence or agency of heaven.
- HEAVEN-LY-MINDED, *a.* Having the affections placed on heaven, and on spiritual things.
- HEAVEN-LY-MINDED-NESS, *n.* The state of having the affections placed on heavenly things.
- HEAVEN-SA-LUTING, *a.* Touching the sky. *Crashaw.*
- HEAVEN-WARD, *adv.* Toward heaven. *Prior.*
- HEAVEN-WARRING, *a.* Warring against heaven.
- HEAV-ER, *n.* One who heaves or lifts.—Among *seamen*, a staff for a lever.
- HEAVES, (*heevz*) *n.* A disease of horses, characterized by difficult and laborious respiration.
- HEAVI-LY, (*hev'e-ly*) *adv.* 1. With great weight. 2. With great weight of grief; grievously; afflictively. 3. Sorrowfully; with grief. 4. With an air of sorrow or dejection. 5. With weight; oppressively. 6. Slowly and laboriously; with difficulty.
- HEAVI-NESS, (*hev'e-nes*) *n.* 1. Weight; ponderousness; gravity; the quality of being heavy. 2. Sadness; sorrow; dejection of mind; depression of spirits. 3. Sluggishness; torpidness; dullness of spirit; languidness; languor; lassitude. 4. Weight; burden; oppression. 5. That which it requires great strength to move or overcome; that which creates labor and difficulty. 6. Thickness; moistness; deepness. 7. Thickness; moistness; as of air.
- HEAVING, *ppr.* Lifting; swelling; throwing; panting; making an effort to vomit.
- HEAVING, *n.* A rising or swell; a panting. *Shak.*
- HEAVI-SOME, *a.* Dark; dull; drowsy. *Craven dialect.*
- HEAVY, (*hev'y*) *a.* [*Sax. heafig, hefig.*] 1. Weighty; ponderous; having great weight. 2. Sad; sorrowful; dejected; depressed in mind. 3. Grievous; afflictive; depressing to the spirits. 4. Burdensome; oppressive. 5. Wanting life and animation; dull. 6. Drowsy; dull. 7. Wanting spirit or animation; destitute of life or rapidity of sentiment; dull. 8. Wanting activity or vivacity; indolent. 9. Slow; sluggish. 10. Burdensome; tedious. 11. Loaded; encumbered; burdened. 12. Lying with weight on the stomach; not easily digested. 13. Moist; deep; soft; miry. 14. Difficult; laborious. 15. Weary; supported with pain or difficulty. 16. Inflicting severe evils, punishments or judgments. 17. Burdensome; occasioning great care. 18. Dull; not hearing; inattentive. 19. Large, as billows; swelling and rolling with great force. 20. Large in amount. 21. Thick; dense; black. 22. Violent; tempestuous. 23. Large; abundant. 24. Great; violent; forcible. 25. Not raised by leaven or fermentation; not light; clammy. 26. Requiring much labor or much expense. 27. Loud.—*Heavy metal*, in military affairs, signifies large guns, carrying balls of a large size.
- HEAVY, (*hev'y*) *adv.* With great weight; used in composition.
- † HEAVY, (*hev'y*) *v. t.* To make heavy. *Wickliffe.*
- HEAVY-HAND-ED, *a.* Clumsy; not active or dextrous.
- HEAVY-LADEN, *a.* Laden with a heavy burden.
- HEAVY-SPAR, *n.* A genus of minerals.
- HEAZY, *a.* [*Icel. hoese.*] Hoarse; taking breath with difficulty. [*Provincial.*]
- † HEB'DO-MAD, *n.* [*Gr. ἑβδομας; L. hebdomada.*] A week; a period of seven days. *Brown.*
- HEB-DOM/A-DAL, } *a.* Weekly; consisting of seven  
HEB-DOM/A-DA-RY, } days, or occurring every seven days.
- HEB-DOM/A-DA-RY, *n.* A member of a chapter or convent, whose week it is to officiate in the choir.
- HEB-DO-MAT'I-CAL, *a.* Weekly. *Ep. Morton.*
- HEBEN, *n.* Ebony. *Spenser.*
- HEBE-TATE, *v. t.* [*L. hebet.*] To dull; to blunt; to stupidify.
- HEBE-TA-TED, *ppr.* Made blunt, dull or stupid.
- HEBE-TA-TING, *ppr.* Rendering blunt, dull or stupid.
- HEBE-TATION, *n.* 1. The act of making blunt, dull or stupid. 2. The state of being dulled.
- † HEB-E-TE, *a.* Dull; stupid.
- HEBE-TUDE, *n.* [*L. hebetudo.*] Dullness; stupidity.
- HE-BRA'IC, *a.* [*from Hebrew.*] Pertaining to the Hebrews; designating the language of the Hebrews.
- HE-BRA'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of the Hebrew language; from right to left. *Sicist.*
- \* HE-BRA-ISM, *n.* A Hebrew idiom.
- \* HE-BRA-IST, *n.* One versed in the Hebrew language.
- HE-BRA-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into the Hebrew idiom; to make Hebrew. *J. P. Smith.*
- HE-BRA-IZE, *v. i.* To speak Hebrew, or to conform to the Hebrews.
- HE-BREW, *n.* [*Heb. עֵבֶר Eber*, either a proper name, or a name denoting passage, pilgrimage, or coming from beyond the Euphrates.] 1. One of the descendants of Eber or Heber; but particularly, a descendant of Jacob, who was a descendant of Eber; an Israelite; a Jew. 2. The Hebrew language.
- HE-BREW, *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews.
- HE-BREW-ESS, *n.* An Israelitish woman.
- HE-BREW-ICIAN, *n.* One skilled in the Hebrew language.
- HE-BRID-I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrides.
- HEC'A-TOMB, *n.* [*L. hecatombe.*] In antiquity, a sacrifice of a hundred oxen or beasts of the same kind.
- HECK, *n.* 1. An engine or instrument for catching fish. 2. A rack for holding fodder for cattle; [*local.*] 3. A bend in a stream. 4. A hatch or latch of a door; [*local.*]
- HECKLE, *v. t.* A different orthography of *hack'e*, or *hetchel*.
- HEC-TARE, *n.* [*Gr. εκατον, and L. arca.*] A French measure containing a hundred *arcs*.
- HEC-TIC, or HEC-TI-CAL, *a.* [*Gr. εκτικος.*] 1. Habitual, denoting a slow, continual fever, marked by preternatural, though remitting heat, which precedes and accompanies the consumption or phthisis. 2. Affected with hectic fevers. 3. Troubled with a morbid heat.
- HEC-TIC, *n.* A hectic or habitual fever. *Shak.*
- HEC-TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* Constitutionally. *Johnson.*
- HEC-TO-GRAM, *n.* [*Gr. εκατον and γραμμα.*] In the French system of weights and measures, a weight containing a hundred grams.
- HEC-TO-LI-TER, *n.* [*Gr. εκατον and λιτρα.*] A French measure of capacity for liquids, containing a hundred liters.
- HEC-TOME-TER, *n.* [*Gr. εκατον and μετρον.*] A French measure equal to a hundred metres.
- HEC-TOR, *n.* [*from Hector, the son of Priam.*] 1. A bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow. 2. One who teases or vexes.
- HEC-TOR, *v. t.* 1. To threaten; to bully; to treat with insolence. 2. To tease; to vex; to torment by words.
- HEC-TOR, *v. i.* To play the bully; to bluster.
- HEC-TORED, *pp.* Bullied; teased.
- HEC-TOR-ING, *ppr.* Bullying; blustering; vexing.
- HEC-TOR-ISM, *n.* The disposition or practice of a hector, a bullying. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*
- HEC-TOR-LY, *a.* Blustering; insolent. *Barrov.*
- HE-EN-BERG-ITE, *n.* A mineral.
- HE-ER-A'CEOUS, *a.* [*L. hederaceus.*] 1. Pertaining to ivy. 2. Producing ivy.
- HE-ER-AL, *a.* Composed of ivy; belonging to ivy.
- HE-E-RIF-ER-OUS, *a.* [*L. hederæ and fero.*] Producing ivy.
- HEDGE, (*hej*) *n.* [*Sax. hege, heag, hag, hegge; G. heck, D. heg, haag.*] Properly, a thicket of thorn-bushes or other shrubs or small trees; but appropriately, such a thicket planted round a field to fence it, or in rows, to separate the parts of a garden. *Hedge*, prefixed to another word, or in composition, denotes something mean, as a *hedge-priest*.
- HEDGE, (*hej*) *v. t.* 1. To inclose with a hedge; to fence with a thicket of shrubs or small trees; to separate by a hedge. 2. To obstruct with a hedge, or to obstruct in any manner. 3. To surround for defense; to fortify. 4. To inclose for preventing escape.
- HEDGE, (*hej*) *v. i.* To hide, as in a hedge; to skulk.
- HEDGE-BILL, or HEDG'ING-BILL, *n.* A cutting hook used in dressing hedges.
- HEDGE-BORN, *a.* Of low birth, as if born in the woods; outlandish; obscure. *Shak.*
- HEDGE-BOTE, *n.* Wood for repairing hedges.
- HEDGE-CREEP-ER, *n.* One who skulks under hedges.
- HEDGE-FUMI-TORY, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
- HEDGEHOG, *n.* 1. A quadruped, or genus of quadrupeds, the *erinaceus*. The common hedgehog has round ears, and crested nostrils; his body is about nine inches long, and the upper part is covered with prickles or spines. 2. A term of reproach. *Shak.* 3. A plant of the genus *medicago*, or snail-trefoil. 4. The globe-fish. The *sea-hedgehog*, is the *echinus*, a genus of zoophytes.
- HEDGEHOG-THISTLE, *n.* A plant, the *cactus*.
- HEDGE-HYS-SOP, *n.* A plant, the *gratiola*.
- HEDGE-NET-TLE, *n.* A plant, the *galopsis*.
- HEDGE-NOTE, *n.* A term of contempt for low writing.
- HEDGEPIG, *n.* A young hedgehog. *Shak.*
- HEDGE-ROW, *n.* A row or series of shrubs or trees planted for inclosure, or separation of fields.
- HEDGE-SPAR-ROW, *n.* A bird frequenting hedges.
- HEDGE-WRIT-TER, *n.* A grub-street writer, or low author.
- HEDG'ER, *n.* One who makes hedges.
- HEDG'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing with a hedge; confining.
- HEED, *v. t.* [*Sax. hedan.*] To mind; to regard with care; to take notice of; to attend to; to observe.
- HEED, *n.* 1. Care; attention. 2. Caution; care; watch for danger; notice; circumspection. 3. Notice; observation; regard; attention. 4. Seriousness; a steady look.

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



- HEED, *v. t.* To mind; to consider. *Warton*.  
 HEED'ED, *pp.* Noticed; observed; regarded.  
 HEED'FUL, *a.* 1. Attentive; observing; giving heed. 2. Watchful; cautious; circumspect; wary.  
 HEED'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. Attentively; carefully; cautiously. 2. Watchfully.  
 HEED'FUL-NESS, *n.* Attention; caution; vigilance; circumspection; care.  
 † HEED-I-LY, *adv.* Cautiously; vigilantly. *Dict.*  
 † HEED-I-NESS, *n.* Caution; vigilance. *Spenser*.  
 HEED'LESS, *a.* Inattentive; careless; negligent; thoughtless; regardless; unobserving.  
 HEED'LESS-LY, *adv.* Carelessly; negligently; inattentively; without care or circumspection.  
 HEED'LESS-NESS, *n.* Inattention; carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence. *Locke*.  
 HEEL, *n.* [Sax. *hel, hela.*] 1. The hind part of the foot. 2. The whole foot. 3. The hind part of a shoe, either for man or beast. 4. The part of a stocking intended for the heel. 5. Something shaped like the human heel; a protuberance or knob. 6. The latter part. 7. A spur. 8. The after end of a ship's keel; the lower end of the sternpost to which it is connected; also, the lower end of a mast.—To be at the heels, to pursue closely; to follow hard; also, to attend closely.—To show the heels, to flee; to run from.—To take to the heels, to flee; to betake to flight.—To lay by the heels, to fetter; to shackle; to confine.—To have the heels of, to outrun.—Neck and heels, the whole length of the body.  
 HEEL, *v. i.* To dance. *Shak*.  
 HEEL, *v. t.* 1. To arm a cock. 2. To add a heel to.  
 HEEL, *v. i.* [Sax. *hyldan.*] To incline; to lean.  
 HEEL'ER, *n.* A cock that strikes well with his heels.  
 HEEL-PIECE, *n.* 1. Armor for the heels. *Chesterfield*. 2. A piece of leather on the heel of a shoe.  
 HEEL-PIECE, *v. t.* To put a piece of leather on a shoe-heel.  
 HEFT' *n.* [Sax. *hefe.*] 1. Heaving; effort; [obs.] *Shak*. 2. [D. *heft.*] A handle; a haft; [obs.] *Waller*. 3. Weight; ponderousness. [This use is common in popular language in America. And we sometimes hear it used as a verb, as, to heft, to lift for the purpose of feeling or judging of the weight.]  
 HEFT'ED, *a.* Heaved; expressing agitation. *Shak*.  
 HEG, *n.* A fairy; a witch. See HAG.  
 HEGE-MONIC, } *a.* [Gr. *ηγemonikos.*] Ruling; pre-  
 HEGE-MONIC-AL, } dominant. *Fotherby*.  
 \* HE-GYRA, *n.* [Ar. from *hajara*, to remove, to desert.] In chronology, an epoch among the Mohammedans, from which they compute time. The event which gave rise to it was the flight of Mohammed from Mecca, July 16, A. D. 622.  
 HEIFER, (hefer) *n.* [Sax. *heafre.*] A young cow.  
 HEIGH-HO, (hiho) An exclamation expressing some degree of languor or uneasiness. *Dryden* has used it for the voice of exultation.  
 \* HEIGHT, } (*hte*) } *n.* [Sax. *heatho, heatho, hehthe,*  
 \* HIGHT, } (*htie*) } *heatho, hehtie, hethh, hylhtie.*]  
 HIGHTH, (hit-th) } 1. Elevation above the ground; any definite distance above the earth. 2. The altitude of an object; the distance which any thing rises above its foot, basis or foundation. 3. Elevation of a star or other celestial luminary above the horizon. 4. Degree of latitude, either north or south. 5. Distance of one thing above another. 6. An eminence; a summit; an elevated part of any thing. 7. A hill or mountain; any elevated ground. 8. Elevation of rank; station of dignity or office. 9. Elevation in excellence of any kind, as in power, learning, arts. 10. Elevation in fame or reputation. 11. Utmost degree in extent or violence. 12. Utmost exertion. 13. Advance; degree; progress towards perfection or elevation. *Adison*.  
 HEIGHTEN, (hitn) *v. t.* 1. To raise higher; but not often used in this literal sense. 2. To advance in progress towards a better state; to improve; to meliorate; to increase in excellence. 3. To aggravate; to advance towards a worse state; to augment in violence. 4. To increase.  
 HEIGHTENED, (hitnd) *pp.* Raised higher; elevated; exalted; advanced; improved; aggravated; increased.  
 HEIGHTEN-ING, (hitn-ing) *ppr.* Raising; elevating; exalting; improving; increasing; aggravating.  
 HEIGHTEN-ING, (hitn-ing) *n.* 1. The act of elevating; increase of excellence; improvement. 2. Aggravation; augmentation.  
 \* HEINOUS, } *a.* [The orthography *hainous* would be preferable, as it gives the true pronunciation and derivation of this word, which is from the Fr. *haineux.*] Properly, hateful; odious; hence, great, enormous, aggravated.  
 \* HEINOUS-LY, *adv.* Hatefully; abominably; enormously.  
 \* HEINOUS-NESS, *n.* Odiousness; enormity.  
 HEIR, (are) *n.* [Norm. *hier, here.*] 1. The man who succeeds, or is to succeed another in the possession of lands, tenements and hereditaments, by descent. 2. One who inherits, or takes from an ancestor. 3. One who succeeds to the estate of a former possessor. 4. One who is entitled to possess.  
 HEIR, (are) *v. t.* To inherit; to take possession of an estate of inheritance, after the death of the ancestor.  
 HEIR-AP-PARENT, *n.* The man who has an absolute and exclusive title to succeed to his estate or crown.  
 HEIR-PRE-SUMPTIVE, *n.* One who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would be heir, but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by any contingency, as by the birth of a nearer relative.  
 HEIR'DOM, (are'dum) *n.* Succession by inheritance. *Burke*.  
 HEIR'ESS, (are'es) *n.* A female heir; a female that inherits an estate; an inheritrix.  
 HEIR'LESS, (are'les) *a.* Destitute of an heir.  
 HEIR-LOOM, (are'loom) *n.* [heir, and Sax. *loma.*] Any furniture, movable, or personal chattel, which by law descends to the heir with the house or freehold.  
 HEIR'SHIP, (are'ship) *n.* The state, character or privileges of an heir; right of inheriting.  
 HELD, *pret.* and *pp.* of hold.  
 † HELE, *v. t.* [L. *celo.*] To hide. *Gower*.  
 HE-LIA-CAL, *a.* [L. *heliacus.*] Emerging from the light of the sun, or passing into it.  
 HE-LYA-CAL-LY, *adv.* A star rises heliacally, when it emerges from the sun's light, so as to be visible.  
 HELI-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *ελξ.*] Spiral; winding; moving round. *Wilkins*.  
 HELI-CITE, *n.* Fossil remains of the helix, a shell.  
 HE'LING, *n.* [L. *celo.*] The covering of the roof of a building; written also *halling*.  
 HE-LI-O-CENT'RIC, *a.* [Fr. *heliocentrique.*] The heliocentric place of a planet is the place of the ecliptic in which the planet would appear to a spectator at the centre of the sun.  
 HE-LI-OLIA-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ήλιος* and *λατρευω.*] A worshiper of the sun. *Drummond*.  
 HE-LI-OLIA-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *ήλιος* and *λατρεω.*] The worship of the sun, a branch of Sabianism.  
 HE-LI-OME-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ήλιος* and *μετρω.*] An instrument for measuring the diameter of the heavenly bodies.  
 HELI-O-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. *ήλιος* and *σκοπεω.*] A sort of telescope fitted for viewing the sun.  
 HELI-O-STATE, *n.* [Gr. *ήλιος* and *στατος.*] An instrument by which a sunbeam may be steadily directed to one spot.  
 HELI-O-TROPE, *n.* [Gr. *ήλιος* and *τροπω.*] 1. Among the ancients, an instrument or machine for showing when the sun arrived at the tropics and the equinoctial line. 2. A genus of plants, the turnsole. 3. A mineral.  
 HEL-IS-PHERIC, } *a.* Spiral. The helispherical line  
 HEL-IS-PHERI-CAL, } is the rhomb line in navigation.  
 HEL'IX, *n.* [Gr. *ελξ.*] 1. A spiral line; a winding; or something that is spiral.—2. In zoology, the snail-shell.  
 HELL, *n.* [Sax. *hell, helle.*] 1. The place or state of punishment for the wicked after death. 2. The place of the dead, or of souls after death; the lower regions, or the grave. 3. The pains of hell, temporal death, or agonies that dying persons feel, or which bring to the brink of the grave. 4. The gates of hell, the power and policy of Satan and his instruments. 5. The infernal powers. 6. The place at a running play to which are carried those who are caught. 7. A place into which a tailor throws his shreds. 8. A dungeon or prison; [obs.]  
 HELL-BLACK, *a.* Black as hell. *Shak*.  
 HELL-BORN, *a.* Born in hell.  
 HELL-BRED, *a.* Produced in hell. *Spenser*.  
 HELL-BREWED, *a.* Prepared in hell.  
 HELL-BROTH, *n.* A composition for infernal purposes.  
 HELL-CAT, *n.* A witch; a hag. *Middleten*.  
 HELL-CON-FOUNDING, *a.* Defeating the infernal powers.  
 HELL-DOOMED, *a.* Doomed or consigned to hell. *Milton*.  
 HELL-GOVERNED, *a.* Directed by hell. *Shak*.  
 HELL-HAG, *n.* A hag of hell.  
 HELL-HAT-ED, *a.* Abhorred as hell. *Shak*.  
 HELL-HAUNT-ED, *a.* Haunted by the devil.  
 HELL-HOUND, *n.* A dog of hell; an agent of hell.  
 HELL-KITE, *n.* A kite of an infernal breed.  
 HELLE-BORE, *n.* [L. *helleborus.*] The name of several plants of different genera, the most important of which are the black hellebore, Christmas rose, or Christmas flower.  
 HELLE-BO-RISM, *n.* A medicinal preparation of hellebore. *Ferrand*.  
 HEL-L'ENI-AN, } *a.* [Gr. *ελληνικός, ελληνικός.*] Pertaining  
 HEL-LENIC, } to the Hellenes, or inhabitants of Greece.  
 HEL-LEN-ISM, *n.* [Gr. *ελληνισμός.*] A phrase in the idiom, genius or construction of the Greek language.  
 HEL-LEN-IST, *n.* [Gr. *ελληνιστής.*] 1. A Grecian Jew; a



Jew who used the Greek language. 2 One skilled in the Greek language.

HEL-LE-NIS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Hellenists.

HEL-LE-NIS'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* According to the Hellenistic dialect. *Gregory.*

HEL-LE-NIZE, *v. t.* To use the Greek language.

HELLES-PONT, *n.* A narrow strait between Europe and Asia, now called the *Dardanelles*.

HELLES-PONTINE, *a.* Pertaining to the Hellespont.

HEL/LI-ER, *n.* A tiler or slater. *See* **HELE**.

HELLISH, *a.* 1. Pertaining to hell. 2. Like hell in qualities; infernal; malignant; wicked; detestable.

HELLISH-LY, *adv.* Infernally; with extreme malignity; wickedly; detestably. *Bp. Barlow.*

HELLISH-NESS, *n.* The qualities of hell or of its inhabitants; extreme wickedness, malignity or impiety.

HELLWARD, *adv.* Towards hell. *Pope.*

HELLY, *a.* Having the qualities of hell. *Anderson.*

HELM, a termination, denotes defense; as in *Sighelm*, victorious defense.

HELM, *n.* [Sax. *helma*; G. *helm*.] 1 The instrument by which a ship is steered. 2 Station of government; the place of direction or management.

HELM, *v. t.* 1. To steer; to guide; to direct; [little used.] *Shak.* 2. To cover with a helmet. *Milton.*

HELM, } *n.* [Sax. *helm*.] 1. Defensive armor for the

HELMET, } head; a head-piece; a morion. 2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest. 3. The upper part of a retort.—4. In *botany*, the upper lip of a ringent corol.

HELMED, } *a.* Furnished with a helmet.

HELMET-ED, } *a.* Furnished with a helmet.

HEL-MIN'THIC, *a.* [Gr. *ἔμινος*.] Expelling worms.

HEL-MIN'THIC, *n.* A medicine for expelling worms.

HEL-MIN'THIC, } *a.* Pertaining to worms or

HEL-MIN'THIC, } vermes.

HEL-MIN-THO-LOG-I-CAL, } vermes.

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HEM, *v. t.* 1. To form a hem or border; to fold and sew down the edge of cloth to strengthen it. 2. To border; to edge.—To hem in, to inclose and confine; to surround; to environ.

HEM, *v. i.* [D. *hemmen*] To make the sound expressed by the word *hem*.

HEM'A-CHATE, *n.* [Gr. *ἄμα* and *αχάτης*.] A species of agate, of a blood color.

HEM'A-TIN, *n.* The coloring principle of logwood.

HEM'A-TITE, *n.* [Gr. *ἄματιτης*.] The name of two ores of iron, the *red hematite*, and the *brown hematite*.

HEM'A-TIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to hematite.

HEM'A-TOPE, *n.* The sea-pye, a fowl.

HEM-ER-O-BAP'TIST, *n.* [Gr. *ἡμερα* and *βαπτισμα*.] One of a sect among the Jews who bathed every day.

HEMT, in composition, from the Gr. *ἡμισος*, signifies half, like *semi* and *semi*.

HEMT-CRA-NY, *n.* [Gr. *ἡμισος* and *κρανιον*.] A pain that affects only one side of the head.

HEMT-CY-CLE, *n.* [Gr. *ἡμικυκλος*.] A half circle.

HE-MIDI-TONE, *n.* In *Greek music*, the lesser third

HEM'I-NA, *n.* [L.] 1. In *Roman antiquity*, a measure containing half a sextary.—2. In *medicine*, a measure equal to about ten ounces.

HEM'I-PLE-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ἡμισος* and *πληγη*.] A palsy that affects one half of the body.

HE-MIP'TER, } *n.* [Gr. *ἡμισον* and *περον*.] An order of

HE-MIP'TE-RA, } insects.

HE-MIP'TE-RAL, *a.* Having the upper wings half crustaceous and half membranaceous.

HEM'I-SPHERE, *n.* [Gr. *ἡμισφαιριον*.] 1. A half sphere; one half of a sphere or globe, when divided by a plane passing through its centre.—In *astronomy*, one half the mundane sphere. 2. A map or projection of half the terrestrial globe.

HEM-I-SPHER'IC, } *a.* Containing half a sphere or

HEM-I-SPHER'IC, } globe.

\*HEM'I-STICH, *n.* [Gr. *ἡμιστιχον*.] Half a poetic verse, or a verse not completed. *Dryden.*

HE-MIS'TI-CHAL, *a.* Pertaining to a hemistich; denoting a division of the verse. *Warton.*

HEM'I-TONE, *n.* [Gr. *ἡμιτονιον*.] A half tone in *music*; now called a *semitone*.

HEM'I-TROPE, *a.* [Gr. *ἡμισος* and *τροπεω*.] Half turned; a *hemitrope crystal* is one in which one segment is turned through half the circumference of a circle.

HEM'LOE, *n.* [Sax. *hemleac*.] 1. A plant of the genus *conium*, whose leaves and root are poisonous. 2. A tree of the genus *picea*, an evergreen. 3. A poison, an infusion or decoction of the poisonous plant.

HEM'MEL, *n.* A shed; a hovel; a covering for cattle.

HE-MOPTY-SIS, } *a.* [Gr. *ἄμα* and *πιπτειν*.] A spitting of

HE-MOPTY-E, } blood.

HEM'OR-RHAGE, } *n.* [Gr. *ἄμορραγια*.] A flux of blood

HEM'OR-RHA-GY, } proceeding from the rupture of a

HEM'OR-RHA-GIC, } blood vessel, or some other cause.

HEM'OR-RHA-GIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a flux of blood; consisting in hemorrhage.

HEM'OR-RHOIDS, *n.* [Gr. *ἄμορροεις*.] A discharge of blood from the vessels of the anus; the piles; in *Scripture* *emerods*.

HEM'OR-RHOID'AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the hemorrhoids. 2. Consisting in a flux of blood from the vessels of the anus.

HEMP, *n.* [Sax. *hemp*; G. *hanf*.] 1. A fibrous plant constituting the genus *cannabis*, whose skin or bark is used for cloth and cordage. 2. The skin or rind of the plant, prepared for spinning.

HEMP-AG'RI-MO-NY, *n.* A plant.

HEMP'EN, (hemp'n) *a.* Made of hemp.

HEMP'Y, *a.* Like hemp. [Unusual.] *Hovell*

HEN, *n.* [Sax. *hen*, *hennē*.] The female of any kind of fowl; but it is particularly applied to the female of the domestic fowl of the gallinaceous kind.

HEN'BANE, *n.* A plant, the *hyoscyamus*. *Encyc.*

HEN'BIT, *n.* A plant, the ivy-leaved speed-well.

HEN'-COOP, *n.* A coop or cage for fowls.

HEN'-DRIV-ER, *n.* A kind of hawk. *Walton.*

HEN'-HARM, } *n.* A species of kite, *pygargus* *Aus-*

HEN'-HAR-RIER, } *worth*.

HEN'HEART-ED, *a.* Cowardly; timid; dastardly

HEN'HOUSE, *n.* A house or shelter for fowls.

HEN'PECKED, *a.* Governed by the wife. *Dryden.*

HEN'ROOST, *n.* A place where poultry rest at night.

HENS'FEET, *n.* A plant, hedge-fumitory. *Johnson.*

HENCE, (hens) *adv.* [Sax. *henna*.] 1. From this place. 2. From this time; in the future. 3. From this cause or reason, noting a consequence, inference or deduction from something just before stated. 4. From this source or origin.—Hence signifies from this, and from before hence is

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- not strictly correct.—Hence, as a verb, to send off, as used by Sidney, is improper.
- HENCE-FORTH, (hens'forth) *adv.* From this time forward.
- HENCE-FORWARD, (hens-for'ward) *adv.* From this time forward; henceforth. *Dryden.*
- † HENCHMAN, or † HENCH-BOY, *n.* [Sax. *hinc.*] A page; a servant. *Dryden.*
- † HEND, or † HENT, *v. t.* [Sax. *hentan.*] 1. To seize; to lay hold on. 2. To crowd; to press on.
- † HEND, or HENDY, *a.* Gentle. *Chaucer.*
- HEN-DEC-A-GON, *n.* [Gr. *éndeka* and *γωνία.*] In geometry, a figure of eleven sides, and as many angles.
- HEN-DEC-A-SYLLA-BLE, *n.* [Gr. *éndeka* and *συλλαβή.*] A metrical line of eleven syllables.
- HEN-DIA-DIS, *n.* [Gr.] A figure, when two nouns are used instead of a noun and an adjective.
- HEP, *n.* [Sax. *heap.*] The fruit of wild brier, or dog-rose; commonly written *hip.* *Bacon.*
- HEPAR, *n.* [L. *hepar.*] A combination of sulphur with an alkali.
- HE-PATIC, } *a.* [I. *hepaticus.*] Pertaining to the  
HE-PAT-I-CAL, } liver.
- HEPA-TITE, *n.* A gem or mineral; fetid sulphate of barytes.
- HEPA-TIZE, *v. t.* To impregnate with sulphureted hydrogen gas.
- HEPA-TIZED, *pp.* Impregnated or combined with sulphureted hydrogen gas.
- HEP-A-TOS-CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *ήπαρ* and *σκοπιω.*] The art or practice of divination by inspecting the liver of animals.
- HEPPEN, *a.* [Sax. *haplic.*] Neat; decent; comfortable. *Grose.*
- HEPS, *n.* The berries of the hep-tree.
- HEP-TA-CAP-SU-LAR, *a.* [Gr. *ήπα*, and L. *capsula.*] Having seven cells or cavities for seeds.
- HEP-TA-CHORD, *n.* [Gr. *ήπα* and *χορδή.*] A system of seven sounds.—In ancient poetry, verses sung or played on seven chords or different notes.
- HEP-TA-GON, *n.* [Gr. *ήπα* and *γωνία.*] In geometry, a figure consisting of seven sides and as many angles.—In fortification, a place that has seven bastions for defense.
- HEP-TAG-O-NAL, *a.* Having seven angles or sides.
- HEP-TA-GYN, *n.* [Gr. *ήπα* and *γυνή.*] In botany, a plant that has seven pistils.
- HEP-TA-GYNI-AN, *a.* Having seven pistils.
- HEP-TA-HEX-A-HE-DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *ήπα*, and L. *hexahedra.*] Presenting seven ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces.
- HEP-TAME-BEDE, *n.* [Gr. *ήπα* and *μεις.*] That which divides into seven parts. *A. Smith.*
- HEP-TAND'ER, *n.* [Gr. *ήπα* and *αντρ.*] In botany, a plant having seven stamens.
- HEP-TANDRI-AN, *a.* Having seven stamens.
- HEP-TANGU-LAR, *a.* [Gr. *ήπα*, and L. *angular.*] Having seven angles.
- HEP-TAPHYL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ήπα* and *φυλλον.*] Having seven leaves.
- HEP-TAR-CHIC, *a.* Denoting a sevenfold government.
- HEPTAR-CHIST, *n.* A ruler of one division of a heptarchy. *Warton.*
- HEPTAR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. *ήπα* and *αρχή.*] A government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons. But the word is usually applied to England, when under the government of seven Saxon kings.
- HEP-TA-TEUCH, *n.* [Gr. *ήπα* and *τευχος.*] The first seven books of the Old Testament. [Little used.]
- HER-TREE, *n.* The wild dog-rose, a species of *rosa.*
- HER, (hur) *an adjective, or pronominal adjective, of the third person.* [Sax. *hire*, sing. *heoru.*] 1. Belonging to a female. 2. It is used before neuter nouns in personification.—*Her* is also used as a pronoun or substitute for a female in the objective case, after a verb or preposition.
- HERALD, *n.* [Fr. *heraut*, for *herault.*] 1. An officer whose business was to denounce or proclaim war, to challenge to battle, to proclaim peace, and to bear messages from the commander of an army. 2. A proclaimer; a publisher. 3. A forerunner; a precursor; a harbinger. 4. An officer in Great Britain, whose business is to marshal, order and conduct royal cavalcades, ceremonies at coronations, royal marriages, installations, creations of dukes and other nobles, embassies, funeral processions, declarations of war, proclamations of peace, &c.; also, to record and blazon the arms of the nobility and gentry, and to regulate abuses therein.—5. Formerly, applied by the French to a minstrel.
- HERALD *v. t.* To introduce, as by a herald.
- HERAL-DIC, or HE-RAL-DIC, *a.* Pertaining to heralds or heraldry.
- HER-ALDRY, *n.* The art or office of a herald; the art of recording genealogies, and blazoning arms or ensigns armorial.
- HERALD-SHIP, *n.* The office of a herald. *Selden.*
- HERB, (erb) *n.* [L. *herba*; Fr. *herbe.*] 1. A plant or vegeta-
- ble with a soft or succulent stalk or stem, which dies to the root every year.—2. In the *Linnean botany*, that part of a vegetable which springs from the root and is terminated by the fructification.
- HERB-CHRIST-O-PHER, *n.* A plant.
- HERB-ROBERT, *n.* A plant, a species of *geranium.*
- HER-BACEOUS, *a.* [L. *herbaceus.*] Pertaining to herbs.
- HERBAGE, (erb'age) *n.* [Fr.] 1. Herbs collectively; grass; pasture; green food for beasts.—2. In *law*, the liberty or right of pasture in the forest or grounds of another man.
- HERBAGED, (erb'ajd) *a.* Covered with grass. *Thomson.*
- HERB'AL, *n.* 1. A book that contains the names and descriptions of plants. 2. A *hortus siccus*, or dry garden; a collection of specimens of plants, dried and preserved.
- HERB'AL, *a.* Pertaining to herbs.
- HERB'AL-IST, *n.* A person skilled in plants; one who makes collections of plants.
- † HERB'AR, *n.* An herb. *Spenser.*
- HERB'AR-IST, *n.* A herbalist. [Little used.] *Boyle.*
- HER-BARI-UM, *n.* A collection of dried plants.
- HERB'AR-IZE, *See* HERBORIZE.
- HERB'AR-Y, *n.* A garden of plants. *Warton.*
- HERBE-LET, *n.* A small herb. *Shak.*
- † HERBER, *n.* Formerly, an arbor. *See* HERBARY.
- HER-BES-CENT, *a.* [L. *herbescens.*] Growing into herbs.
- HERB'ID, *a.* [L. *herbidus.*] Covered with herbs.
- HER-BIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *herba* and *vor.*] Eating herbs; subsisting on herbaceous plants.
- HERBLESS, (erb'les) *a.* Destitute of herbs. *Warton.*
- HERB'O-RIST, [See HERBALIST.] *Ray.*
- HER-BO-RI-ZATION, *n.* 1. The act of seeking plants in the field; botanical research. 2. The figure of plants in mineral substances. *See* ARBORIZATION.
- HERB'O-RIZE, *v. i.* To search for plants, or to seek new species of plants, with a view to ascertain their characters, and to class them.
- HERB'O-RIZE, *v. t.* To figure; to form the figures of plants in minerals. [See ARBORIZE.] *Fourcroy.*
- HERB'O-RIZED, *pp.* Figured; containing the figure of a plant; as a mineral body.
- HERB'O-RIZ-ING, *pp.* 1. Searching for plants. 2. Forming the figures of plants in minerals.
- † HERBOR-OUGH, *n.* [Germ. *herberg.*] Place of temporary residence.
- HEEB'OUS, *a.* [L. *herbosus.*] Abounding with herbs.
- HERBU-LENT, *a.* Containing herbs. *Dict.*
- HERB'WOM-AN, (erb'wjm-an) *n.* A woman that sells herbs.
- HERBY, *a.* Having the nature of herbs. [L. #.] *Bacon.*
- \* HER-CULE-AN, *a.* [from *Hercules.*] 1. Very great, difficult or dangerous; as, *Herculean labor.* 2. Having extraordinary strength and size. 3. Of extraordinary strength, force or power.
- HER-CU-LES, *n.* A constellation in the northern hemisphere, containing 113 stars.
- HER-CYNI-AN, *a.* [from *Hercynia.*] Denoting an extensive forest in Germany.
- HERD, *n.* [Sax. *herd*, *heord.*] 1. A collection or assemblage; applied to beasts, when feeding or driven together. 2. A company of men or people, in contempt or detestation; a crowd; a rabble.
- HERD, *n.* [Sax. *hyrd.*] A keeper of cattle; used by *Spenser*, and still used in *Scotland*, but in *English* now seldom or never used, except in composition.
- HERD, *v. i.* 1. To unite or associate, as beasts; to feed or run in collections. 2. To associate.
- HERD, *v. t.* To form or put into a herd. *B. Jonson.*
- † HERDESS, *n.* A shepherdess. *Chaucer.*
- † HERD-GROOM, *n.* A keeper of a herd. *Spenser.*
- HERDING, *pp.* Associating in companies.
- HERD'MAN, } *n.* 1. A keeper of herds; one employed in  
HERDS'MAN, } tending herds of cattle. 2. Formerly,  
the owner of a herd.
- HERE, *adv.* [Goth. and Sax. *her*; G., D. *hier.*] 1. In this place; in the place where the speaker is present. 2. In the present life or state. 3. It is used in making an offer or attempt. 4. In drinking health.—It is neither *here* nor *there*, it is neither in this place nor in that; neither in one place nor in another.—*Here* and *there*, in one place and another; in a dispersed manner or condition; thinly; or irregularly.
- HERE-A-BOUT, } *adv.* About this place. *Addison.*  
HERE-A-BOUTS, }
- HERE-XF'TER, *adv.* 1. In time to come; in some future time. 2. In a future state.
- HERE-XF'TER, *n.* A future state. *Addison.*
- HERE-AT, *adv.* At this.
- HERE-BY, *adv.* By this. *Watts.*
- HERE-IN, *adv.* In this.
- HERE-IN-TO, *adv.* Into this. *Hooker.*
- HERE-OF, *adv.* Of this; from this. *Shak.*
- HERE-ON, *adv.* On this. *Brown.*
- HERE-OUT, *adv.* Out of this place. *Spenser.*
- HERE-TO, *adv.* To this; add to this.

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



- HERE-TO-FÖRE', *adv.* In times before the present; formerly.
- HERE-UN-TO', *adv.* To this. *Hooker.*
- HERE-UP-ON', *adv.* On this.
- HERE-WITH', *adv.* With this.—Most of the compounds of *here* and a preposition, are obsolete or obsolescent, or at least are deemed inelegant.
- HE-RED'I-T-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *hereditas*.] That may be inherited. [Not much used.] *Locke.*
- HE-RED'I-T-A-BLY, *adv.* By inheritance. *Tooke, Russ. Encyc.*
- \*HER-E-D'I-TA-MENT', *n.* [L. *heres, heredium*.] Any species of property that may be inherited.
- HE-RED'I-TA-RI-LY, *adv.* By inheritance; by descent from an ancestor. *Pope.*
- HE-RED'I-TA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *hereditaire*.] 1. That has descended from an ancestor. 2. That may descend from an ancestor to an heir; descendible to an heir at law. 3. That is or may be transmitted from a parent to a child.
- HER'E-MIT, *n.* A hermit. *Bp. Hall.*
- HER-E-MIT'I-CAL, *a.* Solitary; secluded from society. *Pope.* See HERMITICAL.
- \*HER'E-SI-ARCH, or HE-RE'SI-ARCH, *n.* [Gr. *ἀιρετικ* and *αρχος*.] A leader in heresy; the chief of a sect of heretics.
- HER'E-SI-AR-CHY, *n.* Chief heresy.
- HER'E-SY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀιρεσις*; L. *hæresis*.] 1. A fundamental error in religion, or an error of opinion respecting some fundamental doctrine of religion. But in countries where there is an established church, an opinion is deemed *heresy*, when it differs from that of the church.—In *Scripture*, and *primitive usage*, *heresy* meant merely *sect, party*, or the doctrines of a sect, as we now use *denomination*, or *persuasion*, implying no reproach.—2. *Heresy*, in *law*, is an offense against Christianity, consisting in a denial of some of its essential doctrines, publicly avowed and obstinately maintained. 3. An untenable or unsound opinion or doctrine in politics. *Swift.*
- HER'E-TIC, *n.* [Gr. *ἀιρετικος*.] 1. A person under any religion, but particularly the Christian, who holds and teaches opinions repugnant to the established faith, or that which is made the standard of orthodoxy. 2. Any one who maintains erroneous opinions. *Shak.*
- HE-RET'I-CAL, *a.* Containing heresy; contrary to the established faith, or to the true faith.
- HE-RET'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In an heretical manner; with heresy.
- HER'E-TOGH, } *n.* [Sax. *heretoga*.] Among our *Saxon* an-  
HER'E-TOGH, } *cestors*, the leader or commander of an army.
- HER-I-OT, *n.* [Sax. *heregeat*.] In *English law*, a tribute or fine payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the owner, landholder, or vassal.
- HER-OT-A-BLE, *a.* Subject to the payment of a heriot.
- HERIS-ON, *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, a beam or bar armed with iron spikes.
- HER-I-TA-BLE, *a.* 1. Capable of inheriting, or taking by descent. 2. That may be inherited. 3. Annexed to estates of inheritance.
- HER-I-TAGE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Inheritance; an estate that passes from an ancestor to an heir by descent or course of law; that which is inherited.—2. In *Scripture*, the saints or people of God.
- HER-MAPH-RO-DE-I-TY, *n.* Hermaphroditism.
- HER-MAPH-RO-DISM, *n.* The union of the two sexes in the same individual.
- HER-MAPH-RO-DITE, *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *ἑρμαφροδιτος*.] 1. A human being, having the parts of generation both of male and female.—2. In *botany*, a flower that contains both the anther and the stigma. 3. A plant that has only hermaphroditic flowers.
- HER-MAPH-RO-DITE, *a.* Designating both sexes in the same animal, flower or plant.
- HER-MAPH-RO-DITIC, } *a.* Partaking of both sexes.  
HER-MAPH-RO-DIT'I-CAL, }  
HER-MAPH-RO-DIT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of hermaphrodites.
- HER-ME-NEO-TIC, } *a.* [Gr. *ἑρμηνευτικος*.] Interpret-  
HER-ME-NEO-TI-CAL, } ing; explaining; unfolding the signification.
- HER-ME-NEO-TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* According to the true art of interpreting words. *M. Stuart.*
- HER-ME-NEO-TICS, *n.* The art of finding the meaning of an author's words and phrases, and of explaining it to others.
- HER-METIC, } *a.* [Fr. *hermetique*.] 1. Designating  
HER-MET'I-CAL, } chemistry; chemical. 2. Designating that species of philosophy which pretends to solve and explain all the phenomena of nature from the three chemical principles, salt, sulphur and mercury. 3. Designating the system which explains the causes of diseases and the operations of medicine, on the principles of the hermetical philosophy. 4. Perfectly close, so that no air can escape.
- HER-MET'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* According to the hermetic art chemically; closely; accurately.
- HERMIT, *n.* [Fr. *hermite*.] 1. A person who retires from society and lives in solitude; a recluse; an anchoress. 2. A beadsman; one bound to pray for another.
- HER-MI-TAGE, *n.* 1. The habitation of a hermit. 2. A cell in a recluse place, but annexed to an abbey. 3. A kind of wine.
- HER-MI-TA-RY, *n.* A cell for the religious annexed to some abbey.
- HER-MI-TESS, *n.* A female hermit. *Drummond.*
- HER-MIT'I-CAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a hermit, or to retired life. 2. Suited to a hermit.
- HER-MO-DAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. *ἱρμος* and *δακτυλος*.] In *matéria medica*, a root brought from Turkey. *Encyc.*
- HER-MO-GE'NI-ANS, *n.* A sect of ancient heretics.
- HERN, *n.* A heron, which see.
- HERN-HILL, *n.* A plant.
- HERN-I-A, *n.* [L.] In *surgery*, a rupture; a descent of the intestines or omentum from their natural place.
- HERNSHAW, *n.* A he. on. *Spenser.*
- HERO, *n.* [L. *heros*.] 1. A man of distinguished val. v. intrepidity or enterprise in danger. 2. A great, illustrious or extraordinary person.—3. In a *poem*, or *romance*, the principal personage, or the person who has the principal share in the transactions related.—4. In *pagan mythology*, a *hero* was an illustrious person, supposed after his death to be placed among the gods.
- HE-RÖ'DI-ANS, *n.* A sect among the Jews.
- HE-RÖ'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a hero or heroes. 2. Becoming a hero; bold; daring; illustrious. 3. Brave; intrepid; magnanimous; enterprising; illustrious for valor. 4. Productive of heroes. 5. Rectifying the achievements of heroes. 6. Used in heroic poetry or hexameter.—*Heroic age*, the age when the *heroes*, or those called the *children of the gods*, are supposed to have lived.
- HE-RÖ'IC-AL, *a.* The same as *heroic*. [Little used.]
- HE-RÖ'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a hero; with valor; bravely; courageously; intrepidity.
- HE-RO-I-COM'IC, } *a.* Consisting of the her-ic and  
HE-RO-I-COM'I-CAL, } the ludicrous; denoting the high burlesque.
- \*HER-O-INE, (her'o-in) *n.* [Fr. *heroine*.] A female hero; a woman of a brave spirit. [*Heroess* is not in use.]
- \*HER-O-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *heroisme*.] The qualities of a hero; bravery; courage; intrepidity.
- HER-ON, *n.* [Fr.] A large fowl that devours fish.
- HER-ON-RY, } *n.* A place where herons breed. *Der-*  
HER-ON-SHAW, } *ham.*
- HER-O-SHIP, *n.* The character of a hero. *Cowper.*
- HER-PES, *n.* [Gr. *ἱρπης*.] Tetter; an eruption on the skin; erysipelas; ringworm, &c.
- HER-PET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the herpes or cutaneous eruptions; resembling the herpes.
- HER-PET-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to herpetology.  
HER-PET-O-LOG'I-CAL, }  
HER-PE-TOL-O-GIST, *n.* A person versed in herpetology, or the natural history of reptiles.
- HER-PE-TOL-O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ἱρπετος*.] A description of reptiles; the natural history of reptiles.
- HER/PLE, or HIR/PLE, *v. i.* To limp in walking; to go lame.
- HER-RING, *n.* [Sax. *herring*.] A small sea fish.
- HER-RING-FISH-ER-Y, *n.* The fishing for herrings.
- HERRN-HUTER, *n.* [from the German *huth des herrn*, the assumed name of the habitation of the original *Her-nhut-ers*.] One of a sect, established by Nicholas Lewis, count of Zinzendorf, called also *Moravians*.
- HERS, (hurz) *pron. fem. possessive*; as, this house is hers, that is, this is the house of her.
- HER-SCHEL, (her'shel) *n.* A planet discovered by Dr. Herschel, in 1781.
- HERSE, (hers) *n.* [Fr. *herse*.] 1. In *fortification*, a lattice or portcullis, in the form of a harrow, set with iron spikes. 2. A carriage for bearing corpses to the grave. 3. A temporary monument set over a grave. 4. A funeral eulogy; [not used.]
- HERSE, (hers) *v. t.* 1. To put on or in a herse. *Shak.* 2. To carry to the grave.
- HER-SELF, *pron.* [her and self.] 1. This denotes a female, the subject of discourse before mentioned, and is either in the nominative or objective case. 2. Having the command of herself; mistress of her rational powers, judgment or temper. 3. In her true character.
- HERS'E-LIKE, (hers'tike) *a.* Funereal; suitable to funerals. *Bacon.*
- HERS'IL-LON, *n.* In the *military art*, a plank or beam.
- HERST or HEURST. The same with *hyrst*.
- HER-Y, *v. t.* [Sax. *herian*.] To regard as holy.
- HESI-TAN-CY, *n.* A doubting; a pausing to consider, dubiousness; suspense.
- HES-I-TANT, *a.* Hesitating; pausing; wanting volubility of speech.
- HES-I-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *hesito*.] 1. To stop or pause

\* See *Synopsis*, MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BILI GNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; OH as SH; FH as in this. † Obsolete



pecting decision or action; to be doubtful as to fact, principle or determination; to be in suspense. 2. To stammer; to stop in speaking.

HESS-I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Doubting; pausing; stammering.

HESS-I-TA-TING-LY, *adv.* With hesitation or doubt.

HES-I-TATION, *n.* 1. A pausing or delay in forming an opinion or commencing action; doubt. 2. A stopping in speech; intermission between words; stammering.

HESS-I-T, *n.* [Sax. *hæse.*] Command; precept; injunction; order.

HES-PÉRI-AN, *a.* [L. *hesperius.*] Western; situated at the west.

HES-PÉRI-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of a western country.

HES/TERN. See **YESTER**.

HET'E-RAR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. *ἑτερος* and *αρχη*.] The government of an alien. *Bp. Hall.*

\* HET'E-RO-CLITE, *n.* [Gr. *ἑτεροκλιτον*]. 1. In grammar, a word which is irregular or anomalous. 2. Any thing or person deviating from common forms.

HET'E-RO-CLITE, } *a.* Irregular; anomalous; deviating from ordinary forms or

HET'E-RO-CLITIC, } rules.

HET'E-RO-CLITI-CAL, } rules.

† HET'E-RO-CLITIC, *a.* Heteroclitic.

HET'E-RO-DOX, *a.* [Gr. *ἑτερος* and *δοξα*.] 1. In theology, heretical; contrary to the faith and doctrines of the true church. 2. Repugnant to the doctrines or tenets of any established church. 3. Holding opinions repugnant to the doctrines of the Scriptures, or contrary to those of an established church.

† HET'E-RO-DOX, *n.* An opinion peculiar.

HET'E-RO-DOX-Y, *n.* Heresy; an opinion or doctrine contrary to the doctrines of the Scriptures, or contrary to those of an established church.

† HET'E-RO-GENE, *a.* See the next word.

\* HET'E-RO-GENE-AL, or \* HET'E-RO-GENE-OUS, *a.* [Gr. *ἑτερος* and *γενος*.] Of a different kind or nature; unlike or dissimilar in kind.

HET'E-RO-GENE-ITY, *n.* 1. Opposition of nature; contrariety or dissimilitude of qualities; [ill formed.] 2. Dissimilar part; something of a different kind.

\* HET'E-RO-GENE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Difference of nature and quality; dissimilitude or contrariety in kind.

HET'E-ROPHYLL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ἑτερος* and *φυλλον*.] Producing a diversity of leaves.

HET'E-ROPTICS, *n.* False optics. *Spectator.*

HET'E-ROSCIAN, *n.* [Gr. *ἑτερος* and *σκια*.] Those inhabitants of the earth are called *Heteroscians*, whose shadows fall one way only. Such are those who live between the tropics and the polar circles.

HET'E-ROSCIAN, *a.* Having the shadow fall one way only. *Gregory.*

HETTER, *a.* Eager; earnest; keen. *Grose.*

HEU-LAN-DITE, *a.* A mineral.

HEW, *v. t.*; pret. *hewed*; *pp.* *hewed*, or *hewn*. [Sax. *heavian*.] 1. To cut with an axe, or other like instrument, for the purpose of making an even surface or side. 2. To chop; to cut; to hack. 3. To cut with a chisel; to make smooth. 4. To form or shape with an edged instrument; with out. 5. To form laboriously.

HEW, *n.* 1. Destruction by cutting down. *Spenser.* 2. Color. See **HUE**.

HEWED, *pp.* Cut and made smooth or even; chopped; hacked; shaped by cutting, or by a chisel.

HEWER, *n.* One who hews wood or stone.

HEWING, *ppr.* Cutting and making smooth or even; chopping; hacking; forming by the chisel.

HEWY, *pp.* The same as *hewed*.

HEX'A-CHORD, *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ* and *χορδη*.] In ancient music, an imperfect chord called a *sixth*; also, an instrument of six chords.

HEX-A-DACTY-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ἕξ* and *δακτυλος*.] Having six fingers or toes.

HEXADÉ, *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ*.] A series of six numbers.

HEX'A-GON, *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ* and *γωνια*.] In geometry, a figure of six sides and six angles.

HEX-AG'O-NAL, *a.* Having six sides and six angles.

HEX AG'O-NY, for *hexagon*, is not used.

HEX-A-GYN, *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ* and *γυνη*.] In botany, a plant that has six pistils.

HEX-A-GYNIAL, *a.* Having six pistils.

HEX-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* Of the figure of a hexahedron; having six equal sides.

HEX-A-HE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ* and *ἑδρα*.] A regular solid body of six sides; a cube.

HEX-A-HEM'E-RON, *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ* and *ἡμερα*.] The term of six days. *Good.*

HEX-AM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ* and *μετρον*.] In ancient poetry, a verse of six feet.

HEX-AM'E-TER, *a.* Having six metrical feet.

HEX-A-MET'RIC, } *a.* Consisting of six metrical feet.

HEX-A-MET'RICAL, } *Warton.*

HEX-AN'DER, *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ* and *αυτη*.] In botany, a plant having six stamens.

HEX-AN'DRI-AN, *a.* Having six stamens.

HEX-AN'GU-LAR, *a.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, and *angular*.] Having six angles or corners.

HEX'A-PED, *a.* [Gr. *ἕξ* and *πους*.] Having six feet.

HEX'A-PED, *n.* 1. An animal having six feet. [Johnson writes this *hexapod*.] 2. A fathom; [obs.]

HEX-A-PET'A-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ἕξ* and *πεταλον*.] Having six petals or flower-leaves.

HEX-APHYL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ἕξ* and *φυλλον*.] Having six leaves.

HEX'A-PLAR, *a.* [Gr. *ἕξ* and *απλω*.] Sextuple; containing six columns.

HEX'A-STICH, *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ* and *στιχος*.] A poem consisting of six verses.

HEX'A-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ* and *στυλος*.] A building with six columns in front. *Encyc.*

HEY, An exclamation of joy or mutual exhortation.

HEY'DAY, *exclam.* An expression of frolic and exultation, and sometimes of wonder. *Shak.*

HEY'DAY, *n.* A frolic; wildness. *Shak.*

† HEY-DE GU'Y, *n.* [perhaps from *heyday* and *guise*] A kind of dance; a country dance or round. *Spenser.*

† HI-AT'ION, *n.* [L. *hio*.] The act of gaping.

HI-AT'US, *n.* [L.] 1. An opening; an aperture; a gap; a chasm. 2. The opening of the mouth in reading or speaking. 3. A defect; a chasm in a manuscript, where some part is lost or effaced.

HI'BER-NA-CLE, *n.* [L. *hibernacula*.] 1. In botany, the winter-quarters of a plant. 2. The winter-lodge of a wild animal.

HI-BERN'AL, *a.* [L. *hibernus*.] Belonging to winter.

HI'BER-NATE, *v. i.* [L. *hiberno*.] To winter; to pass the season of winter in close quarters or in seclusion. *Darwin.*

HI-BER-NATION, *n.* The passing of winter in a close lodge, as beasts and fowls. *Darwin.*

HI-BERN'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to *Hibernia*, now *Ireland*.

HI-BERN'IAN, *n.* A native of *Ireland*.

HI-BERN'IALISM, *n.* An idiom or mode of speech peculiar to the Irish.

HI-BER'NO-CEL'TIC, *n.* The native language of the Irish; the Gaelic.

HIC'CIUS DO'C'CIUS, [qu. *hic est doctus*.] A cant word for a juggler. *Hudibras.*

\* HIC'COUGH, or HICK'UP, *n.* [Dan. *hik*, or *hikken*.] A spasmodic affection of the stomach, esophagus, and muscles subservient to deglutition.

HIC'COUGH, or HICK'UP, *v. i.* To have a spasmodic affection of the stomach from repletion or other cause.

HICK'O-RY, *n.* A tree, a species of *juglans* or walnut.

HICK'WALL, } *n.* [qu. *hitchcall*.] A small species of

HICK'WAY, } woodpecker.

HID, or HIDD'EN, *pp.* of *hide*. 1. Concealed; placed in secrecy. 2. *a. Secret*; unseen. 3. Mysterious.

HID'AGE, *n.* An extraordinary tax formerly paid to the kings of England for every hide of land.

HI-DAL'GO, *n.* In Spain, a man of noble birth.

HID'DEN-LY, *adv.* In a hidden or secret manner.

HIDE, *v. t.*; pret. *hid*; *pp.* *hid*, *hidden*. [Sax. *hydan*.] 1. To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight. 2. To conceal from knowledge; to keep secret.—3. In Scripture, not to confess or disclose; or to excuse and extenuate. 4. To protect; to keep in safety.

HIDE, *v. i.* To lie concealed; to keep one's self out of view; to be withdrawn from sight.—*Hide and seek*, a play of boys, in which some hide themselves and another seeks them.

HIDE, *n.* In the ancient laws of England, a certain portion of land.

HIDE, *n.* [Sax. *hyd*, *hyde*.] 1. The skin of an animal. 2. The human skin, in contempt.

HIDE/BOUND, *a.* 1. A horse is *hidebound*, when his skin sticks closely to his ribs and back. 2. Harsh; untractable; [not used.] 3. Niggardly; penurious; [obs.]

\* HIDE'OUS, *a.* [Fr. *hideux*.] 1. Frightful to the sight; dreadful; shocking to the eye. 2. Shocking to the ear; exciting terror. 3. Detestable.

\* HIDE'OUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to frighten; dreadfully, shockingly.

\* HIDE'OUS-NESS, *n.* Frightfulness to the eye; dreadfulness; horribleness.

HID'ER, *n.* One who hides or conceals.

HID'ING, *ppr.* Concealing; covering or withdrawing from view; keeping close or secret.

HID'ING, *n.* 1. Concealment. 2. Withdrawment; a withholding. *Milner.*

HID'ING-PLACE, *n.* A place of concealment.

HIE, *v. i.* [Sax. *higan*, *higian*.] 1. To hasten; to move of run with haste; to go in haste. 2. With the reciprocal pronoun.

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



\*HIE, *n.* Haste; diligence. *Chaucer.*  
 HIE-RARCH, *n.* [Gr. *iepos* and *axos*.] The chief of a sacred order; particularly, the chief of an order of angels.  
 HIE-RARCH'AL, *a.* Belonging to a hierarchy. *Milton.*  
 HIE-RARCH'ICAL, *a.* Belonging to a sacred order, or to ecclesiastical government.  
 HIE-RAR-CHY, *n.* 1. An order or rank of angels or celestial beings; or a subordination of holy beings. 2. Constitution and government of the Christian church, or ecclesiastical polity, comprehending different orders of clergy.  
 HIE-RO-GLYPH, } *n.* [Gr. *iepos* and *γλυφω*.] 1 In an-  
 HIE-RO-GLYPH'IC, } *iquity*, a sacred character; a mysti-  
 cal character or symbol, used in writings and inscrip-  
 tions, particularly by the Egyptians, as signs of sacred,  
 divine or supernatural things. 2. Pictures intended to  
 express historical facts. 3. The art of writing in picture.  
 HIE-RO-GLYPH'IC, } *a.* Emblematic; expressive of  
 HIE-RO-GLYPH'ICAL, } some meaning by characters,  
 pictures or figures.  
 HIE-RO-GLYPH'ICAL-LY, *adv.* Emblematically.  
 HIE-RO-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. *iepos* and *γραμμα*.] A species of  
 sacred writing.  
 HIE-RO-GRAM-MATIC, *a.* [Gr. *iepos* and *γραμμα*.] De-  
 noting a kind of writing in sacred or sacerdotal charac-  
 ters.  
 HIE-RO-THA'N'AMA-TIST, *n.* A writer of hieroglyphics.  
 HIE-RO-G'RA'PH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to sacred, writ-  
 HIE-RO-GRA'PH'ICAL, } *ing.*  
 HIE-ROGRA'PHY, *n.* [Gr. *iepos* and *γραφω*.] Sacred  
 writing. [*Little used.*]  
 HIE-ROLO-GY, *n.* [Gr. *iepos* and *λογος*.] A discourse on  
 sacred things.  
 HIE-RO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *iepos* and *μαντεια*.] Divination  
 by observing the various things offered in sacrifice.  
 HIE-ROM'NE-MON, *n.* [Gr. *iepos* and *μημον*.] In *ancient*  
*Greece*, a magistrate who presided over the sacred rites  
 and solemnities, &c. *Mitford.*  
 \*HIE-RO-PHANT, or HIE-RO-PHANT, *n.* [Gr. *iepoφαν-  
 της*.] A priest; one who teaches the mysteries and duties  
 of religion.  
 HIG'GLE, *v. i.* 1. To carry provisions about and offer them  
 for sale. 2. To chaffer; to be difficult in making a bar-  
 gain.  
 HIG'GLE-DY-PIG'GLE-DY, *adv.* In confusion; *a loco*  
*word.*  
 HIG'GLER, *n.* 1. One who carries about provisions for  
 sale. 2. One who chaffers in bargaining.  
 HIGH, (*hi*) *a.* [Sax. *heah*, *hig*, *heh*, or *hih*.] 1. Extending  
 a great distance above the surface of the earth; elevated;  
 lofty; of great altitude. 2. Rising, or having risen, or  
 being far above the earth; elevated; lofty. 3. Elevat-  
 ed above the horizon. 4. Raised above any object. 5.  
 Exalted in nature or dignity. 6. Elevated in rank, condi-  
 tion or office. 7. Possessing or governed by honorable  
 pride; noble; exalted; magnanimous; dignified. 8. Ex-  
 alted in excellence or extent. 9. Difficult; abstruse. 10.  
 Boastful; ostentatious. 11. Arrogant; proud; lofty;  
 loud. 12. Loud; boisterous; threatening or angry. 13.  
 Violent; severe; oppressive. 14. Public; powerful; tri-  
 umphant; glorious. 15. Noble; illustrious; honorable.  
 16. Expressive of pride and haughtiness. 17. Powerful;  
 mighty. 18. Possessed of supreme power, dominion or  
 excellence. 19. Great; important; solemn; held in veneration.  
 20. Violent; rushing with velocity; tempestu-  
 ous. 21. Tumultuous; turbulent; inflamed; violent.  
 22. Full; complete. 23. Raised; accompanied by, or  
 proceeding from, great excitement of the feelings. 24.  
 Rich; luxurious; well seasoned. 25. Strong; vivid;  
 deep. 26. Dear; of a great price. 27. Remote from the  
 equator north or south. 28. Remote in past time; early  
 in former time. 29. Extreme; intense. 30. Loud.—31.  
 In *music*, acute; sharp. 32. Much raised. 33. Far ad-  
 vanced in art or science. 34. Great; capital; committed  
 against the king, sovereign or state. 35. Great; exalt-  
 ed.—*High day high noon*, the time when the sun is in the  
 meridian.  
 HIGH, *adv.* 1. Aloft; to a great altitude. 2. Eminently;  
 greatly. 3. With deep thought; profoundly. 4. Power-  
 fully.  
 HIGH, *n.* 1. An elevated place; superior region.—*On high*,  
 aloud; [*obs.*] 2. Aloft.  
 HIGH, *v. i.* To hasten. *See HIE.*  
 HIGH-AIMED, *a.* Having grand or lofty designs.  
 HIGH-ARCHED, *a.* Having elevated arches. *May.*  
 HIGH-AS-PIRING, *a.* Having elevated views; aiming  
 at elevated objects. *Bp. Hall.*  
 HIGH-BLEST, *a.* Supremely happy. *Milton.*  
 HIGH-BLOWN, *a.* Swelled much with wind; inflated.  
 HIGH-BORN, *a.* Being of noble birth or extraction.  
 HIGH-BUILT, *a.* 1. Of lofty structure. *Milton.* 2. Cov-  
 ered with lofty buildings. *Creech.*

HIGH-CLIMB-ING, *a.* 1. Climbing to a great height. 2.  
 Difficult to be ascended. *Milton.*  
 HIGH-COL-ORED, *a.* 1. Having a strong, deep or glar-  
 ing color. 2. Vivid; strong or forcible in representa-  
 tion.  
 HIGH-DAY, *a.* Fine; befitting a holyday. *Shak.*  
 HIGH-DE-SIGNING, *a.* Forming great schemes.  
 HIGH-EM-BOWED, *a.* Having lofty arches. *Milton.*  
 HIGH-EN-GENERED, *a.* Engendered aloft, or in the  
 air. *Shak.*  
 HIGH-FED, *a.* Pampered; fed luxuriously. *Milton.*  
 HIGH-FLA-MING, *a.* Throwing flame to a great height.  
 HIGH-FLY-ER, *n.* One that carries his opinions to extrav-  
 agance. *Swift.*  
 HIGH-FLOWN, *a.* 1. Elevated; swelled; proud. 2.  
 Turgid; swelled; extravagant. *L'Estrange.*  
 HIGH-FLUSHED, *a.* Much elated. *Young.*  
 HIGH-FLY-ING, *a.* Extravagant in claims or opinions  
 HIGH-GA-ZING, *a.* Looking upwards. *Mora.*  
 HIGH-GO-ING, *a.* Moving rapidly. *Massenger.*  
 HIGH-GROWN, *a.* Having the crop considerably grown.  
 HIGH-HEAP-ED, *a.* 1. Covered with high piles. *Pope.* 2.  
 Raised in high piles. *Pope.*  
 HIGH-HEART-ED, *a.* Full of courage. *Beaumont.*  
 HIGH-HEEL-ED, *a.* Having high heels. *Swift.*  
 HIGH-HUNG, *a.* Hung aloft; elevated. *Dryden.*  
 HIGH-LIVED, *a.* Pertaining to high life. *Goldsmith.*  
 HIGH-MET-TLED, *a.* Having high spirit; ardent.  
 HIGH-MIND-ED, *a.* 1. Proud; arrogant. 2. Having hon-  
 orable pride; magnanimous; opposed to mean.  
 HIGH-OP-ER-ATION, *n.* In *surgery*, a method of extract-  
 ing the stone from the human bladder, by cutting the up-  
 per part of it.  
 HIGH-PLACE, *n.* In *Scripture*, an eminence or mound on  
 which sacrifices were offered.  
 HIGH-PLACED, *a.* Elevated in situation or rank.  
 HIGH-PRIEST, *n.* A chief priest. *Scripture.*  
 HIGH-PRIN-CI-PLED, *a.* Extravagant in notions of poli-  
 tics. *Swift.*  
 HIGH-RAISED, *a.* 1. Elevated; raised aloft. 2. Raised  
 with great expectations or conceptions. *Milton.*  
 HIGH-REACH-ING, *a.* 1. Reaching to a great height. 2.  
 Reaching upwards. 3. Ambitious; aspiring.  
 HIGH-REARED, *a.* Raised high; of lofty structure.  
 HIGH-RED, *a.* Having a strong red color; deeply red  
 HIGH-RE-PENT-ED, *a.* Deeply repented. *Shak.*  
 HIGH-RE-SOLVED, *a.* Very resolute. *Tit. Andron.*  
 HIGH-ROOF-ED, *a.* Having a lofty or sharp roof.  
 HIGH-SEA-SO-NED, *a.* Enriched with spices or other sea-  
 soning.  
 HIGH-SEAT-ED, *a.* Fixed on high; seated in an elevated  
 place. *Milton.*  
 HIGH-SIGHT-ED, *a.* Always looking upward.  
 HIGH-SOUND-ING, *a.* Pompous; noisy; ostentatious.  
 HIGH-SPIR-IT-ED, *a.* 1. Full of spirit or natural fire,  
 easily irritated; irascible. 2. Full of spirit; bold; dar-  
 ing.  
 HIGH-STOM-ACH-ED, *a.* Having a lofty spirit; proud;  
 obstinate. *Shak.*  
 HIGH-SWELL-ING, *a.* Swelling greatly; inflated; boast-  
 ful.  
 HIGH-SWOLN, *a.* Greatly swelled. *Shak.*  
 HIGH-TA-PER, *n.* A plant of the genus *verbascum*.  
 HIGH-TAST-ED, *a.* Having a strong relish; piquant.  
 HIGH-TOWERED, *a.* Having lofty towers. *Milton.*  
 HIGH-VICED, *a.* Enormously wicked. *Shak.*  
 HIGH-WROUGHT, *a.* 1. Wrought with exquisite art or  
 skill; accurately finished. *Pope.* 2. Inflamed to a high  
 degree.  
 HIGH-LAND, *n.* Elevated land; a mountainous region.  
 HIGH-LAND-ER, *n.* An inhabitant of the mountains.  
 HIGH-LAND-ISH, *a.* Denoting high or mountainous land.  
 HIGH-LY, (*hi*ly) *adv.* 1. With elevation in place. 2. In  
 a great degree. 3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously. 4.  
 With elevation of mind or opinion; with great estimat-  
 ion.  
 †HIGH/MOST, *a.* Highest. *Shak.*  
 HIGH/NESS, (*hi*'nes) *n.* 1. Elevation above the surface;  
 loftiness; altitude; height. 2. Dignity; elevation in  
 rank, character or power. 3. Excellence; value. *Howell.*  
 4. Violence. 5. Great amount. 6. Acuteness. 7. In-  
 tenseness, as of heat. 8. A title of honor given to princes  
 or other men of rank.  
 HIGHTH, } *n.* [*See HEIGHT.*] Elevation; altitude; lofti-  
 HIGHT, } *ness.*  
 †HIGHT, to call, to promise, to command, &c., is a false  
 orthography from Saxon *hatan*. *Chaucer.*  
 HIGH-WA-TER, *n.* The utmost flow or greatest elevation  
 of the tide; also, the time of such elevation.  
 HIGH-WA-TER-MARK, *n.* The line made on the shore by  
 the tide at its utmost height.  
 HIGH-WAY, *n.* 1. A public road; a way open to all pas-  
 sengers. 2. Course; road; train of action.

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



- HIGHWAYMAN**, *n.* One who robs on the public road, or takes in the highway for the purpose of robbing.
- HIL-AP-ER**, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- HIL-ARATE**, *n.* See **EXHILARATE**.
- HILARITY**, *n.* [*L. hilaritas.*] Mirth; merriment; gaiety.—*Hilarity* differs from *joy*; the latter, excited by good news or prosperity, is an affection of the mind; the former, by social pleasure, drinking, &c., which rouse the animal spirits.
- HILARY-TERM**, *n.* The term of courts, &c. which begins January 23. *England.*
- HILDIG** and **D. held**, *Dan. heldt*, a hero] is retained in names; as *Hildebert*, a bright hero.
- HILDING**, *n.* [*qu. Sax. hyldan.*] A mean, sorry, paltry man or woman. *Shak.*
- HILL**, *n.* [*Sax. hill*, or *hyl.*] 1. A natural elevation of land, or a mass of earth rising above the common level of the surrounding land; as, an eminence. 2. A cluster of plants, and the earth raised about them, as, a *hill* of maize. *U. States.*
- HILL**, *v. t.* 1. To raise earth about plants; to raise a little mass of earth. Farmers in *New England* hill their maize in July. 2. [*Sax. helan.*] To cover; [*obs.*]
- HILLED**, *pp.* or *a.* Having hills.
- HILLING**, *n.* 1. A covering; [*obs.*] 2. The act of raising the earth around plants.
- HILLOE**, *n.* A small hill. *Milton.*
- HILLSIDE**, *n.* The side or declivity of a hill.
- HILLY**, *a.* Abounding with hills; as, a *hilly* country.
- HILT**, *n.* [*Sax. hilt.*] The handle of anything.
- HILT'ED**, *a.* Having a hilt.
- HPLUM**, *n.* [*L.*; *W. hl.*] The eye of a bean or other seed.
- HIM**, *pron.* The objective case of *he*. [*L. eum.*]
- HIM-SELF**, *pron.* In the nominative or objective case. 1. He; but *himself* is more emphatical, or more expressive of distinct personality, than *he*. 2. When *himself* is added to *he*, or to a noun, it expresses discrimination of person with particular emphasis. 3. When used as the reciprocal pronoun, it is not usually emphatical. 4. It was formerly used as a substitute for neuter nouns. 5. *Himself* is used to express the proper character, or natural temper and disposition of a person; as, let him act *himself*.—*By himself*, alone; unaccompanied; sequestered.
- HIN**, *n.* [*Heb. הין.*] A Hebrew measure of capacity containing the sixth part of an ephah, or about five quarts, English measure.
- HIND**, *n.* [*Sax., G., D. hinde.*] The female of the red deer or stag.
- HIND**, *n.* [*Sax. hine.*] 1. A domestic; a servant; [*obs.*] *Shak.* 2. A peasant; a rustic; or a husbandman's servant. *English.*
- HIND**, *a.* [*Sax. hyndan.*] Backward; pertaining to the part which follows; in opposition to the *fore part*; as, the *hind legs* of a quadruped.
- HINDER-RY**, *n.* A species of *rubus*.
- HINDER**, *a.*; *comp.* of *hind*. That is in a position contrary to that of the head or fore part.
- HINDER**, *v. t.* [*Sax. hennan, hynan, hindrian.*] 1. To stop; to interrupt; to obstruct; to impede or prevent from moving forward by any means. 2. To retard; to check in progression or motion; to obstruct for a time, or to render slow in motion. 3. To prevent.
- HINDER**, *v. i.* To interpose obstacles or impediments.
- HINDER-ANCE**, *n.* 1. The act of impeding or restraining motion. 2. Impediment; that which stops progression or advance; obstruction.
- HINDERED**, *pp.* Stopped; impeded; retarded.
- HINDER-ENDS**, *n.* Refuse of corn, such as remains after it is winnowed. *North of England.*
- HINDER-ER**, *n.* One who stops or retards; that which hinders.
- HINDER-ING**, *ppr.* Stopping; impeding; retarding.
- HINDER-LING**, *n.* A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.
- HINDER-MOST**, *a.* That which is behind all others; the last. [*But we now use hindmost.*]
- HINDMOST**, *a.* The last; that is in the rear of all others.
- HINDOO**, *n.* An aboriginal of Hindostan.
- HINGE**, (*hinz*) *n.* 1. The hook or joint on which a door or gate turns. 2. That on which any thing depends or turns. 3. A cardinal point, as east, west, north or south; [*little used.*]—*To be off the hinges*, is to be in a state of disorder or irregularity. *Tillotson.*
- HINGE**, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with hinges. 2. To bend; [*i. u.*]
- HINGE**, *v. i.* To stand, depend or turn, as on a hinge.
- HINGE**, *a.* Active; supple; pliant. *Cheshire Gloss*
- HINGING**, *ppr.* Depending; turning.
- HINNI-ATE**, *v. i.* [*L. hinnio.*] To neigh. *B. Jonson.*
- HINNY**, *n.*
- HINT**, *v. t.* [*It. cenno.*] To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to allude to; to suggest.
- HINT**, *v. i.* To hint at, is to allude to; to mention slightly.
- HINT**, *n.* 1. A distant allusion; slight mention; intimation; insinuation. 2. Suggestion.
- HIP**, *n.* [*Sax. hipe, hype, hypp.*] The projecting part of an animal, formed by the *os ilium*, or haunch bone; the haunch; the joint of the thigh.—*To have on the hip*, to have the advantage over one.—*Hip and thigh*, complete overthrow or defeat. *Judges*, xv.
- HIP**, *v. t.* To sprain or dislocate the hip.
- HIP**, or **HOP**, *n.* The fruit of the dog-rose, or wild brier
- HIP**, **HIPPED**, **HIPPISH**. See **HYP**.
- HIPPE**, *v. t.* To push with the head. *Grose.*
- HIPHALT**, *a.* [*hip* and *halt.*] Lame; limping. *Gower*
- HIPPE-LAPH**, *n.* An animal of the deer kind.
- HIPPINS**, *n. plu.* Stepping stones over a brook, children's clothes; a kind of towel; a clout. *Craven dialect.*
- HIPPO-CAMP**, *n.* [*Gr. ἵπποκαμπος.*] A name given to the sea-horse. *Browne.*
- HIPPO-CENTAUR**, *n.* [*Gr. ἵπποκένταυρος.*] In ancient fable, a supposed monster, half man and half horse.
- HIPPO-CRAS**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A medicinal drink, composed of wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients
- HIPPO-CRATES' SLEEVE**. A kind of bag, made by uniting the opposite angles of a square piece of flannel used for straining sirups and decoctions.
- HIPPO-CRATIC FACE**. [*L. facies hippocratica.*] Pale, sunken, and contracted features, considered as a fatal symptom in diseases. *Parr.*
- HIPPO-CRATISM**, *n.* The philosophy of Hippocrates, as it regards medicine. *Chambers.*
- HIPPO-DAME**, *n.* A sea horse. *Spenser.*
- HIPPO-DROME**, *n.* [*Gr. ἵπποδρόμος.*] Anciently, a circus
- HIPPO-GRIFF**, *n.* [*Fr. hippogriffe.*] A fabulous animal, half horse and half griffin; a winged horse.
- HIPPO-LITH**, *n.* [*Gr. ἵππος*, a horse, and *λίθος*, a stone.] A stone found in the stomach or intestines of a horse. *Quincy.*
- HIPPO-MANE**, *n.* [*Gr. ἵππος* and *μανία.*] 1. A sort of poisonous substance, used, anciently, as a philter or love-charm.—2. In *botany*, the manchineel-tree.
- HIPPOPHAGOUS**, *a.* Feeding on horses, as the Tartars
- HIPPOPHAGY**, *n.* [*Gr. ἵππος* and *φαγω.*] The act or practice of feeding on horses. *Quart. Rev.*
- HIPPO-POTAMUS**, *n.* [*Gr. ἵππος* and *ποταμος.*] The river-horse, an animal that inhabits the Nile and other rivers in Africa.
- HIPPO-POTAMY**, *n.* [*Gr. ἵππος* and *ποταμος.*] The river-horse, an animal that inhabits the Nile and other rivers in Africa.
- HIPPROOF**, *n.* A roof that has an angle.
- HIPSHOT**, *a.* Having the hip dislocated.
- HIPWORT**, *n.* A plant.
- HIRE**, [*Sax. hyra.*, in our old language, is *their.*]
- HIRE**, *v. t.* [*Sax. hyran.*] 1. To procure from another person and for temporary use, at a certain price. 2. To engage in service for a stipulated reward; to contract with for a compensation. 3. To bribe; to engage in immoral or illegal service for a reward.—*To hire out one's self*, to let; to engage one's service to another for a reward.—*To hire, or to hire out*, to let; to lease.
- HIRE**, *n.* [*Sax. hyre.*] 1. The price, reward or compensation paid or contracted to be given for the temporary use of any thing. 2. Wages; the reward or recompense paid for personal service.
- HIRE**, *pp.* 1. Procured or taken for use, at a stipulated or reasonable price; as, a *hired* farm. 2. Employed in service for a compensation.
- HIRELESS**, *a.* Without hire; not rewarded. *Davenant.*
- HIRELING**, *n.* 1. One who is hired, or who serves for wages. 2. A mercenary; a prostitute. *Pope.*
- HIRELING**, *a.* Serving for wages; venal; mercenary; employed for money or other compensation.
- HIRER**, *n.* One that hires; one that procures the use of any thing for a compensation; one who employs persons for wages, or contracts with persons for service.
- HIRING**, *ppr.* Procuring the use of for a compensation.
- HIR'SLE**, *v. i.* To move about. *Craven dialect.*
- HIR'STEL**, *a.* [*L. hirsutus.*] 1. Hairy; rough with hair; shaggy; set with bristles.—2. In *botany*, it is nearly synonymous with *hispid*, but it denotes having more hairs or bristles, and less stiff.
- HIR'STENESS**, *n.* Hairiness. *Burton.*
- HIS**, (*hiz*) *pron.* possessive of *he*. [*Sax. gen. hys*, and *hyst*, male.] 1. Of him. 2. The present use of *his* is as a pro-nominal adjective, in any case indifferently, corresponding to the *L. suus*; as, tell John his papers are ready. 3. *His* was formerly used for *its*, but improperly. 4. It was formerly used as the sign of the possessive; as, the man his ground, for the man's ground. 5. *His* is still used as a substitute for a noun, preceded by *of*.—*Hisself* is no longer used.
- HISIN-GE-RITE**, *a.* A mineral.
- HISIN**, *v. i.* To breathe short through cold or pain; to draw the breath with difficulty. *North of England.*
- HISPID**, *a.* [*L. hispidus.*] 1. Rough.—2. In *botany*, having strong hairs or bristles.
- HISS**, *v. i.* [*Sax. hysian.*] 1. To make a sound by driving



- the breath between the tongue and the upper teeth; to give a strong aspiration resembling the noise made by a serpent. 2. To express contempt or disapprobation by hissing. 3. To whiz, as an arrow or other thing in rapid flight.
- HISS, *v. t.* 1. To condemn by hissing; to explode. 2. To procure hisses or disgrace.
- HISS, *n.* 1. The sound made by propelling the breath between the tongue and upper teeth; the noise of a serpent, a goose, &c. 2. An expression of contempt or disapprobation, used in places of public exhibition.
- HISSING, *ppr.* Making the noise of serpents.
- HISSING, *n.* 1. A hissing sound; an expression of scorn or contempt. 2. The occasion of contempt; the object of scorn and derision.
- HISSING-LY, *adv.* With a whistling sound. *Sherwood.*
- HIST, *exclam.* [Dan. *hyst.*] A word commanding silence; equivalent to *hush*, be silent.
- † HIST-TO-RI-AL, *a.* Historical. *Chaucer.*
- HIST-TO-RI-AN, *n.* [Fr. *historien.*] A writer or compiler of history.
- HIST-TO-RI-IC, } *a.* [L. *historicus.*] 1. Containing history, HIST-TO-RI-CAL, } or the relation of facts. 2. Pertaining to history. 3. Contained in history; deduced from history. 4. Representing history.
- HIST-TO-RI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of history; by way of narration.
- HIST-TO-RI-ED, *a.* Recorded in history. [Not much in use.]
- † HIST-TO-RI-ER, *n.* A historian.
- \* † HIST-TO-RI-FY, or HIST-TO-RI-FY, *v. t.* To relate; to record in history. *Sidney.*
- HIST-TO-RI-O-GR-A-PHER, *n.* [Gr. *ἱστορία* and *γραφία*.] A historian; a writer of history; particularly, a professed historian; an officer employed to write the history of a prince or state.
- HIST-TO-RI-O-GR-A-PHY, *n.* The art or employment of a historian.
- † HIST-TO-RI-O-L-O-GY, *n.* A discourse on history, or the knowledge of history.
- HISTO-RI-Y, *n.* [Gr. *ἱστορία*; L. Sp. Port. *historia.*] 1. An account of facts, particularly of facts respecting nations or states; a narration of events in the order in which they happened, with their causes and effects. *History* differs from *annals*. *Annals* relate simply the facts and events of each year, in strict chronological order, without any observations of the annalist. *History* regards less strictly the arrangement of events under each year, and admits the observations of the writer. 2. Narration; verbal relation of facts or events; story. 3. Knowledge of facts and events. 4. Description; an account of things that exist. 5. An account of the origin, life and actions of an individual person.
- HISTO-RI-Y-PIECE, *n.* A representation of any remarkable event in painting.
- † HIST-RI-ON, *n.* A player. *Pope.*
- HIS-TRI-ON-IC, } *a.* [L. *histrionicus.*] Pertaining to a HIS-TRI-ON-I-CAL, } buffoon or comedian, or to a pantomime; belonging to stage-playing; theatrical.
- HIS-TRI-ON-I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a buffoon or pantomime; theatrically.
- HIS-TRI-O-NISM, *n.* The acts or practice of buffoons or pantomimes; stage-playing. *Southey.*
- HIT, *v. t.*; pret. and *pp. hit.* [Sw. *hita.*] 1. To strike or touch, either with or without force. 2. To strike or touch a mark with any thing directed to that object; not to miss. 3. To reach; to attain to. 4. To suit; to be conformable. 5. To strike; to touch properly; to offer the right bait.—*To hit off.* 1. To strike out; to determine luckily. 2. To represent or describe exactly.—*To hit out*, to perform by good luck. *Spenser.*
- HIT, *v. i.* 1. To strike; to meet or come in contact; to clash. 2. To meet or fall on by good luck; to succeed by accident; not to miss. 3. To strike or reach the intended point; to succeed.—*To hit on or upon*, to light on; to come to or fall on by chance; to meet or find, as by accident.
- HIT, *n.* 1. A striking against; the collision of one body against another. 2. A chance; a casual event. 3. A lucky chance; a fortunate event. 4. A term in back-gammon.
- HITCH, *v. i.* [W. *hecian.*] 1. To move by jerks, or with stops. 2. To become entangled; to be caught or hooked. 3. To hit the legs together in going, as horses. 4. To hop; to spring on one leg; [local.] 5. To move or walk. *Grose.*
- HITCH, *v. t.* 1. To hook; to catch by a hook. 2. To fasten by hitching. *New England.*
- HITCH, *n.* 1. A catch; any thing that holds. 2. The act of catching, as on a hook, &c.—3. In *seamen's language*, a knot or noose in a rope for fastening it to a ring or other object. 4. A stop or sudden halt in walking or moving.
- HITCHED, *pp.* Caught; hooked; fastened.
- † HITCH-EL, *v. t.* To hatchel. See *HATCHEL.*
- HITHE, *n.* [Sax. *hyth.*] A port or small haven; as in *Queenhithe*. [English.]
- HITHER, *adv.* [Sax. *hither*, or *hider.*] 1. To this place; used with verbs signifying motion. 2. *Hither and thither*, to this place and that. 3. To this point; to this argument or topic; to this end.
- HITHER, *a.* Nearest; towards the person speaking.
- HITHER-MOST, *a.* Nearest on this side. *Hale.*
- HITHER-TO, *adv.* 1. To this time; yet. 2. In any time, or every time till now; in time preceding the present. 3. To this place; to a prescribed limit.
- HITHER-WARD, } *adv.* This way; towards this place. HITHER-WARDS, } *Shak.*
- HIVE, *n.* [Sax. *hyfe.*] 1. A box, chest or kind of basket for the reception and habitation of a swarm of honey-bees. 2. A swarm of bees; or the bees inhabiting a hive. 3. A company or society together, or closely connected.
- HIVE, *v. t.* 1. To collect into a hive; to cause to enter a hive. *Dryden.* 2. To contain; to receive, as a habitation, or place of deposit.
- HIVE, *v. i.* To take shelter or lodgings together; to reside in a collective body. *Pope.*
- HIVED, *pp.* Lodged in a hive or shelter.
- HIVER, *n.* One that collects bees into a hive.
- HIVES, *n. plu.* Eruptions in the skin. *North of England.*
- HIVES, *n.* [Scot. *qu. heave.*] A disease, the croup, or *cyranche trachealis*; rattles.
- † HIZZ, *v. t.* To hiss. *Shak.*
- † HIZZ-ING, *n.* A hissing or hiss. *May.*
- HO, *exclam.* A word used by teamsters, to stop their teams. It has been used as a noun, for *stop*, *moderation*, *bounds*. This word is pronounced, also, *whō*, or *hwō*.
- HO, *n.* Stop; bound; limit. *Harvey.*
- HO, } *exclam.* [L. *ho.*] A call to excite attention, or to HOA, } give notice of approach.
- HOGAR, *a.* [Sax. *har.*] 1. White; as *hoar frost*. 2. Gray; white with age; hoary.
- HOGAR, *n.* Hoariness; antiquity. *Burke.*
- HOGAR, *v. i.* To become moldy or musty. [Little used.]
- HOGAR-FROST, *n.* The white particles of ice formed by the congelation of dew or watery vapors.
- HOARD, *n.* [Sax. *hord.*] A store, stock or large quantity of any thing accumulated or laid up; a hidden stock; a treasure.
- HOARD, *v. t.* To collect and lay up a large quantity of any thing; to amass and deposit in secret; to store secretly.
- HOARD, *v. i.* To collect and form a hoard; to lay up store.
- HOARD'ED, *pp.* Collected and laid up in store.
- HOARD'ER, *n.* One who lays up in store; one who accumulates and keeps in secret.
- HOARD'ING, *ppr.* 1. Laying up in store. 2. *a.* Instinctively collecting and laying up provisions for winter.
- † HOARD'ED, *a.* Moldy; musty.
- HOARHOUND. See *HORRHOUND.*
- HOAR-I-NESS, *n.* The state of being white, whitish or gray.
- HOARSE, (hōrs) *a.* 1. Having a harsh, rough, grating voice, as when affected with a cold. 2. Rough; grating; discordant; as the voice, or as any sound.
- HOARSELY, *adv.* With a rough, harsh, grating voice or sound. *Dryden.*
- HOARSENESS, *n.* Harshness or roughness of voice or sound; preternatural asperity of voice.
- HOARY, *n.* 1. White or whitish. 2. White or gray with age. 3. Moldy; mossy, or covered with a white pubescence.
- HOAST, *n.* A cough. See *HAUST.*
- HOAX, *n.* [Sax. *hucce*, or *hucce.*] Something done for deception or mockery; a trick played off in sport.
- HOAX, *v. t.* To deceive; to play a trick upon for sport, or without malice. [A colloquial word.]
- HOB, } *n.* [Dan. *hob.*] The nave of a wheel; a solid piece HUB, } of timber in which the spokes are inserted. *Washington.*
- HOB, *n.* A clown; a fairy.
- HOB OR NOB. See *HOBNOB.*
- HOB'BISM, *n.* The principles of the sceptical Thomas Hobbes. *Skelton.*
- HOB'BIST, *n.* A follower of Hobbes.
- HOB'BLE, *v. i.* [W. *hobelu.*] 1. To walk lamely, bearing chiefly on one leg; to limp; to walk with a hitch or hop, or with crutches. 2. To walk awkwardly. 3. To move roughly or irregularly, as verse.
- † HOB'BLE, *v. t.* To perplex.
- HOB'BLE, *n.* 1. An unequal, halting gait; an encumbered, awkward step. 2. Difficulty; perplexity.
- HOB'BLE-DE-HOY, *n.* A cant phrase for a boy at the age of puberty. *Swift.*
- HOBBLER, *n.* One that hobbles.
- HOBBLER, *n.* One who by his tenure was to maintain a hobby for military service; or one who served as a soldier on a hobby with light armor.
- HOBBLING, *ppr.* Walking with a halting or interrupted step.
- HOBBLING-LY, *adv.* With a limping or interrupted step.

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



**HOB'BY**, *n.* [W. *hobel*.] A kind of hawk; a hawk of the lure. *Encyc.*

**HOB'BY**, *n.* [No *m.*, Fr. *hobya*.] 1. A strong active horse, of a middle size; and a nag; a pacing horse; a garran. 2. A stick, or figure of a horse, on which boys ride. 3. Any favorite object; that which a person pursues with zeal or delight. 4. A stupid fellow.

**HOB'BY HORSE**, *n.* [*Tautological*.] 1. A hobby; a wooden horse on which boys ride. 2. A character in the old May games. 3. A stupid or foolish person. 4. The favorite object of pursuit.

**HOP'GOB-LIN**, *n.* A fairy; a frightful apparition

**HOB'BIT**, *n.* [Sp. *hobus*.] A small mortar, or short gun. See *Howitzer*, the common orthography.

**HOB-LIKE**, *a.* Clownish; boorish. *Catgrave*.

**HOB'NAIL**, *n.* [G. *hufnagel*.] 1. A nail with a thick, strong head, for shoeing horses. 2. A clownish person, in contempt. *Milton*.

**HOB'NAILED**, *a.* Set with hobnails; rough.

**HOB'NOB**, *adv.* [qu. Sax. *habban*.] Take or not take.

**HOB'SON'S CHOICE**. A vulgar proverbial expression, denoting a choice in which there is no alternative.

**HOB'BOY**. See *HAUTBOY*.

**HOEK**, *n.* [Sax. *hoh*.] 1. The joint of an animal between the knee and the fetlock. 2. A part of the thigh.

**HOEK**, or **HOEK'LE**, *v. t.* To hamstring; to hough; to disable by cutting the tendons of the ham.

**HOEK**, *n.* [from *Hochheim*, in Germany.] A sort of Rhenish wine; sometimes called *hockamore*.

† **HOEK'A-MORE**, *n.* Old, strong Rhenish wine. *Hudibras*.

**HOEK'DAY**, or **HOKE'DAY**, *n.* High day; a day of feasting and mirth, formerly held in England.

† **HOEK'EY**, *n.* [*hoeh*.] Harvest-home.

**HOEK'HERB**, *n.* A plant, the mallows. *Ainsworth*.

**HOEK'LE**, *v. t.* 1. To hamstring. 2. To mow.

**HO'EUS PO'EUS**, *n.* [W. *hoed*, and perhaps *bing* or *pwca*.] A juggler; a juggler's trick; a cheat used by conjurers.

**HO'EUS PO'EUS**, *v. t.* To cheat. *L'Estrange*.

**HOD**, *n.* [Fr. *hotte*.] A kind of tray for carrying mortar and brick, used in bricklaying.

**HODDY**, *a.* Well; pleasant; in good spirits. *Grose*.

† **HODDY-DODDY**, *n.* An awkward or foolish person.

**HODGE-PODGE**, or **HOTCH-POTCH**, *n.* [qu. Fr. *hocher*.] A mixed mass; a medley of ingredients. [*Vulgar*.] See *HOTCHPOT*.

**HODI-ERN'AL**, *a.* [L. *hodiernus*.] Of this day; belonging to the present day.

**HOD'MAN**, *n.* A man who carries a hod.

**HOD'MAN-DOD**, *n.* 1. A shell-fish, otherwise called *dod-man*. 2. A shell-snail.

**HOE**, (*ho*) *n.* [G. *haue*.] A farmer's instrument for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth in fields and gardens.

**HOE**, *v. t.* 1. To cut, dig, scrape or clean with a hoe. 2. To clear from weeds.

**HOE**, *v. i.* To use a hoe.

**HOED**, *pp.* Cleared from weeds, or loosened by the hoe.

**HOE'ING**, *ppr.* 1. Cutting, scraping or digging with a hoe. 2. Clearing of weeds with a hoe.

† **HOE'F'L**, *a.* [Sax. *hohfull*, *hogfull*.] Careful.

† **HOE'F'L-LY**, *adv.* Carefully. *Stapleton*.

**HOG**, *n.* [W. *hwg*.] 1. A swine; a general name of that species of animal.—2. In *England*, a castrated sheep of a year old. 3. A bullock of a year old. 4. A brutal fellow; one who is mean and filthy.—5. Among *seamen*, a sort of scrubbing-broom for scraping a ship's bottom under water.

**HOG**, *v. t.* 1. To scrape a ship's bottom under water. 2. [G. *hocken*.] To carry on the back; [*local*.] *Grose*. 3. To cut the hair short, like the bristles of a hog; [*local*.]

**HOG**, *v. i.* To bend, so as to resemble in some degree a hog's back.

**HOG'GOTE**, *n.* [hog and *cote*.] A shed or house for swine; a sty. *Mortimer*.

**HOGGED**, *pp.* 1. Scraped under water. 2. Curving; having the ends lower than the middle.

**HOG'GER-EL**, *n.* A sheep of the second year. *Ash*. A two year old ewe. *Ainsworth*.

**HOG'GET**, *n.* [Norm. *hoget*.] 1. A sheep two years old. 2. A colt of a year old, called, also, *hog-colt*; [*local*.] *Grose*. 3. A young boar of the second year. *Cyc*.

**HOG'GISH**, *a.* Having the qualities of a hog; brutish; gluttonous; filthy; meanly selfish.

**HOG'GISH-LY**, *adv.* In a brutish, gluttonous or filthy manner.

**HOG'GISH-NESS**, *n.* Brutishness; voracious greediness in eating; beastly filthiness; mean selfishness.

† **HOG'H**, *n.* [See *HOGH*.] A hill; a cliff. *Spenser*.

**HOG'HERD**, *n.* A keeper of swine. *Bronne*.

**HOGGO**, *n.* [corrupted from *haut gout*.] High flavor; strong scent.

**HOG'PEN**, *n.* [hog and *pen*.] A hogsty.

**HOG-PLUMB-TREE**, *n.* A tree.

**HOG-RING-ER**, *n.* One whose business is to put rings in the snouts of swine.

**HOG'S-BEANS**, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth*.

**HOG'S-BREAD**, *n.* A plant.

**HOG'S-FEN-NEL**, *n.* A plant of the genus *peucedanum*

**HOG'S-MUSH-ROOMS**, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth*.

**HOG'S-HEAD**, *n.* [D. *oxhoofd*.] 1. A measure of capacity, containing 63 gallons.—2. In *America*, this name is often given to a butt, a cask containing from 110 to 120 gallons. 3. A large cask.

**HOG-SHEAR-ING**, *n.* A ludicrous term, denoting much ado about nothing.

**HOG-STEER**, *n.* [Sax. *steor*.] A wild boar of three years old. *Cockeram*.

**HOG-STY**, *n.* A pen or inclosure for hogs.

**HOG-WASH**, *n.* [hog and *wash*.] Swill; the refuse matters of a kitchen for swine.

**HÖHL'SPATH**, *n.* The mineral otherwise called *maale*, and *chiastolite*.

**HOLDEN**, *n.* [W. *hoeden*.] 1. A rude, bold girl; a romp. 2. A rude, bold man. *Milton*.

**HOLDEN**, *a.* Rude; bold; inelegant; rustic.

**HOLDEN**, *v. i.* To romp rudely or indecently.

**HOIST**, *v. t.* [G. *hissen*; D. *hyssen*.] 1. To raise; to lift.

2. To raise, to lift or bear upwards by means of tackle.

3. To lift and move the leg backwards.

**HOIST**, *n.* In *marine language*, the perpendicular height of a flag or ensign, as opposed to the *fly*, or breadth from the staff to the outer edge.

**HOISTED**, *pp.* Raised; lifted; drawn up.

**HOIST'ING**, *ppr.* Raising; lifting.

**HOIT**, *v. i.* [Icel. *hauta*.] To leap; to caper. *Beaumont*.

**HOITY TOITY**, an exclamation, denoting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt. *Congree*.

**HOLE'AD**, *n.* [Gr. *ὄλαδος*.] In ancient *Greece*, a large ship of burden. *Mitford*.

**HOLD**, *v. t.*; pret. *held*; pp. *held*. *Holden* is obsolete in elegant writing. [Sax. *healdan*.] 1. To stop; to confine; to restrain from escape; to keep fast; to retain. 2. To embrace and confine, with bearing or lifting. 3. To connect; to keep from separation. 4. To maintain, as an opinion.

5. To consider; to regard; to think; to judge, that is, to have in the mind. 6. To contain, or to have capacity to receive and contain. 7. To retain within itself; to keep from running or flowing out. 8. To defend; to keep possession; to maintain. 9. To have. 10. To have or possess by title. 11. To refrain; to stop; to restrain; to withhold. 12. To keep. 13. To fix; to confine; to compel to observe or fulfill. 14. To confine; to restrain from motion. 15. To confine; to bind; in a legal or moral sense. 16. To maintain; to retain; to continue. 17. To keep in continuance or practice. 18. To continue; to keep; to prosecute or carry on. 19. To have in session. 20. To celebrate; to solemnize. 21. To maintain; to sustain; to have in use or exercise. 22. To sustain; to support. 23. To carry; to wield. 24. To maintain to observe in practice. 25. To last; to endure.

**To hold forth**. 1. To offer; to exhibit; to propose. *Locke*.

2. To reach forth; to put forward to view.—**To hold in**.

1. To restrain; to curb; to govern by the bridle. 2. To restrain in general; to check; to repress.—**To hold off**, to keep at a distance.—**To hold on**, to continue or proceed in.—**To hold out**. 1. To extend; to stretch forth. 2. To propose; to offer. *B. Jonson*. 3. To continue to do or suffer.—**To hold up**. 1. To raise. 2. To sustain; to support. 3. To retain; to withhold. 4. To offer; to exhibit. 5. To sustain; to keep from falling.—**To hold one's own**, to keep good one's present condition.—In *seamen's language*, a ship *holds her own*, when she sails as fast as another ship, or keeps her course.

**HOLD**, *v. i.* 1. To be true; not to fail; to stand, as a fact or truth. 2. To continue unbroken or unsubdued. 3. To last; to endure. 4. To continue. 5. To be fast; to be firm; not to give way, or part. 6. To refrain. 7. To stick or adhere.

**To hold forth**, to speak in public; to harangue; to preach; to proclaim.—**To hold in**. 1. To restrain one's self. 2. To continue in good luck.—**To hold off**, to keep at a distance; to avoid connection.—**To hold of**, to be dependent on; to derive title from.—**To hold on**. 1. To continue; not to be interrupted. 2. To keep fast hold; to cling to. 3. To proceed in a course.—**To hold out**. 1. To last; to endure; to continue. 2. Not to yield; not to surrender; not to be subdued.—**To hold to**, to cling or cleave to; to adhere.—**To hold under**, or *from*, to have title from.—**To hold with**, to adhere to; to side with; to stand up for.—**To hold plough**, to direct or steer a plough by the hands, in tillage.—**To hold together**, to be joined; not to separate; to remain in union.—**To hold up**. 1. To support one's self. 2. To cease raining; to cease, as falling weather. 3. To continue the same speed; to run or move as fast.—**To hold a wager**, to lay, to stake or to hazard a wager.—**Hold**, used imperatively, signifies stop; cease; forbear; be still.

**HÖLD**, *n.* 1. A grasp with the hand; an embrace with the arms. 2. Something which may be seized for support,



that which supports. 3. Power of keeping. 4. Power of seizing. 5. A prison; a place of confinement. 6. Custody; safe keeping. 7. Power of influence operating on the mind; advantage that may be employed in directing or persuading another. 8. Lurking place; a place of security. 9. A fortified place; a fort; a castle. 10. The whole interior cavity of a ship, between the floor and the lower deck.—11. In music, a mark directing the performer to rest on the note over which it is placed.

**HOLD'BACK**, *n.* Hindrance; restraint. *Hammond.*

**HOLDER**, *n.* 1. One who holds or grasps in his hand, or embraces with his arms. 2. A tenant; one who holds land under another. 3. Something by which a thing is held. 4. One who owns or possesses.—5. In ships, one who is employed in the hold.

**HOLDER-FORTH**, *n.* A harangue; a preacher.

**HOLDFAST**, *n.* A thing that takes hold; a catch; a hook.

**HOLD'ING**, *ppr.* Stopping; confining; restraining; keeping; retaining; adhering; maintaining, &c.

**HOLD'ING**, *n.* 1. A tenure; a farm held of a superior. 2. The burden or chorus of a song. *Shak.* 3. Hold; influence; power over. *Burke.*

**HOLE**, *n.* [*Sax. hol.*] 1. A hollow place or cavity in any solid body, of any shape or dimensions, natural or artificial. 2. A perforation; an aperture; an opening in or through a solid body. 3. A mean habitation; a narrow or dark lodging. 4. An opening or means of escape; a subterfuge.—*Arm-hole.* 1. The arm-pit; the cavity under the shoulder of a person. 2. An opening in a garment for the arm.

**HOLE**, *v. i.* To go into a hole. *B. Jonson.*

**HOLE**, *v. t.* 1. To cut, dig or make a hole or holes in. 2. To drive into a bag, as in billiards.

**HOLE**, *a.* Whole.

**HOLE-BUT**. See **HALIBUT**.

**HÖLI-DAM**, *n.* Blessed lady; an ancient oath

**HOLI-DAY**. See **HOLYDAY**.

**HÖLI-LY**, *adv.* 1. Piously; with sanctity. 2. Sacredly; inviolably; without breach; [*little used.*] *Shak.*

**HOLI-NESS**, *n.* 1. The state of being holy; purity or integrity of moral character; freedom from sin; sanctity. 2. Purity of heart or dispositions; sanctified affections; piety; moral goodness. 3. Sacredness; the state of any thing hallowed, or consecrated to God or to his worship. 4. That which is separated to the service of God. 5. A title of the pope, and formerly of the Greek emperors.

**HÖLING-AXE**, *n.* A narrow axe for cutting holes in posts.

**HÖL-LA**, or **HÖL-LÖA**, *exclam.* A word used in calling. —Among seamen, it is the answer to one that hails, equivalent to *I hear, and am ready.*

**HÖL-LA**, or **HÖL-LÖ**, *v. i.* [*Sax. ahlowan.*] To call out or exclaim. See **HALLOO**.

**HÖL-LAND**, *n.* Fine linen manufactured in Holland.

**HÖL-LAND-ER**, *n.* A native of Holland.

**HÖL-LANDS**, *n.* A kind of cant term for gin.

**HÖL-LÉN**. See **HÖL-LY**.

**HÖL-LÖW**, *a.* [*Sax. hol.*] 1. Containing an empty space; not solid. 2. Sunk deep in the orbit. 3. Deep; low; resembling sound reverberated from a cavity, or designating such a sound. 4. Not sincere or faithful; false; deceitful; not sound.

**HÖL-LÖW**, *n.* 1. A cavity, natural or artificial; any depression of surface in a body; concavity. 2. A place excavated. 3. A cave or cavern; a den; a hole; a broad open space in any thing. 4. A pit. 5. Open space of any thing; a groove; a channel; a canal.

**HÖL-LÖW**, *v. t.* [*Sax. hollian.*] To make hollow, as by digging, cutting or engraving; to excavate.

**HÖL-LÖW**, *v. i.* To shout. See **HÖL-LA** and **HÖL-LÖ**.

**HÖL-LÖW**, *adv.* He carried it hollow, that is, he gained the prize without difficulty. A colloquial expression. *Craven dialect.*

**HÖL-LÖWED**, *pp.* Made hollow; excavated.

**HÖL-LÖW-EYED**, *a.* Having sunken eyes.

**HÖL-LÖW-HEART-ED**, *a.* Insincere; deceitful; not sound and true. *Butler.*

**HÖL-LÖW-ING**, *ppr.* Making hollow; excavating.

**HÖL-LÖW-LY**, *adv.* Insincerely; deceitfully.

**HÖL-LÖW-NESS**, *n.* 1. The state of being hollow; cavity; depression of surface; excavation. 2. Insincerity; deceitfulness; treachery.

**HÖL-LÖW-ROOT**, *n.* A plant, *tuberous moschatel.*

**HÖL-LÖW-SPÄR**. The mineral called, also, *chastolite.*

**HÖL-LY**, *n.* [*Sax. hōlegn.*] The holm tree, of the genus *Ilex*, of several species.

**HÖL-LY-HÖCK**, *n.* [*Sax. hōlihoc.*] A plant of the genus *Alcea*. It is called, also, *rose-mallow.*

**HÖL-LY-ROSE**, *n.* A plant. *Tate.*

**HÖL-M**, *n.* 1. The evergreen cak; the flex. 2. An islet, or river isle. 3. A low, flat tract of rich land on the banks of a river.

**HÖL-MEN**, *a.* Made of holm. *West of England.*

**HÖL-MTTE**, *n.* A variety of carbonate of lime.

**HÖL-O-EAUST**, *n.* [*Gr. ὄλος and καυστος*] A burnt-sacrifice or offering.

**HÖL-O-GRAPH**, *n.* [*Gr. ὄλος and γραφω*] A deed or testament written wholly by the grantor's or testator's own hand.

**HÖL-O-GRAPHIC**, *a.* Written wholly by the grantor or testator himself.

**HÖL-OMETER**, *n.* [*Gr. ὄλος and μετροω*] An instrument for taking all kinds of measures; a pantometer.

**HÖLP**, **HÖLPEN**, the antiquated pret. and pp. of *help*.

**HÖL-STER**, *n.* [*Sax. healster.*] A leathern case for a pistor carried by a horseman.

**HÖL-STER**, *v. i.* To bustle; to make a disturbance.

**HÖL-STERED**, *a.* Bearing holsters. *Byron.*

**HÖLT**, *n.* [*Sax. holt.*] A wood or woodland; *obsolete*, except in poetry. *Drayton.*

**HÖL-Y**, *a.* [*Sax. halig*; *G., D. heilig.*] 1. Properly, whole, entire or perfect, in a moral sense. Hence, pure in heart, temper or dispositions; free from sin and sinful affections. 2. Hallowed; consecrated or set apart to a sacred use. 3. Proceeding from pious principles, or directed to pious purposes. 4. Perfectly just and good. 5. Sacred.—*Holy of holies*, in Scripture, the innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle or temple, where the ark was kept.—*Holy Ghost*, or *Holy Spirit*, the Divine Spirit; the third person in the Trinity; the Sanctifier of souls.—*Holy war*, a war undertaken to rescue the holy land, the ancient Judea, from the infidels; a crusade.

**HÖL-Y-CROSS day**, *n.* The fourteenth of September.

**HÖL-Y-DAY**, *n.* 1. A day set apart for commemorating some important event in history; a festival. 2. A day of joy and gaiety. 3. A day of exemption from labor; a day of amusement.

**HÖL-Y-DAY**, *a.* Pertaining to a festival.

**HÖL-Y-ONE**, *n.* 1. An appellation of the Supreme Being, by way of emphasis. 2. An appellation of Christ. 3. One separated to the service of God.

**HÖL-Y-ROOD day**, *n.* A festival observed by Roman Catholics in memory of the exaltation of our Savior's cross.

**HÖL-Y-THIS-TLE**, *n.* A plant of the genus *caucis*.

**HÖL-Y-THURS'DAY**, *n.* The day on which the ascension of our Savior is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide. *Johnson.*

**HÖL-Y-WEEK**, *n.* The week before Easter, in which the passion of our Savior is commemorated.

**HÖM-AGE**, *n.* [*Fr. homnige.*] 1. In feudal law, the submission, loyalty and service which a tenant promised to his lord or superior. 2. Obedience; respect paid by external action. 3. Reverence directed to the Supreme Being; reverential worship; devout affection.

**HÖM-AGE**, *v. t.* To pay respect to by external action; to give reverence to; to profess fealty.

**HÖM-AGE-A-BLE**, *a.* Subject to homage. *Hovell.*

**HÖM-AGER**, *n.* One who does homage, or holds land of another by homage. *Bacon.*

**HÖM-BERG'S PY-RÖPÖ-RUS**. Ignited muriate of lime.

**HÖM-E**, *n.* [*Sax. ham*; *G., D. heim.*] 1. A dwelling house, the house or place in which one resides. 2. One's own country. 3. The place of constant residence; the seat. 4. The grave; death; or a future state. 5. The present state of existence.

**HÖM-E**, *a.* Close; severe; poignant; as, a *home thrust*.

**HÖM-E**, *adv.* [This is merely elliptical; to be omitted.] 1. To one's own habitation; as, go *home*. 2. To one's own country.—*Home* is opposed to *abroad*, or in a foreign country. 3. Close; closely; to the point.

**HÖM-EBORN**, *a.* 1. Native; natural. *Donne.* 2. Domestic; not foreign. *Pope.*

**HÖM-EBRED**, *a.* 1. Native; natural. 2. Domestic; originating at home; not foreign. 3. Plain; rude; artless; uncultivated; not polished by travel.

**HÖM-FELT**, *a.* Felt in one's own breast; inward; private. *Milton.*

**HÖM-KEEP-ING**, *a.* Staying at home. *Shak.*

**HÖM-LESS**, *a.* Destitute of a home.

**HÖM-LI-LY**, *adv.* Rudely; inelegantly.

**HÖM-LI-NESS**, *n.* 1. Plainness of features; want of beauty. 2. Rudeness; coarseness. *Addison.*

**HÖM-LOT**, *n.* An inclosure on or near which the mansion house stands.

**HÖM-LY**, *a.* 1. Of plain features; not handsome. 2. Plain; like that which is made for common domestic use; rude; coarse; not fine or elegant.

**HÖM-LY**, *adv.* Plainly; rudely; coarsely. [*Little used*]

**HÖM-LYN**, *n.* A fish.

**HÖM-MADE**, *a.* Made at home; being of domestic manufacture. *Locke.*

**HÖM-ER**, } *n.* A Hebrew measure containing the tenth  
**HÖM-ER**, } part of an ephah, or about six pints.  
**HÖM-ER**, }

**HÖM-ER'IC**, *a.* Pertaining to Homer, or to his poetry; resembling Homer's verse.



**HOMESPEAKING**, *n.* Forcible and efficacious speaking. *Julien.*

**HOMESPUN**, *a.* 1. Spun or wrought at home; of domestic manufacture. 2. Not made in foreign countries. 3. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; not elegant.

**HOMESPUN**, *n.* A coarse, unpolished, rustic person.

**HOMES**, *ALL*, *n.* 1. The place of a mansion house; the **HOMES**, *HEAD*, } Inclosure or ground immediately connected with the mansion. 2. Native seat; or original station or place of residence.

**HOMeward**, } *adv.* Toward home; toward one's habitation or country.

**HOMeward**, } *adv.* Toward home; toward one's habitation or country.

**HOMeward-bound**, *a.* Destined for home; returning from a foreign country to the place where the owner resides.

**HOMICIDAL**, *a.* [from *homicide*.] Pertaining to homicide; murderous; bloody.

**HOMICIDE**, *n.* [Fr., from *L. homicidium*.] 1. The killing of one man or human being by another. *Homicide* is of three kinds—*justifiable, excusable, and felonious*. 2. A person who kills another; a manslayer.

**HOMILETIC**, *a.* [Gr. *διδηκτικός*.] 1. Pertaining to **HOMILETIC**, } familiar intercourse; social; conversable; companionable.—2. *Homiletic theology*, a branch of practical theology, also called *pastoral theology*.

**HOMILIST**, *n.* One that preaches to a congregation.

**HOMILY**, *n.* [Fr. *homélie*.] A discourse or sermon read or pronounced to an audience.

**HOMMOE**, *n.* A hillock or small eminence of a conical form, sometimes covered with trees. *Bartram.*

**HOMOONY**, *n.* [Indian.] In *America*, maize hulled, or hulled and broken, but coarse, prepared for food by being mixed with water and boiled.

**HOMOGENEAL**, *n.* A likeness of parts.

**HOMOGENEAL**, } *a.* [Fr. *homogene*; Gr. *ὁμογενής*.]

**HOMOGENEOUS**, } Of the same kind or nature; consisting of similar parts, or of elements of the like nature.

**HOMOGENEALNESS**, or **HOMOGENEITY**. *Words not to be encouraged; equivalent to*

**HOMOGENEOUSNESS**, *n.* Sameness of kind or nature.

**HOMOGENY**, *n.* Joint nature. *Bacon.*

**HOMOLOGATE**, *v. t.* [It. *omologare*.] To approve; to allow. *Wheaton's Rep.*

**HOMOLOGOUS**, *a.* [Gr. *ὁμος* and *λογος*.] Proportional to each other; a term in geometry.

**HOMONYMOUS**, *a.* [Gr. *ὁμωνυμος*.] Equivocal; ambiguous; that has different significations.

**HOMONYMOUSLY**, *adv.* In an equivocal manner.

**HOMONYMY**, *n.* [Gr. *ὁμωνυμία*.] Ambiguity; equivocation. *Johnson.*

**HOMOPHONY**, *n.* [Gr. *ὁμος* and *φωνη*.] Likeness of sound.

**HOMOPHONOUS**, *a.* [Gr. *ὁμος* and *φωνος*.] Equable; of the same tenor; applied to diseases. *Quincy.*

**HONE**, *n.* [Sw. *hen*.] A stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening instruments.

**HONE**, *v. t.* To rub and sharpen on a hone.

**HONE**, *v. i.* To pine; to long. [qu. *W. havn*.]

**HONEWORT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *sison*.

**HONEST**, (on'est) *a.* [Fr. *honnête*.] 1. Upright; just; fair in dealing with others. 2. Fair; just; equitable; free from fraud. 3. Frank; sincere; unreserved; according to truth. 4. Sincere; proceeding from pure or just principles, or directed to a good object. 5. Fair; good; unimpeached. 6. Decent; honorable; or suitable. 7. Chaste; faithful.

**HONEST**, (on'est) *v. t.* To adorn; to grace. *Sandys.*

**HONESTATE**, *v. t.* To honor. *Cockram.*

**HONESTATION**, *n.* Adornment; grace.

**HONESTLY**, (on'est-ly) *adv.* 1. Uprightly; justly; with integrity and fairness. 2. With frank sincerity; without fraud or disguise; according to truth. 3. By upright means; with upright conduct. 4. Chastely; with conjugal loyalty and fidelity.

**HONESTY**, (on'es-ty) *n.* [Fr. *honnêteté*; *L. honestas*.] 1. In principle, an upright disposition; moral rectitude of heart; a disposition to conform to justice and correct moral principles, in all social transactions. 2. Fairness; candor; truth. 3. Frank sincerity.

**HONEY**, (hun'y) *n.* [Sax. *hunig*.] 1. A sweet vegetable juice, collected by bees from the flowers of plants. 2. Sweetness; lusciousness. 3. A word of tenderness; sweetness; sweet one.

**HONEY**, *v. t.* 1. To talk fondly; [*l. u.*] 2. To sweeten.

**HONEY-BAG**, *n.* The stomach of a honey-bee. *Greese.*

**HONEY-COMB**, *n.* A substance formed by bees into cells for repositories of honey.

**HONEY-COMBED**, *a.* Having little flaws or cells.

**HONEY-DEW**, *n.* A sweet, saccharine substance, found on the leaves of trees and other plants.

**HONEYED**, *a.* 1. Covered with honey. 2. Sweet.

**HONEY-FLOWER**, *n.* A plant.

**HONEY-GNAT**, *n.* An insect. *Ainsworth.*

**HONEY-GUIDE**, *n.* A species of cuckoo.

**HONEY-HARVEST**, *n.* Honey collected. *Dryden.*

**HONEY-LESS**, *a.* Destitute of honey. *Shak.*

**HONEY-LO-CUST**, *n.* A plant, the three-thorned acacia.

**HONEY-MOON**, } *n.* The first month after marriage.

**HONEY-MONTH**, } *Addison.*

**HONEY-MOUTHED**, *a.* Soft or smooth in speech.

**HONEY-STALK**, *n.* Clover-flower. *Mason.*

**HONEY-STONE**. See **MELLITE**.

**HONEY-SUCKLE**, *n.* A genus of plants.

**HONEY-SWEET**, *a.* Sweet as honey. *Chaucer.*

**HONEY-TONGUED**, *a.* Using soft speech. *Shak.*

**HONEY-WORT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *cerinthe*.

**HONIED**. See **HONEYED**.

**HONIED-NESS**, *n.* Sweetness; allurements. *Cotgrave.*

**HONOR**, (on'ur) *n.* [*L. honor, honos*; Fr. *honneur*; Sp. *honor*.] 1. The esteem due or paid to worth; high estimation. 2. A testimony of esteem; any expression of respect or of high estimation by words or actions. 3. Dignity; exalted rank or place; distinction. 4. Reverence; veneration. 5. Reputation; good name. 6. True nobleness of mind; magnanimity. 7. An assumed appearance of nobleness; scorn of meanness, springing from the fear of reproach, without regard to principle. 8. Any particular virtue much valued; as bravery in men, and chastity in females. *Shak.* 9. Dignity of mien; noble appearance. 10. That which honors; he or that which confers dignity. 11. Privileges of rank or birth; in the plural. 12. Civilities paid. 13. That which adorns; ornament; decoration. 14. A noble kind of seignory or lordship, held of the king in *capite*.—*On or upon my honor*, words accompanying a declaration which pledge one's honor or reputation for the truth of it.

**HONOR**, (on'ur) *v. t.* [*L. honoro*; Fr. *honorer*.] 1. To reverence; to respect; to treat with deference and submission, and perform relative duties to. 2. To reverence; to manifest the highest veneration for, in words and actions; to entertain the most exalted thoughts of; to worship; to adore. 3. To dignify; to raise to distinction or notice; to elevate in rank or station; to exalt. 4. To glorify; to render illustrious. 5. To treat with due civility and respect in the ordinary intercourse of life.—6. *In commerce*, to accept and pay when due.

**HONORABLE**, *a.* [*L. honorabilis*; Fr. *honorable*.] 1. Holding a distinguished rank in society; illustrious or noble. 2. Possessing a high mind; actuated by principles of honor. 3. Conferring honor, or procured by noble deeds. 4. Consistent with honor or reputation. 5. Respected; worthy of respect; regarded with esteem. 6. Performed or accompanied with marks of honor, or with testimonies of esteem. 7. Proceeding from an upright and laudable cause, or directed to a just and proper end; not base; not reproachful. 8. Not to be disgraced. 9. Honest; without hypocrisy or deceit; fair. 10. An epithet of respect or distinction. 11. Becoming men of rank and character.

**HONORABLENESS**, *n.* 1. The state of being honorable; eminence; distinction. 2. Conformity to the principles of honor, probity or moral rectitude; fairness.

**HONORABLY**, *adv.* 1. With tokens of honor or respect. 2. Magnanimously; generously; with a noble spirit or purpose. 3. Reputably; without reproach.

**HONORARY**, *a.* 1. Conferring honor, or intended merely to confer honor. 2. Possessing a title or place without performing services or receiving a reward.

**HONORARY**, *n.* 1. A lawyer's fee. 2. The salary of a professor in any art or science.

**HONORED**, *pp.* Respected; revered; reverence; elevated to rank or office; dignified; exalted; glorified; accepted.

**HONORER**, *n.* 1. One that honors; one that reverses, reverences or regards with respect. 2. One who exalts, or who confers honors.

**HONORING**, *pp.* Respecting highly; reverencing; exalting; dignifying; conferring marks of esteem; accepting and paying.

**HONORLESS**, *a.* Destitute of honor; not honored.

**HOOD**, in composition, [Sax. *had*, *hade*, *G. heit*, *D. heid*, *Sw. het*, *Dan. hed*,] as in *manhood, childhood*, denotes state or fixedness, hence quality or character, from some root signifying *to set*, [Sax. *hadian*, to ordain.] It is equivalent to the termination *ness* in English, and *tas* in Latin; as, *goodness*, [G. *gutheit*]; *brotherhood*, [L. *fraternitas*.]

**HOOD**, *n.* [Sax. *hod*.] 1. A covering for the head used by females. 2. A covering for the head and shoulders used by monks; a cowl. 3. A covering for a hawk's head or eyes, used in falconry. 4. Any thing to be drawn over the head to cover it. 5. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate to mark his degree. 6. A low wooden porch over the ladder which leads to the steering of a ship; the upper part of a galley-chimney; the cover of a pump.

**HOOD**, *v. t.* 1. To dress in a hood or cowl; to put on a hood. 2. To cover; to blind. 3. To cover.

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



**HOOD/MAN BLIND**, *n.* A play in which a person blinded is to catch another and tell his name; blindman's buff.

**HOODED**, *pp.* Covered with a hood; blinded.

**HOOD-WINK**, *v. t.* 1. To blind by covering the eyes. 2. To cover; to hide. 3. To deceive by external appearances or disguise; to impose on.

**HOOD-WINKED**, *pp.* Blinded; deceived.

**HOOD-WINK-ING**, *ppr.* Blinding the eyes; covering; hiding; deceiving.

**HOOF**, *n.* [*Sax. hof.*] 1. The horny substance that covers or terminates the feet of certain animals. 2. An animal; a beast. *Washington.*

**HOOF**, *v. i.* To walk, as cattle. [*Little used.*] *Scott.*

**HOOF-BOUND**, *a.* A horse is said to be hoof-bound when he has a pain in the fore-feet, occasioned by the dryness and contraction of the horn of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels, and often makes him lame. *Far. Dict.*

**HOOFED**, *a.* Furnished with hoofs. *Grev.*

**HOOK**, *n.* [*Sax. hoc.*] 1. A piece of iron or other metal bent into a curve for catching, holding and sustaining any thing. 2. A snare; a trap. 3. [*W. hoc, a sythe.*] A curved instrument for cutting grass or grain; a sickle. 4. That part of a hinge which is fixed or inserted in a post. 5. A forked timber in a ship, placed on the keel. 6. A catch; an advantage.—7. In husbandry, a field sown two years running; [*local.*] *Ainsworth.*—By hook and by crook, one way or other; by any means, direct or indirect. *Dryden.*

**HOOK**, *v. t.* 1. To catch with a hook. 2. To seize and draw, as with a hook. 3. To fasten with a hook. 4. To entrap; to insnare. 5. To draw by force or artifice.

**HOOK**, *v. i.* To bend; to be curving.

**HOOKED**, *a.* 1. Bent into the form of a hook; curved. 2. Bent; curved; aquiline.

**HOOKED**, *pp.* Caught with a hook; fastened with a hook.

**HOOKED-NESS**, *n.* A state of being bent like a hook.

**HOOKING**, *ppr.* Catching with a hook; fastening with a hook.

**HOOK-NÓSED**, *a.* Having a curved or aquiline nose. *Shak.*

**HOOKY**, *a.* Full of hooks; pertaining to hooks.

**HOOP**, *n.* [*D. hoop, hoepel.*] 1. A band of wood or metal used to confine the staves of casks, tubs, &c. or for other similar purposes. 2. A piece of whalebone in the form of a circle or ellipsis, used formerly by females to extend their petticoats; a farthingale. 3. Something resembling a hoop; a ring; any thing circular.

**HOOP**, *v. t.* 1. To bind or fasten with hoops. 2. To clasp; to encircle; to surround. *Shak.*

**HOOP**, *v. i.* [*Sax. heafian, heafian.*] To shout; to utter a loud cry, or a particular sound by way of call or pursuit.

**HOOP**, *v. t.* 1. To drive with a shout or outcry. *Shak.* 2. To call by a shout or hoop.

**HOOP**, *n.* [*Sw. hof.*] 1. A shout; also, a measure, equal to a peck. 2. The hoopoe.

**HOOPER**, *n.* One who hoops casks or tubs; a cooper.

**HOOPING**, *ppr.* Fastening with hoops.

**HOOPING**, *ppr.* Crying out; shouting.

**HOOPING-COUGH**, *n.* A cough in which the patient hoops or whoops, with a deep inspiration of breath.

**HOOPOE**, } *n.* [*Fr. huppe.*] A bird of the genus *upupa*.

**HOOPOO**, }

**HOORAY**, } *exclam.* [*Sw. hurra.*] A shout of joy or ex-

**HOORAW**, } *ultation.* [*This is the genuine English*

**HOOT**, *v. i.* [*W. hwd, or hut.*] 1. To cry out or shout in contempt. 2. To cry, as an owl. *Dryden.*

**HOOT**, *v. t.* To drive with cries or shouts uttered in contempt. *Swift.*

**HOOT**, *n.* A cry or shout in contempt. *Glanville.*

**HOOTING**, *n.* A shouting; clamor.

**HOP**, *v. i.* [*Sax. hoppan.*] 1. To leap, or spring on one leg. 2. To leap; to spring forward by leaps; to skip, as birds. 3. To walk lame; to limp; to halt. [*We generally use hobble.*] 4. To move by leaps or starts, as the blood in the veins; [*obs.*] 5. To spring; to leap; to frisk about. 6. To dance.

**HOP**, *n.* 1. A leap on one leg; a leap; a jump; a spring. 2. A dance; [*colloquial.*]

**HOP**, *n.* [*D. hop.*] A plant used in brewing.

**HOP**, *v. t.* To impregnate with hops. *Mortimer.*

**HOPBEND**, *n.* The stalk or vine on which hops grow.

**HOPFAST**, *n.* In *Kent*, a kiln for drying hops

**HOPPOLE**, *n.* A pole used to support hops.

**HOP-PICK-ER**, *n.* One that picks hops.

**HOPVINE**, *n.* The stalk of hops.

**HOP-YARD**, or **HOP-GAR-DEN**, *n.* A field or inclosure where hops are raised.

**HOPE**, *n.* [*Sax. hōpa.*] 1. A desire of some good, accompanied with at least a slight expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable. *Hope* differs from *wish* and *desire* in this, that it implies some expectation of obtaining the good desired or the possibility of possessing

it. *Hope*, therefore, always gives pleasure or joy; whereas *wish* and *desire* may produce or be accompanied with pain and anxiety. 2. Confidence in a future event; the highest degree of well-founded expectation of good. 3. That which gives hope; he or that which furnishes ground of expectation, or promises desired good. 4. An opinion or belief not amounting to certainty, but grounded on substantial evidence.

**HOPE**, *v. i.* [*Sax. hōpian.*] 1. To cherish a desire of good, with some expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable. 2. To place confidence in; to trust in with confident expectation of good.

**HOPE**, *v. t.* To desire with expectation of good, or a belief that it may be obtained.

† **HOPE**, *n.* A sloping plain between ridges of mountains.

**HOPED**, *pp.* Desired with expectation.

**HOPFUL**, *a.* 1. Having qualities which excite hope promising or giving ground to expect good or success. 2. Full of hope or desire, with expectation.

**HOPFUL-LY**, *adv.* 1. In a manner to raise hope; in way promising good. 2. In a manner to produce a favorable opinion respecting some good at the present time. 3. With hope; with ground to expect.

**HOPFUL-NESS**, *n.* Promise of good; ground to expect what is desirable. *Wotton.*

**HOPELESS**, *a.* 1. Destitute of hope; having no expectation of that which is desirable; despairing. 2. Giving no ground of hope or expectation of good; promising nothing desirable; desperate.

**HOPELESS-LY**, *adv.* Without hope. *Beaumont.*

**HOPELESS-NESS**, *n.* A state of being desperate, or affording no hope.

**HOPER**, *n.* One that hopes. *Shak.*

**HOPING**, *ppr.* 1. Having hope. 2. Confiding in.

**HOPING-LY**, *adv.* With hope or desire of good.

**HOPLITE**, *n.* [*Gr. ὁπλίτης.*] In ancient Greece, a heavy-armed soldier. *Mitford.*

**HOPPER**, *n.* 1. One who hops, or leaps on one leg. 2. A wooden trough through which grain passes into a mill; so named from its moving or shaking. 3. A vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing.

**HOPPERS**, *n.* A play in which persons hop or leap on one leg. *Johnson.*

**HOPPET**, *n.* A basket.

**HOPPING**, *ppr.* Leaping on one leg; dancing.

**HOPPING**, *n.* A dancing; a meeting for dancing.

**HOPPLE**, *v. t.* To tie the feet near together to prevent leaping.

**HOPSCOTCH**, *n.* A game. See **HOPPERS**.

**HÓRAL**, *a.* [*L. hora.*] Relating to an hour.

† **HÓRAL-LY**, *adv.* Hourly.

**HÓRA-RY**, *a.* [*L. horarius.*] 1. Pertaining to an hour, noting the hours. 2. Continuing an hour.

**HÓRD**, } *n.* [*D. horde.*] A company of wandering people

**HÓRDE**, } dwelling in tents or wagons, and migrating from place to place.

**HÓRE**, *n.* [*Sax. hure; D. hoer; Dan. hore.* The common orthography, *whore*, is corrupt.] A woman, married or single, who indulges unlawful sexual intercourse; also, a prostitute; a common woman; a harlot; a woman of ill fame.

**HÓRE**, *v. i.* To indulge unlawful sexual commerce, as a male or female; to be habitually lewd.

**HÓREDÓM**, *n.* 1. The practice of unlawful sexual commerce; habitual or customary lewdness of males or females.—2. In Scripture, idolatry.

**HÓRE-MÁSTER**, } *n.* A man who is addicted to lewdness

**HÓRE-MÓN-GER**, } or frequently indulges in unlawful sexual intercourse.

**HÓRESÓN**, *n.* A bastard; the son of a hore.

**HÓRISH**, *a.* Lewd; unchaste; loose.

**HÓRISH-LY**, *adv.* Lewdly; unchastely.

**HÓREHOUND**, *n.* [*Sax. hara-hune.*] The name of several plants of different genera.

\* **HÓRIZON**, or **HÓRIZON**, *n.* [*Gr. ὁρίζων; Fr. horizon; Sp. horizonte.*] The line that terminates the view, when extended on the surface of the earth; or a great circle of the sphere, dividing the world into two parts or hemispheres—the upper hemisphere, which is visible, and the lower, which is hid. The horizon is sensible, and rational or real. The sensible, apparent or visible horizon is a lesser circle of the sphere, which divides the visible part of the sphere from the invisible. The rational, true or astronomical horizon, is a great circle whose plane passes through the centre of the earth, and whose pole are the zenith and nadir.

**HÓRIZON-TÁL**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the horizon, or relating to it. 2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level. 3. Near the horizon.

**HÓRIZON-TÁL-LY**, *adv.* In a direction parallel to the horizon; on a level.

**HÓRIZON-TÁL-TY**, *n.* The state of being horizontal.

**HÓRN**, *n.* [*Sax., G., Sw., Dan. horn.*] 1. A hard substance



- growing on the heads of certain animals, and particularly on cloven-footed quadrupeds, usually projecting to some length, and terminating in a point. *Horns* serve for weapons. 2. A wind instrument of music made of horn; a trumpet.—3. In *modern times*, a wind instrument made of metal. 4. An extremity of the moon, when it is waxing or waning, and forming a crescent. 5. The feeler or antenna of an insect. 6. The feeler of a snail, which may be withdrawn. 7. A drinking cup, horns being used anciently for cups. 8. A winding stream. *Dryden*. 9. *Horns*, in the plural, is used to characterize a cuckold.—10. In *Scripture*, horn is a symbol of strength or power.
- HORN'BEAK**, *n.* A fish. See **HORN'FISH**.
- HORN'BEAM**, *n.* A genus of trees.
- HORN'BILL**, *n.* A fowl of the genus *buccon*.
- HORN'BLEND**, *n.* [G. *horn* and *blende*.] A mineral of several varieties, called, by Häuy, *amphibole*.
- HORN'BLÖW-ER**, *n.* One that blows a horn.
- HORN'BOOK**, *n.* The first book of children, or that in which they learn their letters and rudiments; so called from its cover of horn. [*Now little used.*]
- HORN-DIS-TEM-PE-R**, *n.* A disease of cattle, affecting the internal substance of the horn. *Encyc.*
- HORNED**, *a.* 1. Furnished with horns. 2. Shaped like a crescent or the new moon. *Milton*.
- HORNED-NESS**, *n.* The appearance of horns.
- HORN'ER**, *n.* 1. One who works or deals in horns. *Grew*. 2. One who winds or blows the horn. *Sherwood*.
- HORN'ET**, *n.* [Sax. *hyrnett*, *hyrnete*.] An insect, much larger and stronger than the wasp, and whose sting gives severe pain.
- HORN'FISH**, *n.* The garfish or sea-needle. *Encyc.*
- HORN'FOOT**, *a.* Having a hoof; hoofed. *Hakewill*.
- HORN'I-FY**, *v. t.* To bestow horns upon. [*Not used, or vulgar.*] *Beaumont*.
- HORN'ING**, *n.* Appearance of the moon when increasing, or in the form of a crescent. *Gregory*.
- HORN'ISH**, *a.* Somewhat like horn; hard. *Sandys*.
- HORN'LESS**, *a.* Having no horns. *Journ. of Science*.
- HORN'MER-CU-RY**, *n.* Muriate of mercury.
- HORN'OWL**, *n.* A species of owl.
- HORN'PIPE**, *n.* 1. An instrument of music in Wales. 2. An air or tune of triple time, with six crotchets in a bar. 3. A kind of dance.
- HORN'SHAV-INGS**, *n.* Scrapings or raspings of the horns of deer. *B. Johnson*.
- HORN'SIL-VER**, *n.* Muriate of silver.
- HORN'SPOON**, *n.* A spoon made of horn.
- HORN'SLATE**, *n.* A gray, siliceous stone. *Kirwan*.
- HORN'STONE**, *n.* A siliceous stone.
- HORN'WORK**, *n.* In fortification, an outwork composed of two demi-bastions joined by a curtain.
- HORN'Y**, *a.* 1. Consisting of horn or horns. 2. Resembling horn. 3. Hard; callous.
- HO-ROG'RA-PHY**, *n.* [Gr. *ὅρα* and *γραφω*.] 1. An account of hours. 2. The art of constructing dials. *Cyc.*
- \* **HÖRO-LOGE**, or **HORO-LOGE**, *n.* [Fr. *horloge*.] An instrument that indicates the hour of the day.
- HO-RO-LOG'I-CAL**, *a.* Pertaining to the horologe, or to horology.
- HO-RO-LO-GI-O-GRAPH'IC**, *a.* Pertaining to the art of dialing. *Chambers*.
- HO-RO-LO-GI-OG'RA-PHY**, *n.* [Gr. *ὅρα*, *λογος* and *γραφω*.] An account of instruments that show the hour of the day; also, of the art of constructing dials.
- \* **HO-ROL'O-GY**, *n.* [Gr. *ὀρολογεω*.] The art of constructing machines for measuring and indicating portions of time.
- HO-RO-MET'RICAL**, *a.* Belonging to horometry. *Asiat. Res.*
- HO-ROME-TRY**, *n.* [Gr. *ὅρα* and *μετρον*.] The art or practice of measuring time.
- HORO-SCOPE**, *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *ὠροσκοπος*.] 1. In *astrology*, a scheme or figure of the twelve houses, or twelve signs of the zodiac, in which is marked the disposition of the heavens at a given time, and by which astrologers formerly told the fortunes of persons, according to the position of the stars at the time of their birth. 2. The degree or point of the heavens arising above the eastern point of the horizon at any given time when a prediction is to be made of a future event.
- HO-ROSCO-PY**, *n.* The art or practice of predicting future events by the disposition of the stars.
- HORRENT**, *a.* [L. *horrens*.] Bristled; standing erect, as bristles; pointing outward. *Milton*.
- HORRI-BLE**, *a.* [L. *horribilis*.] Exciting or tending to excite horror; dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous.
- HORRI-BLE-NESS**, *n.* The state or qualities that may excite horror; dreadful; terrible; hideousness.
- HORRI-BLY**, *adv.* In a manner to excite horror.
- HORRID**, *a.* [L. *horridus*. See **HORROS**.] 1. That does or may excite horror; dreadful; hideous; shocking. 2. Rough; rugged. 3. Shocking; very offensive.
- HORRID-LY**, *adv.* In a manner to excite horror; dreadfully; shockingly.
- HORRID-NESS**, *n.* The qualities that do or may excite horror; hideousness; enormity. *Hammond*.
- HOR-RIP'IE**, *a.* [L. *horrificus*.] Causing horror.
- HOR-RIS-O-NOUS**, *a.* [L. *horrisonus*.] Sounding dreadfully; uttering a terrible sound.
- HOR'ROR**, *n.* [L.] 1. A shaking, shivering or shuddering, as in the cold fit which precedes a fever. 2. An excessive degree of fear, or a painful emotion which makes a person tremble; terror; a shuddering with fear; terror, accompanied with hatred. 3. That which may excite horror or dread; gloom; dreariness. *Pope*. 4. Dreadful thoughts. 5. Distressing scenes.
- HORSE**, (*hors*) *n.* [Sax. *hors*.] 1. A species of quadrupeds of the genus *equus*. The horse is a beautiful animal, and of great use for draught or conveyance on his back. 2. A constellation. 3. Cavalry; a body of troops serving on horseback. 4. A machine by which something is supported; usually a wooden frame with legs. 5. A wooden machine on which soldiers ride by way of punishment.—6. In *seamen's language*, a rope extending from the middle of a yard to its extremity, to support the sailors while they loose, reef or furl the sails.—To take horse. 1. To set out to ride on horseback. 2. To be covered, as a mare.
- HORSE**, *v. t.* 1. To mount on a horse. 2. To carry on the back. 3. To ride astride. 4. To cover a mare, as the male.
- HORSE**, *v. i.* To get on horseback. *Shelton*.
- HORSE'BACK**, (*hors'bak*) *n.* The state of being on a horse; the posture of riding on a horse.
- HORSE'BEAN**, *n.* A small bean given to horses.
- HORSE'BLOCK**, *n.* A block or stage that assists persons in mounting and dismounting from a horse.
- HORSE'BOAT**, *n.* 1. A boat used in conveying horses over a river or other water. 2. A boat moved by horses.
- HORSE'BOY**, *n.* A boy employed in dressing and tending horses; a stable-boy. *Knolles*.
- HORSE'BRAM-BLES**, *n. plu.* Briars; wild rose. *Grose*.
- HORSE'BREAK-ER**, *n.* One whose employment is to break horses, or to teach them to draw or carry.
- HORSE'CHEST-NUT**, *n.* A large nut, the fruit of a species of *ascalus*; or the tree that produces it.
- HORSE'CLOTH**, *n.* A cloth to cover a horse.
- HORSE'COURS'ER**, *n.* 1. One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race. 2. A dealer in horses.
- HORSE'CRAB**, *n.* A crustaceous fish. *Ainsworth*.
- HORSE-CŪ-CŪM-BER**, *n.* A large green cucumber.
- HORSE'DEAL-ER**, *n.* One who buys and sells horses.
- HORSE'DRENCH**, *n.* A dose of physic for a horse.
- HORSE'DUNG**, *n.* The dung of horses.
- HORSE-EM-MET**, *n.* A species of large ant.
- HORSE'FACED**, *a.* Having a long, coarse face; ugly.
- HORSE'FLESH**, *n.* The flesh of a horse. *Bacon*.
- HORSE'FLY**, *n.* A large fly that stings horses.
- HORSE'FOOT**, *n.* A plant, called also *colt's-foot*.
- HORSE'GUARDS**, *n.* A body of cavalry for guards.
- HORSE'HAIR**, *n.* The hair of horses.
- HORSE'HÖE**, *v. t.* To hoe or clean a field by means of horses.
- HORSE'KEEP-ER**, *n.* One who keeps or takes care of horses.
- † **HORSE'KNAVE**, *n.* A groom. *Chaucer*.
- HORSE'KNOPS**, *n. plu.* Heads of knap-weed. *Grose*.
- HORSE'LAUGH**, *n.* A loud, boisterous laugh.
- HORSE'LEECH**, *n.* 1. A large leech. 2. A farrier.
- HORSE'LIT-TER**, *n.* A carriage hung on poles, which are borne by and between two horses. *Milton*.
- HORSE'LOAD**, *n.* A load for a horse.
- HORSELY**, *a.* Applied to a horse, as *manly* is to a man.
- HORSE'MAN**, *n.* 1. A rider on horseback. 2. A man skilled in riding. 3. A soldier who serves on horseback.
- HORSE'MAN-SHIP**, *n.* The act of riding, and of training and managing horses. *Pope*.
- HORSE'MAR-TEN**, *n.* A kind of large bee. *Ainsworth*.
- HORSE'MATCH**, *n.* A bird. *Ainsworth*.
- HORSE'MEAT**, *n.* Food for horses; provender.
- HORSE'MILL**, *n.* A mill turned by a horse.
- HORSE-MIL-LI-NER**, *n.* [*horse* and *milliner*.] One who supplies ribbons or other decorations for horses. *Pegge*.
- HORSE MINT**, *n.* A species of large mint.
- HORSE'MUS-CLE**, *n.* A large muscle or shell-fish.
- HORSE'PATH**, *n.* A path for horses, as by canals.
- HORSE'PLAY**, *n.* Rough, rugged play. *Dryden*.
- HORSE'POND**, *n.* A pond for watering horses.
- HORSE'PURS-LANE**, *n.* A plant.
- HORSE'RACE**, *n.* A race by horses; a match of horses in running.
- HORSE'RA-CING**, *n.* The practice or act of running horses.
- HORSE'RAD-ISH**, *n.* A plant of the genus *cochlearia*, a species of scurvy grass, having a root of a pungent taste.
- HORSE'SHOE**, *n.* A shoe for horses, consisting of a plate of iron of a circular form.



HORSE/SHOE-HEAD, *n.* A disease of infants, in which the sutures of the skull are too open.

HORSE/STEAL-ER, or HORSE/THIEF, *n.* A stealer of horses.

HORSE/STING-ER, *n.* The dragon-fly.

HORSE TAIL, *n.* A plant of the genus *equisetum*.

HORSE/TONGUE, *n.* A plant of the genus *ruscus*.

HORSE/VETCH, or HORSE/SHOE-VETCH, *n.* A plant of the genus *hippocrepis*.

HORSEWAY, or HORSE/ROAD, *n.* A way or road in which horses may travel.

HORSE/WHIP, *n.* A whip for driving horses.

HORSE/WHIP, *v. t.* To lash; to strike with a horsewhip.

HORSE/WORM, *n.* A worm that infests horses; a bott.

HOR-TATION, *n.* [*L. hortatio*.] The act of exhorting or giving advice; exhortation; advice intended to encourage.

HOR-TA-TIVE, *a.* Giving exhortation; advisory.

HOR-TA-TIVE, *n.* Exhortation; a precept given to incite or encourage. *Bacon*.

HOR-TA-TO-RY, *a.* Encouraging; inciting; giving advice.

† HOR-TENSIAL, *a.* [*L. hortensis*.] Fit for a garden.

HOR-TI-CUL-TOR, *n.* [*L. hortus* and *cultor*.] One who cultivates a garden.

HOR-TI-CUL-TU-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to the culture of gardens.

HOR-TI-CUL-TURE, *n.* [*L. hortus* and *cultura*.] The art of cultivating gardens.

HOR-TI-CUL-TU-RIST, *n.* One who is skilled in the art of cultivating gardens.

HOR-TU-LAN, *a.* [*L. hortulanus*.] Belonging to a garden.

HORTUS SIC'GUS, *n.* [*L.*] Literally, a dry garden; an appellation given to a collection of specimens of plants, carefully dried and preserved.

HORTYARD, *n.* An orchard, which see.

HO-SANNA, *n.* [*Heb.*] An exclamation of praise to God, or an invocation of blessings.

HOSE, *n.*; *plu.* HOSEN, or HOSE. [*Sax. hos*; *G. hose*.] 1. Breeches or trousers. 2. Stockings; coverings for the legs. 3. A leathern pipe, used with fire-engines, for conveying water to extinguish fires.

HOS'IER, (hō'zhur) *n.* One who deals in stockings and socks, &c.

HOS'IER-Y, (hō'zhur-y) *n.* Stockings in general; socks.

HOSPITABLE, *a.* [*L. hospitalis*.] 1. Receiving and entertaining strangers with kindness and without reward; kind to strangers and guests. 2. Proceeding from or indicating kindness to guests; manifesting generosity. 3. Inviting to strangers; offering kind reception; indicating hospitality.

HOSPITABLY, *adv.* With kindness to strangers or guests; with generous and liberal entertainment.

† HOSPITAGE, *n.* Hospitality. *Spenser*.

HOSPITAL, *n.* [*Fr. hôpital*.] 1. A building appropriated for the reception of sick, infirm and helpless paupers; also, a house for the reception of insane persons, or for seamen, soldiers, foundlings, infected persons, &c. 2. A place for shelter or entertainment; [*obs.*]

† HOSPITAL, *a.* Hospitable. *Howell*.

HOSPITALITY, *n.* [*Fr. hospitalité*.] The act or practice of receiving or entertaining strangers or guests.

HOSPITAL-ER, *n.* Properly, one residing in a hospital for the purpose of receiving the poor and strangers. The *Hospitaliers* were an order of knights who built a hospital at Jerusalem for pilgrims. They were called *knights of St. John*, and are the same as the *knights of Malta*.

† HOSPITATE, *v. i.* [*L. hospitor*.] To reside or lodge under the roof of another. *Grew*.

† HOSPITATE, *v. t.* To lodge a person.

HÖST, *n.* [*Fr. hôte*, for *hoste*.] 1. One who entertains another at his own house, without reward. 2. One who entertains another at his house for reward; an innkeeper; a landlord. 3. A guest; one who is entertained at the house of another.

HÖST, *n.* [*L. hostis*.] 1. An army; a number of men embodied for war. 2. Any great number or multitude.

HÖST, *n.* [*L. hostia*.] In the *Romish church*, the sacrifice of the mass, or the consecrated wafer, representing the body of Christ.

HÖST, *v. i.* To lodge at an inn; to take up entertainment. [*Little used.*] *Shak*.

† HÖST, *v. t.* To give entertainment to. *Spenser*.

HÖSTAGE, *n.* [*Fr. otage*.] A person delivered to an enemy or hostile power, as a pledge to secure the performance of conditions.

HÖSTE, *n.* Hoarseness. *Craven dialect*.

HÖSTEL, HÖSTEL-ER. See *HOTEL*.

† HÖSTEL-RY, *n.* [*Fr. hostellerie*.] An inn. *Chaucer*.

HÖSTESS, *n.* 1. A female host; a woman who entertains guests. 2. A woman who keeps an inn.

HÖSTESS-SHIP, *n.* The character or business of a hostess. *Shak*.

HÖSTIE, *n.* [*L. hostia*.] The consecrated wafer. *Burnet*.

HÖSTILE, *a.* [*L. hostilis*.] 1. Belonging to a public enemy; designating enmity, particularly public enmity, or a

state of war; inimical. 2. Possessed by a public enemy. 3. Adverse; opposite; unfriendly.

HÖSTILE-LY, *adv.* In a hostile manner.

HÖSTILI-TY, *n.* [*Fr. hostilité*; *L. hostilitas*.] 1. The state of war between nations or states; the actions of an open enemy; aggression; attacks of an enemy. 2. Private enmity.

HÖSTIL-IZE, *v. t.* To make an enemy. [*Little used.*]

HÖSTING, *n.* An encounter; a battle; [*little used.*] *Milton*. 2. A muster or review; [*obs.*] *Spenser*.

\* HÖST'LER, (hō'sler, or o'sler) *n.* [*Fr. hôtelier*.] The person who has the care of horses at an inn.

† HÖSTLESS, *a.* Inhospitable

HÖSTRY, *n.* 1. A stable for horses. 2. A lodging house

HÖT, *a.* [*Sax. hat*.] 1. Having sensible heat; opposed to cold. *Hot* expresses more than *warm*. 2. Ardent in temper; easily excited or exasperated; vehement. 3. Violent; furious. 4. Eager; animated; brisk; keen. 5. Lustful; lewd. 6. Acrid; biting; stimulating; pungent.

HÖT, *n.* A sort of basket to carry turf or slate in. *Grese*.

† HÖT, HÖTE, HÖTEN, *pp.* Called; named. *Gower*.

HÖT-BED, *n.* In gardening, a bed of earth and horsedung, covered with glass, intended for raising early plants, or for nourishing exotic plants of warm climates.

HÖTBRAINED, *a.* Ardent in temper; violent; rash; precipitate. *Dryden*.

HÖTCH-PÖT, } *n.* [*Fr. hockpot*.] 1. Properly, a min-  
HÖTCH-PÖTCH, } gled mass; a mixture of ingredients.—  
2. In *law*, a mixing of lands.

HÖT'COCK-KLES, *n. plu.* [*qu. Fr. hautes coquilles*.] A play in which one covers his eyes and guesses who strikes him.

HÖTEL, *n.* [*Fr. hôtel*.] 1. A palace. 2. An inn; a house for entertaining strangers or travelers.

HÖT-HEAD-ED, *a.* Of ardent passions; vehement; violent; rash. *Arbutnot*.

HÖT-HÖUSE, *n.* 1. A house kept warm to shelter tender plants and shrubs from the cold air. 2. A bagnio, or place to sweat and cup in. 3. A brothel.

HÖT-LY, *adv.* 1. With heat. 2. Ardently; vehemently; violently. 3. Lastfully.

HÖT-MÖUTHED, *a.* Headstrong; ungovernable.

HÖTNESS, *n.* 1. Sensible heat beyond a moderate degree of warmth. 2. Violence; vehemence; fury.

HÖTSPUR, *n.* 1. A man violent, passionate, heady, rash or precipitate. 2. A kind of pea of early growth.

HÖTSPUR, *a.* Violent; impetuous. *Spenser*.

HÖTSPURRED, *a.* Vehement; rash; heady.

HÖTTEN-TÖT, *n.* 1. A native of the southern extremity of Africa. 2. A savage, brutal man.

HÖTTEN-TÖT-CHE-RY, *n.* A plant.

HÖUGH, (hök) *n.* [*Sax. hoh*.] 1. The lower part of the thigh; the ham. 2. An adz; a hoe; [*not in use.*]

HÖUGH, (hök) *v. t.* 1. To hamstring. 2. To cut with a hoe; [*obs.*]

HÖULET, *n.* An owl. See *HOWLET*.

HÖULT. See *HOLT*.

HÖUND, *n.* [*Sax., G., Sw., Dan., Scot. hund*.] A generic name of the dog; but in *English* it is confined to a particular breed used in the chase.

HÖUND, *v. t.* 1. To set on the chase. 2. To hunt; to chase.

HÖUND FISH, *n.* A fish, called also *galeus lavis*.

HÖUNDS, *n.* In *seamen's language*, the projecting parts of the head of a mast. *Mar. Dict.*

HÖUND'S/TÖNGUE, *n.* A plant.

HÖUND TREE, *n.* A kind of tree. *Ainsworth*.

HÖUP. See *HOOROO*.

HÖUR, (our) *n.* [*L., Sp. hora*; *Fr. heure*.] 1. A space of time equal to one twenty-fourth part of the natural day. It consists of 60 minutes. 2. Time; a particular time. 3. The time marked or indicated by a chronometer, clock or watch; the particular time of the day.—*To keep good hours*, to be at home in good season.—*Hours*, in the plural, certain prayers in the *Romish church*.

HÖUR/GLASS, (our'glass) *n.* 1. A chronometer that measures the flux of time by the running of sand from one glass vessel to another through a small aperture. 2. Space of time.

HÖUR/HAND, *n.* The hand or pointed pin which shows the hour on a chronometer.

HÖURI, *n.* Among *Mohammedans*, a nymph of paradise. *Johnson*.

HÖURLY, (ourly) *a.* 1. Happening or done every hour, frequent; often repeated. 2. Continual.

HÖURLY, (ourly) *adv.* Every hour; frequently.

HÖURPLATE, (our'plate) *n.* The plate of a time-piece on which the hours are marked; the dial. *Locke*.

† HÖUSAGE, *n.* A fee for keeping goods in a house.

† HÖUSAL, *a.* Domestic. *Cotgrave*.

HÖUSE, (hous) *n.* [*Sax., Goth., Sw., Scot. hus*.] 1. A building intended or used as a habitation; a building or edifice for the habitation of man; a dwelling-place, mansion or abode for any of the human species. 2. An edifice or building appropriated to the service of God; a temple; a



a church. 3. A monastery; a college. 4. The manner of living; the table.—5. In *astrology*, the station of a planet in the heavens, or the twelfth part of the heavens. 6. A family of ancestors; descendants and kindred; a race of persons from the same stock; a tribe. 7. One of the estates of a kingdom assembled in parliament or legislature; a body of men united in their legislative capacity. 8. The quorum of a legislative body; the number of representatives assembled who are constitutionally empowered to enact laws.—9. In *Scripture*, those who dwell in a house, and compose a family; a household. 10. Wealth; estate. 11. The grave. 12. Household affairs; domestic concerns. 13. The body; the residence of the soul in this world. 14. The church among the Jews. 15. A place of residence. 16. A square or division on a chess board.

HOUSE, (houz) *v. t.* [Sw. *hysa.*] 1. To cover from the inclemencies of the weather; to shelter; to protect by covering. 2. To admit to residence; to harbor. 3. To deposit and cover, as in the grave. 4. To drive to a shelter.

HOUSE, (houz) *v. i.* 1. To take shelter or lodgings; to keep abode; to reside. 2. To have an astrological station in the heavens.

HOUSEBOAT, *n.* A covered boat.

HOUSEBOYE, *n.* [house, and Sax. *bot.*] In *law*, a sufficient allowance of wood to repair the house and supply fuel.

HOUSE-BREAK-ER, (hous/bra-ker) *n.* One who breaks, opens and enters a house by day with a felonious intent.

HOUSE-BREAK-ING, (hous/bra-king) *n.* The breaking, or opening and entering of a house by daylight, with the intent to commit a felony, or to steal or rob.

HOUSE/DOG, *n.* A dog kept to guard the house. *Addison.*

HOUSEHOLD, *n.* 1. Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family. 2. Family life; domestic management.

HOUSEHOLD, *a.* Belonging to the house and family; domestic.

HOUSEHOLD-ER, *n.* The master or chief of a family; one who keeps house with his family.

HOUSEHOLD-BREAD, *n.* Bread not of the finest quality.

HOUSEHOLD-STUFF, *n.* The furniture of a house; the vessels, utensils and goods of a family.

HOUSEKEEP-ER, *n.* 1. One who occupies a house with his family; a man or woman who maintains a family state in a house; a householder. 2. A female servant who has the chief care of the family. 3. One who lives in plenty; [obs.] 4. One who keeps much at home; [obs.] 5. A house-dog; [obs.]

HOUSEKEEP-ING, *a.* Domestic; used in a family.

HOUSEKEEP-ING, *n.* 1. The family state in a dwelling. 2. Hospitality; a plentiful and hospitable table.

HOUSE/EL, (houz'l) *n.* [Sax. *husel.*] The eucharist; the sacred bread.

†HOUSE/EL, *v. t.* [Sax. *huslian.*] To give or receive the eucharist. *Chaucer.*

HOUSE/LAMB, (hous/lam) *n.* A lamb kept in a house for fattening.

HOUSE/LEEK, *n.* A plant.

HOUSE/LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of a house or habitation. *Goldsmith.* 2. Destitute of shelter.

HOUSE/LINE, } *n.* Among seamen, a small line formed of  
HOUSE/ING, } three strands.

HOUSE/MAID, *n.* A female servant employed to keep a house clean, &c.

HOUSE/PIG-EON, *n.* A tame pigeon. *Gregory.*

HOUSE/ROOM, *n.* Room or place in a house. *Dryden.*

HOUSE/RIS-ER, *n.* One who erects a house.

HOUSE/SNAIL, *n.* A particular kind of snail.

HOUSE/WARM-ING, *n.* A feast or merry-making at the time a family enters a new house.

\*HOUSE/WIFE, *n.* [house and wife; contracted into *hus-wife, huszy.*] 1. The mistress of a family. 2. A female economist; a good manager. 3. One skilled in female work; pronounced *hus'zif.*

\*HOUSE/WIFE-LY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the mistress of a family. 2. Taken from housewifery, or domestic affairs.

HOUSE/WIFE-LY, *adv.* With the economy of a careful woman. *Sherwood.*

\*HOUSE/WIFE-RY, *n.* The business of the mistress of a family; female business in the economy of a family; female management of domestic concerns.

HOUSE-/WRIGHT, (hous/write) *n.* An architect who builds houses.

HOUSED, *pp.* Put under cover; sheltered.

HOUSING, *pp.* 1. Covering; sheltering. 2. Warped; crooked, as a brick.

HOUSING, *n.* 1. Houses in general. 2. [Fr. *housse.*] A cloth laid over a saddle. 3. A piece of cloth fastened to the hinder part of a saddle.

†HOUS/LING, *a.* Sacramental; as, *housing* fire, used in the sacrament of marriage. *Spenser.*

HOUSS, *n.* A covering. [See *HOUSING.*] *Dryden.*

†HOVE, *v. i.* [Welsh, *hoffs, hovic.*] To hover about; to halt; to loiter. *Gower.*

HOVE, *pret.* of *heave.*

HOVEL, *n.* [Sax. *hof, hofe.*] A shed; a cottage; a mean house.

HOVEL, *v. t.* To put in a hovel; to shelter.

HÖVEN, *pp.* of *heave.*

\*HOVEL, *v. i.* [W. *hoviaw.*] 1. To flap the wings, as a fowl; to bang over or about, fluttering or flapping the wings. 2. To hang over or around, with irregular motions. 3. To stand in suspense or expectation. 4. To wander about from place to place in the neighborhood.

†HOVER, *n.* A protection or shelter by hanging over.

HOVER-GROUND, *n.* Light ground. *Ray.*

HOVER-ING, *pp.* Flapping the wings; hanging over or around; moving with short irregular flights.

HOW, *adv.* [Sax. *hu.*] 1. In what manner. 2. To what degree or extent. 3. For what reason; from what cause. 4. By what means. 5. In what state. 6. It is used in a sense marking proportion. 7. It is much used in exclamation; as, *how* are the mighty fallen! *2 Sam. i.* In some popular phrases, *how* is superfluous or inelegant.

†HOW/BE, *adv.* Nevertheless. *Spenser.*

†HOW-BE/IT, *adv.* [how, be, and it.] Be it as it may; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; but; however.

HOW/DY, *n.* A midwife. [Local.] *Grose.*

HOW D'VEE, how do you? how is your health?

HOW/EVER, *adv.* 1. In whatever manner or degree. 2. At all events; at least. 3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding - yet.

HÖWITZ, } *n.* [Sp. *hobus*; G. *haubitze.*] A kind of  
HÖWITZ-ER, } mortar or short gun, mounted on a field  
carriage, and used for throwing shells.

HOWKER, *n.* A Dutch vessel with two masts.

HOWL, *v. i.* [D. *hulien.*] 1. To cry as a dog or wolf; to utter a particular kind of loud, protracted and mournful sound. 2. To utter a loud, mournful sound, expressive of distress; to wail. 3. To roar; as a tempest.

HOWL, *v. t.* To utter or speak with outcry.

HOWL, *n.* 1. The cry of a dog or wolf, or other like sound. 2. The cry of a human being in horror or anguish.

HOWLET, *n.* [Fr. *hulotte.*] A fowl of the owl kind, which utters a mournful cry.

HOWLING, *pp.* Uttering the cry of a dog or wolf; uttering a loud cry of distress.

HOWLING, *a.* Filled with howls, or howling beasts; dreary. *Addison.*

HOWLING, *n.* The act of howling; a loud outcry or mournful sound.

†HOW/SO, *adv.* [abbreviation of *howsoever.*] Although. *Daniel.*

HOW-SO-EVER, *adv.* [how, so, and ever.] 1. In what manner soever. 2. Although.

†HOWVE, The old word for hood.

†HOX, *v. t.* To hough; to hamstring. [See *HOUGH.*] *Shak.*

HOY, *n.* A small vessel, usually rigged as a sloop.

HOY, an exclamation, of no definite meaning.

HUB, See *HOB.*

HUB/BUB, *n.* A great noise of many confused voices; a tumult; uproar; riot. *Clarendon.*

†HUCK, *v. t.* To haggle in trading.

HUCK, *n.* The name of a German river-trout.

HUCK/A-BACK, *n.* A kind of linen with raised figures on it.

HUCKLE, *n.* [G. *hücker.*] The hip, that is, a bunch.

HUCKLE-BACKED, *a.* Having round shoulders.

HUCKLE-BONE, *n.* [G. *hücker.*] The hip bone.

HUCK/STER, *n.* [G. *hücker, hücker.*] 1. A retailer of small articles, of provisions, nuts, &c. 2. A mean, trickish fellow.

HUCK/STER, *v. t.* To deal in small articles, or in petty bargains. *Swift.*

HUCK/STER-AGE, *n.* Dealing; business. *Milton.*

HUCK/STER-ESS, *n.* A female pedler.

HUD, *n.* The shell or hull of a nut. [Local.] *Grose.*

HUD/DLE, *v. i.* [In Ger. *hudeln.*] 1. To crowd; to press together promiscuously, without order or regularity. 2. To move in a promiscuous throng without order; to press or hurry in disorder.

HUD/DLE, *v. t.* 1. To put on in haste and disorder. 2. To cover in haste or carelessly. 3. To perform in haste and disorder. 4. To throw together in confusion; to crowd together without regard to order.

HUD/DLE, *n.* A crowd; a number of persons or things crowded together without order or regularity; tumult; confusion. *Locke.*

HUD/DLED, *pp.* Crowded together without order.

HUD/DLER, *n.* One who throws things into confusion; a bungler.

HUD/DLING, *pp.* Crowding or throwing together in disorder; putting on carelessly.

HUE, *n.* [Sax. *hwe, hie.*] Color; dye. *Milton.*

HUE, in the phrase *hue and cry*, signifies a shouting or vociferation.—In *law*, a *hue and cry* is the pursuit of a felon or offender, with loud outcries or clamor to give an alarm.

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



- HOED, *a.* Colored. *Chaucer.*  
 HOER, *n.* One whose business is to cry out or give an alarm. *Carver.*  
 HUFF, *n.* [Sp. *chufa.*] 1. A swell of sudden anger or arrogance. 2. A boaster. *South.*  
 HUFF, *v. t.* 1. To swell; to enlarge; to puff up. *Grec.*  
 2. To hector; to bully; to treat with insolence and arrogance; to chide or rebuke with insolence.  
 HUFF, *v. i.* 1. To swell; to dilate or enlarge. 2. To bluster; to swell with anger, pride or arrogance; to storm.  
 HUFFER, *pp.* Swelled; puffed up.  
 HUFFER, *n.* A bully; a swaggerer; a blusterer.  
 HUFFI-NESS, *n.* Petulance; the state of being puffed up.  
 HUFFING, *pp.* Swelling; puffing up; blustering.  
 HUFFISH, *a.* Arrogant; insolent; hectoring.  
 HUFFISH-LY, *adv.* With arrogance or blustering.  
 HUFFISH-NESS, *n.* Arrogance; petulance; bluster.  
 HUFFY, *a.* Swelled or swelling; petulant.  
 HUG, *v. t.* [Dan. *heger.*] 1. To press close in an embrace. 2. To embrace closely; to hold fast; to treat with fondness. 3. To gripe in wrestling or scuffling.—*To hug the land,* in sailing, to sail as near the land as possible.—*To hug the wind,* to keep the ship close-hauled.  
 HUG, *n.* 1. A close embrace. 2. A particular gripe in wrestling or scuffling.  
 HUGE, *a.* [D. *hoog.*] 1. Very large or great; enormous. 2. It is improperly applied to space and distance, in the sense of *great, vast, immense.*—3. In colloquial language, very great; enormous.  
 HUGELY, *adv.* Very greatly; enormously; immensely.  
 HUGENESS, *n.* Enormous bulk or largeness.  
 HUGEOUS, *a.* A low word for *vast* or *enormous.*  
 HUGGER-MUGGER, *n.* In *hugger mugger*, denotes in privacy or secrecy, and the word, adverbially used, denotes secretly. [*It is a low cant word.*]  
 HUGUE-NOT, *n.* [The origin of this word is uncertain. It is conjectured to be a corruption of G. *cidgenossen*, confederates.] A name formerly given to a Protestant in France.  
 HUGUE-NOT-ISM, *n.* The religion of the Huguenots in France. *Sherwood.*  
 HUGY, *a.* [from *huge.*] Vast in size. *Carver.*  
 HUISHER, *n.* [Fr. *huissier.*] An usher. *B. Jonson.*  
 HUIKE, *n.* [W. *hug.*] A cloke; a hyke. *Bacon.*  
 HULCH, *n.* A bunch.  
 HULCH-BACKED, *a.* Crooked-backed. *Cotgrave.*  
 HULCHED, *a.* Swollen; puffed up. *Cotgrave.*  
 HULCHIS, *a.* Swelling; gibbous.  
 HULCHY, *a.* Much swollen; gibbous. *Sherwood.*  
 HULK, *n.* [D. *hulk*; Sax. *hulc.*] 1. The body of a ship, or decked vessel of any kind. 2. Anything bulky or unwieldy; [not used.] *Shak.*  
 HULK, *v. t.* To take out the entrails. [*Little used.*]  
 HULKY, *a.* Bulky; unwieldy.  
 HULL, *n.* [Sax. *hul.*] 1. The outer covering of any thing, particularly of a nut or of grain. 2. The frame or body of a ship.—*To lie a hull,* in seamen's language, is to lie as a ship without any sail upon her, and her helm lashed a-lee.—*To strike a hull,* in a storm, is to take in the sails, and lash the helm on the lee-side of a ship.  
 HULL, *v. t.* 1. To strip off or separate the hull or hulls. 2. To pierce the hull of a ship with a cannon ball.  
 HULL, *v. i.* To float or drive on the water without sails.  
 HULLY, *a.* Having husks or pods; silicious.  
 HULLO-THE-ISM, *n.* [Gr. *ὄλη* and *θεός.*] The doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God, except matter and the universe.  
 HULVER, *n.* [D. *hulst.*] Holly, a tree. *Tusser.*  
 HUM, *v. i.* [G. *hummen.*] 1. To utter the sound of bees; to buzz. 2. To make an inarticulate buzzing sound. 3. To pause in speaking, and make an audible noise like the humming of bees. 4. To make a dull, heavy noise like a drone. 5. To applaud; [obs.]  
 HUM, *v. t.* 1. To sing in a low voice. 2. To cause to hum; to impose on; [vulgar.]  
 HUM, *n.* 1. The noise of bees or insects. 2. A low, confused noise, as of crowds. 3. Any low, dull noise. 4. A low, inarticulate sound, uttered by a speaker in a pause. 5. An expression of applause.  
 HUM, *exclam.* A sound with a pause, implying doubt and deliberation. *Pope.*  
 HUMAN, *a.* [L. *humanus*; Fr. *humain.*] 1. Belonging to man or mankind; pertaining or relating to the race of man. 2. Having the qualities of a man. 3. Profane; not sacred or divine; [obs.]  
 HUMAN-ATE, *a.* Endued with humanity. *Cranmer.*  
 HUMANE, *a.* 1. Having the feelings and dispositions proper to man; having tenderness and compassion; kind; benevolent. 2. Inclined to treat the lower orders of animals with tenderness.  
 HUMANELY, *adv.* 1. With kindness, tenderness or compassion. 2. In a humane manner; with kind feelings  
 HUMANENESS, *n.* Tenderness. *Scott.*  
 HUMAN-IST, *n.* 1. A professor of grammar and rhetoric; a philologist. 2. One versed in the knowledge of human nature.  
 HUMANI-TY, *n.* [L. *humanitas.*] 1. The peculiar nature of man, by which he is distinguished from other beings. 2. Mankind collectively; the human race. 3. The kind feelings, dispositions and sympathies of man, by which he is distinguished from the lower orders of animals; kindness, benevolence. 4. The exercise of kindness; acts of tenderness. 5. Philology; grammatical studies.—*Humanities,* in the plural, signifies grammar, rhetoric and poetry; for teaching which there are professors in the universities of Scotland.  
 HUMAN-I-ZA-TION, *n.* The act of humanizing.  
 HUMAN-IZE, *v. t.* To soften; to render humane; to subdue dispositions to cruelty, and render susceptible of kind feelings.  
 HUMAN-IZED, *pp.* Softened; rendered humane  
 HUMAN-IZ-ING, *pp.* Softening; subduing cruel dispositions.  
 HUMAN-KIND, *n.* The race of man; mankind; the human species. *Pope.*  
 HUMAN-LY, *adv.* 1. After the manner of men; according to the opinions or knowledge of men. 2. Kindly; humanely; [obs.] *Pope.*  
 HUMAN-TION, *n.* Interment.  
 HUM-BIRD, or HUMMING-BIRD, *n.* A very small bird of the genus *trochilus*; so called from the sound of its wings in flight.  
 HUM-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *humble*; L. *humilis.*] 1. Low; opposed to *high* or *lofty*. *Cowley.* 2. Low; opposed to *lusty* or *great*; mean; not magnificent. 3. Lowly; modest; meek; submissive; opposed to *proud, haughty, arrogant* or *assuming*.  
 \*HUM-BLE, *v. t.* 1. To abase; to reduce to a low state. 2. To crush; to break; to subdue. 3. To mortify. 4. To make humble or lowly in mind; to abase the pride of; to make meek and submissive. 5. To make to condescend; as, he *humbles* himself to speak to them. 6. To bring down; to lower; to reduce. 7. To deprive of chastity. *Deut. xxi.*—*To humble one's self,* to repent; to afflict one's self for sin; to make contrite.  
 \*HUM-BLE-BEE, *n.* [G. *hummel.*] It is often called *bumble-bee*. 1. A bee of a large species. 2. An herb.  
 \*HUM-BLED, *pp.* Made low; abased; rendered meek and submissive; penitent.  
 \*HUM-BLE-MOUTHED, *a.* Mild; meek; modest.  
 \*HUM-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being humble or low; humility; meekness. *Bacon.*  
 \*HUM-BLE-PLANT, *n.* A species of sensitive plant.  
 \*HUM-BLER, *n.* He or that which humbles; he that reduces pride or mortifies.  
 \*HUM-BLES, or UM-BLES, *n.* Entrails of a deer. *Johnson.*  
 †HUM-BLESS, *n.* [Old Fr. *humblesse.*] Humbleness; humility. *Spenser.*  
 \*HUM-BLING, *n.* Humiliation; abatement of pride. *Milton.*  
 \*HUM-BLY, *adv.* 1. In a humble manner; with modest submissiveness; with humility. 2. In a low state or condition; without elevation.  
 HUM-BOLD-ITE, *n.* [from *Humboldt.*] A rare mineral.  
 HUM-BUG, *n.* An imposition. [*A low word.*]  
 HUM-DRUM, *a.* [qu. *hum*, and *drone.*] Dull; stupid.  
 HUM-DRUM, *n.* A stupid fellow; a drone.  
 HU-MEET, } *v. t.* [L. *humecto.*] To moisten; to wet;  
 HU-MEETATE, } to water. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*  
 HU-MEE-TATION, *n.* The act of moistening, wetting or watering. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*  
 HU-MEE-TIVE, *a.* Having the power to moisten.  
 HU-ME-RAL, *a.* [Fr.] Belonging to the shoulder.  
 HUM-HUM, *n.* A kind of plain, coarse India cloth, made of cotton.  
 HU-MI-CU-BATION, *n.* [L. *humus* and *cubo.*] A lying on the ground. [*Little used.*] *Bramhall.*  
 HUM-ID, *a.* [L. *humidus.*] 1. Moist; damp; containing sensible moisture. 2. Somewhat wet or watery.  
 HU-MIDITY, *n.* 1. Moisture; dampness; a moderate degree of wetness. 2. Moisture in the form of visible vapor, or perceptible in the air.  
 HU-MID-NESS, *n.* Humidity.  
 HU-MIL-I-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *humilio.*] To humble; to lower in condition; to depress. *Eaton.*  
 HU-MIL-I-A-TED, *pp.* Humbled; depressed; degraded.  
 HU-MIL-I-A-TING, *pp.* 1. Humbling; depressing. 2. *a* Abating pride; reducing self-confidence; mortifying.  
 HU-MIL-I-ATION, *n.* 1. The act of humbling; the state of being humbled. 2. Descent from an elevated state or rank to one that is low or humble. 3. The act of abasing pride; or the state of being reduced to lowliness of mind, meekness, penitence and submission. 4. Abasement of pride; mortification.  
 †HUM-ILE, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *humilier.*] To humiliate or humble.  
 HU-MIL-I-TY, *n.* [L. *humilitas.*] 1. In *ethics*, freedom from pride and arrogance; humbleness of mind; a modest estimate of one's own worth.—In *theology*, humility consists in lowliness of mind; a deep sense of one's own unworthiness in the sight of God. 2. Act of submission.  
 HU-MITE, *n.* A mineral of a reddish brown color.



- HUMMER**, *n.* One that hums; an applauder.
- HUMMING**, *ppr.* Making a low, buzzing or murmuring sound.
- HUMMING**, *n.* The sound of bees; a low, murmuring sound.
- HUMMING-ALE**, *n.* Sprightly ale. *Dryden.*
- HUMMUMS**, *n. plu.* [Persian.] Sweating places, or baths
- \* **HUMOR**, *n.* [L.] 1. Moisture; but the word is chiefly used to express the moisture or fluids of animal bodies, as the humors of the eye. 2. A disease of the skin; cutaneous eruptions. 3. Turn of mind; temper; disposition, or rather a peculiarity of disposition often temporary. 4. That quality of the imagination which gives to ideas a wild or fantastic turn, and tends to excite laughter or mirth by ludicrous images or representations. *Humor* is less poignant and brilliant than *wit*; hence it is always agreeable. *Wit*, directed against folly, often offends by its severity; *humor* makes a man ashamed of his follies, without exciting his resentment. 5. Petulance; peevishness; better expressed by *ill-humor*. 6. A trick; a practice or habit.
- \* **HUMOR**, *v. t.* 1. To gratify by yielding to particular inclination, humor, wish or desire; to indulge by compliance. 2. To suit; to indulge; to favor by imposing no restraint, and rather contributing to promote by occasional aids.
- \* **HUMOR-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding from the humors. *Harvey.*
- \* **HUMORED**, *pp.* Indulged; favored.
- \* **HUMOR-ING**, *ppr.* Indulging a particular wish or propensity; favoring; contributing to aid by falling into a design or course.
- \* **HUMOR-IST**, *n.* 1. One who conducts himself by his own inclination, or bent of mind; one who gratifies his own humor. 2. One that indulges humor in speaking or writing; one who has a playful fancy or genius. 3. One who has odd conceits; also, a wag; a droll.
- \* **HUMOROUS**, *a.* Containing humor; full of wild or fanciful images; adapted to excite laughter. 2. Having the power to speak or write in the style of humor; fanciful; playful; exciting laughter. 3. Subject to be governed by humor or caprice; irregular; capricious; whimsical; [obs.] 4. Moist; humid; [obs.]
- \* **HUMOROUS-LY**, *adv.* 1. With a wild or grotesque combination of ideas; in a manner to excite laughter or mirth; pleasantly; jocosely. 2. Capriciously; whimsically; in conformity with one's humor.
- \* **HUMOROUS-NESS**, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being humorous; oddness of conceit; jocularly. 2. Fickleness; capriciousness. 3. Peevishness; petulance.
- \* **HUMOR-SOME**, *a.* 1. Peevish; petulant; influenced by the humor of the moment. 2. Odd; humorous; adapted to excite laughter.
- \* **HUMOR-SOME-LY**, *adv.* 1. Peevishly; petulantly. 2. Oddly; humorously.
- HUMP**, *n.* [L. *umbo*.] The protuberance formed by a crooked back.
- HUMPBACK**, *n.* A crooked back; high shoulders.
- HUMPBACKED**, *a.* Having a crooked back.
- HUNCH**, *n.* 1. A hump; a protuberance. 2. A lump; a thick piece. *New England.* 3. A push or jerk with the fist or elbow.
- HUNCH**, *v. t.* 1. To push with the elbow; to push or thrust with a sudden jerk. 2. To push out in a protuberance; to crook the back.
- HUNCHBACKED**, *a.* Having a crooked back.
- \* **HUNDRED**, *a.* [Sax. *hund*, or *hundred*.] Denoting the product of ten multiplied by ten, or the number of ten times ten.
- \* **HUNDRED**, *n.* 1. A collection, body or sum, consisting of ten times ten individuals or units; the number 100. 2. A division or part of a county in *England*, supposed to have originally contained a hundred families, or a hundred warriors, or a hundred manors.
- HUNDRED-COURT**, *n.* In *England*, a court held for all the inhabitants of a hundred. *Blackstone.*
- HUNDREDER**, *n.* 1. In *England*, a man who may be of a jury in any controversy respecting land within the hundred to which he belongs. 2. One having the jurisdiction of a hundred.
- HUNDRETH**, *a.* The ordinal of a hundred.
- HUNG**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *hang*.
- HUNGARY-WATER**, *n.* A distilled water prepared from the tops of flowers of rosemary; so called from a queen of Hungary, for whose use it was first made.
- HUNGER**, *n.* [Sax., G., Dan., Sw. *hungere*.] 1. An uneasy sensation occasioned by the want of food; a craving of food by the stomach; craving appetite. 2. Any strong or eager desire.
- HUNGER**, *v. i.* 1. To feel the pain or uneasiness which is occasioned by long abstinence from food; to crave food. 2. To desire with great eagerness; to long for.
- † **HUNGER**, *v. t.* To furnish.
- HUNGER-BIT**, } *a.* Pained, pinched or weakened by  
**HUNGER-BIT-TEN**, } hunger.
- HUNGER-ING**, *ppr.* Feeling the uneasiness of want of food; desiring eagerly; longing for; craving.
- HUNGER-LY**, *a.* Hungry; wanting food. *Shak.*
- HUNGER-LY**, *adv.* With keen appetite. [Little used.] *Shak.*
- HUNGER-STARVED**, *a.* Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food. *Dryden.*
- † **HUNGRED**, *a.* Hungry; pinched by want of food.
- HUNGRI-LY**, *adv.* With keen appetite; voraciously. *Dryden.*
- HUNGRY**, *a.* 1. Having a keen appetite; feeling pain or uneasiness from want of food. 2. Having an eager desire. 3. Lean; emaciated, as if reduced by hunger. 4. Not rich or fertile; poor; barren; requiring substances to enrich itself.
- HUNKS**, *n.* A covetous, sordid man; a miser; a niggard.
- HUNS**, *n.* [L. *Hunni*.] The Scythians who conquered Pannonia, and gave it its present name, Hungary.
- HUNT**, *v. t.* [Sax. *huntingan*.] 1. To chase wild animals, particularly quadrupeds, for the purpose of catching them for food, or for the diversion of sportsmen; to pursue with hounds for taking, as game. 2. To go in search of, for the purpose of shooting. 3. To pursue; to follow closely. 4. To use, direct or manage hounds in the chase.—*To hunt out* or *after*, to seek; to search for. *Locke.*—*To hunt from*, to pursue and drive out or away.—*To hunt down*, to depress; to bear down by persecution or violence.
- HUNT**, *v. i.* 1. To follow the chase. 2. To seek wild animals for game, or for killing them by shooting when nocturnal. 3. To seek by close pursuit; to search.
- HUNT**, *n.* 1. A chase of wild animals for catching them. 2. A huntsman; [obs.] 3. A pack of hounds. 4. Pursuit; chase. 5. A seeking of wild animals of any kind for game.
- HUNTED**, *pp.* Chased; pursued; sought.
- HUNTER**, *n.* 1. One who pursues wild animals with a view to take them, either for sport or for food. 2. A dog that scents game, or is employed in the chase. 3. A horse used in the chase.
- HUNTING**, *ppr.* Chasing for seizure; pursuing; seeking; searching.
- HUNTING**, *n.* 1. The act or practice of pursuing wild animals, for catching or killing them. 2. A pursuit; a seeking.
- HUNTING-HORN**, *n.* A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds in pursuit of game.
- HUNTING-HORSE**, } *n.* A horse used in hunting. *But-*  
**HUNTING-NAG**, } *ter.*
- HUNTING-SEAT**, *n.* A temporary residence for the purpose of hunting. *Gray.*
- HUNTRESS**, *n.* A female that follows the chase.
- HUNTSMAN**, *n.* 1. One who practices hunting. 2. The servant whose office it is to manage the chase.
- HUNTSMAN-SHIP**, *n.* The art or practice of hunting.
- HURDEN**, *n.* A course kind of linen. [Local, or obs.]
- HURDLE**, *n.* [Sax. *hyrdel*.] 1. A texture of twigs, osiers or sticks; a crate of various forms, according to its destination.—2. In fortification, a collection of twigs or sticks interwoven closely and sustained by long stakes.—3. In husbandry, a frame of split timber or sticks wattled together, serving for gates, inclosures, &c.
- HURDLE**, *v. t.* To make up, hedge, cover, or close with hurdles. *Seaward.*
- HURDS**, *n.* The coarse part of flax or hemp. See **HARDS**.
- HURDY-GURDY**, *n.* An instrument of music, said to be used in the streets of London.
- HURL**, *v. t.* [Arm. *harlua*.] 1. To throw with violence, to drive with great force. 2. To utter with vehemence; [not in use.] 3. To play at a kind of game.
- HURL**, *v. i.* To move rapidly; to whirl. *Thomson.*
- HURL**, *n.* 1. The act of throwing with violence. 2. Tumult; riot; commotion. *Knolles.*
- HURLBAT**, *n.* A whirl-bat; an old kind of weapon.
- HURLBONE**, *n.* In a horse, a bone near the middle of the buttock. *Encyc.*
- HURLED**, *pp.* Thrown with violence.
- HURLER**, *n.* One who hurls, or who plays at hurling.
- HURLING**, *ppr.* Throwing with force; playing at hurling.
- HURLWIND**, *n.* A whirlwind, which see. *Sandys.*
- HURLY**, } *n.* [Dan. *hurl* or *hurl*; Fr. *hurlu*—  
**HURLY-BURLY**, } *hurlu*.] Tumult; bustle; confusion  
*Shak.*
- HUR-RAW**, } *exclam.* Hoorra; huzza. See **HOORA**.  
**HUR-RÄH**, }
- HURRI-CANE**, *n.* [Sp. *huracan*, for *furacan*.] 1. A most violent storm of wind. 2. Any violent tempest.
- HURRIED**, *pp.* Hastened; urged or impelled to rapid motion or vigorous action.
- HURRIER**, *n.* One who hurries, urges or impels.
- HURRY**, *v. t.* [L. *curro*; Fr. *courir*.] 1. To hasten; to impel to greater speed; to drive or press forward with more rapidity; to urge to act or proceed with more celerity. 2. To drive or impel with violence. 3. To urge or

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



drive with precipitation and confusion; for confusion is often caused by hurry.—*To hurry away*, to drive or carry away in haste.

HURRY, *v. i.* To move or act with haste; to proceed with celerity or precipitation.

HURRY, *n.* 1. A driving or pressing forward in motion or business. 2. Pressure; urgency; to haste. 3. Precipitation that occasions disorder or confusion. 4. Tumult; bustle; commotion.

HURRY-ING, *ppr* Driving or urging to greater speed; precipitating.

HURRY-SKURRY, *adv.* Confusedly; in a bustle.

HURST, *n.* [Sax. *hurst*, or *hyrst*.] A wood or grove.

HURT, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hurt*. [Sax. *hyrt*.] 1. To bruise; to give pain by a contusion, pressure, or any violence to the body. 2. To wound; to injure or impair the sound state of the body, as by incision or fracture. 3. To harm; to damage; to injure by occasioning loss. 4. To injure by diminution; to impair. 5. To injure by reducing in quality; to impair the strength, purity or beauty of. 6. To harm; to injure; to damage, in general. 7. To wound; to injure; to give pain to.

HURT, *n.* 1. A wound; a bruise; any thing that gives pain to the body. 2. Harm; mischief; injury. 3. Injury; loss.

HURTER, *n.* One who hurts or does harm.

HURTERS, *n.* Pieces of wood at the lower end of a platform, to prevent the wheels of gun-carriages from injuring the parapet.

HURTYLL, *a.* Injurious; mischievous; occasioning loss or destruction; tending to impair or destroy.

HURTYLLY, *adv.* Injuriously; mischievously.

HURTYLL-NESS, *n.* Injuriousness; tendency to occasion loss or destruction; mischievousness.

HURTLE, *v. i.* [from *hurt*.] To clash or run against; to jostle; to skirmish; to meet in shock and encounter; to wheel suddenly.

HURTLE, *v. t.* 1. To move with violence or impetuosity. 2. To push forcibly; to whirl.

HURTLE-BERRY, *n.* A whortleberry, which see.

HURTLESS, *a.* 1. Harmless; innocent; doing no injury; innoxious. 2. Receiving no injury.

HURTLESSLY, *adv.* Without harm. [Little used.]

HURTLESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from any harmful quality. [Little used.] Johnson.

HUSBAND, *n.* [Sax. *husbonda*.] 1. A man contracted or joined to a woman by marriage. A man to whom a woman is betrothed.—2. In *seamen's language*, the owner of a ship who manages its concerns in person. 3. The male of animals of a lower order. 4. An economist; a good manager; a man who knows and practices the methods of frugality and profit. 5. A farmer; a cultivator; a tiller of the ground.

HUSBAND, *v. t.* 1. To direct and manage with frugality in expending any thing; to use with economy. 2. To till; to cultivate with good management. 3. To supply with a husband; [little used.]

HUSBAND-ABLE, *a.* Manageable with economy.

HUSBAND-ED, *pp.* Used or managed with economy; well-managed.

HUSBAND-ING, *ppr.* Using or managing with frugality.

HUSBAND-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a husband.

HUSBAND-LY, *a.* Frugal; thrifty. [Little used.]

HUSBAND-MAN, *n.* 1. A farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the ground; one who labors in tillage. 2. The master of a family. Chaucer.

HUSBAND-RY, *n.* 1. The business of a farmer. 2. Frugality; domestic economy; good management; thrift. 3. Care of domestic affairs.

HUSH, *a.* [G. *husch*.] Silent; still; quiet; as, they are hush as death.

HUSH, *v. t.* 1. To still; to silence; to calm; to make quiet; to repress noise. Shak. 2. To appease; to allay; to calm.

HUSH, *v. i.* To be still; to be silent. Spenser.

HUSH, *imperative of the verb*, used as an exclamation, be still; be silent or quiet; make no noise—*To hush up* to suppress; to keep concealed. Pope.

HUSHMONEY, *n.* A bribe to secure silence; money paid to hinder information, or disclosure of facts.

HUSK, *n.* [qu. W. *gwisg*.] The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants.

HUSK, *v. t.* To strip off the external integument or covering of the fruits or seeds of plants.

HUSKED, *pp.* 1. Stripped of its husks. 2. *a.* Covered with a husk.

HUSK(LESS), *n.* The state of being dry and rough, like a husk.

HUSKING, *ppr.* Stripping off husks.

HUSKING, *n.* The act of stripping off husks.

HUSKY, *a.* 1. Abounding with husks; consisting of husks. 2. Resembling husks; dry; rough. 3. Rough, as sound; harsh; whizzing.

HUSO, *n.* A fish of the genus *accipenser*.

HUS-SAR, *n.* [Tartar, *uscar*.] A mounted soldier, or horseman, in German cavalry.

HUSSITE, *n.* A follower of John Huss, the reformer.

HUSSY, *n.* [contracted from *huswife*, housewife.] 1. A bad or worthless woman. 2. An economist; a thrifty woman. Tusser.

HUSTINGS, *n.* [Sax. *husting*.] 1. A court held in Guildhall, in London, before the lord mayor and aldermen of the city; the supreme court or council of the city. 2. The place where an election of a member of parliament is held. Burke.

HUSTLE, (*hus'l*) *v. i.* [D. *hutselen*.] To shake together in confusion; to push or crowd. To shrug up the shoulders. Grose.

\*HUSWIFE, *n.* 1. A worthless woman. [See *Hussy*.] Shak. 2. A female economist; a thrifty woman. Shak.

\*HUSWIFE, *v. t.* To manage with economy and frugality.

\*HUSWIFE-LY, *a.* Thrifty; frugal; becoming a housewife. Tusser.

\*HUSWIFE-LY, *adv.* Thriftily; like a good huswife or husband.

\*HUSWIFE-RY, *n.* The business of managing the concerns of a family by a female; female management.

HUT, *n.* [G. *hütte*; D. *hut*.] A small house, hovel or cabin; a mean lodge or dwelling; a cottage.

HUT, *v. t.* To place in huts, as troops encamped in winter quarters. Smollett.

HUT, *v. i.* To take lodgings in huts. T. Pickering.

HUTTED, *pp.* Lodged in huts. Mitford.

HUTTING, *ppr.* Placing in huts; taking lodgings in huts.

HUTCH, *n.* [Fr. *huche*.] 1. A chest or box; a corn-chest or bin; a case for rabbits. Mortimer. 2. A rat-trap.

HUTCH, *v. t.* To hoard; to lay up as in a chest. Milton.

HUTCH-IN-SOUL-AN, *n.* A follower of the opinions of John Hutchinson, of Yorkshire, England.

HUX, *v. t.* To fish for pike with hooks and lines fastened to floating bladders. Encyc.

HUZZ, *v. i.* To buzz. Barret.

HUZ-ZA, *n.* A shout of joy; a foreign word, used in writing only, and most preposterously, as it is never used in practice. The word used is our native word *hoora*, or *hooraw*. See *HOORA*.

HUZ-ZA, *v. i.* To utter a loud shout of joy, or an acclamation in joy or praise.

HUZ-ZA, *v. t.* To receive or attend with shouts of joy.

HYACINTH, *n.* [L. *hyacinthus*.] 1. In botany, a genus of plants, of several species.—2. In mineralogy, a mineral, a variety of zircon.

HYACINTHINE, *a.* Made of hyacinth; consisting of hyacinth; resembling hyacinth. Milton.

HYADS, *n.* [Gr. *hades*.] In astronomy, a cluster of seven stars in the Bull's head, supposed by the ancients to bring rain.

HYALINE, *a.* [Gr. *haleinos*.] Glassy; resembling glass, consisting of glass. Milton.

HYALITE, *n.* [Gr. *haleos*.] Muller's glass.

HYPHERNA-CLE, } (HIBERNACLE,

HYPHERNATE, } See HIBERNATE,

HYPHERNATION, } (HIBERNATION.

HYBRID, *n.* [L. *hybrida*.] A mongrel or mule; a real or plant, produced from the mixture of two species. Lee.

HYBRID, } *a.* Mongrel; produced from the mixture

HYPHROUS, } of two species.

HYDAGE, *n.* In law, a tax on lands, at a certain rate by the hide. Blackstone.

HYDANTID, } *n.* [Gr. *hdantis*.] A little transparent vesicle

HYDANTIS, } of bladder filled with water, on any part of the body, as in dropsy.

HYDRA, *n.* [L. *hydra*.] 1. A water serpent.—In fabulous history, a serpent or monster, represented as having many heads, slain by Hercules. 2. A technical name of a genus of zoophytes, called *polyopus*, or *polyopus*. 3. A southern constellation, containing 60 stars.

HYDROCID, *a.* [Gr. *hdop*, and *acid*.] An acid formed by the union of hydrogen with a substance without oxygen.

HYDROGOGUE, (*hi'dra-gog*) *n.* [Gr. *hdrapogogos*.] A medicine that occasions a discharge of watery humors.

HYDRANGEA, *n.* [Gr. *hdop* and *ayyiov*.] A plant.

HYDRANT, *n.* [Gr. *hdraivo*.] A pipe or machine, by which water is raised and discharged.

HYDRANT-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *hdop* and *ayyιλλος*.] A mineral, called also *scavellite*.

HYDRATE, *n.* [Gr. *hdop*.] In chemistry, a compound in definite proportions, of a metallic oxyd with water.

HYDRAULIC, } *a.* [Fr. *hydraulique*; L. *hydraulicus*.]

HYDRAULICAL, } 1. Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes. 2. Transmitting water through pipes.

HYDRAULICS, *n.* The science of the motion and force of fluids, and of the construction of all kinds of instruments and machines by which the force of fluids is applied to practical purposes; a branch of hydrostatics.



- HY-DRENTE-RO-CELE, n. [Gr. ὑδωρ, εντερον and κηλη.] A dropsy of the scrotum with rupture.
- HYDRI-ODIC, a. [hydrogen and iodine.] Denoting a peculiar acid or gaseous substance.
- HYDRI-O-DATE, n. A salt formed by the hydriodic acid with a base. *De Claubry.*
- HY-DRO-CARBO-NATE, n. [hydrogen, and L. carbo.] Carbureted hydrogen gas.
- HY-DRO-CARBU-RET, n. Carbureted hydrogen.
- HY-DRO-CELE, n. [Gr. ὑδροκηλη.] Any hernia proceeding from water; a watery tumor, particularly one in the scrotum. A dropsy of the scrotum.
- HY-DRO-CEPH-A-LUS, n. [Gr. ὑδωρ and κεφαλη.] Dropsy of the head. *Coze.*
- HY-DRO-CHLORATE, n. A compound of hydrochloric acid and a base; a muriate. *Journ. of Science.*
- HY-DRO-CHLORIC, a. Hydrochloric acid is muriatic acid gas. *Webster's Manual.*
- HY-DRO-CYANATE, n. Prussiate; cyanuret.
- HY-DRO-CYANIC, a. [hydrogen, and Gr. κυανος.] The hydrocyanic acid is the same as the prussic acid.
- HY-DRO-DYNAMIC, a. [Gr. ὑδωρ and δυναμις.] Pertaining to the force or pressure of water.
- HY-DRO-DYNAMICS, n. That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the phenomena of water and other fluids.
- HY-DRO-FLUATE, n. A compound of hydrofluoric acid and a base.
- HY-DRO-FLUORIC, a. [Gr. ὑδωρ, and L. fluor.] Consisting of fluorin and hydrogen.
- HY-DRO-GEN, n. [Gr. ὑδωρ and γενναω.] In chemistry, a gas which constitutes one of the elements of water.
- HY-DRO-GE-NATE, v. t. To combine hydrogen with any thing.
- HY-DRO-GE-NA-TED, pp. In combination with hydrogen.
- HY-DRO-GE-NIZE, v. t. To combine with hydrogen.
- HY-DRO-GE-NIZED, pp. Combined with hydrogen.
- HY-DRO-GE-NIZ-ING, ppr. Combining with hydrogen.
- HY-DROGRA-PHER, n. One who draws maps of the sea, lakes or other waters; one who describes the sea or other waters.
- HY-DRO-GRAPHIC, } a. Relating to or containing a  
HY-DRO-GRAPHICAL, } description of the sea, sea coast, isles, shoals, depth of water, &c., or of a lake.
- HY-DROGRA-PHY, n. [Gr. ὑδωρ and γραφω.] The art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers and other waters; or the art of forming charts of the sea.
- HY-DROGU-RET, n. A compound of hydrogen with a base.
- HY-DROGU-RET-ED, a. Denoting a compound of hydrogen with a base.
- HY-DRO-LITE, n. [Gr. ὑδωρ and λιθος.] A mineral.
- HY-DRO-LOGICAL, a. Pertaining to hydrology.
- HY-DROLOG-Y, n. [Gr. ὑδωρ and λογος.] The science of water, its properties and phenomena.
- HY-DRO-MANCY, n. [Gr. ὑδωρ and μαντεια.] A method of divination by water.
- HY-DRO-MANTIC, a. Pertaining to divination by water.
- HY-DRO-MEL, n. [Fr.; Gr. ὑδωρ and μελι.] A liquor consisting of honey diluted in water.
- HY-DROME-TER, n. An instrument to measure the gravity, density, velocity, force, &c. of water and other fluids, and the strength of spirituous liquors.
- HY-DRO-METRIC, } a. 1. Pertaining to a hydrometer,  
HY-DRO-METRI-CAL, } or to the measurement of the gravity, &c. of fluids. 2. Made by a hydrometer.
- HY-DROME-TRY, n. [Gr. ὑδωρ and μετρον.] The art of measuring the gravity, density, velocity, force, &c. of fluids, and the strength of rectified spirits.
- HY-DRO-OXYD, n. [Gr. ὑδωρ, and οξυδ.] A metallic oxyd combined with water; a metallic hydrate.
- HY-DRO-PHANE, n. [Gr. ὑδωρ and φαινω.] In mineralogy, a variety of opal made transparent by immersion in water. *Kirwan.*
- HY-DROPH-A-NOUS, a. Made transparent by immersion in water. *Kirwan.*
- \* HY-DRO-PHO-BIA, } n. [Gr. ὑδωρ and φοβοςμαι.] A pre-  
HY-DRO-PHO-BY, } ternatural dread of water; a symptom of canine madness, or the disease itself, which is thus denominated.
- HY-DRO-PHO-BIC, a. Pertaining to a dread of water, or canine madness. *Med. Repos.*
- HY-DROPI-C, } a. [L. hydrops; Gr. ὑδρωψ.] 1. Drop-  
HY-DROPI-CAL, } sical; diseased with extravasated water. 2. Containing water; caused by extravasated water. 3. Resembling dropsy. *Tillotson.*
- HY-DRO-PNEU-MATIC, (hy-dro-nu-mat'ik) a. [Gr. ὑδωρ and πνευματικος.] An epithet given to a vessel of water, with other apparatus for chemical experiments.
- HY-DROP-SY. See DROPSY.
- HY-DRO-SCOPE, n. [Gr. ὑδωρ and σκοπεω.] A kind of water clock.
- HY-DRO-STATIC, } a. [Gr. ὑδωρ and στατικος.] Re-  
HY-DRO-STATICAL, } lating to the science of weigh-  
ing fluids, or hydrostatics.
- HY-DRO-STATICAL-LY, adv. According to hydrostatics, or to hydrostatic principles. *Bentley.*
- HY-DRO-STATICS, n. The science which treats of the weight, motion, and equilibriums of fluids.
- HY-DRO-SULPHATE, n. The same as hydrosulphuret.
- HY-DRO-SULPHU-RET, n. A combination of sulphureted hydrogen with an earth, alkali or metallic oxyd.
- HY-DRO-SULPHU-RET-ED, a. Combined with sulphureted hydrogen.
- HY-DRO-THORAX, n. [Gr. ὑδωρ and θωραξ.] Dropsy in the chest. *Coze.*
- HY-DROTIC, a. [Gr. ὑδωρ.] Causing a discharge of water.
- HY-DROTIC, n. A medicine that purges off water.
- HY-DROX-ANTHATE, n. [Gr. ὑδωρ and ξανθος.] In chemistry, a compound of hydroxanthic acid with a base.
- HY-DROX-ANTHIC, a. An acid, formed by the action of alkalis on the bisulphuret of carbon.
- HY-DRU-RET, n. A combination of hydrogen with sulphur, or of sulphur and sulphureted hydrogen.
- HY-DRUS, n. [Gr. ὑδωρ.] A water snake.
- HY-EMAL, a. [L. hiems.] Belonging to winter; done in winter.
- † HY-EMATE, v. i. To winter at a place.
- HY-EMATION, n. [L. hiemo.] The passing or spending of a winter in a particular place.
- HY-ENA, n. [L. hyena.] A quadruped.
- HY-GROME-TER, n. [Gr. υγρος and μετρον.] An instrument for measuring the moisture of the atmosphere.
- HY-GRO-METRI-CAL, a. Pertaining to hygrometry; made by or according to the hygrometer.
- HY-GROME-TRY, n. The act or art of measuring the moisture of the air.
- HY-GRO-SCOPE, n. [Gr. υγρος and σκοπεω.] The same as hygrometer.
- HY-GRO-SCOPI-C, a. Pertaining to the hygroscope.
- HY-GRO-STATICS, n. [Gr. υγρος and στατικη.] The science of comparing degrees of moisture.
- HYKE, n. [Ar.] A blanket or loose garment.
- HY-LAR-CHICAL, a. [Gr. ἕλη and αρχη.] Presiding over matter. *Hallywell.*
- HY-LO-ZOIC, n. [Gr. ἕλη and ζωη.] One who holds matter to be animated. *Clarke.*
- HYM, n. A species of dog. *Qu. Shak.*
- HYMEN, n. [L.] 1. In ancient mythology, a fabulous deity supposed to preside over marriages.—2. In anatomy, the vaginal membrane.—3. In botany, the fine pellicle which incloses a flower in the bud.
- \* HY-ME-NEAL, } a. Pertaining to marriage. *Pope.*  
\* HY-ME-NEAN, }  
\* HY-ME-NEAL, } n. A marriage song. *Milton.*  
\* HY-ME-NEAN, }
- HY-ME-NOP-TER, } n. [Gr. ὑμνη and πτερον.] In ento-  
HY-ME-NOPTERA, } mology, the hymenoptera are an order of insects.
- HY-ME-NOPTER-AL, a. Having four membranous wings.
- HYMN, (him) n. [L. hymnus.] A song or ode in honor of God, and, among pagans, in honor of some deity.
- HYMN, (him) v. t. 1. To praise in song; to worship by singing hymns. *Milton.* 2. To sing; to celebrate in song.
- HYMN, (him) v. i. To sing in praise or adoration.
- HYMNED, (himd) pp. Sung; praised; celebrated in song.
- HYMNING, (him'ing) ppr. Praising in song; singing.
- HYMNIC, a. Relating to hymns. *Donne.*
- HYM-NOL/O-GIST, n. A composer of hymns.
- HYM-NOL/O-GY, n. [Gr. ὑμνος and λογος.] A collection of hymns. *Mede.*
- HY-OS-CI-A-MA, n. A vegetable alkali. *Ure.*
- HYP, n. [a contraction of hypochondria.] A disease; depression of spirits.
- HYP, v. t. To make melancholy; to depress the spirits. *Spectator.*
- HY-PAL/LA-GE, n. [Gr. ὑπαλλαγη.] In grammar, a figure consisting of a mutual change of cases.
- HY-PAS-PIST, n. [Gr. ὑπασπιστης.] A soldier in the armies of Greece, armed in a particular manner.
- HY-PER, 1. Gr. ὑπερ, Eng. over, is used in composition to

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



denote excess, or something over, or beyond. 2. n. A hypercritical; [not used.] Prior.

HY-PER-RASPIST, n. [Gr. ὑπερασπιστής.] A defender.

HY-PER-BA-TON, } n. [Gr. ὑπερβατον.] In grammar, n  
HY-PER-BATE, } figurative construction, inverting the natural and proper order of words and sentences.

HY-PER-BO-LEA, n. [Gr. ὑπερ and βολαίω.] In conic sections and geometry, a section of a cone, when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes. Webber.

HY-PER-BO-LE, n. [Fr. hyperbole; Gr. ὑπερβολή.] In rhetoric, a figure of speech which expresses much more or less than the truth, or which represents things much greater or less, better or worse, than they really are.

HY-PER-BOLIC, } n. 1. Belonging to the hyperbola;  
HY-PER-BOLIC-AL, } having the nature of the hyperbola. 2. Relating to or containing hyperbole; exaggerating or diminishing beyond the fact; exceeding the truth.

HY-PER-BOLIC-AL-LY, adv. 1. In the form of a hyperbola. 2. With exaggeration; in a manner to express more or less than the truth.

HY-PER-BOLIC-FORM, a. Having the form or nearly the form of a hyperbola.

HY-PER-BO-LIST, n. One who uses hyperboles.

HY-PER-BO-LIZE, v. i. To speak with exaggeration.

HY-PER-BO-LIZE, v. t. To exaggerate or extenuate.

HY-PER-BO-LOID, n. [hyperbola, and Gr. εἶδος.] A hyperbolic conoid.

HY-PER-BORE-AN, a. [L. hyperboreus.] 1. Northern; belonging to or inhabiting a region very far north; most northern. 2. Very cold; frigid.

HY-PER-BORE-AN, n. An inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth.

HY-PER-CARBU-RET-ED, a. Supercarburated; having the largest proportion of carbon. Silliman.

HY-PER-CAT-A-LECTIC, a. [Gr. ὑπερκαταληκτικός.] A hypercatalectic verse, in Greek and Latin poetry, is a verse which has a syllable or two beyond the regular and just measure.

HY-PER-CRITIC, n. [Fr. hypercritique.] One who is critical beyond measure or reason; an over-rigid critic; a captious censor.

HY-PER-CRITIC, } a. 1. Over-critical; critical beyond  
HY-PER-CRITIC-AL, } use or reason; animadverting on faults with unjust severity. Swift. 2. Excessively nice or exact.

HY-PER-CRITICISM, n. Excessive rigor of criticism.

HY-PER-DOLI-A, n. [Gr. ὑπερ and δουλεία.] Super-service in the Romish church, performed to the virgin Mary.

HY-PER-I-CON, n. John's wort. Stukely.

HY-PER-ME-TER, n. [Gr. ὑπερ and μετρον.] Any thing greater than the ordinary standard of measure.

HY-PER-METRI-CAL, a. Exceeding the common measure; having a redundant syllable.

HY-PER-OXYD, a. [Gr. ὑπερ, and οξυδ.] Acute to excess, as a crystal. Cleaveland.

HY-PER-OXY-GE-NA-TED, } a. Super-saturated with ox-  
HY-PER-OXY-GE-NIZED, } ygen.

HY-PER-OXY-MO-RI-ATE, n. The same as chlorate.

HY-PER-OXY-MU-RI-ATIC, a. The hyperoxymuriatic acid is the chloric acid.

HY-PER-PHY-SI-CAL, a. Supernatural.

HY-PER-SAR-COSIS, n. [Gr. ὑπερσαρκωσις.] The growth of fungus or proud flesh.

HY-PER-STENE, } n. A mineral, Labrador hornblend,  
HY-PER-STHENE, } or schillerspar.

HY-PHEN, n. [Gr. ὑφεν.] A mark or short line made between two words to show that they form a compound word, or are to be connected; as in pre-occupied.

HY-PO-TIC, a. [Gr. ὑπνος.] Having the quality of producing sleep; tending to produce sleep; narcotic; soporific.

HY-PO-TIC, n. A medicine that produces, or tends to produce sleep; an opiate; a narcotic; a soporific.

HY-PO, a Greek preposition, ὑπο, under, beneath; used in composition. Thus, hypsulphuric acid is an acid containing less oxygen than sulphuric acid.

HY-PO-BO-LE, n. [Gr. ὑπο and βολαίω.] In rhetoric, a figure in which several things are mentioned that seem to make against the argument or in favor of the opposite side, and each of them is refuted in order.

HY-PO-CAUST, n. [Gr. ὑποκαυστον.] 1. Among the Greeks and Romans, a subterraneous place where was a furnace to heat baths. 2. Among the moderns, the place where a fire is kept to warm a stove or a hot-house.

HY-P-O-CHON-DRES, } See HYPOCHONDRIA.  
HY-P-O-CHON DRY, }

HY-P-O-CHON DRI-A, n. plu. [Gr. from ὑπο and χωνδρος.] 1. In anatomy, the sides of the belly under the cartilages

of the spurious ribs; the spaces on each side of the epigastric region. 2. Hypochondriac complaints.

\*HY-P-O-CHON-DRI-AC, a. 1. Pertaining to the hypochondria, or the parts of the body so called. 2. Affected by a disease, attended with debility, depression of spirits or melancholy. 3. Producing melancholy or low spirits.

\*HY-P-O-CHON-DRI-AC, n. A person affected with debility, lowness of spirits or melancholy.

HY-P-O-CHON-DRI-A-CAL, a. The same as hypochondriac.

HY-P-O-CHON-DRI-A-CISM, n. A disease of men, characterized by languor or debility, depression of spirits or melancholy, with dyspepsy.

HY-P-O-CHON-DRI-A-CISM, n. Hypochondriacism.

HY-P-O-CIST, n. [Gr. ὑποκιστής.] An inspissated juice obtained from the sessile asarum.

HY-PO-ERA-TER-I-FORM, a. [Gr. ὑπο, κρατηρ, and form.] Salver-shaped; tubular at top.

HY-PO-ERI-SY, n. [Fr. hypocrisie; L. hypocrisis; Gr. ὑποκρίσις.] 1. Simulation; a feigning to be what one is not; or dissimulation, a concealment of one's real character or motives; a counterfeiting of religion. 2. Simulation; deceitful appearance; false pretense.

HY-P-O-CRITE, n. [Fr. hypocrite; Gr. ὑποκρίτης.] 1. One who feigns to be what he is not; one who has the form of godliness without the power, or who assumes an appearance of piety and virtue, when he is destitute of true religion. 2. A dissembler; one who assumes a false appearance.

HY-P-O-CRITIC, } a. 1. Simulating; counterfeiting a  
HY-P-O-CRITIC-AL, } religious character; assuming a false and deceitful appearance. 2. Dissembling; concealing one's real character or motives. 3. Proceeding from hypocrisy, or marking hypocrisy.

HY-P-O-CRITIC-AL-LY, adv. With simulation; with a false appearance of what is good; falsely; without sincerity.

HY-PO-GAS-TRIC, a. [Gr. ὑπο and γαστρικ.] 1. Relating to the hypogastrium, or middle part of the lower region of the belly. 2. An appellation given to the internal branch of the iliac artery.

HY-PO-GAS-TRO-CELE, n. [Gr. ὑπογαστριον and κηλη.] A hernia or rupture of the lower belly. Coze.

HY-PO-GE-UM, n. [Gr. ὑπο and γαια.] A name given by ancient architects to all the parts of a building which were under ground.

HY-PO-GY-NOUS, a. [Gr. ὑπο and γυνη.] A term applied to plants that have their corols and stamens inserted under the pistil.

HY-PO-PHOS-PHO-ROUS, a. The hypophosphorous acid contains less oxygen than the phosphorous.

HY-PO-PHOS-PHITE, n. A compound of hypophosphorous acid and a salifiable base. Ure.

HY-POSTA-SIS, } n. [L. hypostasis.] Properly, subsist-  
HY-POSTA-SY, } ence or substance. Hence it is used to denote distinct substance, or subsistence of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit, in the Godhead, called by the Greek Christians, three hypostases.

HY-PO-STATIC, } a. 1. Relating to hypostasis; con-  
HY-PO-STATIC-AL, } stitutive. 2. Personal, or distinctly personal; or constituting a distinct substance.

HY-PO-STATIC-AL-LY, adv. Personally.

HY-PO-SUL-PHATE, n. A compound of hypsulphuric acid and a base.

HY-PO-SUL-PHITE, n. A compound of hypsulphurous acid and a salifiable base.

HY-PO-SUL-PHU-RIC, or HY-PO-SUL-PHO-RIC, a. Hypsulphuric acid is an acid combination of sulphur and oxygen.

HY-PO-SUL-PHU-ROUS, a. Hypsulphurous acid is an acid containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid.

HY-POTHE-NUSE, n. [Gr. ὑποτεινωσα.] In geometry, the subtense or longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the line that subtends the right angle.

HY-POTHE-CATE, v. t. [L. hypotheca.] 1. To pledge, and, properly, to pledge the keel of a ship. 2. To pledge, as goods.

HY-POTHE-CA-TED, pp. Pledged, as security for money borrowed.

HY-POTHE-CA-TING, ppr. Pledging as security.

HY-POTHE-CA-TION, n. The act of pledging.

HY-POTHE-CA-TOR, n. One who pledges a ship or other property, as security for the repayment of money borrowed. Judge Johnson.

HY-POTHE-SIS, n. [L.] 1. A supposition; something not proved, but assumed for the purpose of argument. 2. A system or theory imagined or assumed to account for what is not understood.

HY-PO-THETIC, } a. Including a supposition; con-  
HY-PO-THETIC-AL, } ditional; assumed without proof, for the purpose of reasoning and deducing proof.

HY-PO-THETIC-AL-LY, adv. By way of supposition

HYRSE, (hurs) n. [G. hirse.] Millet.

HYRST, n. A wood. See HURST.

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



**HYSON** *n.* A species of green tea from China.  
**\*HYSSOP**, } (*hr'sup*) } *n.* [*L. hyssopus.*] A plant, or genus  
**HYSSOP**, } of plants.  
**HYS-TER-IC**, } *a.* [*Fr. hysterique.*] Disordered in the  
**HYS-TER-I-CAL**, } region of the womb; troubled with  
fits or nervous affections.  
**HYS-TER-ICS**, *n.* A disease of women, proceeding from  
the womb, and characterized by fits or spasmodic affec-  
tions of the nervous system.

**HYS-TER-O-CELE**, *n.* [*Gr. ἕστερα and κηλη.*] A species  
of hernia, caused by a displacement of the womb. A  
rupture containing the uterus.  
**HYS-TE-RON PROTE-RON**, *n.* [*Gr. ἕστερον and προτε-  
ρον.*] A rhetorical figure, when that is said last which  
was done first.  
**HYS-TE-ROT-O-MY**, *n.* [*Gr. ἕστερα and τομη.*] In sur-  
gery, the Cesarean section.  
**HYTHE**, *n.* A port. See **HITH**.

I.

**I** is the ninth letter, and the third vowel, of the English  
Alphabet. This vowel in French, and in most European  
languages, has the long fine sound which we express  
by *e* in *me*, or *ee* in *seen*, *meek*. This sound we retain  
in some foreign words which are naturalized in our lan-  
guage, as in *machine*, *intrigue*. But in most English  
words, this long sound is shortened, as in *holiness*, *pity*,  
*gift*.—The sound of *i* long, as in *fine*, *kind*, *arise*, is diph-  
thongal.—This letter enters into several digraphs, as in  
*fail*, *feld*, *seize*, *feign*, *vein*, *friend*; and with *o* in *oil*, *join*,  
*coin*, it helps to form a proper diphthong. No English  
word ends with *i*, but when the sound of the letter oc-  
curs at the end of a word, it is expressed by *y*.

As a numeral, **I** signifies *one*, and stands for as many units  
as it is repeated in times; as, **II**, two, **III**, three, &c.  
Among the *ancient Romans*, **IO** stood for 500; **CIO**, for  
1000; **ICIO**, for 5000; **CCICIO**, for 10,000; **ICCCIO**, for  
50,000; and **CCCCICIO**, for 100,000.

**I**, formerly prefixed to some English words, as in *ibuilt*, is a  
contraction of the Saxon prefix *ge*; and more generally  
this was written *y*.

**I**, *pron.* [*Sax. ic; Goth., D. ik; G. ich; Sw. jag; Dan. jeg; Gr. ego; L. ego; Port. eu; Sp. yo; It. io; Fr. je.*] The  
pronoun of the first person; the word which expresses  
one's self, or that by which a speaker or writer denotes  
himself. It is only the nominative case of the pronoun;  
in the other cases we use *me*; as, *I am attached to study*;  
*study delights me*. In the plural, we use *we*, and *us*,  
which appear to be words radically distinct from *I*.

**I-AM-BIC**, *a.* [*Fr. iambique; L. iambicus.*] Pertaining to  
the iambus, a poetic foot.

**I-AM-BIC**, or **I-AM-BUS**, *n.* [*L. iambus; Gr. ιαμβος.*] In  
poetry, a foot consisting of two syllables, the first short  
and the last long, as in *delight*.—The following line con-  
sists wholly of iambic feet.

He scorns [the force] that dares [his fu]ry stay.

**I-AM-BICS**, *n. plu.* Verses composed of short and long syl-  
lables alternately. *Anciently*, certain songs or satires,  
supposed to have given birth to ancient comedy.

**I-A TRO-LEP-TIC**, *a.* [*Gr. ιατρος and αλεξω.*] That which  
cures by anointing.

**I-BEX**, *n.* [*L.*] The wild goat of the genus *capra*.

**I-BIS**, *n.* [*Gr. and L.*] A fowl of the genus *tantalus*, and  
erallit order, a native of Egypt.

**I-CARI-AN**, *a.* [from *Icarus*.] Adventurous in flight; soar-  
ing too high for safety, like *Icarus*.

**ICE**, *n.* [*Sax. is, isa; G. eis.*] 1. Water or other fluid con-  
gealed, or in a solid state. 2. Concreted sugar.—*To*  
*break the ice*, is to make the first opening to any attempt.

**ICE**, *v. t.* 1. To cover with ice; to convert into ice. 2. To  
cover with concreted sugar; to frost. 3. To chill; to  
freeze.

**ICE-BERG**, *n.* [*ice*, and *G. berg.*] A hill or mountain of  
ice, or a vast body of ice accumulated in valleys in high  
northern latitudes; a vast mass of floating ice.

**ICE-BLINK**, *n.* A name given by seamen to a bright ap-  
pearance near the horizon, occasioned by the ice, and ob-  
served before the ice itself is seen.

**ICE-BGAT**, *n.* A boat constructed for moving on ice.

**ICE-BOUND**, *a.* In *seamen's language*, totally surrounded  
with ice, so as to be incapable of advancing.

**ICE-BUILT**, *a.* 1. Composed of ice. 2. Loaded with ice.

**ICE-HOUSE**, *n.* A repository for the preservation of ice  
during warm weather.

**ICE-ISLE**, (*ise'le*) *n.* A vast body of floating ice.

**ICE-LAND-ER**, *n.* A native of Iceland.

**ICE-LAND-IC**, *a.* Pertaining to Iceland; and, as a *noun*,  
the language of the Icelanders.

**ICE-PLANT**, *n.* A plant with icy pimples. *Encyc*

**ICES-PAR**, *n.* A variety of feldspar.

**ICH-NEU-MON**, *n.* [*L.*] An animal of the genus *viverra*, or  
weasel kind.

**ICH-NO-GRAPH-IC**, } *a.* Pertaining to ichnography;  
**ICH-NO-GRAPH-I-CAL**, } describing a ground-plot.

**ICH-NOG-RA-PHY**, *n.* [*Gr. ιχνος and γραφω.*] In *perspec-*

*tive*, the view of any thing cut off by a plane parallel to  
the horizon, just at the base of it; a ground-plot.

**ICHOR**, *n.* [*Gr. ιχωρ.*] 1. A thin watery humor, like  
serum or whey. 2. Sanious matter flowing from an ulcer.

**ICHOR-OUS**, *a.* 1. Like ichor; thin; watery; serous. 2.  
Sanious.

**ICH-THY-O-COL**, } *n.* [*Gr. ιχθυος and κολλα.*] Fish-  
**ICH-THY-O-COL-LA**, } glue; isinglass; a glue prepared  
from the sounds of fish.

**ICH-THY-O-LITE**, *n.* [*Gr. ιχθυος and λιθος.*] Fossil fish;  
or the figure or impression of a fish in rock.

**ICH-THY-O-LOG-I-CAL**, *a.* Pertaining to ichthyology.

**ICH-THY-OL-O-GIST**, *n.* One versed in ichthyology.

**ICH-THY-OL-O-GY**, *n.* [*Gr. ιχθυος and λογος.*] The sci-  
ence of fishes, or that part of zoology which treats of fishes.

**ICH-THY-OPH-A-GOUS**, *a.* [*Gr. ιχθυος and φαγω.*] Eating  
or subsisting on fish.

**ICH-THY-OPH-A-GY**, *n.* The practice of eating fish.

**ICH-THY-OPH-THAL-MITE**, *n.* [*Gr. ιχθυος and οφθαλμος.*]  
Fish-eye-stone.

**ICI-CLÉ**, *n.* [*Sax. ises-gecel; D. yskegel.*] A pendent, con-  
ical mass of ice, formed by the freezing of water or other  
fluid as it flows down an inclined plane, or collects in  
drops and is suspended.—In the north of England, it is  
called *icicle*.

**ICI-NESS**, *n.* 1. The state of being icy, or of being very  
cold. 2. The state of generating ice.

**ICING**, *ppr.* Covering with concreted sugar.

**IC-KLE**, *n.* In the north of England, an icicle. *Grose.*

**† I-CON**, *n.* [*Gr. εικων.*] An image or representation.

**I-CON-O-CLAST**, *n.* [*Fr. iconoclaste.*] A breaker or de-  
stroyer of images.

**I-CON-O-CLAS-TIC**, *a.* Breaking images.

**I-CON-OG-RA-PHY**, *n.* [*Gr. εικων and γραφω.*] The de-  
scription of images.

**I-CON-OL-A-TER**, *n.* [*Gr. εικων and λατρευς.*] One that  
worships images; a name given to the Romanists.

**I-CON-OL-O-GY**, *n.* [*Gr. εικων and λογος.*] The doctrine  
of images or representations. *Johnson.*

**I-CO-SA-HE-DRAL**, *a.* [*Gr. εικοσι and εδρα.*] Having twen-  
ty equal sides.

**I-CO-SA-HE-DRON**, *n.* A solid of twenty equal sides.

**I-CO-SAN-DE-R**, *n.* [*Gr. εικοσι and ανθη.*] In *botany*, a  
plant having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx.

**I-CO-SAN-DE-R-AN**, *a.* Pertaining to the class of plants  
*icosandria*.

**IC-TER-IC**, } *a.* [*L. ictericus.*] 1. Affected with the  
**IC-TER-I-CAL**, } jaundice. 2. Good in the cure of the  
jaundice.

**IC-TER-IC**, *n.* A remedy for the jaundice. *Swift.*

**IC-TER-I-TIOUS**, *a.* [*L. icterus.*] Yellow; having the  
color of the skin when it is affected by the jaundice.

**ICY**, *a.* 1. Abounding with ice. 2. Cold; frosty. 3.  
Made of ice. 4. Resembling ice; chilling. 5. Cold,  
frigid; destitute of affection or passion. 6. Indifferent;  
unaffected; backward. *Shak.*

**ICY-PEARLED**, *a.* Studded with spangles of ice.

**† D**, contracted from *I would*, or *I had*.

**I-DE-A**, *n.* [*L. idea.*] 1. Literally, that which is seen;  
hence, form, image, model of any thing in the mind; that  
which is held or comprehended by the understanding.—2.  
In *popular use*, *idea* signifies notion, conception, thought,  
opinion, and even purpose or intention. 3. Image in the  
mind. 4. An opinion; a proposition.

**I-DE-AL**, *a.* 1. Existing in idea; intellectual; mental. 2.  
Visionary; existing in fancy or imagination only. 3.  
That considers ideas as images, phantasms, or forms in  
the mind.

**I-DE-AL-ISM**, *n.* The system or theory that makes every  
thing to consist in ideas, and denies the existence of ma-  
terial bodies. *Wals.*

**I-DE-AL-IZE**, *v. t.* To form ideas.

**I-DE-AL-LY**, *adv.* Intellectually; mentally; in idea.

**† I-DE-ATE**, *v. t.* To form in idea, to fancy. *Donne.*

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



**I-DENTIC**, } *a* [Fr. *identique*.] The same; not differ-  
**I-DENTI-CAL**, } ent.  
**I-DENTI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* With sameness. *Ross*.  
**I-DENTI-CAL-NESS**, *n.* Sameness.  
**I-DENTI-FI-CATION**, *n.* The act of making or proving to be the same.  
**I-DENTI-FIED**, *pp.* Ascertained or made to be the same.  
**I-DENTI-FY**, *v. t.* [L. *idem* and *facio*.] 1. To ascertain or prove to be the same. 2. To make to be the same; to unite or combine in such a manner as to make one interest, purpose or intention; to treat as having the same use; to consider as the same in effect.  
**I-DENTI-FY**, *v. i.* To become the same; to coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, &c.  
**I-DENTI-FY-ING**, *ppr.* 1. Ascertaining or proving to be the same. 2. Making the same in interest, purpose, use, efficacy, &c.  
**I-DENTI-TY**, *n.* [Fr. *identité*.] Sameness, as distinguished from similitude and diversity.  
**IDES**, *n. plu.* [L. *idus*.] In the ancient Roman calendar, eight days in each month; the first day of which fell on the 13th of January, February, April, June, August, September, November and December, and on the 15th of March, May, July and October.  
**ID-I-O-CRA-SY**, *n.* [Gr. *idios* and *κρσις*.] Peculiarity of constitution; that temperament, or state of constitution, which is peculiar to a person.  
**ID-I-O-CRATIC**, } *a.* Peculiar in constitution.  
**ID-I-O-CRATIC-CAL**, }  
**ID-I-O-CY**, *n.* [Gr. *ιδιωα*.] A defect of understanding; property, a natural defect.  
**ID-I-O-E-LEC-TRIC**, *a.* [Gr. *idios*, and *electric*.] Electric per se, or containing electricity in its natural state.  
**ID-I-OM**, *n.* [Fr. *idiome*; L. *idioma*.] 1. A mode of expression peculiar to a language; peculiarity of expression or phraseology. 2. The genius or peculiar cast of a language. 3. Dialect.  
**ID-I-O-MATIC**, } *a.* Peculiar to a language; pertaining  
**ID-I-O-MATIC-CAL**, } ing to the particular genius or  
**ID-I-O-MATIC-CAL-LY**, *adv.* According to the idiom of a language.  
**ID-I-O-PATHIC**, *a.* Pertaining to idiopathy; indicating a disease peculiar to a particular part of the body, and not arising from any preceding disease.  
**ID-I-O-PATHIC-CAL-LY**, *adv.* By means of its own disease or affections; not sympathetically.  
**ID-I-OP-A-THY**, *n.* [Gr. *idios* and *παθος*.] 1. An original disease in a particular part of the body; a disease peculiar to some part of the body, and not proceeding from another disease. 2. Peculiar affection.  
**ID-I-O-RE-PUL-SIVE**, *a.* Repulsive by itself.  
**ID-I-O-SYN-CRA-SY**, *n.* [Gr. *idios*, *συν* and *κρσις*.] A peculiar temperament or organization of a body, by which it is rendered more liable to certain disorders than bodies differently constituted.  
**ID-I-OT**, *n.* [L. *idiota*; Gr. *ιδιωτης*.] 1. A natural fool, or fool from his birth. 2. A foolish person; one unwise.  
**ID-I-OTIC**, } *a.* Like an idiot; foolish; sottish.  
**ID-I-OTIC-CAL**, }  
**ID-I-OT-ISH**, *a.* Like an idiot; partaking of idiocy; foolish. *Paley*.  
**ID-I-OT-ISM**, *n.* [Fr. *idiotisme*.] 1. An idiom; a peculiarity of expression; a mode of expression peculiar to a language; a peculiarity in the structure of words and phrases. 2. Idiocy.  
**ID-I-OT-IZE**, *v. i.* To become stupid. *Pers. Letters*.  
**IDLE**, *a.* [Sax. *idel*, *ydel*.] 1. Not employed; unoccupied with business; inactive; doing nothing. 2. Slothful; given to rest and ease; averse to labor or employment; lazy. 3. Affording leisure; vacant; not occupied. 4. Remaining unused; unemployed. 5. Useless; vain; ineffectual. 6. Unfruitful; barren; not productive of good. 7. Trifling; vain; of no importance. 8. Unprofitable; not tending to edification.—*Idle* differs from *lazy*; the latter implying constitutional or habitual aversion or indisposition to labor or action; whereas *idle*, in its proper sense, denotes merely unemployed. An industrious man may be *idle*, but he cannot be *lazy*.  
**IDLE**, *v. i.* To lose or spend time in inaction, or without being employed in business.—*To idle away*, in a transitive sense, to spend in idleness.  
**IDLE-HEAD-ED**, *a.* Foolish; unreasonable. *Carew*. 2. Delirious; infatuated; [little used.]  
**IDLE-LY**, *adv.* [Sax. *idelice*.] So our ancestors wrote *idly*.  
**IDLE-NESS**, *n.* 1. Abstinence from labor or employment; the state of a person who is unemployed; the state of doing nothing. 2. Aversion to labor; reluctance to be employed, or to exertion either of body or mind; laziness; sloth; sluggishness. 3. Unimportance; trivialness. 4. Inefficiency; uselessness; [little used.] 5. Barrenness; worthlessness; [little used.] 6. Emptiness; foolish-

ness; infatuation; as, *idleness of brain*; [little used] *Bacon*.

**IDLE-PÄ-TED**, *a.* Idleheaded; stupid. *Ocebury*.  
**IDLER**, *n.* 1. One who does nothing; one who spends his time in inaction. 2. A lazy person; a sluggard.  
**IDLES-BY**, *n.* An idle or lazy person. *Whitlock*.  
**IDLY**, *adv.* 1. In an idle manner; without employment. 2. Lazily; sluggishly. 3. Foolishly; uselessly; in a trifling way. 4. Carelessly; without attention. 5. Vainly; ineffectually.  
**ID-O-CRASE**, *n.* [Gr. *idea* and *κρσις*.] A mineral.  
**IDOL**, *n.* [Fr. *idole*; It., Sp. *idolo*.] 1. An image, form or representation, usually of a man or other animal, consecrated as an object of worship; a pagan deity. 2. An image. 3. A person loved and honored to adoration. 4. Any thing on which we set our affections. 5. A representation; [not in use.]  
**IDOLA-TER**, *n.* [Fr. *idolatre*; L. *idololatra*.] 1. A worshiper of idols; one who worships as a deity that which is not God; a pagan. 2. An adorer; a great admirer.  
**IDOLA-TRESS**, *n.* A female worshiper of idols.  
**IDOLA-TRI-CAL**, *a.* Tending to idolatry.  
**IDOLA-TRIZE**, *v. i.* To worship idols.  
**IDOLA-TRIZE**, *v. t.* To adore; to worship. *Ainsworth*.  
**IDOLA-TROUS**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to idolatry; partaking of the nature of idolatry, or of the worship of false gods; consisting in the worship of idols. 2. Consisting in or partaking of an excessive attachment or reverence.  
**IDOLA-TROUS-LY**, *adv.* In an idolatrous manner.  
**IDOLA-TRY**, *n.* [Fr. *idolatrie*; L. *idololatria*.] 1. The worship of idols, images, or any thing made by hands, or which is not God. 2. Excessive attachment or veneration for any thing, or that which borders on adoration.  
**IDOL-ISH**, *a.* Idolatrous. *Milton*.  
**IDOL-ISM**, *n.* The worship of idols. [L. *u*.] *Milton*.  
**IDOL-IST**, *n.* A worshiper of images; a poetical word.  
**IDOL-IZE**, *v. t.* To love to excess; to love or reverence to adoration.  
**IDOL-IZED**, *pp.* Loved or revered to adoration.  
**IDOL-IZER**, *n.* One who idolizes, or loves to reverence.  
**IDOL-IZ-ING**, *ppr.* Loving or revering to an excess bordering on adoration.  
**IDOL-OUS**, *a.* Idolatrous. *Bale*.  
**IDONE-OUS**, *a.* [L. *idoneus*.] Fit; suitable; proper; convenient; adequate. [Little used.] *Boyle*.  
**IDYL**, *n.* [L. *idyllium*.] A short poem; properly, a short pastoral poem; as, the *idyls* of Theocritus.  
**I. E.** stands for *Id est*, that is.  
**IF**, *v. t.* Imperative, contracted from Sax. *gif*, from *gifan*, to give, (commonly, though not correctly, classed among conjunctions.) 1. It is used as the sign of a condition, or it introduces a conditional sentence. 2. Whether or not.  
**IF-AITH**, *adv.* [abbreviation of *in faith*.] Indeed; truly. *Shak*.  
**IG-NÄ-RO**, *n.* [L.] A term formerly used for block head.  
**IG-NE-OUS**, *a.* [L. *igneus*.] 1. Consisting of fire. 2. Containing fire; having the nature of fire. 3. Resembling fire.  
**IG-NES-CENT**, *a.* [L. *ignescens*.] Emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel; scintillating.  
**IG-NES-CENT**, *n.* A stone or mineral that gives out sparks when struck with steel or iron.  
**IG-NI-FY**, *v. t.* [L. *ignis* and *facio*.] To form into fire.  
**IG-NIF-LU-OUS**, *a.* [L. *ignifluus*.] Flowing with fire.  
**IG-NI-P-O-TENT**, *a.* [L. *ignis* and *potens*.] Presiding over fire. *Pope*.  
**IG-NIS FATU-US**, *n.* [L.] A meteor or light that appears in the night, over marshy grounds, supposed to be occasioned by phosphoric matter extricated from putrefying animal or vegetable substances, or by some inflammable gas; vulgarly called *Will with the wisp*, and *Jack with a lantern*.  
**IG-NITE**, *v. t.* [L. *ignis*.] 1. To kindle, or set on fire. 2. More generally, to communicate fire to, or to render luminous or red by heat.  
**IG-NITE**, *v. i.* To take fire; to become red with heat.  
**IG-NIT-ED**, *pp.* 1. Set on fire. 2. Rendered red or luminous by heat or fire.  
**IG-NIT-ING**, *ppr.* 1. Setting on fire; becoming red with heat. 2. Communicating fire to; heating to redness.  
**IG-NITION**, *n.* 1. The act of kindling, or setting on fire. 2. The act or operation of communicating fire or heat, till the substance becomes red or luminous. 3. The state of being kindled; more generally, the state of being heated to redness or luminousness. 4. Calcination.  
**IG-NIT-IBLE**, *a.* Capable of being ignited.  
**IG-NIV-O-MOUS**, *a.* [L. *ignivomus*.] Vomiting fire.  
**IG-NOBLE**, *a.* [Fr., from L. *ignobilis*.] 1. Of low birth or family; not noble; not illustrious. 2. Mean; worthless. 3. Base; not honorable.  
**IG-NO-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* Ignobleness. *Ball*.



- UNBLESSEDNESS, *n.* Want of dignity; meanness.  
 IG-NÓ-BLY, *adv.* 1. Of low family or birth. 2. Meantly; dishonorably; reproachfully; disgracefully; basely.  
 IG-NO-MIN-T-OUS, *a.* [L. *ignominiosus.*] 1. Incurring disgrace; cowardly; of mean character. 2. Very shameful; reproachful; dishonorable; infamous. 3. Despicable; worthy of contempt.  
 IG-NÓ-MIN-T-OUS-LY, *adv.* Meantly; disgracefully; shamefully.  
 IG-NO-MIN-Y, *n.* [L. *ignominia.*] Public disgrace; shame; reproach; dishonor; inamy.  
 †IG-NO-MY, *n.* An abbreviation of *ignominy.*  
 IG-NO-RÁ-MUS, *n.* [L.] 1. The indorsement which a grand jury make on a bill presented to them for inquiry, when there is not evidence to support the charges; on which all proceedings are stopped, and the accused person is discharged. 2. An ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge.  
 IG-NO-RANCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *ignorantia.*] 1. Want, absence or destitution of knowledge; the negative state of the mind which has not been instructed. 2. Ignorances, in the plural, is used sometimes for omissions or mistakes.  
 IG-NO-RANT, *a.* [L. *ignorans.*] 1. Destitute of knowledge; uninstructed or uninformed; untaught; unenlightened. 2. Unknown; undiscovered. 3. Unacquainted with. 4. Unskillfully made or done.  
 IG-NO-RANT, *n.* A person untaught or uninformed; one unlettered or unskilled.  
 IG-NO-RANT-LY, *adv.* 1. Without knowledge, instruction or information. 2. Unskillfully; inexpertly.  
 †IG-NÓRE, *v. t.* To be ignorant of. *Boyle.*  
 †IG-NÓSCI-BLE, *a.* [L. *ignoscibilis.*] Pardonable.  
 †IG-NÓTYE, *a.* [L. *ignotus.*] Unknown.  
 I-GU-X-NA, *n.* A species of lizard, of the genus *lacerta.*  
 †ILE, *n.* 1. So written by *Pope* for *alle*, a walk or alley in a church or public building. 2. An ear of corn.  
 I-L-E-US, *n.* [L.] A circumvolution or insertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbutnot.*  
 I-LEX, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, the generic name of the *holly-tree.*  
 I-LI-AC, *a.* [L. *iliacus.*] Pertaining to the lower bowels, or to the *ileum*. The *iliac* passion is a violent and dangerous kind of colic.  
 I-LI-AD, *n.* [from *Ilium, Ilium.*] An epic poem, composed by *Homer*, in twenty-four books.  
 ILLK, *a.* The same; each. This is retained in *Scottish.*  
 ILL, *a.* [supposed to be contracted from *evil*, Sax. *yfel*; Sw. *ilja.*] 1. Bad or evil, in a general sense; contrary to good. 2. Producing evil or misfortune. 3. Bad; evil; unfortunate. 4. Unhealthy; insubrious. 5. Cross; crabbed; surly; peevish. 6. Diseased; disordered; sick or indisposed; applied to persons. 7. Diseased; impaired. 8. Discordant; harsh; disagreeable. 9. Homely; ugly. 10. Unfavorable; suspicious. 11. Rude; unpolished. 12. Not proper; not regular or legitimate.  
 ILL, *n.* 1. Wickedness; depravity; evil. 2. Misfortune; calamity; evil; disease; pain; whatever annoys or impairs happiness, or prevents success.  
 ILL, *adv.* 1. Not well; not rightly or perfectly. 2. Not easily; with pain or difficulty.  
 ILL, *v. t.* To reproach. *North of England, and Scotland.*  
 ILL, *substantive or adverb*, and denoting evil or wrong, is much used in composition with participles to express any bad quality or condition; as, *ill-meaning, ill-formed, &c.* —*Il*, prefixed to words beginning with *l*, stands for *in*, as used in the Latin language, and usually denotes a negation of the sense of the simple word, as *illegal*, not legal; or it denotes *to or on*, and merely augments or enforces the sense, as in *illuminate*.  
 †IL-LABILE, *a.* [See *LABILE.*] Not liable to fall or err; infallible. *Cheyne.*  
 †IL-LA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being liable to err, fall or apostatize. *Cheyne.*  
 IL-LACER-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be torn.  
 IL-LACRY-MÁ-BLE, *a.* [L. *illacrymabilis.*] Incapable of weeping.  
 IL-LAPSE, (il-laps) *n.* 1. A sliding in; an immission or entrance of one thing into another. 2. A falling on; a sudden attack.  
 \*IL-LAQUE-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *illaqueo.*] To insnare; to entrap; to entangle; to catch. [*Little used.*]  
 \*IL-LAQUE-ATED, *pp.* Insnares.  
 \*IL-LAQUE-ATION, *n.* 1. The act of insnaring; a catching or entrapping; [*little used.*] 2. A snare.  
 IL-LÁ-TION, *n.* [L. *illatio.*] An inference from premises; a conclusion; deduction. [*Little used.*]  
 IL-LÁ-TIVE, *a.* 1. Relating to illation; that may be inferred. 2. That denotes an inference.  
 IL-LÁ-TIVE, *n.* That which denotes illation or inference.  
 IL-LÁ-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By illation or conclusion. *Bp. Richardson.*  
 IL-LÁUD-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not laudable; not worthy of ap-

probation or commendation. 2. Worthy of censure or dispraise.

IL-LÁUD-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner unworthy of praise without deserving praise. *Broome.*

ILL-BRED, *a.* Not well-bred; unpolite.

ILL-BREEDING, *n.* Want of good-breeding; unpoliteness.

ILL-CON-DIT-I-ONED, *a.* Being in bad order or state.

IL-LE-CE-BROUS, *a.* [L. *illicebrosus.*] Alluring; full of allurements. *Elyot.*

IL-LE-GAL, *a.* Not legal; unlawful; contrary to law; illicit.

IL-LE-GAL-I-TY, *n.* Contrariety to law; unlawfulness.

IL-LE-GAL-IZE, *v. t.* To render unlawful.

IL-LE-GAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to law; unlawfully. *Blackstone.*

IL-LE-GAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being illegal. *Scott.*

IL-LEG-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being illegible.

IL-LEG-I-BLE, *a.* That cannot be read.

IL-LEG-I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be read.

IL-LE-GIT-I-MA-CY, *n.* 1. The state of being born out of wedlock; the state of bastardy. 2. The state of being not genuine, or of legitimate origin.

IL-LE-GIT-I-MATE, *a.* 1. Unlawfully begotten; born out of wedlock; spurious. 2. Unlawful; contrary to law.

3. Not genuine; not of genuine origin. 4. Not authorized by good usage.

IL-LE-GIT-I-MATE, *v. t.* To render illegitimate; to prove to be born out of wedlock; to bastardize.

IL-LE-GIT-I-MATE-LY, *adv.* Not in wedlock; without authority.

IL-LE-GIT-I-MÁ-TION, *n.* 1. The state of one not born in wedlock. 2. Want of genuineness. *Martin.*

IL-LEV-I-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be levied or collected.

IL-L-FACED, *a.* Having an ugly face. *Hall.*

IL-L-FÁ-VORED, *a.* Ugly; ill-looking; deformed.

IL-L-FÁ-VORED-LY, *adv.* 1. With deformity. 2. Roughly; rudely.

IL-L-FÁ-VORED-NESS, *n.* Ugliness; deformity.

IL-LIB-ER-AL, *a.* 1. Not liberal; not free or generous. 2. Not noble; not ingenuous; not catholic; of a contracted mind. Cold in charity. 3. Not candid; uncharitable in judging. 4. Not generous; not munificent; sparing of gifts. 5. Not becoming a well-bred man. 6. Not pure; not elegant.

IL-LIB-ER-AL-I-TY, *n.* 1. Narrowness of mind; contract-ness; meanness; want of catholic opinions. 2. Parsimony; want of munificence. *Bacon.*

IL-LIB-ER-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. Ungenerously; uncandidly; uncharitably; disingenuously. 2. Parsimoniously.

IL-LIC-IT, *a.* [L. *illicitus.*] Not permitted or allowed; prohibited; unlawful.

IL-LIC-IT-LY, *adv.* Unlawfully.

IL-LIC-IT-NESS, *n.* Unlawfulness.

IL-LIC-IT-OUS, *a.* Unlawful.

†IL-LIGHT-EN, *v. t.* To enlighten. *Raleigh.*

IL-LIM-I-TÁ-BLE, *a.* That cannot be limited or bounded. *Thomson.*

IL-LIM-I-TÁ-BLY, *adv.* 1. Without possibility of being bounded. 2. Without limits.

IL-LIM-I-TÁ-TION, *n.* What admits of no certain determination.

IL-LIMIT-ED, *a.* Unbounded; not limited.

IL-LIMIT-ED-NESS, *n.* Boundlessness; the state of being without limits or restriction. *Clarendon.*

IL-LI-NÍ-TION, *n.* [L. *ilinitus.*] A thin crust of some extraneous substance formed on minerals.

IL-LIT-ER-A-CY, *n.* The state of being untaught or unlearned; want of a knowledge of letters; ignorance.

†IL-LIT-ER-AL, *a.* Not literal. *Dr. Dawson.*

IL-LIT-ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *illiteratus.*] Unlettered; ignorant of letters or books; untaught; unlearned; uninstructed in science.

IL-LIT-ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Want of learning; ignorance of letters, books or science. *Boyle.*

IL-LIT-ER-A-TURE, *n.* Want of learning. [*Little used.*]

IL-LÍ-VED, (il-lívd) *a.* Leading a wicked life. [L. u.]

IL-L-NÁ-TURE, *n.* Crossness; crabbedness; habitual bad temper, or want of kindness; fractiousness.

IL-L-NÁ-TURED, *a.* 1. Cross; crabbed; surly; intractable; of habitual bad temper; peevish; fractious. 2. That indicates ill-nature. 3. Intractable; not yielding to culture.

IL-L-NÁ-TURED-LY, *adv.* In a peevish or froward manner; crossly; unkindly.

IL-L-NÁ-TURED-NESS, *n.* Crossness; want of a kind disposition.

ILL-NESS, *n.* 1. Badness; unfavorableness; [*not used.*]

2. Disease; indisposition; malady; disorder of health; sickness. 3. Wickedness; iniquity; wrong moral conduct. *Shak.*

IL-LOG-I-CAL, *a.* 1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic or correct reasoning. 2. Contrary to the rules of logic or sound reasoning.



IL-LOGI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of correct reasoning.  
 IL-LOGI-CAL-NESS, *n.* Contrariety to sound reasoning.  
 ILL-STARRED, *a.* Fated to be unfortunate.  
 ILL-TRAINED, *a.* Not well trained or disciplined.  
 IL-LUDE, *v. t.* [*L. illudo.*] To play upon by artifice; to deceive; to mock; to excite hope and disappoint it.  
 IL-LUDED, *pp.* Deceived; mocked.  
 IL-LUDING, *pp.* Playing on by artifice; deceiving.  
 IL-LUME, or IL-LUMINE, *v. t.* [*Fr. illuminer.*] 1. To illuminate; to enlighten; to throw or spread light on; to make light or bright. 2. To enlighten, as the mind; to cause to understand. 3. To brighten; to adorn.  
 IL-LUMI-NANT, *n.* That which illuminates.  
 IL-LUMI-NATE, *v. t.* 1. To enlighten; to throw light on; to supply with light. 2. To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires. 3. To enlighten intellectually. 4. To adorn with pictures, portraits and other paintings. 5. To illustrate; to throw light on, as on obscure subjects.  
 IL-LUMI-NATE, *a.* Enlightened. *Bp. Hall.*  
 IL-LUMI-NATE, *n.* One of a sect of heretics pretending to possess extraordinary light and knowledge.  
 IL-LUMI-NA-TED, *pp.* Enlightened; rendered light or luminous; illustrated; adorned with pictures.  
 IL-LUMI-NA-TING, *pp.* Enlightening; rendering luminous or bright; illustrating.  
 IL-LUMI-NA-TING, *n.* The act, practice or art of adorning manuscripts and books by paintings.  
 IL-LUMI-NATION, *n.* 1. The act of illuminating or rendering luminous; the act of supplying with light. 2. The act of rendering a house or a town light, by placing lights at the windows, or the state of being thus rendered light. 3. That which gives light. 4. Brightness; splendor. 5. Infusion of intellectual light. 6. The act, art or practice of adorning manuscripts and books with pictures. 7. Inspiration; the special communication of knowledge to the mind by the Supreme Being. *Hooker.*  
 IL-LUMI-NATIVE, *a.* [*Fr. illuminatif.*] Having the power of giving light. *Digby.*  
 IL-LUMI-NATOR, *n.* 1. He or that which illuminates or gives light. 2. One whose occupation is to decorate manuscripts and books with pictures, portraits and drawings of any kind.  
 IL-LUMI-NEE, or IL-LUMI-NATI, *n.* 1. A church term anciently applied to persons who had received baptism. 2. The name of a sect of heretics, who sprung up in Spain about the year 1575. 3. The name given to certain associations of men in modern Europe, who combined to overthrow the existing religious institutions. *Robison.*  
 IL-LUMI-NISM, *n.* The principles of the Illuminati.  
 IL-LUMI-NIZE, *v. t.* To initiate into the doctrines or principles of the Illuminati. *Am. Review.*  
 IL-LUSION, *n.* [*Fr. illusion.*] Deceptive appearance; false show, by which a person is or may be deceived, or his expectations disappointed; mockery.  
 IL-LUSIVE, *a.* Deceiving by false show; deceitful. *Thomson.*  
 IL-LUSIVE-LY, *adv.* By means of a false show.  
 IL-LUSIVE-NESS, *n.* Deception; false show.  
 IL-LUSO-RY, *a.* [*Fr. illusoire.*] Deceiving or tending to deceive by false appearances; fallacious.  
 IL-LUSTRATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. illustrer.*] 1. To make clear, bright or luminous. 2. To brighten with honor; to make distinguished. 3. To brighten; to make glorious, or to display the glory of. 4. To explain or elucidate; to make clear, intelligible or obvious, what is dark or obscure.  
 IL-LUSTRA-TED, *pp.* 1. Made bright or glorious. 2. Explained; elucidated; made clear to the understanding.  
 IL-LUSTRA-TING, *pp.* Making bright or glorious; rendering distinguished; elucidating.  
 IL-LUSTRATION, *n.* 1. The act of rendering bright or glorious. 2. Explanation; elucidation.  
 IL-LUSTRA-TIVE, *a.* 1. Having the quality of elucidating and making clear what is obscure. 2. Having the quality of rendering glorious, or of displaying glory.  
 IL-LUSTRA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of illustration or elucidation. *Brown.*  
 IL-LUSTRA-TOR, *n.* One who illustrates or makes clear.  
 IL-LUSTRI-OUS, *a.* [*Fr. illustre.*] 1. Conspicuous; distinguished by the reputation of greatness; renowned; eminent. 2. Conspicuous; renowned; conferring honor. 3. Glorious. 4. A title of honor.  
 IL-LUSTRI-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Conspicuously; nobly; eminently; with dignity or distinction. 2. Gloriously; in a way to manifest glory.  
 IL-LUSTRI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Eminence of character; greatness; grandeur; glory.  
 IL-LUX-URI-OUS, *a.* Not luxurious. *Drury.*  
 ILL-WILL, *n.* Enmity; malevolence.  
 ILL-WILLER, *n.* One who wishes ill to another.  
 ILLY, *adv.* A word sometimes used by *American writers*, improperly, for *ill*.  
 I'M, contracted from *I am*.

IM, in *composition*, is usually the representative of the Latin *in*; *n* being changed to *m*, for the sake of easy utterance, before a labial, as in *imbibe*, *immense*, *impartial*.  
 IM'AGE, *n.* [*Fr. image; L. imago.*] 1. A representation or similitude of any person or thing, formed of a material substance. 2. A statue. 3. An idol; the representation of any person or thing, that is an object of worship. 4. The likeness of any thing on canvas; a picture; a resemblance painted. 5. Any copy, representation or likeness. 6. Semblance; show; appearance. 7. An idea; a representation of any thing to the mind; a conception; a picture drawn by fancy.—8. In *rhetoric*, a lively description of any thing in discourse, which presents a kind of picture to the mind.—9. In *optics*, the figure of any object, made by rays of light proceeding from the several points of it.  
 IM'AGE, *v. t.* To imagine; to copy by the imagination; to form a likeness in the mind.  
 IM'AGE-RY, (im'aj-ry) *n.* 1. Sensible representations, pictures, statues. 2. Show; appearance. 3. Forms of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms. 4. Representations in writing or speaking; lively descriptions which impress the images of things on the mind; figures in discourse. 5. Form; make.  
 IM'AGE-WORSHIP, *n.* The worship of images; idolatry.  
 IM-AG'I-NA-BLE, *a.* [*Fr.*] That may be imagined or conceived.  
 † IM-AG'I-NANT, *a.* Imagining; conceiving. *Bacon.*  
 † IM-AG'I-NANT, *n.* One who is prone to form strange ideas.  
 IM-AG'I-NA-RY, *a.* Existing only in imagination or fancy, visionary; fancied; not real. *Addison.*  
 IM-AG-I-NATION, *n.* [*L. imaginatio.*] 1. The power or faculty of the mind by which it conceives and forms ideas of things communicated to it by the organs of sense. 2. Conception; image in the mind; idea. 3. Contrivance; scheme formed in the mind; device. 4. Conceit; an unsolid or fanciful opinion. 5. First motion or purpose of the mind.  
 IM-AG'I-NA-TIVE, *a.* [*Fr. imaginatif.*] 1. That forms imaginations. 2. Full of imaginations; fantastic.  
 IM-AG'INE, *v. t.* [*Fr. imaginer.*] 1. To form a notion or idea in the mind; to fancy. 2. To form ideas or representations in the mind, by modifying and combining our conceptions. 3. To contrive in purpose; to scheme; to devise.  
 IM-AG'INE, *v. i.* To conceive; to have a notion or idea.  
 IM-AG'INED, *pp.* Formed in the mind; fancied; contrived.  
 IM-AG'IN-ER, *n.* One who forms ideas; one who contrives. *Bacon.*  
 IM-AG'IN-ING, *pp.* Forming ideas in the mind; devising.  
 IM'AM, } *n.* A minister or priest among the Mohammedans. }  
 IM-AN, } *dans.* }  
 IM-BALM. See *EMBALM*.  
 IM-BAN, *v. t.* To excommunicate, in a civil sense; to cut off from the rights of man. [*Not well authorized.*] *J. Barlow.*  
 IM-BAND, *v. t.* To form into a band or bands. *J. Barlow.*  
 IM-BANDED, *pp.* Formed into a band or bands.  
 IM-BANK, *v. t.* To inclose with a bank; to defend by banks, mounds or dikes.  
 IM-BANK'ED, (im-bank't) *pp.* Inclosed or defended with a bank.  
 IM-BANKING, *pp.* Inclosing or surrounding with a bank.  
 IM-BANKMENT, *n.* 1. The act of surrounding or defending with a bank. 2. Inclosure by a bank; the banks or mounds of earth that are raised to defend a place.  
 IM-BARGO. See *EMBARGO*.  
 IM-BARK. See *EMBARK*.  
 † IM-BARRN, *v. t.* To deposit in a barn. *Herbert.*  
 IM-BASE. See *EMBASE*.  
 IM-BASTARDIZE, *v. t.* To bastardize, which see.  
 IM-BATHE, *v. t.* To bathe all over. *Milton.*  
 IM-BEAD, *v. t.* To fasten with a bead. *J. Barlow.*  
 IM-BEADED, *pp.* Fastened with a bead.  
 \* IM-BE-CILE, (im-be-sil) *a.* [*L. imbecillus; Fr. imbecile.*] Weak; feeble; destitute of strength, either of body or of mind; impotent. *Barrow.*  
 † IM-BE-CILE, *v. t.* To weaken. *Bp. Taylor.*  
 † IM-BE-CIL-I-TATE, *v. t.* To weaken; to render feeble. *A. Wilson.*  
 IM-BE-CIL-I-TY, *n.* [*L. imbecillitas.*] 1. Want of strength; weakness; feebleness of body or of mind. 2. Impotence of males; inability to procreate children.  
 IM-BED, *v. t.* To sink or lay in a bed; to place in a mass of earth, sand or other substance.  
 IM-BED'DED, *pp.* Laid or inclosed, as in a bed or mass of surrounding matter.  
 IM-BEDDING, *pp.* Laying, as in a bed.  
 IM-BEL'LE, *a.* Not warlike or martial. *Junius.*  
 IM-BENCH'ING, *n.* A raised work like a bench.

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



- IM-BIBE', *v. t.* [*L. imbibō.*] 1. To drink in; to absorb. 2. To receive or admit into the mind, and retain. 3. To imbue. *Newton.*
- IM-BIB'ED, (*im-bib'd*) *pp.* Drank in, as a fluid; absorbed; received into the mind, and retained.
- IM-BIB'ER, *n.* He or that which imbibes.
- IM-BIB'ING, *pp.* Drinking in; absorbing; receiving and retaining.
- IM-BI-BU'TION, *n.* The act of imbibing. *Bacon.*
- IM-BIT'TER, *v. t.* 1. To make bitter. 2. To make unhappy or grievous; to render distressing. 3. To exasperate; to make more severe, poignant or painful. 4. To exasperate; to render more violent or malignant.
- IM-BIT'TERED, *pp.* Made unhappy or painful; exasperated.
- IM-BIT'TER-ER, *n.* That which makes bitter. *Johnson.*
- IM-BIT'TER-ING, *pp.* Rendering unhappy or distressing; exasperating.
- IM-BOD'IED, *pp.* Formed into a body.
- IM-BOD'Y, *v. t.* 1. To form into a body; to invest with matter; to make corporeal. 2. To form into a body, collection or system. 3. To bring into a band, company, regiment, brigade, army, or other regular assemblage; to collect.
- IM-BOD'Y, *v. i.* To unite in a body, mass or collection; to coalesce. *Milton.*
- IM-BOD'Y-ING, *pp.* 1. Forming into a body; investing with a corporeal body. 2. Collecting and uniting in a body.
- IM-BOIL', *v. i.* To effervesce. *Spenser.*
- IM-BOLD'EN, (*im-bol'dn*) *v. t.* To encourage; to give confidence to. *Shak.*
- IM-BOLD'EN, *pp.* Encouraged; having received confidence.
- IM-BOLD'EN-ING, *pp.* Encouraging; giving confidence.
- † IM-BON-I-TY, *n.* [*L. in and bonitas.*] Want of goodness. *Burton.*
- IM-BORD'ER, *v. t.* 1. To furnish or inclose with a border; to adorn with a border. 2. To terminate; to bound.
- IM-BORD'ERED, *pp.* Furnished, inclosed or adorned with a border; bounded.
- IM-BORD'ER-ING, *pp.* Furnishing, inclosing or adorning with a border; bounding.
- IM-BOSK', *v. t.* [*It. imboscare.*] To conceal, as in bushes; to hide. *Milton.*
- IM-BOSK', *v. i.* To lie concealed. *Milton.*
- IM-BOS'OM, *v. t.* 1. To hold in the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment. 2. To hold in nearness or intimacy. 3. To admit to the heart or affection; to caress. 4. To inclose in the midst; to surround. 5. To inclose in the midst; to cover.
- IM-BOS'OMED, *pp.* Held in the bosom or to the breast; caressed; surrounded in the midst; inclosed; covered.
- IM-BOS'OM-ING, *pp.* Holding in the bosom; caressing; holding to the breast; inclosing or covering in the midst.
- IM-BOUND', *v. t.* To inclose in limits; to shut in. [*Little used*] *Shak.*
- IM-BOW', *v. t.* 1. To arch; to vault. 2. To make of a circular form. *Bacon.*
- IM-BOW'ED, (*im-bōd'ed*) *pp.* Arched; vaulted; made of a circular form.
- IM-BOWER, *v. t.* To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees.
- IM-BOWERED, *pp.* Covered with a bower; sheltered with trees.
- IM-BOWER-ING, *pp.* Covering with a bower or with trees.
- IM-BOW'ING, *pp.* Arching; vaulting; making of a circular form.
- IM-BOW'MENT, *n.* An arch; a vault. *Bacon.*
- IM-BOX', *v. t.* To inclose in a box.
- IM-BRAN'GLE, *v. t.* To entangle. *Hudibras.*
- IM-BREED', *v. t.* To generate within.
- IM'BRI-CATE, } *a.* [*L. imbricatus.*] 1. Bent and hol-  
IM'BRI-CATE-D, } lowed like a roof or gutter tile.—2.  
In *botany*, lying over each other, like tiles on a roof.
- IM-BRI-CATION, *n.* A concave indenture, like that of tiles; tiling. *Derham.*
- IM-BROWN', *v. t.* 1. To make brown; to darken; to obscure. 2. To darken the color of; to make dirty. 3. To tan; to darken the complexion.
- IM-BROWN'ED, (*im-brown'd*) *pp.* Made brown; darkened; tanned.
- IM-BROWN'ING, *pp.* Rendering brown; darkening; tanning.
- IM-BRUE, (*im-bru'*) *v. t.* [*Gr. εμβρεχω.*] 1. To wet or moisten; to soak; to drench in a fluid, chiefly in blood. 2. To pour out liquor; [*obs.*]
- IM-BRUE'D, (*im-brū'd*) *pp.* Wet; moistened; drenched.
- IM-BRUE'ING, *pp.* Wetting; moistening; drenching.
- IM-BRUTE', *v. t.* To degrade to the state of a brute; to reduce to brutality.
- IM-BRUTE', *v. i.* To sink to the state of a brute.
- IM-BRUT'ED, *pp.* Degraded to brutishness.
- IM-BRUT'ING, *pp.* Reducing to brutishness.
- IM-BOE', (*im-bu'*) *v. t.* [*L. imbuo.*] 1. To tinge deeply; to dye. 2. To tincture deeply; to cause to imbue.
- IM-BU'ED, (*im-bū'd*) *pp.* Tinged; dyed; tinctured.
- IM-BOU'ING, *pp.* Tinging; dyeing; tincturing deeply.
- IM-BURSE', *v. t.* [*Fr. bourse.*] To stock with money
- IME, *n.* Rime. *Craven dialect.*
- IM-I-TA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being imitable.
- IM-I-TA-BLE, *a.* [*Fr.; L. imitabilis.*] 1. That may be imitated or copied. 2. Worthy of imitation.
- IM-I-TATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. imiter.*] 1. To follow in manners; to copy in form, color or quality. 2. To attempt or endeavor to copy or resemble. 3. To counterfeit. 4. To pursue the course of a composition, so as to use like images and examples.
- IM-I-TA-TED, *pp.* Followed; copied.
- IM-I-TA-TING, *pp.* Following in manner; copying.
- IM-I-TATION, *n.* [*Fr.; L. imitatio.*] 1. The act of following in manner, or of copying in form; the act of making the similitude of any thing, or of attempting a resemblance. 2. That which is made or produced as a copy; likeness; resemblance. 3. A method of translating, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestic for foreign.
- IM-I-TA-TIVE, *a.* 1. Inclined to follow in manner. 2. Aiming at resemblance; that is used in the business of forming resemblances. 3. Formed after a model, pattern or original.
- IM-I-TA-TOR, *n.* 1. One that follows in manner or deportment. 2. One that copies, or attempts to make the resemblance of any thing.
- IM-I-TA-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office or state of an imitator.
- IM-MAC'U-LATE, *a.* [*L. immaculatus.*] 1. Spotless; pure; unstained; undefiled; without blemish. 2. Pure; limpid; not tinged with impure matter.
- IM-MAC'U-LATE-LY, *adv.* With spotless purity.
- IM-MAC'U-LATE-NESS, *n.* Spotless purity.
- IM-MAL'DE, (*im-māld'*) *a.* Wearing mail or armor.
- IM-MAL'LE-A-BLE, *a.* Not malleable; that cannot be extended by hammering. *Med. Repos.*
- IM-MANA-CLE, *v. t.* To put manacles on; to fetter or confine; to restrain from free action.
- IM-MANA-CLED, *pp.* Fettered; confined.
- IM-MANA-CLING, *pp.* Fettering; confining.
- IM-MANE, *a.* [*L. immanis.*] Vast; huge; very great
- IM-MANE'LY, *adv.* Internally; cruelly. *Milton.*
- IM-MA-NEN-CY, *n.* Internal dwelling. *Fearson.*
- IM-MA-NENT, *a.* Inherent; intrinsic; internal.
- † IM-MAN'Y-EST, *a.* Not manifest; not plain.
- IM-MAN'I-TY, *n.* [*L. immanitas.*] Barbarity; savageness. *Shak.*
- IM-MAR-CES'SI-BLE, *a.* [*L. in and marcesco.*] Unfading
- IM-MAR'TIAL, *a.* Not martial; not warlike.
- IM-MASK', *v. t.* To cover, as with a mask.
- IM-MASK'ED, (*im-māsk'ed*) *pp.* Covered; masked.
- IM-MASK'ING, *pp.* Covering; disguising.
- IM-MATCH-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be matched; peerless.
- IM-MA-TE'RI-AL, *a.* [*Fr. immateriel.*] 1. Incorporeal; not material; not consisting of matter. 2. Unimportant; without weight; not material; of no essential consequence. *Melmoth.*
- IM-MA-TE'RI-AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the existence or state of immaterial substances or spiritual beings.
- IM-MA-TE'RI-AL-IST, *n.* One who professes immateriality. *Swift.*
- IM-MA-TE'RI-AL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being immaterial, or not consisting of matter; destitution of matter.
- IM-MA-TE'RI-AL-IZED, *a.* Rendered or made immaterial. *Glanville.*
- IM-MA-TE'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner not depending on matter. 2. In a manner unimportant.
- IM-MA-TE'RI-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being immaterial, immateriality.
- IM-MA-TE'RI-ATE, *a.* Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; immaterial; [*little used.*] *Bacon.*
- IM-MA-TURE, *a.* [*L. immaturus.*] 1. Not mature or ripe; unripe; that has not arrived to a perfect state. 2. Not perfect; not brought to a complete state. 3. Hasty; too early; that comes before the natural time.
- IM-MA-TURE'LY, *adv.* Too soon; before ripeness or completion; before the natural time.
- IM-MA-TURE'NESS, } *n.* Unripeness; incompleteness;  
IM-MA-TURE'RY, } the state of a thing which has not arrived to perfection.
- IM-ME-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Want of power to pass.
- IM-MEAS'U-RABLE, (*im-mēz'h'n-ra-bl*) *a.* That cannot be measured; immense; indefinitely extensive.
- IM-MEAS'U-RABLE-LY, *adv.* To an extent not to be measured; immensely; beyond all measure. *Milton.*
- IM-MEAS'URED, *a.* Exceeding common measure.
- IM-ME-CHAN-I-CAL, *a.* Not consonant to the laws of mechanics. *Cheyne.*
- \* IM-ME-DI-A-CY, *n.* Power of acting without dependence. *Shak.*

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



\*IM-ME/DI-ATE, *a.* [Fr. *immediat.*] 1. Proximate; acting without a medium or without the intervention of another cause or means; producing its effect by its own direct agency. 2. Not acting by second causes. 3. Instant; present; without the intervention of time.  
 \*IM-ME/DI-ATE-LY, *adv.* 1. Without the intervention of any other cause or event. 2. Instantly; at the present time; without delay, or the intervention of time.  
 \*IM-ME/DI-ATE-NESS, *n.* 1. Presence with regard to time. 2. Exemption from second or intervening causes.  
 M-MED-I-CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *immediabilis.*] Not to be healed; incurable. *Milton.*  
 IM-ME-LI-OUS, *a.* Not melodious. *Drummond.*  
 IM-MEM'O-RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *immemorabilis.*] Not to be remembered; not worth remembering.  
 IM-ME-MO'R-I-AL, *a.* [Fr.] Beyond memory; an epithet given to time or duration, &c., whose beginning is not remembered.  
 IM-ME-MO'R-I-AL-LY, *adv.* Beyond memory. *Bentley.*  
 IM-MENSE, (im-mens) *a.* [Fr.; L. *immensus.*] 1. Unlimited; unbounded; infinite. 2. Vast in extent; very great. 3. Huge in bulk; very large.  
 IM-MENSE-LY, *adv.* 1. Infinitely; without limits or measure. 2. Vastly; very greatly.  
 IM-MENSE-NESS, *n.* Unbounded greatness. *More.*  
 IM-MENSU-RA-BLE, *n.* 1. Unlimited extension; an extent not to be measured; infinity. 2. Vastness in extent or bulk; greatness.  
 IM-MENSU-RA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being capable of measure; impossibility to be measured.  
 IM-MENSU-RA-BLE, *a.* [L. in and *mensurabilis.*] Not to be measured; immeasurable.  
 IM-MENSU-RATE, *a.* Unmeasured. *W. Mountagu.*  
 IM-MERGE, (im-merj) *v. t.* [L. *immergo.*] 1. To plunge into or under a fluid. 2. *v. i.* To enter the light of the sun, as a star, or the shadow of the earth, as the moon.  
 †IM-MERIT, *n.* Want of worth.  
 †IM-MERIT-ED, *a.* Unmerited.  
 †IM-MERIT-OUS, *a.* Undeserving.  
 IM-MERSE, (im-merz) *v. t.* [L. *immersus.*] 1. To put under water or other fluid; to plunge; to dip. 2. To sink or cover deep; to cover wholly. 3. To plunge; to overwhelm; to involve; to engage deeply.  
 †IM-MERSE, *v.* Buried; covered; sunk deep. *Bacon.*  
 IM-MERSED, (im-merst) *pp.* Put into a fluid; plunged; deeply engaged; enveloped.  
 IM-MERS'ING, *ppr.* Plunging into a fluid; dipping; overwhelming; deeply engaging.  
 IM-MER-SION, *n.* 1. The act of putting into a fluid below the surface; the act of plunging into a fluid till covered. 2. The state of sinking into a fluid. 3. The state of being overwhelmed or deeply engaged.—4. In *astronomy*, the act of entering into the light of the sun, or into the shadow of the earth.  
 IM-MESH, *v. t.* To entangle in the meshes of a net.  
 IM-MESH'ED, (im-mesh't) *pp.* Entangled in meshes or webs.  
 IM-MESH'ING, *ppr.* Entangling in meshes or webs.  
 †IM-METH-OD-ED, *a.* Not having method; without regularity.  
 IM-ME-THOD-I-CAL, *a.* Having no method; without systematic arrangement; without order or regularity; confused.  
 IM-ME-THOD-I-CAL-LY, *adv.* Without order or regularity; irregularly.  
 IM-ME-THOD-I-CAL-NESS, *n.* Want of method.  
 IM-MI-GRANT, *n.* A person that removes into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.  
 IM-MI-GRATE, *v. i.* [L. *immigro.*] To remove into a country for the purpose of permanent residence. *Belknap.*  
 IM-MI-GRATION, *n.* The passing or removing into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.  
 IM-MI-NENCE, *n.* [L. *imminencia.*] Properly, a hanging over, but used by *Shakespeare* for impending evil or danger. [Little used.]  
 IM-MI-NENT, *a.* [L. *imminens.*] Literally, shooting over; hence, hanging over; impending; threatening; near; appearing as if about to fall on; used of evils.  
 IM-MIN'GLE, *v. t.* To mingle; to mix; to unite with.  
 IM-MIN'GLED, *pp.* Mixed; mingled.  
 IM-MIN'GLING, *ppr.* Mixing; mingling.  
 IM-MI-NUTION, *n.* [L. *imminutio.*] A lessening; diminution; decrease.  
 IM-MIS-CI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* [L. *immiscuo.*] Incapacity of being mixed.  
 IM-MIS-CI-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being mixed.  
 IM-MIS-SION, *n.* [L. *immissio.*] The act of sending or thrusting in; injection.  
 IM-MIT, *v. t.* [L. *immitto.*] To send in; to inject.  
 IM-MIT-I-GA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be mitigated.  
 IM-MIX, *v. t.* To mix; to mingle.  
 IM-MIX-A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being mixed.  
 IM-MIX'ED, {  
 IM-MIX'T, { *a.* Unmixed. *Herbert.*  
 IM-MO-BIL-I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *immobilité.*] Unmovableness;

fixedness in place or state; resistance to motion. *Ariosto* not.

IM-MOD'ER-A-CY, *n.* Excess. *Brown.*  
 IM-MOD'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *immoderatus.*] Exceeding just or usual bounds; not confined to suitable limits; excessive; extravagant; unreasonable.  
 IM-MOD'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* Excessively; to an undue degree; unreasonably.  
 IM-MOD'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Excess; extravagance.  
 IM-MOD'ER-ATION, *n.* Excess; want of moderation.  
 IM-MOD'EST, *a.* [Fr. *immodeste.*] 1. Immoderate; exorbitant; unreasonable; arrogant. 2. Wanting in the reserve or restraint which decency requires; wanting in decency and delicacy. 3. Wanting in chastity; unchaste; lewd. 4. Impure; indelicate. 5. Obscene.  
 IM-MOD'EST-LY, *adv.* Without due reserve; indecently; unchastely; obscenely.  
 IM-MOD'EST-Y, *n.* [L. *immodestia.*] 1. Want of modesty; indecency; unchastity. 2. Want of delicacy or decent reserve.  
 IM-MO-LATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *immoler.*] 1. To sacrifice; to kill, as a victim offered in sacrifice. 2. To offer in sacrifice.  
 IM-MO-LA-TED, *pp.* Sacrificed; offered in sacrifice.  
 IM-MO-LA-TING, *ppr.* Sacrificing; offering, as a victim.  
 IM-MO-LA-TION, *n.* 1. The act of sacrificing. *Brown.* 2. A sacrifice offered.  
 IM-MO-LA-TOR, *n.* One who offers in sacrifice.  
 IM-MOLD, *v. t.* To form; to mold. *G. Fletcher.*  
 IM-MO'MENT, *a.* Trifling. [Not English.] *Shak.*  
 IM-MO-MENT'OUS, *a.* Unimportant. *Seward.*  
 IM-MOR'AL, *a.* 1. Inconsistent with moral rectitude; contrary to the moral or divine law; wicked; unjust; dishonest; vicious. 2. Wicked or unjust in practice; vicious; dishonest.  
 IM-MOR'AL-I-TY, *n.* Any act or practice which contravenes the divine commands or the social duties.  
 IM-MOR'AL-LY, *adv.* Wickedly; viciously; in violation of law or duty.  
 IM-MO-RIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [Low L. *immoriger.*] Rude; uncivil. *Stackhouse.*  
 IM-MO-RIG'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Rudeness; disobedience. *Bp. Taylor.*  
 IM-MOR'TAL, *a.* [L. *immortalis.*] 1. Having no principle of alteration or corruption; exempt from death; having life or being that shall never end. 2. Never-ending; everlasting; continual. 3. Perpetual; having unlimited existence. 4. Destined to live in all the ages of this world, imperishable.  
 IM-MOR-TAL-I-TY, *n.* 1. The quality of never ceasing to live or exist; exemption from death and annihilation; life destined to endure without end. 2. Exemption from oblivion. 3. Perpetuity; existence not limited.  
 IM-MOR-TAL-I-ZATION, *n.* The act of immortalizing.  
 IM-MOR'TAL-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *immortaliser.*] 1. To render immortal; to make perpetual; to cause to live or exist while the world shall endure. 2. To exempt from oblivion; to make perpetual.  
 †IM-MOR-TAL-IZE, *v. i.* To become immortal. *Pope.*  
 IM-MOR-TAL-IZED, *pp.* Rendered immortal or perpetual.  
 IM-MOR-TAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making immortal.  
 IM-MOR-TAL-LY, *adv.* With endless existence; with exemption from death.  
 IM-MOR-TI-FI-CATION, *n.* Want of subjection of the passions. *Bp. Taylor.*  
 IM-MOV-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Steadfastness that cannot be moved or shaken.  
 IM-MOV-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be moved from its place. 2. Not to be moved from a purpose; steadfast; fixed; that cannot be induced to change or alter. 3. That cannot be altered or shaken; unalterable; unchangeable. 4. That cannot be affected or moved; not impressible; not susceptible of compassion or tender feelings; unfeeling. 5. Fixed; not liable to be removed; permanent in place. 6. Not to be shaken or agitated.  
 IM-MOV-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being immovable.  
 IM-MOV-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be moved from its place or purpose; or in a manner not to be shaken; unalterably; unchangeably.  
 IM-MUND, *a.* [L. *immundus.*] Unclean.  
 IM-MUN-DICI-TY, *n.* Uncleanliness. *Mountagu.*  
 IM-MU'NI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *immunité.*] 1. Freedom or exemption from obligation. 2. Exemption from any charge, duty, office, tax or imposition; a particular privilege. 3. Freedom.  
 IM-MURE, *v. t.* [Norm. *emmurer.*] 1. To inclose within walls; to shut up; to confine. 2. To wall; to surround with walls. 3. To imprison.  
 †IM-MURE, *n.* A wall. *Shak.*  
 IM-MURED, (im-murd) *pp.* Confined within walls.  
 IM-MU'SI-CAL, *a.* Not musical; inharmonious; not accordant; harsh. *Bacon.*  
 IM-MU-TA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *immuabilité.*] Unchangeableness; the quality that renders change or alteration impossible; invariableness.

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



- IM-MO-TA-BLE, *a.* [*L. immutabilis.*] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable; not capable or susceptible of change.
- IM-MO-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unchangeableness; immutability.
- IM-MO-TA-BLY, *adv.* Unchangeably; unalterably; invariably; in a manner that admits of no change.
- IM-MO-TATE, *a.* [*L. immutatus.*] Unchanged.
- IM-MU-TATION, *n.* [*L. immutatio.*] Change; alteration.
- IM-MUTE, *v. t.* [*L. immuto.*] To change; to alter. *Salkeld.*
- IMP, *n.* [*W. imp.*] 1. A son; offspring; progeny. 2. A subaltera or puny devil. *Milton.*
- IMP, *v. t.* [*W. impias.*] 1. To graft. *Chaucer.* 2. To lengthen; to extend or enlarge by something inserted or added.
- IM-PAC-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be appeased or quieted.
- IM-PACT, *v. t.* [*L. impactus.*] To drive close; to press or drive firmly together. *Woodward.*
- IMPACT, *n.* Touch; impression. *Darwin.*
- IM-PACTED, *pp.* Driven hard; made close by driving.
- IM-PAINT, *v. t.* To paint; to adorn with colors.
- IM-PAIR, *v. t.* [*Fr. empirer.*] 1. To make worse; to diminish in quantity, value or excellence. 2. To weaken; to enfeeble.
- IM-PAIR, *v. i.* To be lessened or worn out. [*Little used.*]
- IM-PAIR, *a.* [*L. impar.*] In crystallography, when a different number of faces is presented by the prism, and by each summit; but the three numbers follow no law of progression.
- IM-PAIR, or IM-PAIRMENT, *n.* Diminution; decrease; injury. *Brown.*
- IM-PAIRED, (*im-paird'*) *pp.* Diminished; injured; weakened.
- IM-PAIRER, *n.* He or that which impairs.
- IM-PAIRING, *pp.* Making worse; lessening; injuring; enfeebling.
- IM-PAL-A-TA-BLE, *a.* Unpalatable. [*Little used.*]
- IM-PALE, *v. t.* [*L. in and palus.*] 1. To fix on a stake; to put to death by fixing on an upright, sharp stake. [*See EMPALE.*] 2. To inclose with stakes, posts or palisades. —3. In heraldry, to join two coats of arms pale-wise.
- IM-PAL/LID, *v. t.* To make pallid or pale. *Feltham.*
- IM-PAL/M, (*im-palm'*) *v. t.* [*L. in and palma.*] To grasp; to take in the hand.
- IM-PAL-PA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being palpable, or perceptible by the touch. *Jortin.*
- IM-PAL/PA-BLE, *a.* [*Fr.*] 1. Not to be felt; that cannot be perceived by the touch. 2. Not coarse or gross.
- IM-PAL/SY, *v. t.* To strike with palsy; to paralyze; to deaden.
- IMPA-NATE, *a.* [*L. in and panis.*] Imbodied in bread. *Craumer.*
- IMPA-NATE, *v. t.* To embody with bread. *Waterland.*
- IM-PA-NATION, *n.* The supposed substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ, with the substance of the bread and wine, after consecration, in the eucharist; a tenet of the Lutheran church.
- IM-PAN/NELED, *v. t.* To write or enter the names of a jury in a list, or on a piece of parchment, called a *pannel*; to form, complete or enroll a list of jurors.
- IM-PAN/NELED, *pp.* Having the names entered in a pannel; formed, as a jury.
- IM-PAN/NELED-ING, *pp.* Writing the names on a pannel; forming, as a jury.
- IM-PAR-A-DISE, *v. t.* [*It. imparadisare.*] To put in a place of felicity; to make happy.
- IM-PAR-A-DISED, *pp.* Placed in a condition resembling that of paradise; made happy.
- IM-PAR-A-DI-SING, *pp.* Making very happy.
- IM-PAR-AL-LELED, *a.* Unparalleled. *Burnet.*
- IM-PAR-A-SYL-LAB/I-C, *a.* [*L. in, par, and syllaba.*] Not consisting of an equal number of syllables.
- IM-PAR/DON-A-BLE, *n.* 1. Inequality; disproportion. 2. Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts. 3. Difference of degree, rank or excellence.
- IM-PARK, *v. t.* To inclose for a park; to make a park by inclosure; to sever from a common.
- IM-PAR/L, *v. i.* [*Norm. empeler.*] To hold mutual discourse; *appropriately*, in law, to have license to settle a lawsuit amicably; to have delay for mutual adjustment.
- IM-PAR/LANCE, *n.* 1. *Properly*, leave for mutual discourse; *appropriately*, in law, the license or privilege of a defendant to have delay of trial, to see if he can settle the matter amicably. 2. The continuance of a cause till another day.
- IM-PAR-SON-EE, *a.* A *parson imparsonee* is a parson presented, inducted and inducted into a rectory.
- IM-PAR/T, *v. t.* [*L. impartior.*] 1. To give, grant or communicate; to bestow on another a share or portion of something. 2. To grant; to give; to confer. 3. To communicate the knowledge of something; to make known; to show by words or tokens.
- IM-PART/VANCE, *n.* Communication of a share; grant.
- IM-PAR-TA/TION, *n.* The act of imparting or conferring.
- IM-PARTVED, *pp.* Communicated; granted; conferred.
- IM-PARTIAL, *a.* 1. Not partial; not biased in favor of one party more than another; indifferent; unprejudiced; disinterested. 2. Not favoring one party more than another, equitable; just.
- IM-PAR/TIAL-IST, *n.* One who is impartial.
- IM-PAR-TIAL-I-TY, (*im-par-shal'e-ty*) *n.* 1. Indifference of opinion or judgment; freedom from bias in favor of one side or party more than another; disinterestedness. 2. Equitableness; justice.
- IM-PAR/TIAL-LY, *adv.* Without bias of judgment; without prejudice; equitably; justly.
- IM-PAR-TI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* 1. The quality of not being subject to partition. 2. The quality of being capable of being communicated.
- IM-PART/I-BLE, *a.* [*Sp. impartible.*] 1. Not partible or subject to partition. 2. [*from impari.*] That may be imparted, conferred, bestowed or communicated.
- IM-PART/ING, *pp.* Communicating; granting; bestowing.
- IM-PARTMENT, *n.* The act of imparting; the communication of knowledge; disclosure. *Shak.*
- IM-PASS-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be passed; not admitting a passage. *Milton.*
- IM-PASS/A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being impassable.
- IM-PASS/A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that prevents passing, or the power of passing.
- IM-PAS-SI-BIL-I-TY, or IM-PASSI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Exemption from pain or suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external things.
- IM-PASSI-BLE, *a.* [*Fr. impassible.*] Incapable of pain, passion or suffering; that cannot be affected with pain or uneasiness.
- IM-PASS/ION, *v. t.* To move or affect strongly with passion.
- IM-PASS/ION-ATE, *v. t.* To affect powerfully.
- IM-PASS/ION-ATE, *a.* 1. Strongly affected. 2. Without passion or feeling. *Burton.*
- IM-PASS/IONED, *a.* 1. Actuated or agitated by passion. 2. Animated; excited; having the feelings warmed. 3. Animated; expressive of passion or ardor.
- IM-PASS/IVE, *a.* [*L. in and passus.*] Not susceptible of pain or suffering. *Dryden.*
- IM-PASS/IVE-LY, *adv.* Without sensibility to pain.
- IM-PASS/IVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being insusceptible of pain. *Mountagu.*
- IM-PAS-SIVI-TY, *n.* The quality of being insusceptible of feeling, pain or suffering.
- IM-PAS-TATION, *n.* The mixture of various materials of different colors and consistencies.
- IM-PASTE, *v. t.* [*Fr. empâter.*] 1. To knead; to make into paste.—2. In painting, to lay on colors thick and bold.
- IM-PASTED, *a.* 1. Concreted, as into paste. *Shak.* 2. Past-ed over; covered with paste, or with thick paint.
- IM-PAT/I-BLE, *a.* [*L. impatientis.*] Intolerable; that can not be borne.
- IM-PAT/IENCE, (*im-pa'shens*) *n.* [*Fr.; L. impatientia.*] Uneasiness under pain or suffering; the not enduring pain with composure; restlessness.
- IM-PAT/IENT, *a.* [*L. impatiens.*] 1. Uneasy or fretful under suffering; not bearing pain with composure; not enduring evil without fretfulness, uneasiness, and a desire or effort to get rid of the evil. 2. Not suffering quietly; not enduring. 3. Hasty; eager; not enduring delay. 4. Not to be borne.
- IM-PAT/IENT, *n.* One who is restless under suffering.
- IM-PAT/IENT-LY, *adv.* 1. With uneasiness or restlessness. 2. With eager desire causing uneasiness. 3. Passionately; ardently.
- IM-PAT-RON-I-ZA/TION, *n.* Absolute seignory or possession. *Cotgrave.*
- IM-PAT/RON-IZE, *v. t.* [*Fr. impatroniser.*] To gain to one's self the power of any seignory.
- IM-PAWN, *v. t.* To pawn; to pledge; to deposit as security.
- IM-PEACH, *v. t.* [*Fr. empêcher.*] 1. To hinder; to impede. 2. To accuse; to charge with a crime or misdemeanor. 3. To accuse; to censure; to call in question. 4. To call to account; to charge as answerable.
- IM-PEACH, *n.* Hindrance.
- IM-PEACH/A-BLE, *a.* 1. Liable to accusation; chargeable with a crime; accuseable; censurable. 2. Liable to be called in question; accountable.
- IM-PEACH/ED, (*im-peeched'*) *pp.* Hindered; [*obs.*] 2. Accused; charged with a crime, misdemeanor or wrong; censured.
- IM-PEACH/ER, *n.* An accuser by authority; one who calls in question.
- IM-PEACH/ING, *pp.* 1. Hindering; [*obs.*] 2. Accusing by authority; calling in question the rectitude of conduct.
- IM-PEACH/MENT, *n.* 1. Hindrance; impediment; stop; obstruction; [*obs.*] *Shak.* 2. An accusation or charge brought against a public officer for maladministration in

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



nis office. 3. The act of impeaching. 4. Censure; accusation; a calling in question the purity of motives or the rectitude of conduct, &c. 5. The act of calling to account, as for waste. 6. The state of being liable to account, as for waste.

IM-PEARL, (im-perl) *v. t.* 1. To form in the resemblance of pearls. 2. To decorate with pearls, or with things resembling pearls.

IM-PEC-CÁ-BIL-IT-Y, or IM-PEC-CAN-CY, *n.* The quality of not being liable to sin; exemption from sin, error or offense. *Pope.*

IM-PEC-CÁ-BLE, *a.* [Sp. *impeccable*; Fr. *impeccable*.] Not liable to sin; not subject to sin; exempt from the possibility of sinning.

IM-PEDE, *v. t.* [Sp. *impedir*; L. *impedio*.] To hinder; to stop in progress; to obstruct.

IM-PED-ED, *pp.* Hindered; stopped; obstructed.

IM-PED-I-MENT, *n.* [L. *impedimentum*.] 1. That which hinders progress or motion; hindrance; obstruction. 2. That which prevents distinct articulation.

† IM-PED-I-MENT, *v. t.* To impede. *By Reynolds.*

IM-PED-I-MENTÁ-L, *a.* Hindering; obstructing.

IM-PED-ING, *pp.* Hindering; stopping; obstructing.

† IM-PE-DITE, *v. t.* To impede.

IM-PED-I-TIVE, *a.* Causing hindrance. *Sanderson.*

IM-PEL, *v. t.* [Sp. *impeler*; L. *impello*.] To drive or urge forward; to press on; to excite to action.

IM-PELL-ED, (im-pelid) *pp.* Driven forward; urged on; moved by any force or power.

IM-PELL-ENT, *n.* A power or force that drives forward; impulsive power. *Glancille.*

IM-PELL-ER, *n.* He or that which impels.

IM-PELL-ING, *pp.* Driving forward; urging; pressing.

IM-PEN, *v. t.* To pen; to shut or inclose.

IM-PEND, *v. i.* [L. *impendo*.] 1. To hang over; to be suspended above; to threaten. 2. To be near; to be approaching and ready to fall on.

IM-PEND-ENCE, *n.* The state of hanging over; near approach.

IM-PEND-EN-CY, *n.* Proach; a menacing attitude.

IM-PEND-ENT, *a.* Hanging over; imminent; threatening; pressing closely. *Hale.*

IM-PEND-ING, *pp.* Hanging over; approaching near; threatening.

IM-PEN-E-TRA-BIL-IT-Y, *n.* 1. The quality of being impenetrable.—2. In *philosophy*, that quality of matter which prevents two bodies from occupying the same space at the same time. 3. Insusceptibility of intellectual impression.

IM-PEN-E-TRA-BLE, *a.* [L. *impenetrabilis*.] 1. That cannot be penetrated or pierced; not admitting the passage of other bodies. 2. Not to be affected or moved; not admitting impressions on the mind. 3. Not to be entered by the sight. 4. Not to be entered and viewed by the eye of the intellect.

IM-PEN-E-TRA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Impenetrability, which see.

IM-PEN-E-TRA-BLY, *adv.* 1. With solidity that admits not of being penetrated. 2. With hardness that admits not of impression.

IM-PEN-I-TENCE, *n.* [Fr. *penitence*.] Want of penitence.

IM-PEN-I-TEN-CY, *n.* tence or repentance; absence of contrition or sorrow for sin; obduracy; hardness of heart.

IM-PEN-I-TENT, *a.* [Fr.] Not penitent; not repenting of sin; not contrite; obdurate; of a hard heart.

IM-PEN-I-TENT, *n.* One who does not repent; a hardened sinner.

IM-PEN-I-TENT-LY, *adv.* Without repentance or contrition for sin; obdurately.

IM-PEN-IOUS, *a.* Wanting wings.

IM-PEOPLE, *v. t.* To form into a community. *Beaumont.*

† IM-PER-ATE, *a.* [L. *imperatus*.] Done by impulse or direction of the mind. *South.*

IM-PER-A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *impératif*; L. *imperativus*.] 1. Commanding; expressive of command; containing positive command.—2. In *grammar*, the imperative mode of a verb is that which expresses command.

IM-PER-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With command; authoritatively.

† IM-PER-A-TÓ-RI-AL, *a.* Commanding. *Norris.*

IM-PER-CEPT-I-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Not to be perceived; not to be known or discovered by the senses. 2. Very small; fine; minute in dimensions; or very slow in motion or progress.

IM-PER-CEPT-I-BLE, *n.* That which cannot be perceived by the senses on account of its smallness. [*Little used.*]

IM-PER-CEPT-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being imperceptible. *Hale.*

IM-PER-CEPT-I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be perceived.

IM-PER-CEP-TENT, *a.* Not perceiving or having power to perceive. *Baxter.*

IM-PER-DI-BIL-IT-Y, *n.* State or quality of being imperdible.

IM-PER-DI-BLE, *a.* Not destructible.

IM-PER-FECT, *a.* [L. *imperfectus*.] 1. Not finished; not complete. 2. Defective; not entire, sound or whole; wanting a part; impaired. 3. Not perfect in intellect; liable to err. 4. Not perfect in a moral view; not according to the laws of God, or the rules of right.—5. In *grammar*, the imperfect tense denotes an action in time past, then present, but not finished.—6. In *music*, incomplete; not having all the accessory sounds.

† IM-PER-FECT, *v. t.* To make imperfect. *Brown.*

IM-PER-FECT-ION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *imperfectio*.] Defect; fault; the want of a part or of something necessary to complete a thing.

IM-PER-FECT-LY, *adv.* In an imperfect manner or degree not fully; not entirely; not completely.

IM-PER-FECT-NESS, *n.* The state of being imperfect.

IM-PER-FOR-ABLE, *a.* That cannot be perforated.

IM-PER-FOR-RATE, *a.* [L. *in* and *perforatus*.] Not perforated or pierced; having no opening. *Sharpe.*

IM-PER-FOR-RATED, *a.* 1. Not perforated. 2. Having no pores.

IM-PER-FOR-RATION, *n.* The state of being not perforated, or without any aperture.

IM-PER-I-AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *imperialis*.] 1. Pertaining to an empire, or to an emperor. 2. Royal; belonging to a monarch. 3. Pertaining to royalty; denoting sovereignty. 4. Commanding; maintaining supremacy.—*Imperial chamber*, the sovereign court of the German empire.—*Imperial city*, a city in Germany which has no head but the emperor.—*Imperial diet*, an assembly of all the states of the German empire.

IM-PER-I-AL-IST, *n.* One who belongs to an emperor; a subject or soldier of an emperor.

IM-PER-I-AL-IT-Y, *n.* 1. Imperial power. 2. The right of an emperor to a share of the produce of mines, &c.

IM-PER-I-AL-IZED, *a.* Belonging to an emperor. *Fuller.*

IM-PER-I-AL-LY, *adv.* In a royal manner.

IM-PER-I-L, *v. t.* To bring into danger. *Spenser.*

IM-PER-I-IOUS, *a.* [L. *imperiosus*.] 1. Commanding; dictatorial; haughty; arrogant; overbearing; domineering. 2. Commanding; indicating an imperious temper; authoritative. 3. Powerful; overbearing; not to be opposed by obstacles. 4. Commanding; urgent; pressing. 5. Authoritative; commanding with rightful authority.

IM-PER-I-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With arrogance of command, with a haughty air of authority; in a domineering manner. 2. With urgency or force not to be opposed.

IM-PER-I-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Authority; air of command. 2. Arrogance of command; haughtiness.

IM-PER-ISH-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *imperissable*.] Not subject to decay; not liable to perish; indestructible; enduring permanently.

IM-PER-ISH-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being imperishable.

IM-PER-I-WIGGED, *a.* [Fr. *emperruqué*.] Wearing a periwig.

IM-PER-MA-NENCE, *n.* Want of permanence.

IM-PER-MA-NENT, *a.* Not permanent.

IM-PER-ME-A-BIL-IT-Y, *n.* The quality of being impermeable by a fluid. *Cavalle.*

IM-PER-ME-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *permeo*.] Not to be passed through the pores by a fluid.

IM-PER-SON-AL, *a.* [Fr. *impersonnel*.] In *grammar*, an impersonal verb is one which is used only with the termination of the third person singular, with *it* for a nominative in English, and without a nominative in Latin; as, *it rains*.

IM-PER-SON-AL-IT-Y, *n.* Indistinction of personality.

IM-PER-SON-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an impersonal verb.

IM-PER-SON-ATE, *v. t.* To personify. *Warton.*

IM-PER-SON-A-TED, *a.* Made persons of. *Warton.*

IM-PER-SPI-CU-IT-Y, *n.* Want of perspicuity, or clearness to the mind.

IM-PER-SPI-CU-OUS, *a.* Not perspicuous; not clear.

IM-PER-SUÁ-SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *persuasibilis*.] Not to be moved by persuasion; not yielding to arguments.

IM-PER-TI-NENCE, *n.* [Fr. *impertinence*.] 1. That which is not pertinent; that which does not belong to the subject in hand; that which is of no weight. 2. The state of not being pertinent. 3. Folly; rambling thought. 4. Rudeness; improper intrusion; interference by word or conduct which is not consistent with the age or station of the person. 5. A trifle; a thing of little or no value.

IM-PER-TI-NENT, *a.* [L. *impertinens*.] 1. Not pertaining to the matter in hand; of no weight; having no bearing on the subject. *Tillotson.* 2. Rude; intrusive; meddling with that which does not belong to the person. 3. Trifling; foolish; negligent of the present purpose.

IM-PER-TI-NENT, *n.* An intruder; a meddler; one who interferes in what does not belong to him.

IM-PER-TI-NENT-LY, *adv.* 1. Without relation to the matter in hand. 2. Officiously; intrusively; rudely.

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



- IM-PER-TRAN-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being capable of being passed through. *Hale.*
- IM-PER-TRAN-SI-BLE, *a.* Not to be passed through.
- IM-PER-TURB-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be disturbed or agitated; permanently quiet. *Encyc.*
- IM-PER-TUR-BÄ-TION, *n.* Freedom from agitation of mind; calmness. *W. Mountague.*
- † IM-PER-TURB'ED, (*im-per-turb'*) *a.* Undisturbed. *Bailey.*
- IM-PER-VI-OUS, *a.* [*L. impervius.*] 1. Not to be penetrated or passed through; impenetrable. 2. Not penetrable; not to be pierced by a pointed instrument. 3. Not penetrable by light; not permeable to fluids.
- IM-PER-VI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to prevent passage or penetration.
- IM-PER-VI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of not admitting a passage.
- IM-PE-STER, *v. t.* [*Fr. impetrer.*] To trouble; to harass. *Cotgrave.*
- IM-PE-TIG'IN-IOUS, *a.* [*L. impetigo.*] Resembling the ring-worm or tetters; covered with scales or scabs; scurfy.
- IM-PE-TRA-BLE, *a.* That may be obtained by petition.
- IM-PE-TRATE, *v. t.* [*L. impetro.*] To obtain by request or entreaty. *Usher.*
- IM-PE-TRA-TION, *n.* 1. The act of obtaining by prayer or petition.—2. In *law*, the procuring of benefices from the church of Rome, which belonged to the disposal of the king and other lay patrons of the realm.
- IM-PE-TRA-TIVE, *a.* Obtaining; tending to obtain by entreaty. *Bp. Hall.*
- IM-PE-TRA-TOR-Y, *a.* Beseeching; containing entreaty. *Taylor.*
- IM-PET-U-OS-I-TY, *n.* 1. A rushing with violence and great force; fury; violence. 2. Vehemence; furiousness of temper.
- IM-PET-U-OS, *a.* [*Fr. impetueux; L. impetuus.*] 1. Rushing with great force and violence; moving rapidly; furious; forcible; fierce; raging. 2. Vehement of mind; fierce; hasty; passionate; violent.
- IM-PET-U-OS-LY, *adv.* Violently; fiercely; forcibly; with haste and force. *Addison.*
- IM-PET-U-OS-NESS, *n.* 1. A driving or rushing with haste and violence; furiousness; fury; violence. 2. Vehemence of temper; violence.
- IM-PE-TUS, *n.* [*L.*] 1. Force of motion; the force with which any body is driven or impelled. 2. The force with which one body in motion strikes another.
- IM-PI-CTURED, *a.* Painted; impressed. *Spenser.*
- IMPIER. *See* UMPIRE.
- \*† IM-PIERCE, *v. t.* To pierce through; to penetrate. *Drayton.*
- \* IM-PIERCE-A-BLE, (*im-pers'a-bl*, or *im-pēers'a-bl*) *a.* Not to be pierced or penetrated. *Spenser.*
- IM-PIE-TY, *n.* [*Fr. impiété; L. impietas.*] 1. Ungodliness; irreverence towards the Supreme Being; contempt of the divine character and authority; neglect of the divine precepts. 2. Any act of wickedness, as blasphemy and scoffing at the Supreme Being, or at his authority; profaneness.
- † IM-PIG-NO-RATE, *v. t.* To pledge or pawn.
- † IM-PIG-NO-RÄ-TION, *n.* The act of pawning.
- † IM-PING'E, (*im-pin'*) *v. i.* [*L. impingo.*] To fall against; to strike; to dash against; to clash upon.
- IM-PING'ING, *ppr.* Striking against.
- † IM-PIN-GUATE, *v. t.* To fatten; to make fat.
- IM-PI-OUS, *a.* [*L. impius.*] 1. Irreverent towards the Supreme Being; wanting in veneration for God and his authority; irreligious; profane. 2. Irreverent towards God; proceeding from or manifesting a contempt for the Supreme Being; tending to dishonor God or his laws, and bring them into contempt.
- IM-PI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With irreverence for God, or contempt for his authority; profanely; wickedly.
- IM-PI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Impiety; contempt of God and his laws.
- IM-PLA-CA-BIL-I-TY, or IM-PLA'CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of not being appeasable; inexorableness; irreconcilable enmity or anger.
- IM-PLA'CA-BLE, *a.* [*Fr.*, from *L. implacabilis.*] 1. Not to be appeased; that cannot be pacified and rendered peaceable; inexorable; stubborn or constant in enmity. 2. Not to be appeased or subdued.
- IM-PLA'CA-BLY, *adv.* With enmity not to be pacified or subdued; inexorably.
- IM-PLANT', *v. t.* To set, plant or infix for the purpose of growth.
- IM-PLANT-Ä-TION, *n.* The act of setting or infixing in the mind or heart, as principles.
- IM-PLANT'ED, *pp.* Set; infixing in the mind, as principles or rudiments.
- IM-PLANT'ING, *ppr.* Setting or infixing in the mind, as principles.
- IM-PLAUS-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being plausible or specious.
- IM-PLAUS-I-BLE, *a.* Not specious; not wearing the appearance of truth or credibility, and not likely to be believed.
- IM-PLAUS-I-BLY, *adv.* Without an appearance of probability.
- † IM-PLÉACH', *v. t.* To interweave. *Shak.*
- IM-PLÉAD, *v. t.* To institute and prosecute a suit against one in court; to sue at law.
- IM-PLÉAD'ED, *pp.* Prosecuted; sued; subject to answer to a suit in court.
- IM-PLÉADER, *n.* One who prosecutes another.
- IM-PLÉAD'ING, *ppr.* Prosecuting a suit.
- † IM-PLÉAS'ING, *a.* Unpleasing.
- IM-PLÉDGE', *v. t.* To pawn.
- IM-PLÉ-MENT, *n.* [*Low L. implementum.*] Whatever may supply wants; particularly, as now used, tools, utensils, vessels, instruments; the tools or instruments of labor.
- IM-PLÉ-TION, *n.* [*L. impleo.*] The act of filling; the state of being full.
- IM-PLÉX, *a.* [*L. implexus.*] Infolded; intricate; entangled; complicated.
- IM-PLÉXION, *n.* The act of infolding or involving; the state of being involved; involution.
- IM-PLI-CÄTE, *v. t.* [*Fr. impliquer; L. implico.*] 1. To infold; to involve; to entangle. 2. To involve; to bring into connection with; also, to show or prove to be connected or concerned.
- IM-PLI-CÄTED, *pp.* 1. Infolded; involved. 2. Involved; connected; concerned; proved to be concerned or to have had a part.
- IM-PLI-CÄ-TING, *ppr.* Involving; proving to be concerned.
- IM-PLI-CÄ-TION, *n.* [*L. implicatio.*] 1. The act of infolding or involving. 2. Involution; entanglement. 3. An implying, or that which is implied, but not expressed; a tacit inference, or something fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words.
- IM-PLI-CÄ-TIVE, *a.* Having implication.
- IM-PLI-CÄ-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By implication. *Buck.*
- IM-PLICIT, *a.* [*L. implicitus.*] 1. Infolded; entangled; complicated. 2. Implied; tacitly comprised; fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words. 3. Resting on another; trusting to the word or authority of another, without doubting or reserve, or without examining into the truth of the thing itself.
- IM-PLICIT-LY, *adv.* 1. By inference deducible, but not expressed in words; virtually; in reality, but not in name. 2. By connection with something else; dependently, with unreserved confidence.
- IM-PLICIT-NESS, *n.* The state of being implicit; the state of trusting without reserve.
- IM-PLI'D, (*im-plid'*) *pp.* Involved; contained virtually, though not expressed.
- IM-PLI'D-LY, *adv.* By implication.
- IM-PLO-RÄ-TION, *n.* Earnest supplication. *Bp. Hall.*
- IM-PLO'RE, *v. t.* [*Fr. implorer; L. imploro.*] 1. To call upon or for, in supplication; to beseech; to pray earnestly; to petition with urgency; to entreat. 2. To ask earnestly; to beg.
- IM-PLO'RE, *v. i.* To entreat; to beg.
- † IM-PLO'RE', *n.* Earnest supplication. *Spenser.*
- IM-PLO'RE'D, (*im-plörd'*) *pp.* Earnestly supplicated.
- IM-PLO'RE'R, *n.* One who prays earnestly.
- IM-PLO'R'ING, *ppr.* Beseeching; entreating; praying earnestly.
- IM-PLÜ-MED, (*im-plümd'*) } *a.* Having no plumes or feathers. *Johnson.*
- IM-PLÜ-MOÜS, } *ers.*
- IM-PLÜNGE', (*im-plunj'*) *v. t.* To plunge; to immerse.
- IM-PLÜ', *v. t.* [*Fr. impliquer; L. implico.*] 1. Literally, to infold or involve; to wrap up; [*obs.*] 2. To involve or contain in substance or essence, or by fair inference, or by construction of law, when not expressed in words.
- IM-PLÜ'ING, *ppr.* Involving; containing in substance, or by fair inference, or by construction of law.
- † IM-POCKET, *v. t.* To pocket.
- IM-POI-SON, *v. t.* [*Fr. empoisonner.*] 1. To poison; to impregnate with poison; to corrupt with poison. 2. To embitter; to impair. 3. To kill with poison; [*rare.*]
- IM-POI-SON'ED, *pp.* Poisoned; corrupted; embittered.
- IM-POI-SON'ING, *ppr.* Poisoning; corrupting; embittering.
- IM-POI-SON-MENT, *n.* The act of poisoning.
- † IM-PO-LÄR-LY, *adv.* Not according to the direction of the poles. *Brown.*
- IM-POLI-CY, *n.* Inexpedience; unsuitableness to the end proposed; bad policy; defect of wisdom.
- † IM-POLISH'ED, *a.* Unpolished; rude. *T. Hudson.*
- IM-PO-LITE, *a.* Not of polished manners; unpolite; uncivil; rude in manners.
- IM-PO-LITE-LY, *adv.* Uncivilly.
- IM-PO-LITE-NESS, *n.* Incivility; want of good manners.
- IM-POLI-TIC, *a.* 1. Not wise; devising and pursuing measures adapted to injure the public interest. 2. Unwise; adapted to injure the public interest. 3. Not wise in private concerns; pursuing measures ill suited to



promote private welfare; not prudent. 4. Not suited to promote private interest.

†IM-PO-LIT-CAL, for *impolitic*.

†IM-PO-LIT-CAL-LY, *adv.* Without art or forecast. Bacon.

IM-POL-I-TIC-LY, *adv.* Not wisely; not with due forecast and prudence; in a manner to injure public or private interest.

IM-PON-DE-R-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Absolute levity; destitution of sensible weight.

IM-PON-DE-R-A-BLE, } *a.* Not having sensible weight.  
IM-PON-DE-R-OUS, } *Brown.*

†IM-PO-OR, *v. t.* To impoverish. *Brown.*

IM-PO-ROS-I-TY, *n.* Want of porosity; closeness of texture; compactness that excludes pores.

IM-POROUS, *a.* Destitute of pores; very close or compact in texture; solid. *Brown.*

IM-PORT, *v. t.* [Fr. *importer*; *L. importo*.] 1. To bring from a foreign country or jurisdiction, or from another state, into one's own country, jurisdiction or state. 2. To bear or convey, as signification or meaning; to mean; to signify; to imply. 3. To be of weight to; to be of moment or consequence to; to bear on the interest of, or to have a bearing on.

IMPORT, *n.* 1. That which is borne or conveyed in words; meaning; signification; the sense which words are intended to convey. *Import* differs from *implication* in this, that the meaning of a term or number of words in connection is less obscurely expressed. *Import* depends less on inference or deduction than *implication*, and is also applied more frequently to a single word. 2. That which is imported or brought into a country from another country or state; generally in the plural. 3. Importance; weight; consequence; [formerly accented on the second syllable.] *Dryden.*

IM-PORT-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be imported. 2. Insuperable; not to be endured; [obs.] *Spenser.*

\*IM-PORT-AN-CE, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *importancia*.] 1. Weight; consequence; a bearing on some interest; that quality of any thing by which it may affect a measure, interest or result. 2. Weight or consequence in the scale of being. 3. Weight or consequence in self-estimation. 4. Thing implied; matter; subject; importunity; [obs.] *Shak.*

\*IM-PORT-ANT, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Weighty; momentous; of great consequence; having a bearing on some interest, measure or result by which good or ill may be produced. 2. Bearing on; forcible; driving. 3. Importunate; [not used.]

IM-PORT-ANT-LY, *adv.* Weightily; forcibly.

IM-PORT-A-TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act or practice of importing, or of bringing from another country or state. 2. The wares or commodities imported. 3. Conveyance.

IM-PORT-ED, *pp.* Brought from another country or state.

IM-PORT-ER, *n.* He that imports; the merchant who, by himself or his agent, brings goods from another country or state.

IM-PORT-ING, *ppr.* 1. Bringing into one's own country of state from a foreign or distant state. 2. Bearing, as a signification; meaning. 3. Having weight or consequence.

†IM-PORT-LESS, *a.* Of no weight or consequence.

IM-PORTU-NA-CY, *n.* The act of importuning; importunateness.

IM-PORTU-NATE, *a.* [*L. importunus*.] 1. Bearing on; pressing or urging in request or demand; urgent and pertinacious in solicitation. 2. Pressing; urgent. 3. Inciting urgently for gratification.

IM-PORTU-NATE-LY, *adv.* With urgent request; with pressing solicitation.

IM-PORTU-NATE-NESS, *n.* Urgent solicitation.

†IM-PORTU-NA-TOR, *n.* One that importunes.

IM-PORT-UNE, *v. t.* [Fr. *importuner*.] To request with urgency; to press with solicitation; to urge with frequent or unceasing application.

†IM-PORT-UNE, *a.* [*L. importunus*.] 1. Pressing in request; urgent; troublesome by frequent demands; vexatious; unreasonable. 2. Unseasonable.

†IM-PORT-UNE-LY, *adv.* 1. With urgent solicitation; incessantly; continually; troublesomely. 2. Unseasonably; improperly.

IM-PORT-UN-ER, *n.* One who is importunate. *Waterhouse.*

IM-PORT-UN-I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *importunité*; *L. importunitas*.] Pressing solicitation; urgent request; application for a claim or favor, which is urged with troublesome frequency or pertinacity.

IM-PORTU-OUS, *a.* [*L. importuosus*.] Without a port, haven or harbor.

IM-POS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be imposed or laid on.

IM-POSE, *v. t.* [Fr. *imposer*.] 1. To lay on; to set on; to lay on, as a burden, tax, toll, duty or penalty. 2. To place over by authority or by force. 3. To lay on, as a command; to enjoin, as a duty. 4. To fix on; to impute. 5. To lay on, as hands in the ceremony of ordination, or of confirmation. 6. To obtrude fallaciously.—7. Among

printers, to put the pages on the stone, and fit on the chase, and thus prepare the form for the press.—To impose on, to deceive; to mislead by a trick or false pretense.

†IM-POSE, *n.* Command; injunction. *Shak.*

IM-POSED, (*im-pozd*) *pp.* Laid on, as a tax, burden, duty or penalty; enjoined.

IM-POS-ER, *n.* One who lays on; one who enjoins.

IM-POS-ING, *ppr.* 1. Laying on; enjoining; deceiving. 2. *a.* Commanding; adapted to impress forcibly. *Ep. Hobart.*

IM-POS-ING-STONE, *n.* Among printers, the stone on which the pages or columns of types are imposed or made into forms.

IM-PO-SITION, *n.* [Fr., from *L. impositio*.] 1. In a general sense, the act of laying on. 2. The act of laying on hands in the ceremony of ordination. 3. The act of setting on or affixing to. 4. That which is imposed; a tax, toll, duty or excise laid by authority. 5. Injunction, as of a law or duty. 6. Constraint; oppression; burden. 7. Deception; imposture. 8. A supernumerary exercise enjoined on students as a punishment.

IM-POS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* 1. That which cannot be; the state of being not possible to exist. 2. Impracticability, the state or quality of being not feasible or possible to be done.

IM-POS-SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *L. impossibilis*.] 1. That cannot be. 2. Impracticable; not feasible; that cannot be done.

†IM-POS-SI-BLE, *n.* An impossibility. *Chaucer.*

IM-POST, *n.* [Sp., It. *imposta*.] 1. Any tax or tribute imposed by authority.—2. In architecture, that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the building rests.

IM-POSTHU-MATE, (*im-postu-mate*) *v. t.* To form an abscess; to gather; to collect pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body.

IM-POSTHU-MATE, *v. t.* To affect with an imposthume or abscess.

IM-POSTHU-MA-TED, *pp.* Affected with an imposthume.

IM-POSTHU-MATION, *n.* The act of forming an abscess, also, an abscess; an imposthume.

IM-POSTHUME, (*im-postume*) *n.* [This word is a corruption of *apostem*, *L. apostema*.] An abscess; a collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body.

IM-POSTHUME, *v. i.* The same as *impostumate*.

IM-POSTOR, *n.* [Fr. *imposteur*; Sp., Port. *impostor*; Low *L. impostor*.] One who imposes on others; a person who assumes a character for the purpose of deception; a deceiver under a false character.

†IM-POSTU-RAGE, *n.* Imposition. *Ep. Taylor.*

IM-POST-URE, *n.* [Fr.; *L. impostura*.] Deception practiced under a false or assumed character; fraud or imposition practiced by a false pretender.

IM-POSTURED, *a.* Having the nature of imposture.

IM-POSTU-ROUS, *a.* Deceitful. *Beaumont.*

IM-PO-TENCE, } *n.* [*L. impotentia*.] 1. Want of strength  
IM-PO-TEN-CY, } or power, animal or intellectual;  
weakness; feebleness; inability; imbecility; defect of power. 2. Moral inability; the want of power or inclination to resist or overcome habits and natural propensities. 3. Inability to beget. 4. Ungovernable passion. *Milton.*

IM-PO-TENT, *a.* [Fr., from *L. impotens*.] 1. Weak; feeble; wanting strength or power; unable by nature, or disabled by disease or accident to perform any act. 2. Wanting the power of propagation, as males. 3. Wanting the power of restraint; not having the command over.

IM-PO-TENT, *n.* One who is feeble, infirm or languishing under disease. *Shak.*

IM-PO-TENT-LY, *adv.* Weakly; without power over the passions.

IM-POUND, *v. t.* 1. To put, shut or confine in a pound or close pen. 2. To confine; to restrain within limits.

IM-POUNDED, *pp.* Confined in a pound.

IM-POUNDER, *n.* One who impounds the beasts of another.

IM-POUNDING, *ppr.* Confining in a pound; restraining.

IM-POVER-ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *appauvrir*.] 1. To make poor; to reduce to poverty or indigence. 2. To exhaust strength, richness or fertility.

IM-POVER-ISHED, *pp.* Reduced to poverty; exhausted.

IM-POVER-ISH-ER, *n.* 1. One who makes others poor. 2. That which impairs fertility.

IM-POVER-ISH-ING, *ppr.* Making poor; exhausting.

IM-POVER-ISH-MENT, *n.* Depauperation; a reducing to indigence; exhaustion; drain of wealth, richness or fertility.

IM-POWER. See *EMPOWER*.

IM-PRACTI-CAL-I-TY, IM-PRACTI-CAL-NESS

*n.* 1. The state or quality of being beyond human power, or the means proposed; infeasibility. 2. Untractableness; stubbornness.

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



- IM-PRA<sup>o</sup>TI-CA-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be done or performed; infeasible; not to be effected by the means proposed. 2. Untractable; unmanageable; stubborn. 3. That cannot be passed or traveled.
- IM-PRA<sup>o</sup>TI-CA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that hinders practice.
- IM-PRE-CATE, *v. t.* [*L. imprecor.*] To invoke, as an evil on any one; to pray that a curse or calamity may fall on one's self or on another person.
- IM-PRE-CA-TED, *pp.* Invoked on one, as some evil
- IM-PRE-CA-TING, *ppr.* Calling for evil on one's self or another.
- IM-PRE-CA-TION, *n.* [*L. imprecatio.*] The act of imprecating, or invoking evil on any one; a prayer that a curse or calamity may fall on any one.
- \* IM-PRE-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing a prayer for evil to befall a person.
- IM-PRE-CISION, *n.* Want of precision or exactness; defect of accuracy. *Taylor.*
- IM-PREGN', (*im-preen'*) *v. t.* [*It. impregnare; Fr. impregnere.*] To impregnate; to infuse the seed of young or other prolific principle.
- IM-PREG-NA-BLE, *a.* [*Fr. imprenable.*] 1. Not to be stormed, or taken by assault; that cannot be reduced by force; able to resist attack. 2. Not to be moved, impressed or shaken; invincible.
- IM-PREG-NA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to defy force.
- IM-PREG-NATE, *v. t.* [*It. impregnare.*] 1. To infuse the principle of conception; to make pregnant, as a female animal. 2. To deposit the fecundating dust of a flower on the pistils of a plant; to render prolific. 3. To infuse particles of one thing into another; to communicate the virtues of one thing to another.
- IM-PREG-NATE, *a.* Impregnated; rendered prolific or fruitful.
- IM-PREG-NA-TED, *a.* Made pregnant or prolific; fecundated; or taken by assault; that cannot be reduced by force; fructifying; fecundating; filling by infusion or mixture.
- IM-PREG-NA-TING, *ppr.* Infusing seed or pollen; rendering pregnant; fructifying; fecundating; filling by infusion or mixture.
- IM-PREG-NATION, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. The act of fecundating and rendering fruitful. 2. The communication of the particles or virtues of one thing to another. 3. That with which any thing is impregnated. 4. Saturation.
- IM-PRE-JU-DI-CATE, *a.* [*L. in, præ and judico.*] Not prejudged; unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial. *Brown.*
- IM-PREP-A-RATION, *n.* Want of preparation; unpreparedness; unreadiness. [*Little used.*]
- IM-PRE-SCRIPTI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* [*Fr. imprescriptibilité.*] The state of being independent of prescription; the state which renders a thing not liable to be lost or impaired by the prescription of another, or by one's own non-user.
- IM-PRE-SCRIPTI-BLE, *a.* [*Fr.*] That cannot be lost or impaired by non-user, or by the claims of another founded on prescription.
- IM-PRESS, *v. t.* [*L. impressum.*] 1. To imprint; to stamp; to make a mark or figure on any thing by pressure. 2. To print, as books. 3. To mark; to indent. 4. To fix deep. 5. To compel to enter into public service, as seamen; to seize and take into service by compulsion, as nurses in sickness. 6. To seize; to take for public service.
- IM-PRESS, *n.* 1. A mark or indentation, made by pressure. 2. The figure or image of any thing made by pressure; stamp; likeness. 3. Mark of distinction; stamp; character. 4. Device; motto. 5. The act of compelling to enter into public service.
- IM-PRESSED, (*im-press'*) *pp.* Imprinted; stamped; marked by pressure; compelled to enter public service; seized for public use; fixed in the mind; made sensible; convinced.
- IM-PRESS-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being impressible.
- IM-PRESS-I-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be impressed; that yields to pressure; that may receive impressions. 2. That may be impressed; that may have its figure stamped on another body.
- IM-PRESSING, *ppr.* Imprinting; stamping; fixing in the mind; compelling into service.
- IM-PRESSION, *n.* [*Fr.; L. impressio.*] 1. The act of impressing, as one body on another. 2. Mark; indentation; stamp made by pressure. 3. The effect which objects produce on the mind. 4. Image in the mind; idea. 5. Sensible effect. 6. A single edition of a book; the books printed at once. 7. Slight, indistinct remembrance.
- IM-PRESS-IVE, *a.* 1. Making or tending to make an impression; having the power of affecting, or of exciting attention and feeling; adapted to touch sensibility or the conscience. 2. Capable of being impressed; susceptible.
- IM-PRESS-IVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to touch sensibility, or to awaken conscience; in a manner to produce a powerful effect on the mind.
- IM-PRESS-IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being impressive.
- IM-PRESS-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of impressing men into public service. 2. The act of compelling into any service. 3. The act of seizing for public use.
- IM-PRESS-URE, (*im-presh'ur*) *n.* The mark made by pressure; indentation; dent; impression. *Shak.*
- IM-PREST', *n.* [*It. imprestare.*] A kind of earnest-money; loan; money advanced. *Burke.*
- IM-PREST', *v. t.* To advance on loan.
- IM-PREVA-LENCE, *n.* Incapability of prevailing.
- IM-PRI-MA-TUR, *n.* [*L.*, let it be printed.] A license to print a book, &c.
- † IM-PRIMER-Y, *n.* [*Fr. imprimerie.*] A print; impression; a printing house; art of printing.
- IM-PRIMIS, *adv.* [*L. imprimis.*] In the first place; first in order.
- IM-PRINT', *v. t.* [*It. imprimere.*] 1. To impress; to mark by pressure. 2. To stamp letters and words on paper by means of types; to print. 3. To fix on the mind or memory; to impress.
- IM-PRINT, *n.* Designation of a place where a work printed.
- IM-PRINTED, *pp.* Marked by pressure; printed; fixed in the mind or memory.
- IM-PRINTING, *ppr.* Marking by pressure; printing; fixing on the mind or memory.
- IM-PRISON, (*im-priz'n*) *v. t.* [*Fr. emprisonner.*] 1. To put into a prison; to confine in a prison or jail, or to arrest and detain in custody in any place. 2. To confine; to shut up; to restrain from escape; to deprive of the liberty to move from place to place.
- IM-PRISONED, *pp.* Confined in a prison or jail; restrained from escape or from going at large.
- IM-PRISON-ER, *n.* One who causes another to be confined in prison. *Clayton.*
- IM-PRISON-ING, *ppr.* Shutting up in prison; confining in a place.
- IM-PRISON-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of putting and confining in prison; the act of arresting and detaining in custody. 2. Confinement in a place; restraint of liberty; the confinement of a criminal or debtor within the walls of a prison.
- IM-PROB-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being improbable or not likely to be true; unlikelyhood.
- IM-PROB-A-BLE, *a.* [*Sp., Fr.; L. improbitas.*] Not likely to be true; not to be expected in the circumstances of the case.
- IM-PROB-A-BLY, *adv.* 1. In a manner not likely to be true. 2. In a manner not to be approved; [*obs.*]
- † IM-PRO-BATE, *v. t.* [*L. improbo.*] To disallow; not to approve. *Ainsworth.*
- † IM-PRO-BATION, *n.* The act of disapproving.
- IM-PROB-I-TY, *n.* [*L. improbitas.*] That which is disapproved or disallowed; want of integrity or rectitude of principle; dishonesty.
- † IM-PRO-DUCED, *a.* Not produced. *Ray.*
- IM-PRO-FI-CIEN-CY, *n.* Want of proficiency.
- † IM-PROFIT-A-BLE, *a.* Unprofitable. *Elyot.*
- † IM-PRO-LIFIG, *a.* Not prolific; unfruitful. *Waterhouse*
- † IM-PRO-LIFI-CATE, *v. t.* To impregnate; to fecundate
- IM-PROMPTU, *adv.* [*L. in promptu.*] Off hand; without previous study.
- IM-PROMPTU, *n.* A piece made off hand, at the moment, or without previous study; an extemporaneous composition.
- IM-PROPER, *a.* [*L. improprius.*] 1. Not proper; not suitable; not adapted to its end; unfit. 2. Not becoming; not decent; not suited to the character, time or place. 3. Not according to the settled usages or principles of a language. 4. Not suited to a particular place or office; unqualified.
- IM-PROPER-LY, *adv.* 1. Not fitly; in a manner not suited to the end; in a manner not suited to the company, time, place and circumstances; unsuitably; incongruously. 2. In a manner not according with established usages; inaccurately; ungrammatically.
- IM-PRO-PI-TIOUS, *a.* Not propitious; unpropitious.
- IM-PRO-PORTION-A-BLE, *a.* Not proportionate.
- IM-PRO-PORTION-ATE, *a.* Not proportionate.
- IM-PRO-PRI-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. in and proprius.*] 1. To appropriate to private use; to take to one's self; [*not used.*] 2. To annex the possessions of the church or a benefice to a layman.
- IM-PRO-PRI-ATE, *a.* Devolved into the hands of a layman.
- IM-PRO-PRI-A-TED, *pp.* 1. Appropriated to one's self. 2. Put in possession of a layman.
- IM-PRO-PRI-A-TING, *ppr.* 1. Appropriating to one's self. 2. Annexing to a lay proprietor.
- IM-PRO-PRI-ATION, *n.* 1. The act of putting an ecclesiastical benefice into the hands of a layman. *Ayliffe.* 2. The benefice appropriated.
- \* IM-PRO-PRI-A-TOR, *n.* A layman who has possession of the lands of the church or an ecclesiastical living.
- IM-PRO-PRIE-TY, *n.* [*Fr. impropriété.*] 1. Unfitness

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



unsuitableness to character, time, place or circumstances. 2. Inaccuracy in language; a word or phrase not according with the established usages or principles of speaking or writing.

IM-PRO-S-PER-I-TY, *n.* Unprosperity; want of success. IM-PRO-S-PER-OUS, *a.* Not prosperous; not successful; unfortunate; not yielding profit; not advancing interest. IM-PRO-S-PER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Unsuccessfully; unprosperously; unfortunately. *Boyle.*

IM-PROV-ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Ill success. IM-PROV-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being capable of improvement; susceptibility of being made better.

IM-PROV-I-BLE, *a.* 1. Susceptible of improvement; capable of growing or being made better; that may be advanced in good qualities. 2. That may be used to advantage, or for the increase of any thing valuable. 3. Capable of tillage or cultivation.

IM-PROV-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Susceptibility of improvement; capability of being made better, or of being used to advantage.

IM-PROV-I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of melioration.

IM-PROVE, (*im-proov'*) *v. t.* [*Norm. prover.*] 1. To make better; to advance in value or good qualities. 2. To use or employ to good purpose; to make productive; to turn to profitable account; to use for advantage; to employ for advancing interest, reputation or happiness. *Addison.* 3. To apply to practical purposes. *Owen.* 4. To advance or increase by use; *in a bad sense*; [*Ill. Porteus.* 5. To use, to employ. *T. Scott.* 6. To use; to occupy; to cultivate; as, the house or farm is now improved by an industrious tenant. This application is perhaps peculiar to some parts of the *U. States.* It however deviates little from that in some of the foregoing definitions.

IM-PROVE, (*im-proov*) *v. i.* 1. To grow better or wiser; to advance in goodness, knowledge, wisdom or other excellence. 2. To advance in bad qualities; to grow worse. *Milner.* 3. To increase; to be enhanced; to rise.—*To improve on*, to make useful additions or amendments to; to bring nearer to perfection.

IM-PROVED, (*im-proovd*) *pp.* 1. Made better, wiser or more excellent; advanced in moral worth, knowledge or manners. 2. Made better; advanced in fertility or other good qualities. 3. Used to profit or good purpose. 4. Used; occupied.

IM-PROVEMENT, (*im-proovment*) *n.* 1. Advancement in moral worth, learning, wisdom, skill or other excellence. 2. Melioration; a making or growing better or more valuable. 3. A valuable addition; excellence added, or a change for the better. 4. Advance or progress from any state to a better. 5. Instruction; growth in knowledge or refinement; edification. 6. Use or employment to beneficial purposes; a turning to good account. 7. Practical application. *Tillotson.* 8. The part of a discourse intended to enforce and apply the doctrines, is called the *improvement.* 9. Use; occupancy. 10. *Improvements, pl. n.*; valuable additions or melioration, as buildings, clearings, drains, fences, &c., on a farm. *Kent.*

IM-PROVER, *n.* 1. One who improves; one who makes himself or any thing else better. 2. That which improves, enriches or meliorates.

† IM-PROVIDED, *a.* [*L. improvisus.*] Unforeseen; unexpected; not provided against.

IM-PROV-IDENCE, *n.* [*L. in and providens.*] Want of providence or forecast; neglect of foresight, or of the measures which foresight might dictate for safety or advantage.

IM-PROV-IDENT, *a.* [*L. in and providens.*] Wanting forecast; wanting care to make provision for future exigencies.

IM-PROV-IDENT-LY, *adv.* Without foresight or forecast; without care to provide against future wants.

IM-PROVING, *ppr.* Making better; growing better; using to advantage.

IM-PRO-VIS-ION, *n.* Want of forecast; improvidence. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

IM-PROV-DENCE, *n.* [*Fr., from L. imprudentia.*] Want of prudence; indiscretion; want of caution, circumspection or a due regard to consequences; heedlessness; inconsiderateness; rashness.

IM-PROV-DENT, *a.* [*Fr.; L. imprudens.*] Wanting prudence or discretion; indiscrete; injudicious; not attentive to the consequences of words or actions; rash; heedless.

IM-PROV-DENT-LY, *adv.* Without the exercise of prudence; indiscretely.

IMPU-DENCE, *n.* [*Fr.; L. impudens.*] Shamelessness; want of modesty; effrontery; assurance accompanied with a disregard of the opinions of others.

IMPU-DENT, *a.* [*Fr.; L. impudens.*] Shameless; wanting modesty; bold, with contempt of others; saucy.

IMPU-DENT-LY, *adv.* Shamelessly; with indecent assurance. *Sandys.*

IM-PU-DIC-I-TY, *n.* [*L. impudicitia.*] Immodesty

\* IM-PU-G-N', (*im-pūne'*) *v. t.* [*Fr. impugner; L. impugno.*] To oppose; to attack by words or arguments; to contradict.

IM-PU-G-N-ATION, *n.* Opposition. *Ep. Hall.*

\* IM-PU-G-N-ED, (*im-pūnd'*) *pp.* Opposed; contradicted.

\* IM-PU-G-N-ER, (*im-pūner*) *n.* One who opposes or contradicts.

\* IM-PU-G-N-ING, (*im-pūning*) *ppr.* Opposing; attacking; contradicting.

\* † IM-PU-IS-SANCE, *a.* [*Fr.*] Impotence; weakness.

IMPULSE, (*im-puls*) *n.* [*L. impulsus.*] 1. Force communicated; the effect of one body acting on another. 2. Influence acting on the mind; motive. 3. Impression; supposed supernatural influence on the mind.

IM-PULSION, *n.* [*Fr.; L. impulsio.*] 1. The act of driving against or impelling; the agency of a body in motion on another body. 2. Influence on the mind; impulse.

IM-PULS-IVE, *a.* [*Fr. impulsif.*] Having the power of driving or impelling; moving; impellent.

IM-PULS-IVE-LY, *adv.* With force; by impulse.

† IM-PUN-ISH-ABLE, *adv.* Without punishment. *Ellis.*

IM-PUN-ITY, *n.* [*Fr. impunité; L. impunitas.*] 1. Exemption from punishment or penalty. 2. Freedom or exemption from injury.

IM-PURE, *a.* [*Fr. impur; L. impurus.*] 1. Not pure; foul; feculent; tinctured; mixed or impregnated with extraneous substance. 2. Obscene or 3. Unchaste; lewd; unclean. 4. Defiled by sin or guilt; unholy. 5. Unhallowed; unholy. 6. Unclean; *in a legal sense*; not purified according to the ceremonial law of Moses.

† IM-PURE, *v. t.* To render foul; to defile. *Ep. Hall.*

IM-PURE-LY, *adv.* In an impure manner; with impurity.

IM-PURE-NESS, *n.* [*Fr. impureté; L. impuritas.*] 1. Want of purity; foulness; feculence; the admixture of a foreign substance in any thing. 2. Any foul matter. 3. Unchastity; lewdness. 4. Want of sanctity or holiness; defilement by guilt. 5. Want of ceremonial purity; legal pollution or uncleanness. 6. Foul language; obscenity.

IM-PUR-PLE, *v. t.* To color or tinge with purple; to make red or reddish.

IM-PUR-PLING, *ppr.* Tinging or coloring with purple.

IM-PU-TA-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be imputed or charged to a person; chargeable. 2. That may be ascribed to; *in a good sense.* 3. Accusable; chargeable with a fault; [*not proper.*] 4. That may be set to the account of another.

IM-PU-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being imputable

IM-PU-T-ATION, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. The act of imputing or charging; attribution; generally in an *ill sense.* 2. Sometimes in a *good sense.* 3. Charge or attribution of evil; censure; reproach. 4. Hint; slight notice. *Shak.*

IM-PU-TA-TIVE, *a.* That may be imputed.

IM-PU-TA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By imputation. *Encyc.*

IM-PUTE, *v. t.* [*Fr. imputer; L. imputo.*] 1. To charge; to attribute; to set to the account of. 2. To attribute; to ascribe. 3. To reckon to one what does not belong to him. *Milton.*

IM-PUT-ED, *pp.* Charged to the account of; attributed; ascribed.

IM-PUT-ER, *n.* One that imputes or attributes.

IM-PUT-ING, *ppr.* Charging to the account of; attributing; ascribing.

IM-PU-TRES-CI-BLE, *a.* [*in.* and *L. putresco.*] Not subject to putrefaction or corruption.

IN, a prefix, [*L. in.*] is used in composition as a particle of negation, like the English *un*, of which it seems to be a dialectical orthography; or it denotes *within, into, or among*, as in *inbred, incase*; or it serves only to augment or render emphatical the sense of the word to which it is prefixed, as in *inclose, increase*.—*In*, before *l*, is changed into *il*, as in *illusion*; and before *r*, into *ir*, as in *irregular*; and into *im*, before a labial, as in *imbitter, immaterial, impatient*.

IN, *prep.* [*L. in; Gr. εν; Goth. and Sax. in; Fr. en; Sp. en; It. in; G. in, or ein; D. in; Dan. ind; Sw. in; W. yn.*] *In* denotes present or inclosed, surrounded by limits; as, *in a house.* It denotes a state of being mixed; as, *sugar in tea.* It denotes present in any state; as, *in sickness or health.* It denotes present in time; as, *in that hour or day.* The uses of *in*, however, cannot, in all cases, be defined by equivalent words, except by explaining the phrase in which it is used; as, *in fact; in reason, &c.*—*In* the name is used in phrases of invoking, swearing, declaring, praying, &c.—*In*, in many cases, is equivalent to *on*.—*In* signifies by or through.—*In that* is sometimes equivalent to *because*.—*In as much*, seeing; *inasmuch* as I am being the fact; as, *I will ride for health, inasmuch as I am infirm.*—*In* is often used without the noun to which it properly belongs; as, *I care not who is in, or who is out; that is, in office, or out of office.*—*To be or keep in with*, to be close or near; as, *keep the ship in with the land.*

IN-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* [*Fr. inhabilité.*] 1. Want of sufficient physical power or strength. 2. Want of adequate means.

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



3. Want of moral power 4. Want of intellectual strength or force. 5. Want of knowledge or skill.
- IN-ABLE-MENT, *n.* Ability. *Bacon.*
- IN-AB-STI-NENCE, *n.* A not abstaining; a partaking; indulgence of appetite. *Milton.*
- IN-A-BUSIVE-LY, *adv.* Without abuse. *L. North*
- IN-AC-CESS-I-BIL-I-TY, or IN-AC-CESS-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being inaccessible, or not to be reached.
- IN-AC-CESS-I-BLE, *a.* 1. Not to be reached; as an inaccessible height or rock. 2. Not to be obtained. 3. Not to be approached; forbidding access.
- IN-AC-CESS-I-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be approached.
- IN-AC-CU-RA-CY, *n.* Want of accuracy or exactness; mistake; fault; defect; error.
- IN-AC-CU-RATE, *a.* Not accurate; not exact or correct; not according to truth; erroneous.
- IN-AC-CU-RATE-LY, *adv.* Not according to truth; incorrectly; erroneously.
- IN-ACTION, *n.* [Fr.] Want of action; forbearance of labor; idleness; rest. *Pope.*
- IN-ACTIVE, *a.* 1. Not active; inert; having no power to move. 2. Not active; not diligent or industrious; not busy; idle; indolent; sluggish.
- IN-ACTIVE-LY, *adv.* Idly; sluggishly; without motion, labor, or employment.
- IN-AC-TIV-I-TY, *n.* 1. Inertness. 2. Idleness, or habitual idleness; want of action or exertion; sluggishness. *Swift.*
- IN-ACTU-ATE, *v. t.* To put in action. *Glanville.*
- IN-ACT-U-A-TION, *n.* Operation. *Glanville.*
- IN-AD-E-QUA-CY, *n.* 1. The quality of being unequal or insufficient for a purpose. *Dwight.* 2. Inequality. *Burke.* 3. Incompleteness; defectiveness.
- IN-AD-E-QUATE, *a.* [L.] 1. Not equal to the purpose; insufficient to effect the object; unequal. 2. Not equal to the real state or condition of a thing; not just or in due proportion; partial; incomplete. 3. Incomplete; defective; not just.
- IN-AD-E-QUATE-LY, *adv.* Not fully or sufficiently; not completely.
- IN-AD-E-QUATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being inadequate; inadequacy; inequality; incompleteness.
- IN-AD-E-QUA-TION, *n.* Want of exact correspondence.
- IN-AD-HE-SION, *n.* Want of adhesion; a not adhering.
- IN-AD-MISS-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being inadmissible, or not proper to be received.
- IN-AD-MISS-I-BLE, *a.* Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed or received.
- IN-AD-VERTENCE, *n.* [Fr. *inadvertence.*] 1. A not in-AD-VERT-EN-CY, turning the mind to; inattention; negligence; heedlessness. 2. The effect of inattention; any oversight, mistake or fault which proceeds from negligence of thought.
- IN-AD-VERTENT, *a.* [L. *in* and *advertens.*] Not turning the mind to; heedless; careless; negligent.
- IN-AD-VERTENT-LY, *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly; from want of attention; inconsiderately.
- IN-AD-FA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Reservedness in conversation
- IN-AD-FA-BLE, *a.* Not affable; reserved.
- IN-AD-FEC-TATION, *n.* Destitution of affected manner.
- IN-AD-FECTED, *a.* Unaffected.
- IN-AID-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be assisted. *Shak.*
- IN-AD-FECTED-LY, *adv.* Without affectation. *Cockram.*
- IN-ALI-EN-A-BLE, (in-ale'yen-a-bl) *a.* [Fr.] Unalienable; that cannot be legally or justly alienated or transferred to another.
- IN-ALI-EN-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inalienable. *Scott.*
- IN-ALI-EN-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that forbids alienation.
- IN-AL-I-MENTAL, *a.* Affording no nourishment.
- IN-AL-TER-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being alterable or changeable. *Fourcroy.*
- IN-AL-TER-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot or may not be altered or changed; unalterable.
- IN-AM-I-A-BLE, *a.* Unamiable.
- IN-AM-I-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unamiableness.
- IN-A-MISS-I-BLE, *a.* Not to be lost. *Hammond.*
- IN-A-MISS-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of not being liable to be lost.
- \* IN-AM-O-RATO, *n.* A lover. *Marston.*
- IN-ANG-LE, *a.* [L. *inanis.*] Empty; void; sometimes used as a noun, to express a void space.
- IN-ANGU-LAR, *a.* Not angular. [*Little used.*]
- IN-AN-I-MATE, *v. t.* To animate. [*Little used.*]
- IN-AN-I-MATE, *a.* [L. *inanimatus.*] 1. Destitute of animal life. 2. Destitute of animation or life.
- IN-ANI-MA-TED, *a.* Destitute of animal life. 2. Not animated; not sprightly.
- † IN-AN-I-MATION, *n.* Animation. *Donne.*
- IN-AN-TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *inanis.*] Emptiness; want of fullness.
- IN-AN-I-TY, *n.* [L. *inantis.*] Emptiness; void space; vacuity. *Digby.*
- IN-AP-PETENCE, } *n.* [L.] 1. Want of appetite or of a  
IN-AP-PETENCE, } disposition to seek, select or imbibe  
IN-AP-PETENCE, } nutriment. 2. Want of desire or inclination.
- IN-AP-PLI-CA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being applicable; unfit.
- IN-AP-PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* Not applicable; that cannot be applied; not suited or suitable to the purpose.
- IN-AP-PLI-CATION, *n.* Want of application; want of attention or assiduity; negligence; indolence.
- IN-AP-PO-SITE, *a.* Not apposite; not fit or suitable; not pertinent.
- IN-AP-PRE-CIA-BLE, *a.* 1. Not to be appreciated; that cannot be duly valued. 2. That cannot be estimated.
- IN-AP-PRE-HENS-I-BLE, *a.* Not intelligible. *Milton.*
- IN-AP-PRE-HENS-I-VI-TY, *n.* Not apprehensive.
- IN-AP-PROACH-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be approached.
- IN-AP-PROPRI-ATE, *a.* 1. Not appropriate; unsuited; not proper. *J. P. Smith.* 2. Not appropriate; not belonging to.
- IN-AP-TITUDE, *n.* Want of aptitude; unfitness; unsuitableness. *Burke.*
- IN-AQUATE, *a.* Embodied in water. *Cranmer.*
- IN-A-QUATION, *n.* The state of being inacute. *Gardner*
- IN-AR-A-BLE, *a.* Not arable; not capable of being tilled.
- IN-ARCH, *v. t.* To graft by approach.
- IN-ARCH-ED, (in-archt) *pp.* Grafted by approach.
- IN-ARCHING, *pp.* Grafting by approach.
- IN-ARCHING, *n.* A method of grafting, by which a cion, without being separated from its parent tree, is joined to a stock standing near.
- IN-AR-TICU-LATE, *a.* Not uttered with articulation or junction of the organs of speech; not articulate; not distinct, or with distinction of syllables.
- IN-AR-TICU-LATE-LY, *adv.* Not with distinct syllables; indistinctly.
- IN-AR-TICU-LATE-NESS, *n.* Indistinctness of utterance by animal voices; want of distinct articulation.
- IN-AR-TIC-U-LA-TION, *n.* Indistinctness of sounds in speaking.
- IN-AR-TI-FICIAL, *a.* 1. Not done by art; not made or performed by the rules of art; formed without art. 2. Simple; artless.
- IN-AR-TI-FICIAL-LY, *adv.* Without art; in an artless manner; contrary to the rules of art. *Collier.*
- IN-AS-MUCH, *adv.* [in, as, and much.] Seeing; seeing that; this being the fact.
- IN-AT-TENTION, *n.* The want of attention, or of fixing the mind steadily on an object; heedlessness; neglect.
- IN-AT-TENTIVE, *a.* Not fixing the mind on an object heedless; careless; negligent; regardless.
- IN-AT-TENTIVE-LY, *adv.* Without attention; carelessly; heedlessly. *Johnson.*
- IN-AUDI-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be heard. 2. Making no sound. *Shak.*
- IN-AUDI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be heard.
- IN-AUG-U-RAL, *a.* [L. *inauguro.*] 1. Pertaining to inauguration. 2. Made or pronounced at an inauguration.
- IN-AUG-U-RATE, *v. t.* 1. To introduce or induct into an office with solemnity or suitable ceremonies; to invest with an office in a formal manner. 2. To begin with good omens; [obs.]
- IN-AUG-U-RATE, *a.* Invested with office. *Droyton.*
- IN-AUG-U-RATED, *pp.* Inducted into office with appropriate ceremonies.
- IN-AUG-U-RATING, *pp.* Inducting into office with solemnities.
- IN-AUG-U-RATION, *n.* The act of inducting into office with solemnity; investiture with office by appropriate ceremonies.
- IN-AUG-U-RATORY, *a.* Suited to induction into office; pertaining to inauguration. *Johnson.*
- IN-AURATION, *n.* [L. *inauratus.*] The act or process of gilding, or covering with gold. *Arbutnot.*
- IN-AUSPICI-CATE, *a.* Ill-omened. *Buck.*
- IN-AUSPICIOUS, *a.* Ill-omened; unfortunate; unlucky; evil; unfavorable.
- IN-AUSPICIOUS-LY, *adv.* With ill omens; unfortunately; unfavorably.
- IN-AUSPICIOUS-NESS, *n.* Unluckiness; unfavorable-ness.
- IN-BE'ING, *n.* Inherence; inherent existence; inseparableness. *Watts.*
- IN-BORN, *n.* Innate; implanted by nature. *Dryden.*
- IN-BREATH-ED, *a.* Infused by inspiration. *Milton.*
- IN-BRED, *a.* Bred within; innate; natural. *Dryden.*
- IN-BREED, *v. t.* To produce or generate within.
- IN-CA, *n.* The title formerly given by the natives of Peru to their kings and to the princes of the blood.
- IN-CAGE, *v. t.* To confine in a cage; to coop up; to confine to any narrow limits. *Shak.*
- IN-CA'GED, (in-kaj'd) *pp.* Cooped up; confined to a cage or to narrow limits.

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



IN-CAG'ING, *ppr.* Confining to a cage or to narrow limits.  
 IN-CAGE'MENT, *n.* Confinement in a cage.  
 IN-CAL/CU-LA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be calculated.  
 IN-CAL/CU-LA-BLY, *adv.* In a degree beyond calculation.  
 IN-CA-LES/CENCE, } *n.* [*L. incallescens.*] A growing  
 IN-CA-LES/CEN-CY, } [warm; incipient or increasing  
 heat.  
 IN-CA-LES/CENT, *a.* Growing warm; increasing in heat.  
 IN-CAM-ER-ATION, *n.* The act or process of uniting  
 lands, revenues or other rights to the pope's domain.  
 IN-CAN-DESCENCE, *n.* [*L. incandescens.*] A white heat;  
 or the glowing whiteness of a body caused by intense  
 heat.  
 IN-CAN-DESCENT, *a.* White or glowing with heat.  
 IN-CAN-TATION, *n.* [*L. incantatio.*] The act of enchant-  
 ing; enchantment; the act of using certain formulas of  
 words and ceremonies, for the purpose of raising spirits.  
 IN-CANT'A-TO-RY, *a.* Dealing by enchantment; magical.  
 † IN-CANT'ING, *a.* Enchanting.  
 IN-CAN'TON, *v. t.* [*in and canton.*] To unite to a canton  
 or separate community. *Addison.*  
 IN-CA-PA-BIL-I-TY, or IN-CA/P-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. The  
 quality of being incapable; natural incapacity or want of  
 power. 2. Want of legal qualifications or of legal power.  
 IN-CA/P-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Wanting capacity sufficient; not  
 having room sufficient to contain or hold. 2. Wanting  
 natural power or capacity to learn, know, understand or  
 comprehend. 3. Not admitting; not in a state to receive;  
 not susceptible of. 4. Wanting power equal to any pur-  
 pose. 5. Wanting moral power or disposition. 6. Un-  
 qualified or disqualified, in a *legal sense*; not having the  
 legal or constitutional qualifications.—*Incapable* properly  
 denotes a want of passive power, the power of receiving,  
 and is applicable particularly to the mind; *unable* denotes  
 the want of active power or power of performing, and is  
 applicable to the body or the mind.  
 IN-CA-PAC'IOUS, *a.* Not capacious; not large or spacious;  
 narrow; of small content.  
 IN-CA-PAC'IOUS-NESS, *n.* Narrowness; want of contain-  
 ing space.  
 IN-CA-PAC-I-TATE, *v. t.* 1. To deprive of capacity or  
 natural power. 2. To render or make incapable. 3. To  
 disable; to weaken; to deprive of competent power; or  
 ability. 4. To render unfit. 5. To disqualify; to deprive  
 of legal or constitutional requisites.  
 IN-CA-PAC-I-TATION, *n.* Want of capacity. *Burke.*  
 IN-CA-PAC-I-TY, *n.* 1. Want of capacity. 2. Want of  
 qualification or legal requisites; inability. 3. Disqualifi-  
 cation; disability by deprivation of power.  
 IN-CAR/CE-RATE, *v. t.* [*L. incarceration.*] 1. To imprison; to  
 confine in a jail. 2. To confine; to shut up or inclose.  
 IN-CAR/CE-RATE, *a.* Imprisoned; confined. *More.*  
 IN-CAR/CE-RATION, *n.* The act of imprisoning or con-  
 fining; imprisonment.  
 IN-CARN', *v. t.* [*L. incarno.*] To cover with flesh; to invest  
 with flesh. *Wiseman.*  
 IN-CARN', *v. i.* To breed flesh. *Wiseman.*  
 IN-CARNA-DINE, *a.* [*Fr. incarnadin.*] Flesh-colored; of  
 a carnation color; pale red. *Shak.*  
 IN-CARNA-DINE, *v. t.* To dye red or flesh-color.  
 IN-CARN'ATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. incarner; L. incarno.*] To clothe  
 with flesh; to embody in flesh. *Milton.*  
 IN-CARN'ATE, *a.* 1. Invested with flesh; embodied in  
 flesh.—2. In *Scotland*, of a red color; flesh-colored.  
 IN-CARN-ATION, *n.* 1. The act of clothing with flesh.  
 2. The act of assuming flesh, or of taking a human body  
 and the nature of man.—3. In *surgery*, the process of  
 healing wounds and filling the part with new flesh.  
 IN-CARN'ATIVE, *a.* [*Fr. incarnatif.*] Causing new flesh  
 to grow; healing. *Encyc.*  
 IN-CARN'ATIVE, *n.* A medicine that tends to promote the  
 growth of new flesh, and assist nature in the healing of  
 wounds.  
 IN-CASE', *v. t.* 1. To inclose in a case. 2. To inclose; to  
 cover or surround with something solid. *Pope.*  
 IN-CAS'ED, (*in-kást'*) *pp.* Inclosed as in a case, sheath or  
 box.  
 IN-CAS'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing as in a case.  
 IN-CASK', *v. t.* To put into a cask. *Sherwood.*  
 IN-CAS-TEL-LA-TED, *a.* Confined or inclosed in a cas-  
 tle.  
 IN-CAT-E-NATION, *n.* [*L. catena.*] The act of linking  
 together. *Goldsmith.*  
 IN-CAU'TIOUS, *a.* Not cautious; unwary; not circum-  
 spect; heedless; not attending to the circumstances on  
 which safety and interest depend.  
 IN-CAU'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Unwarily; heedlessly; without  
 due circumspection.  
 IN-CAU'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of caution; unwariness;  
 want of foresight.  
 IN-CA-VA-TED, *a.* Made hollow; bent round or in.  
 IN-CA-VA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of making hollow. 2. A  
 hollow made.

IN-CEND', *v. t.* [*L. incendio.*] To inflame, to excite  
*Marston.*

\* IN-CEND-I-A-RY, *n.* [*L. incendiarius.*] 1. A person who  
 maliciously sets fire to another man's dwelling-house, or  
 to any out-house, being parcel of the same, as a barn or  
 stable; one who is guilty of arson. 2. Any person who  
 sets fire to a building. 3. A person who excites or in-  
 flames factions, and promotes quarrels. 4. He or that  
 which excites.

\* IN-CEND-I-A-RY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the malicious burn-  
 ing of a dwelling. 2. Tending to excite or inflame fac-  
 tions, sedition or quarrels.

IN-CEND-I-OUS, *a.* Promoting faction or quarrel. *Lord*  
*Bacon.*

INCENSE, (*in'sens*) *n.* [*L. incensum.*] 1. Perfume exhaled  
 by fire; the odors of spices and gums, burnt in religious  
 rites, or as an offering to some deity. 2. The materials  
 burnt for making perfumes. 3. Acceptable prayers and  
 praises.—4. In *medicinal*, a dry, resinous substance,  
 known by the name of *thus* and *olibanum*.

INCENSE, (*in'sens*) *v. t.* To perfume with incense.

INCENSE', (*in-sens'*) *v. t.* To enkindle or inflame to vio-  
 lent anger; to excite angry passions; to provoke; to irri-  
 tate; to exasperate; to heat; to fire.

INCENSED, (*in-sens't*) *pp.* Inflamed to violent anger;  
 exasperated.

INCENSEMENT, (*in-sens'ment*) *n.* Violent irritation of  
 the passions; heat; exasperation.

INCENS'ING, *ppr.* Inflaming to anger; irritating.

INCEN-SION, *n.* [*L. incensio.*] The act of kindling; the  
 state of being on fire. *Bacon.*

INCEN-SIVE, *a.* Tending to excite or provoke.

INCEN-SOR, *n.* [*L.*] A kindler of anger.

\* INCEN-SO-RY, *n.* The vessel in which incense is  
 burnt and offered. *Ainsworth.*

INCEN-TIVE, *a.* [*Low L. incentivus.*] Inciting; encour-  
 aging or moving.

INCEN-TIVE, *n.* [*Low L. incentivum.*] 1. That which  
 kindles or inflames. 2. That which moves the mind, or  
 operates on the passions; that which prompts to good or  
 ill; motive; spur.

IN-CEPT'ION, *n.* [*L. inceptio.*] Beginning.

IN-CEPTIVE, *a.* [*L. inceptivus.*] Beginning; noting be-  
 ginning.

IN-CEPTOR, *n.* A beginner; one in the rudiments.

IN-CER-ATION, *n.* [*L. incero.*] The act of covering with  
 wax.

IN-CER-TAIN, *a.* Uncertain; doubtful; unsteady. *Fairfax.*

IN-CER-TAIN-LY, *adv.* Doubtfully.

IN-CER-TAIN-TY, *n.* Uncertainty; doubt. *Darwin.*

IN-CER-TITUDE, *n.* [*L. incertitudo.*] Uncertainty; doubt-  
 fulness; doubt.

IN-CES-SA-BLE, *a.* Unceasing; continual. [*Little used.*]  
*Shelton.*

IN-CES-SAN-CY, *n.* Unintermitted continuance; unceas-  
 ing. *Dwight.*

IN-CES-SANT, *a.* [*L. in and cessans.*] Unceasing; unin-  
 termitted; uninterupted; continual. *Pope.*

IN-CES-SANT-LY, *adv.* Without ceasing; continually.

IN-CEST, *n.* [*Fr. inceste; L. incestum.*] The crime of co-  
 habitation or sexual commerce between persons related  
 within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by the  
 law of a country.

IN-CESTU-OUS, *a.* 1. Guilty of incest. 2. Involving the  
 crime of incest.

IN-CESTU-OUS-LY, *adv.* In an incestuous manner; in  
 a manner to involve the crime of incest.

IN-CESTU-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being  
 incestuous. *Bp. Hall.*

INCH, *n.* [*Sax. ince.*] 1. A lineal measure, being the  
 twelfth part of a foot, and equal to the length of three bar-  
 ley corns. 2. *Proverbially*, a small quantity or degree;  
 as, to die by inches. 3. A precise point of time; [*unu-*  
*suat.*]

INCH, *v. t.* 1. To drive by inches or small degrees; [*little*  
*used.*] *Dryden.* 2. To deal out by inches; to give spar-  
 ingly; [*little used.*]

INCH, *v. i.* To advance or retire by small degrees. [*Little*  
*used.*] *Johnson.*

INCHED is added to words of number; as, *four-inched*.  
*Shak.* But in *America* the common practice is to add only  
 inch; as, *a seven-inch cable.*

† IN-CHAM-BER, *v. t.* [*Fr. enchambrier.*] To lodge in a  
 chamber.

IN-CHAR-I-TA-BLE, *a.* Uncharitable.

IN-CHAS-TI-TY, *n.* [*in and chastity.*] Lewdness; impuri-  
 ty; unchastity. *J. Edwards.*

IN-CHEST', *v. t.* To put into a chest. *Sherwood.*

INCH-MEAL, *n.* A piece an inch long. *Shak.*

IN-CHO-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. inchoo.*] To begin. [*L. u.*] *More.*

IN-CHO-ATE, *a.* Begun; commenced. *Raleigh.*

IN-CHO-ATE-LY, *adv.* In an incipient degree.

IN-CHO-ATION, *n.* The act of beginning; commence-  
 ment; inception. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*



- IN-CHŪA-TIVE, *a.* Noting beginning; inceptive.
- INCHPIN, *n.* Some of the inside of a deer. *Ainsworth.*
- † IN-CIDE, *v. t.* [L. *incido.*] To cut; to separate; as, medicines. *Arbuthnot.*
- INCI-DENCE, *n.* [L. *incidens.*] 1. Literally, a falling on; whence, an accident or casualty. 2. The manner of falling on, or the direction in which one body falls on or strikes another.
- INCI-DENT, *a.* 1. Falling; casual; fortuitous; coming or happening occasionally. 2. Happening; apt to happen. 3. Appertaining to or following the chief or principal.
- INCI-DENT, *n.* 1. That which falls out; an event; casually. 2. That which happens aside of the main design; an episode or subordinate action. *Dryden.*
- INCI-DENTAL, *a.* 1. Happening; coming without design; casual; accidental. 2. Not necessary to the chief purpose; occasional. *Rogers.*
- INCI-DENTAL, *n.* An incident. [*Little used.*] *Pope.*
- INCI-DENTAL-LY, *adv.* 1. Casually; without intention; accidentally. 2. Beside the main design; occasionally.
- † INCI-DENT-LY, *adv.* Occasionally; by the way.
- IN-CINER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *in cinis.*] To burn to ashes. *Bacon.*
- † IN-CINER-ATE, *a.* Burnt to ashes. *Bacon.*
- IN-CINER-ATED, *pp.* Burnt to ashes.
- IN-CINER-ATING, *ppr.* Reducing to ashes.
- IN-CINER-ATION, *n.* The act of reducing to ashes.
- IN-CIP-EN-CY, *n.* Beginning; commencement.
- IN-CIP-ENT, *a.* [L. *incipiens.*] Beginning; commencing; as, the incipient stage of a fever.
- IN-CIR-CLET, *n.* A small circle. *Sidney.*
- IN-CIR-CUM-SCRIP-TIBLE, *a.* That cannot be circumscribed or limited. *Cranmer.*
- IN-CIR-CUM-SPEC-TION, *n.* Want of circumspection.
- IN-CISE, *v. t.* [Fr. *inciser.*] To cut in; to carve.
- IN-CISED, (in-sizd) *v. t.* [L. *incisus.*] Cut; made by cutting. *Wiseman.*
- IN-CISE-LY, *adv.* In the manner of incisions.
- IN-CISION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *incisio.*] 1. A cutting; the act of cutting into a substance. 2. A cut; a gash; the separation of the surface of any substance made by a sharp instrument. 3. Separation of viscid matter by medicines; [*obs.*]
- IN-CISIVE, *a.* [Fr. *incisif.*] Having the quality of cutting or separating the superficial part of any thing.—*Incisive teeth*, in animals, are the fore teeth, the cutters.
- IN-CISOR, *n.* [L.] A cutter; a fore tooth, which cuts, bites or separates.
- IN-CISO-RY, *a.* Having the quality of cutting.
- IN-CIS-URE, (in-sizh'ur) *n.* [L. *incisura.*] A cut; a place opened by cutting; an incision. *Derham.*
- IN-CIT-TANT, *n.* [from *incite.*] That which excites action in an animal body. *Darwin.*
- IN-CIT-TATION, *n.* [L. *incitatio.*] 1. The act of inciting or moving to action; incitement. 2. Incitement; incentive; motive; that which excites to action; that which rouses or prompts.
- IN-CITE, *v. t.* [L. *incito.*] 1. To move the mind to action by persuasion or motives presented; to stir up; to rouse; to spur on. 2. To move to action by impulse or influence. 3. To animate; to encourage.
- IN-CIT-ED, *pp.* Moved to action; stirred up; spurred on.
- IN-CIT-EMENT, *n.* That which incites the mind, or moves to action; motive; incentive; impulse.
- IN-CIT-ER, *n.* He or that which incites or moves to action.
- IN-CIT-ING, *ppr.* Exciting to action; stirring up.
- IN-CIVIL, *a.* Uncivil; rude; unpolite.
- IN-CIVIL-ITY, *n.* [Fr. *incivilité.*] 1. Want of courtesy; rudeness of manners towards others; impoliteness. *Tyltson.* 2. Any act of rudeness or ill-breeding.
- IN-CIVIL-LY, *adv.* Uncivily; rudely.
- IN-CIV-ISM, *n.* Want of civism; want of love to one's country, or of patriotism. *Ames.*
- IN-CLASP, *v. t.* To clasp; to hold fast. *Cudworth.*
- IN-CLA-VA-TED, *a.* Set; fast fixed. *Dict.*
- IN-CLE, *n.* A kind of tape made of linen yarn.
- IN-CLEMEN-CY, *n.* [Fr. *inclemence*; L. *inclementia.*] 1. Want of clemency; want of mildness of temper; unmercifulness; harshness; severity. 2. Roughness; boisterousness; storminess; or simply raininess; severe cold, &c.
- IN-CLEMENT, *a.* 1. Destitute of a mild and kind temper; void of tenderness; unmerciful; severe; harsh. 2. Rough; stormy; boisterous; rainy; rigorously cold, &c.
- IN-CLIN-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *inclinabilis.*] 1. Leaning; tending. 2. Having a propension of will; leaning in disposition somewhat disposed. *Milton.*
- IN-CLIN-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Favorable disposition. *Brady.*
- IN-CLIN-A-TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *inclinatio.*] 1. A leaning; any deviation of a body or line from an upright position, or from a parallel line, towards another body —2. In *geometry*, the angle made by two lines or planes that meet. 3. A leaning of the mind or will; propension or propensivity; a disposition more favorable to one thing than to another. 4. Love; affection; regard; desire. 5. Disposition of mind. 6. The dip of the magnetic needle, or its tendency to incline towards the earth. 7. The act of decanting liquors by stooping or inclining the vessel.
- \* IN-CLIN-A-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* Obliquely; with inclination.
- \* IN-CLIN-A-TO-RY, *a.* Having the quality of leaning or inclining. *Brown.*
- IN-CLINE, *v. i.* [L. *inclinō.*] 1. To lean; to deviate from an erect or parallel line toward any object; to tend. 2. To lean; in a moral sense; to have a propension; to be disposed; to have some wish or desire. 3. To have an appetite; to be disposed.
- IN-CLINE, *v. t.* 1. To cause to deviate from an erect, perpendicular or parallel line; to give a leaning to. 2. To give a tendency or propension to the will or affections; to turn; to dispose. 3. To bend; to cause to stoop or bow.
- IN-CLINED, (in-klind) *pp.* or *a.* Having a leaning or tendency; disposed —*Inclined plane*, in mechanics, is a plane that makes an oblique angle with the plane of the horizon; a sloping plane.
- IN-CLINER, *n.* An inclined dial.
- IN-CLINING, *ppr.* Leaning; causing to lean.
- IN-CLINING, *a.* Leaning.
- IN-CLIP, *v. t.* To grasp; to inclose; to surround.
- IN-CLOIS-TER, *v. t.* To shut up in a cloister.
- IN-CLOSE, *v. t.* [Fr. *enclos.*] 1. To surround; to shut in; to confine on all sides. 2. To separate from common grounds by a fence. 3. To include; to shut or confine. 4. To environ; to encompass. 5. To cover with a wrapper or envelop; to cover under seal.
- IN-CLOSED, (in-klōzd) *pp.* Surrounded; encompassed; confined on all sides; covered and sealed; fenced.
- IN-CLOSER, *n.* He or that which incloses; one who separates land from common grounds by a fence.
- IN-CLOS-ING, *ppr.* Surrounding; encompassing; shutting in; covering and confining.
- IN-CLOS-URE, (in-klōzhur) *n.* 1. The act of inclosing. 2. The separation of land from common ground into distinct possessions by a fence. 3. The appropriation of things common. 4. State of being inclosed, shut up or encompassed. *Ray.* 5. A space inclosed or fenced. 6. Ground inclosed or separated from common land. 7. That which is inclosed or contained in an envelop, as a paper. *Washington.*
- IN-CLOUD, *v. t.* To darken; to obscure. *Shak.*
- IN-CLOUD'ED, *pp.* Involved in obscurity.
- IN-CLOUD-ING, *ppr.* Darkening; obscuring.
- IN-CLUDE, *v. t.* [L. *include.*] 1. To confine within; to hold; to contain. 2. To comprise; to comprehend; to contain.
- IN-CLUD'ED, *pp.* Contained; comprehended.
- IN-CLUD-ING, *ppr.* Containing; comprising.
- IN-CLU-SION, *n.* [L. *inclusio.*] The act of including.
- IN-CLU-SIVE, *a.* [Fr. *inclusif.*] 1. Inclosing; encircling. 2. Comprehended in the number or sum.
- IN-CLU-SIVE-LY, *adv.* Comprehending the thing mentioned; as, from Monday to Saturday inclusively.
- † IN-CO-ACT', *a.* [L. *incoactus.*] Unrestrained.
- † IN-CO-ACT'ED, *a.* [L. *incoactus.*] Unrestrained.
- IN-CO-AG-U-LA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be coagulated.
- IN-CO-ER-CI-BLE, *a.* Not to be coerced or compelled; that cannot be forced. *Black.*
- IN-CO-EX-ISTENCE, *n.* A not existing together.
- IN-COG', *adv.* [contracted from *incognito.*] In concealment; in disguise; in a manner not to be known.
- † IN-COG-I-TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *incogitabilis.*] Unthought of. *Dean King.*
- IN-COG-I-TAN-CY, *n.* [L. *incogitantia.*] Want of thought, or want of the power of thinking. *Decay of Piety.*
- IN-COG-I-TANT', *a.* Not thinking; thoughtless.
- IN-COG-I-TANT-LY, *adv.* Without consideration.
- IN-COG-I-TA-TIVE, *a.* Not thinking; wanting the power of thought.
- IN-COG-NI-TO, *adv.* [L. *incognitus.*] In concealment; in a disguise of the real person.
- IN-COG-NI-ZA-BLE, (in-kog-ne-za-bl, or in-kon'e-za-bl) *a.* That cannot be recognized, known or distinguished.
- IN-CO-HE-RENCE, *n.* 1. Want of coherence; want of IN-CO-HE-REN-CY, } cohesion or adherence; looseness or unconnected state of parts, as of a powder. 2. Want of connection; incongruity; inconsistency; want of agreement or dependence of one part on another. 3. Inconsistency; that which does not agree with other parts of the same thing.
- IN-CO-HE-RENT, *a.* 1. Wanting cohesion; loose; unconnected; not fixed to each other. 2. Wanting coherence or agreement; incongruous; inconsistent; having no dependence of one part on another.

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



- IN-CO-HERENT-LY, *adv.* Inconsistently; without coherence of parts.
- IN-CO-INCI-DENCE, *n.* Want of coincidence.
- IN-CO-INCI-DENT, *a.* Not coincident.
- IN-CO-LU-MI-TY, *n.* [L. *incolunitas*.] Safety.
- IN-COM-BINE, *v. i.* To differ. [U. *formed*.] Milton
- IN-COM-BUST-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being incapable of being burnt or consumed. Ray.
- IN-COM-BUST-I-BLE, *a.* Not to be burnt, decomposed or consumed by fire.
- IN-COM-BUST-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incombustibility.
- IN-COME, (in'kum) *n.* [in and *come*.] 1. That gain which proceeds from labor, business or property of any kind; the produce of a farm; the rent of houses; the proceeds of professional business; the profits of commerce or of occupation; the interest of money or stock in funds.—*Income* is often used synonymously with *revenue*, but *income* is more generally applied to the gain of private persons, and *revenue* to that of a sovereign or of a state. We speak of the annual *income* of a gentleman, and the annual *revenue* of the state. 2. A coming in; admission; introduction; [not in use.]
- IN-COM-ING, *a.* Coming in. Burke.
- IN-COM-ING, *n.* Income; gain. Tooke.
- \*IN-COM-MEN-SU-RA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of a thing, when it has no common measure with another thing.
- \*IN-COM-MEN-SU-RA-BLE, *a.* Having no common measure.
- \*IN-COM-MEN-SU-RATE, *a.* 1. Not admitting of a common measure. 2. Not of equal measure or extent; not adequate.
- \*IN-COM-MEN-SU-RATE-LY, *adv.* Not in equal or due measure or proportion. Cheyne.
- IN-COM-MIS-CI-BLE, *a.* [in and *commix*.] That cannot be commixed or mutually mixed.
- IN-COM-MIX-TURE, *n.* A state of being unmixed.
- †IN-COM-MO-DATE, *v. t.* To incommode.
- IN-COM-MO-DATION, *n.* Inconvenience. Annot. on *Glanville*.
- IN-COM-MODE, *v. t.* [L. *incommodo*.] To give inconvenience to; to give trouble to; to disturb or molest.
- IN-COM-MODED, *pp.* Put to inconvenience.
- †IN-COM-MODEMENT, *n.* Inconvenience. Cheyne.
- IN-COM-MODING, *pp.* Subjecting to trouble.
- \*IN-COM-MODI-OUS, *a.* [L. *incommodus*.] Inconvenient; not affording ease or advantage; unsuitable; giving trouble, without much injury.
- \*IN-COM-MODI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to create inconvenience; inconveniently; unsuitably.
- \*IN-COM-MODI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Inconvenience; unsuitableness.
- IN-COM-MOD-I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *incommodité*; L. *incommoditas*.] Inconvenience; trouble. [Little used.] Bacon.
- IN-COM-MU-NI-CA-BIL-I-TY, or IN-COM-MU-NI-CABLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of not being communicable.
- IN-COM-MU-NI-CABLE, *a.* That cannot be communicated or imparted to others.
- IN-COM-MU-NI-CABLE-LY, *adv.* In a manner not to be imparted or communicated. Hakevill.
- IN-COM-MU-NI-CATED, *a.* Not imparted.
- IN-COM-MU-NI-CATING, *a.* Having no communion or intercourse with each other. Hale.
- IN-COM-MU-NI-CATIVE, *a.* 1. Not communicative. 2. Not disposed to hold communion, fellowship or intercourse with. Buchanan.
- IN-COM-MU-TA-BIL-I-TY, or IN-COM-MU-TABLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being incommutable.
- IN-COM-MU-TABLE, *a.* Not to be exchanged or commuted with another.
- IN-COM-MU-TA-BLY, *adv.* Without reciprocal change.
- IN-COM-PACT, *a.* Not compact; not having the IN-COM-PACTED, parts firmly united; not solid.
- IN-COM-PAR-ABLE, *a.* That admits of no comparison with others.
- IN-COM-PAR-ABLE-NESS, *n.* Excellence beyond comparison.
- IN-COM-PAR-ABLE-LY, *adv.* Beyond comparison; without competition.
- IN-COM-PARED, (in-kom-pard') *a.* Not matched; peerless. Spenser.
- †IN-COM-PASSION, *n.* Want of compassion or pity.
- IN-COM-PASSION-ATE, *a.* Void of compassion or pity; destitute of tenderness. Johnson.
- IN-COM-PASSION-ATE-LY, *adv.* Without pity.
- IN-COM-PASSION-ATE-NESS, *n.* Want of pity.
- IN-COM-PAT-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* 1. Inconsistency; that quality or state of a thing which renders it impossible that it should subsist or be consistent with something else. 2. Irreconcilable disagreement.
- IN-COM-PAT-I-BLE, *a.* [Fr. It was formerly *incomptible*.] 1. Inconsistent; that cannot subsist with something else. 2. Irreconcilably different or disagree-
- ing; incongruous. 3. Legally or constitutionally inconsistent; that cannot be united in the same person, with out violating the law or constitution.
- IN-COM-PATI-BLY, *adv.* Inconsistently.
- IN-COM-PE-TENCE, *n.* [Fr. *incompetence*.] 1. Inability.
- IN-COM-PE-TENT, *a.* [Fr. *in* and *competens*.] 1. Wanting adequate powers of mind or suitable faculties. 2. Wanting due strength or suitable faculties; unable. 3. Wanting the legal or constitutional qualifications. 4. Destitute of means; unable. 5. Inadequate; insufficient. 6. Unfit; improper; legally unavailable.
- IN-COM-PE-TENT-LY, *adv.* Insufficiently; inadequately not suitably.
- IN-COM-PLETE, *a.* [in and *complete*.] 1. Not finished. 2. Imperfect; defective.
- IN-COM-PLETE-LY, *adv.* Imperfectly.
- IN-COM-PLETE-NESS, *n.* An unfinished state; imperfectness; defectiveness.
- IN-COM-PLEX, *a.* Not complex; uncompounded; simple.
- IN-COM-PLIANCE, *n.* 1. Defect of compliance; refusal to comply with solicitations. 2. Untractableness; unyielding temper or constitution. Tylotson.
- IN-COM-PLIANT, *a.* Unyielding to request or solicitation; not disposed to comply.
- IN-COM-PO-S-ED, (in-kom-pozd') *a.* Disordered; disturbed.
- IN-COM-PO-S-ITE, (in-kom-po-zit') *a.* Uncompounded, simple.
- IN-COM-POS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being possible but by the negation or destruction of something; inconsistency with something. [Little used.]
- IN-COM-POS-SI-BLE, *a.* Not possible to be or subsist with something else. [Little used.]
- IN-COM-PRE-HEN-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being incomprehensible; inconceivableness. Campbell.
- IN-COM-PRE-HEN-SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. That cannot be comprehended or understood; that is beyond the reach of human intellect; inconceivable. 2. Not to be contained. [Little used.]
- IN-COM-PRE-HEN-SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incomprehensibility.
- IN-COM-PRE-HEN-SI-BLY, *adv.* Inconceivably.
- IN-COM-PRE-HENSION, *n.* Want of comprehension.
- IN-COM-PRE-HENSIVE, *a.* Not comprehensive.
- IN-COM-PRESS-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of resisting compression.
- IN-COM-PRESS-I-BLE, *a.* Not to be compressed; not capable of being reduced by force into a smaller compass resisting compression.
- IN-CON-CEAL-ABLE, *a.* Not concealable; not to be hid or kept secret. Brown.
- IN-CON-CEIV-ABLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be conceived by the mind; incomprehensible. 2. That cannot be understood.
- IN-CON-CEIV-ABLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being inconceivable; incomprehensibility.
- IN-CON-CEIV-ABLE-LY, *adv.* In a manner beyond comprehension, or beyond the reach of human intellect.
- IN-CON-CEPT-I-BLE, *a.* Inconceivable. [L. *u.*] Hale.
- IN-CON-CIN-NI-TY, *n.* [L. *inconcinnitas*.] Unsuitableness; want of proportion. More.
- IN-CON-CLUD-ENT, *a.* [L. *in* and *concludens*.] Not inferring a conclusion or consequence. [Little used.] Ayliffe.
- IN-CON-CLUD-ING, *a.* Inferring no consequence.
- IN-CON-CLUD-SIVE, *a.* Not producing a conclusion; not closing, concluding or settling a point in debate or a doubtful question.
- IN-CON-CLUS-IVE-LY, *adv.* Without such evidence as to determine the understanding in regard to truth or falsehood.
- IN-CON-CLUS-IVE-NESS, *n.* Want of such evidence as to satisfy the mind of truth or falsehood.
- IN-CON-COCT, *a.* Inconcocted.
- IN-CON-COCTED, *a.* Not fully digested; not matured, unripened. Bacon.
- IN-CON-COCT-ION, *n.* The state of being indigested; unripeness; immaturity. Bacon.
- IN-CON-CUR-RING, *a.* Not concurring; not agreeing.
- IN-CON-CUS-SI-BLE, *a.* That cannot be shaken.
- IN-CON-DEN-SA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being non-condensable.
- IN-CON-DEN-SA-BLE, *a.* 1. Not capable of condensation that cannot be made more dense or compact. 2. Not to be converted from a state of vapor to a fluid.
- \*IN-CON-DITE, *a.* [L. *inconditus*.] Rude; unpolished; irregular. [Little used.] Phillips.
- †IN-CON-DI-TION-AL, *a.* Without any condition, exception or limitation; absolute. See UNCONDITIONAL.
- †IN-CON-DI-TION-ATE, *a.* Not limited or restrained by conditions; absolute.



† IN-CON FIRM'ED. (in-kon-furmd') for *unconfirmed*.  
 IN-CON-FORM-A-BLE, *a.* Not conformable. *Heylin*.  
 IN-CON-FORM-I-TY, *n.* Want of conformity; non-conformity. [The latter word is more commonly used.]  
 IN-CON-FUS'ED, (in-kon-fuzd') *a.* Not confused; distinct.  
*Bacon*.  
 IN-CON-FUS'ION, *n.* Distinctness. *Bacon*.  
 IN-CON-GE/LA-BLE, *a.* Not to be frozen. *Cokeram*.  
 IN-CON-GE/NIAL, *a.* Not congenial; not of a like nature; unsuitable.  
 IN-CON-GE-NI-AL-I-TY, *n.* Unlikeness of nature; unsuitableness.  
 IN-CON-GRU-ENCE, *n.* Want of congruence, adaptation or agreement; unsuitableness. [*Little used.*] *Boyle*.  
 IN-CON-GRU-ENT, *a.* Unsuitable; inconsistent.  
 IN-CON-GRU-I-TY, *n.* 1. Want of congruity; impropriety; inconsistency; absurdity; unsuitableness of one thing to another. 2. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry.  
 IN-CON-GRU-OUS, *a.* [*L. incongruus.*] Not congruous; unsuitable; not fitting; inconsistent; improper.  
 IN-CON-GRU-OUS-LY, *adv.* Unsuitably; unfitly.  
 IN-CON-NECT'ION, *n.* Want of connection; loose, disjointed state. *Bp. Hall*.  
 † IN-CON-NEXED-LY, *adv.* Without any connection or dependence.  
 IN-CON-SCION-A-BLE, *a.* Having no sense of good and evil. *Spenser*.  
 IN-CON-SE-QUENCE, *n.* [*L. inconsequentia.*] Want of just inference; inconclusiveness.  
 IN-CON-SE-QUENT, *a.* Not following from the premises; with-ut regular inference. *Brown*.  
 IN-CON-SE-QUENTIAL, *a.* 1. Not regularly following from the premises. 2. Not of consequence; not of importance; of little moment.  
 IN-CON-SID'ER-A-BLE, *a.* Not worthy of consideration or notice; unimportant; small; trivial.  
 IN-CON-SID'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Small importance.  
 IN-CON-SID'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a small degree; to a small amount; very little.  
 IN-CON-SID'ER-A-CY, *n.* Thoughtlessness; want of consideration. [*Unusual.*] *Chesterfield*.  
 IN-CON-SID'ER-ATE, *a.* [*L. inconsideratus.*] 1. Not considerate; not attending to the circumstances which regard safety or propriety; hasty; rash; imprudent; careless; thoughtless; heedless; inattentive. 2. Proceeding from heedlessness; rash. 3. Not duly regarding.  
 IN-CON-SID'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* Without due consideration or regard to consequences; heedlessly; carelessly; rashly; imprudently.  
 IN-CON-SID'ER-ATE-NESS, *a.* Want of due regard to consequences; carelessness; thoughtlessness; inadvertence; inattention; imprudence.  
 IN-CON-SID'ER-ATION, *n.* Want of due consideration; want of thought; inattention to consequences.  
 IN-CON-SIST'ENCE, } *n.* 1. Such opposition or disagree-  
 IN-CON-SIST'EN-CY, } ment as that one proposition  
 infers the negation of the other; such contrariety between things that both cannot subsist together. 2. Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction. 3. Incongruity; want of agreement or uniformity. 4. Unsteadiness; changeableness.  
 IN-CON-SIST'ENT, *a.* 1. Incompatible; incongruous; not suitable. 2. Not consistent; contrary, or so that the truth of one proves the other to be false. 3. Not uniform; being contrary at different times.  
 IN-CON-SIST'ENT-LY, *adv.* With absurdity; incongruously; with self-contradiction; without steadiness or uniformity.  
 † IN-CON-SIST'ENT-NESS, *n.* Inconsistency. *More*.  
 † IN-CON-SIST'ING, *a.* Inconsistent. *Dryden*.  
 † IN-CON-SOL'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be consoled; grieved beyond susceptibility of comfort.  
 IN-CON-SOL'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that does not admit of consolation.  
 IN-CON-SO-NANCE, *n.* Disagreement of sounds; discordance. *Busby*.  
 IN-CON-SO-NAN-CY, *n.* Disagreement; inconsistency.—*In music*, disagreement of sounds; discordance.  
 IN-CON-SO-NANT, *a.* Not agreeing; inconsistent; discordant.  
 IN-CON-SPIC'U-OUS, *a.* 1. Not discernible; not to be perceived by the sight. 2. Not conspicuous.  
 IN-CONSTAN-CY, *n.* [*L. inconstantia.*] 1. Mutability or instability of temper or affection; unsteadiness; fickleness. 2. Want of uniformity; dissimilitude.  
 IN-CONSTANT, *a.* [*L. inconstans.*] 1. Mutable; subject to change of opinion, inclination or purpose; not firm in resolution; unsteady; fickle. 2. Mutable; changeable; variable.  
 IN-CONSTANT-LY, *adv.* In an inconstant manner.  
 IN-CON-SUM'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be consumed; that cannot be wasted.

IN-CON-SUM'MATE, *a.* Not consummate; not finished, not complete.  
 IN-CON-SUM'MATE-NESS, *n.* State of being incomplete.  
 † IN-CON-SUMP'TI-BLE, *a.* 1. Not to be spent, wasted or destroyed by fire. *Digby*. 2. Not to be destroyed.  
 † IN-CON-TAM-I-NATE, *a.* Not contaminated; not adulterated.  
 IN-CON-TEST'A-BLE, *a.* [*Fr.*] Not contestable; not to be disputed; not admitting debate; too clear to be controverted; incontrovertible.  
 IN-CON-TEST'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to preclude debate; indisputably; incontrovertibly; indubitably.  
 IN-CON-TIG'U-OUS, *a.* Not contiguous; not adjoining; not touching; separate. *Boyle*.  
 IN-CON-TI-NENCE, } *n.* [*L. incontinentia.*] 1. Want of  
 IN-CON-TI-NEN-CY, } restraint of the passions or appetites. 2. Want of restraint of the sexual appetite; free or illegal indulgence of lust; lewdness; used of either sex, but *appropriately* of the male sex. *Incontinence* in men is the same as *unchastity* in women.—3. Among physicians, the inability of any of the animal organs to restrain discharges of their contents, so that the discharges are involuntary.  
 IN-CON-TI-NENT, *a.* [*L. incontinens.*] Not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite; unchaste; lewd. 2. Unable to restrain discharges.—*In the sense of immediate, or immediately, [obs.]*  
 IN-CON-TI-NENT, *n.* One who is unchaste. *B. Jonson*.  
 IN-CON-TI-NENT-LY, *adv.* 1. Without due restraint of the passions or appetites; unchastely. 2. Immediately; [*obs.*]  
 IN-CON-TRACT'ED, *a.* Not contracted; not shortened.  
 IN-CON-TROLL'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be controlled; that cannot be restrained or governed; uncontrollable.  
 IN-CON-TROLL'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of no control.  
 IN-CON-TRO-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* Indisputable; too clear or certain to admit of dispute.  
 IN-CON-TRO-VERT'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or to a degree that precludes debate or controversy.  
 IN-CON-VE'NI-ENCE, } *n.* [*L. inconveniens.*] 1. Unfit  
 IN-CON-VE'NI-EN-CY, } ness; unsuitableness; inexpedience. 2. That which gives trouble or uneasiness; disadvantage; any thing that disturbs quiet, impedes prosperity, or increases the difficulty of action or success.  
 IN-CON-VE'NI-ENCE, *v. t.* To trouble; to put to inconvenience.  
 IN-CON-VE'NI-ENT, *a.* [*Fr.*] 1. Inconvenient; unsuitable; disadvantageous; giving trouble or uneasiness; increasing the difficulty of progress or success. 2. Unfit; unsuitable.  
 IN-CON-VE'NI-ENT-LY, *adv.* Unsuitably; incommo-  
 dously; in a manner to give trouble; unseasonably.  
 IN-CON-VERS'A-BLE, *a.* Not inclined to free conversation; incommunicative; unsocial; reserved.  
 IN-CON-VERS'ANT, *a.* Not conversant; not familiar.  
 IN-CON-VERT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being changeable or convertible into something else. *Walsh*.  
 IN-CON-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* Not convertible; that cannot be transmuted or changed into something else.  
 IN-CON-VIN'CI-BLE, *a.* Not convincible; that cannot be convinced; not capable of conviction.  
 IN-CON-VIN'CI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not admitting of conviction.  
 IN-CO'NY, *a.* or *n.* [*qu. in, and con, to know.*] Unlearned; artless; an accomplished person, in contempt. [*Ill.*] *Shak.*  
 IN-COR-PO-RAL, *a.* Not consisting of matter or body; immaterial. *Raleigh*.  
 IN-COR-PO-RAL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of not consisting of matter; immateriality.  
 IN-COR-PO-RAL-LY, *adv.* Without matter or a body; immaterially.  
 IN-COR-PO-RATE, *a.* 1. Not consisting of matter; not having a material body; [*little used.*] 2. Mixed; united in one body; associated.  
 IN-COR-PO-RATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. incorporer; L. incorporo.*] 1. *In pharmacy*, to mix different ingredients in one mass of body; to reduce dry substances to the consistence of paste by the admixture of a fluid, as in making pills, &c. 2. To mix and embody one substance in another. 3. To unite; to blend; to work into another mass or body. 4. To unite; to associate in another government or empire. 5. To embody; to give a material form to. 6. To form into a legal body, or body politic.  
 IN-COR-PO-RATE, *v. i.* To unite so as to make a part of another body; to be mixed or blended; to grow into.  
 IN-COR-PO-RATE-D, *pp.* Mixed or united in one body; associated in the same political body; united in a legal body.  
 IN-COR-PO-RATE-TING, *ppr.* Mixing or uniting in one body or mass; associating in the same political body; forming a legal body.  
 IN-COR-PO-RATION, *n.* 1. The act of incorporating. 2. Union of different ingredients in one mass. 3. Association

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



in the same political body. 4. Formation of a legal or political body by the union of individuals, constituting an artificial person.

IN-COR-POR-E-AL, *a.* [*L. incorporalis.*] Not consisting of matter; not having a material body; immaterial.

IN-COR-POR-E-AL-LY, *adv.* Without body; immaterially. Bacon.

IN-COR-POR-E-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being not material; immateriality.

IN-CORPSE, (*in-korps*) *v. t.* To incorporate. [*Barbarous.*]

IN-COR-RECT, *a.* 1. Not correct; not exact; not according to a copy or model, or to established rules; inaccurate; faulty. 2. Not according to truth; inaccurate. 3. Not according to law or morality.

IN-COR-RECT-I-ON, *n.* Want of correction. *Armsay.*

IN-COR-RECT-LY, *adv.* Not in accordance with truth or other standard; inaccurately; not exactly.

IN-COR-RECT-N-E-S-S, *n.* Want of conformity to truth or to a standard; inaccuracy.

IN-COR-RI-G-I-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be corrected or amended; had beyond correction. 2. Too depraved to be corrected or reformed.

IN-COR-RI-G-I-BLE-N-E-S-S, or IN-COR-RI-G-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being bad, erroneous or depraved beyond correction; hopeless depravity in persons and error in things.

IN-COR-RI-G-I-BLY, *adv.* To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment. *Roscommon.*

IN-COR-RUP-T, } *a.* [*L. incorruptus.*] Not corrupt; not  
IN-COR-RUP-T-ED, } marred, impaired or spoiled; not  
defiled or depraved; pure; sound; untainted.

IN-COR-RUP-T-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being incapable of decay or corruption.

IN-COR-RUP-T-I-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot corrupt or decay; not admitting of corruption. 2. That cannot be bribed; inflexibly just and upright.

IN-COR-RUP-T-I-BLE-N-E-S-S, *n.* The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay. *Boyle.*

IN-COR-RUP-T-I-ON, *n.* Incapacity of being corrupted.

IN-COR-RUP-T-I-V-E, *a.* Not liable to corruption.

IN-COR-RUP-T-N-E-S-S, *n.* 1. Exemption from decay or corruption. 2. Purity of mind or manners; probity; integrity; honesty.

IN-CRAS-SATE, *v. t.* [*L. incrassatus.*] 1. To make thick or thicker; to thicken; the contrary to attenuate.—2. In pharmacy, to make fluids thicker by the mixture of other substances less fluid, or by evaporating the thinner parts.

IN-CRAS-SATE, *v. i.* To become thick or thicker.

IN-CRAS-SATE, } *a.* 1. In botany, thickened or becom-  
IN-CRAS-SATE-D, } ing thicker towards the flower. 2.  
Fattened.

IN-CRAS-SATE-D, *pp.* Made thick or thicker.

IN-CRAS-SATE-ING, *ppr.* Rendering thick or thicker; growing thicker.

IN-CRAS-SATION, *n.* The act of thickening, or state of becoming thick or thicker. *Brown.*

IN-CRAS-SAT-I-V-E, *a.* Having the quality of thickening.

IN-CRAS-SAT-I-V-E, *n.* That which has the power to thicken. *Harvey.*

IN-CREAS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be increased. *Sherwood.*

IN-CREASE, *v. i.* [*L. cresco.*] 1. To become greater in bulk or quantity; to grow; to augment; as plants; to become more in number; to advance in value, or in any quality, good or bad. 2. To become more violent. 3. To become more bright or vivid. 4. To swell; to rise. 5. To swell; to become louder, as sound. 6. To become of more esteem and authority. 7. To enlarge, as the enlightened part of the moon's disk.

IN-CREASE, *v. t.* 1. To augment or make greater in bulk, quantity or amount. 2. To advance in quality; to add to any quality or affection. 3. To extend; to lengthen. 4. To extend; to spread. 5. To aggravate.

IN-CREASE, *n.* 1. Augmentation; a growing larger; extension. 2. Increment; profit; interest; that which is added to the original stock. 3. Produce, as of land. 4. Progeny; issue; offspring. 5. Generation. 6. The waxing of the moon; the augmentation of the luminous part of the moon, presented to the inhabitants of the earth. 7. Augmentation of strength or violence. 8. Augmentation of degree.

IN-CREASE-D, (*in-kreest*) *pp.* Augmented; made or grown larger.

IN-CREASE-FUL, *a.* Abundant of produce. *Shak.*

IN-CREAS-ER, *n.* He or that which increases.

IN-CREAS-ING, *ppr.* Growing; becoming larger; advancing in any quality, good or bad.

IN-CRE-ATE, } *a.* Uncreated, which see  
IN-CRE-ATED, }

IN-CRED-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* [*Fr. incredibilité.*] The quality of surpassing belief, or of being too extraordinary to admit of belief.

IN-CRED-I-BLE, *a.* [*L. incredibilis.*] That cannot be believed; not to be credited; too extraordinary and improbable to admit of belief.

IN-CRED-I-BLE-N-E-S-S, *n.* Incredibility, which see.

IN-CRED-I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to preclude belief

IN-CRE-DO'LI-TY, *n.* [*Fr. incredulité.*] The quality of not believing; indisposition to believe; a withholding or refusal of belief.

IN-CRED-U-LOUS, *a.* [*L. incredulus.*] Not believing; indisposed to admit the truth of what is related; refusing or withholding belief.

IN-CRED-U-LOUS-N-E-S-S, *n.* Incredulity, which see.

† IN-CREM'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be burnt.

IN-CRE-MENT, *n.* [*L. incrementum.*] 1. Increase; a growing in bulk, quantity, number, value or amount; augmentation. 2. Produce; production. 3. Matter added; increase.—4. In mathematics, the quantity by which a variable quantity increases; a differential quantity.

† IN-CRE-PATE, *v. t.* [*L. increpo.*] To chide; to rebuke.

IN-CRE-PATION, *n.* [*It. increpazione.*] A chiding or rebuking; rebuke; reprehension. *Hammond.*

IN-CRES-CENT, *a.* [*L. crescens.*] Increasing; growing; augmenting; swelling.

IN-CRIM-I-NATE, *v. t.* [*L. in and criminor.*] To accuse; to charge with a crime or fault.

† IN-CRU-ENT'AL, *a.* [*L. incruentus.*] Unbloody; not attended with blood.

IN-CRUST', *v. t.* [*L. incrusto.*] To cover with a crust or with a hard coat; to form a crust on the surface of any substance.

IN-CRUST'ATE, *v. t.* To incrust.

IN-CRUST'ATION, *n.* [*L. incrustatio.*] 1. A crust or rough coat of any thing on the surface of a body. 2. A covering or lining of marble or other stone.

IN-CRYS-TAL-I-Z-A-BLE, *a.* That will not crystalize; that cannot be formed into crystals.

IN-CU-BATE, *v. i.* [*L. incubo.*] To sit, as on eggs for hatching.

IN-CU-BATION, *n.* [*L. incubatio.*] The act of sitting on eggs for the purpose of hatching young. *Ray.*

† IN-CU-BA-TURE, *n.* Incubation.

IN-CU-BUS, *n.* [*L.*] 1. The nightmare; an oppression of the breast in sleep, or sense of weight, with an almost total loss of the power of moving the body, while the imagination is frightened or astonished. 2. A demon; an imaginary being or fairy.

IN-CULC'ATE, *v. t.* [*L. inculco.*] To impress by frequent admonitions; to teach and enforce by frequent repetitions; to urge on the mind.

IN-CULC'ATE-D, *pp.* Impressed or enforced by frequent admonitions.

IN-CULC'ATE-ING, *ppr.* Impressing or enforcing by repeated instruction.

IN-CULC'ATION, *n.* The action of impressing by repeated admonitions.

IN-CULP'A-BLE, *a.* Without fault; unblamable; that can not be accused. *South.*

IN-CULP'A-BLE-N-E-S-S, *n.* Unblamableness. *Montagu.*

IN-CULP'A-BLY, *adv.* Unblamably; without blame.

IN-CULT, *a.* [*L. incultus.*] Untilled; uncultivated.

IN-CULT-I-VAT-ED, *a.* Not cultivated; uncultivated.

IN-CULT-I-VATION, *n.* Neglect or want of cultivation.

IN-CULTURE, *n.* Want or neglect of cultivation.

IN-CUM-BEN-CY, *n.* 1. A lying or resting on something. 2. The state of holding or being in possession of a benefice, or of an office.

IN-CUM-BENT, *a.* [*L. incumbens.*] 1. Lying or resting on. 2. Supported; buoyed up. 3. Leaning on, or resting against. 4. Lying on, as duty or obligation; imposed and emphatically urging or pressing to performance; indispensable.

IN-CUM-BENT, *n.* The person who is in present possession of a benefice, or of any office.

IN-CUM-BER, *v. t.* [*Fr. encombrer.*] To burden with a load; to embarrass. See *ENCUMBER*, and its derivatives.

IN-CUM-BRANCE, *n.* 1. A burdensome and troublesome load; any thing that impedes motion or action, or renders it difficult or laborious; clog; impediment; embarrassment. 2. A legal claim on the estate of another.

IN-CUM-BRAN-CER, *n.* One who has an incumbrance, or some legal claim on an estate. *Kent.*

† IN-CUM-BROUS, *a.* Cumbersome; troublesome. *Chaucer.*

IN-CUR' *v. t.* [*L. incurro.*] 1. To become liable to; to become subject to. 2. To bring on. 3. To occur; to meet; to press on; [*obs.*]

IN-CU-RA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* [*Fr. incurabilité.*] The state of being incurable; impossibility of cure; irreusceptibility of cure or remedy.

IN-CUR'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be cured; not admitting of cure; beyond the power of skill or medicine. 2. Not admitting remedy or correction; irremediable; remediless.

IN-CUR'A-BLE, *n.* A person diseased beyond the reach of cure.

IN-CUR'A-BLE-N-E-S-S, *n.* The state of not admitting cure or remedy.

IN-CUR'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that renders cure impracticable.



- IN-CU-RI-OS-I-TY, *n.* Want of curiosity; inattentiveness; indifference. *Wotton.*
- IN-CU-RI-OS-IOUS, *a.* Destitute of curiosity; not curious or inquisitive; inattentive. *Swift.*
- IN-CU-RI-OS-IOUS-LY, *adv.* Without inquisitiveness. *Bp. Hall.*
- IN-CU-RI-OS-IOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of curiosity or inquisitiveness. *Chesterfield.*
- IN-CUR-RED, (*in-kurrd*) *pp.* Brought on.
- IN-CUR-RING, *ppr.* Becoming subject or liable to; bringing on.
- IN-CUR-SION, *n.* [*Fr. incursion; L. incurso.*] 1. An entering into a territory with hostile intention; an inroad; applied to the expeditions of small parties or detachments of an enemy's army, entering a territory for attack, plunder or destruction of a post or magazine. Hence it differs from *invasion*, which is the hostile entrance of an army for conquest. 2. Attack; occurrence; unusual. *South.*
- IN-CURV-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. incurvo.*] To bend; to crook; to turn from a right line or straight course.
- IN-CURV-ATE, *a.* Curved inwards or upwards.
- IN-CURV-ATE-D, *pp.* Bent; turned from a rectilinear direction.
- IN-CURV-ATING, *ppr.* Bending; turning from a right line.
- IN-CURV-ATION, *n.* 1. The act of bending. 2. The state of being bent, or turned from a rectilinear course; curvity; crookedness. 3. The act of bowing, or bending the body in respect or reverence.
- IN-CURVE, (*in-kurv*) *v. t.* To bend; to make crooked.
- IN-CURV-I-TY, *n.* A state of being bent or crooked; crookedness; a bending inward. *Brown.*
- † IN-DA-GATE, *v. t.* [*L. indago.*] To seek or search out.
- IN-DA-GATION, *n.* The act of searching; search; inquiry; examination. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*
- IN-DA-GA-TOR, *n.* A searcher; one who seeks or inquires w<sup>th</sup> diligence. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*
- IN-DART, *v. t.* To dart in; to thrust or strike in
- IN-DEBT, *a verb,* is never used.
- IN-DEBT-ED, (*in-detted*) *a.* [*It. indebitato.*] 1. Being in debt; having incurred a debt; held or obliged to pay. 2. Obligated by something received, for which restitution or gratitude is due.
- IN-DEBT-ED-NESS, (*in-detted-nes*) *n.* The state of being indebted.
- IN-DEBT-MENT, (*in-detment*) *n.* The state of being indebted. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*
- IN-DE-CEN-CY, *n.* [*Fr. indécence.*] That which is unbecoming in language or manners; any action or behavior which is deemed a violation of modesty, or an offense to delicacy.
- IN-DE-CENT, *a.* [*Fr.; L. indecens.*] Unbecoming; unfit to be seen or heard; offensive to modesty and delicacy.
- IN-DE-CENT-LY, *adv.* In a manner to offend modesty or delicacy.
- IN-DE-CID-U-OUS, *a.* Not falling, as the leaves of trees in autumn; lasting; evergreen.
- IN-DE-CI-MA-BLE, *a.* Not liable to the payment of tithes.
- IN-DE-CI-SION, *n.* Want of decision; want of settled purpose, or of firmness in the determinations of the will; a wavering of mind; irresolution.
- IN-DE-CI-SIVE, *a.* 1. Not decisive; not bringing to a final close or ultimate issue. 2. Unsettled; wavering; vacillating; hesitating.
- IN-DE-CI-SIVE-LY, *adv.* Without decision.
- IN-DE-CI-SIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being undecided; unsettled state; state of not being brought to a final issue.
- IN-DE-CLIN-A-BLE, *a.* [*Fr.; L. indeclinabilis.*] Not declinable; not varied by terminations.
- IN-DE-CLIN-A-BLY, *adv.* Without variation. *Mountagu.*
- IN-DE-COM-PÓ-SA-BLE, *a.* Not capable of decomposition, or of being resolved into the primary constituent elements.
- IN-DE-COM-PÓ-SA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incapableness of decomposition.
- \* IN-DE-CÓ-ROUS, or IN-DE-CÓ-ROUS, *a.* [*L. indecorus.*] Unbecoming; violating good manners; contrary to the established rules of good breeding, or to the forms of respect which age and station require.—*Indecorous* is sometimes equivalent to *indecent*; but it is less frequently applied to actions which offend modesty and chastity.
- \* IN-DE-CÓ-ROUS-LY, or IN-DE-CÓ-ROUS-LY, *adv.* In an unbecoming manner.
- \* IN-DE-CÓ-ROUS-NESS, or IN-DE-CÓ-ROUS-NESS, *n.* Violation of good manners in words or behavior.
- IN-DE-CÓ-RUM, *n.* [*L.*] Impropriety of behavior; that in behavior or manners which violates the established rules of civility, or the duties of respect which age or station requires; an unbecoming action. It is sometimes synonymous with *indecent*; but *indecent*, more frequently than *indecorum*, is applied to words or actions which refer to what nature and propriety require to be concealed or suppressed.
- IN-DEED, *adv.* [*in and deed.*] In reality; in truth; in fact.
- Indeed* is usually emphatical, but in some cases more so than in others; as, this is true; it is *indeed*. It is used as an expression of surprise, or for the purpose of obtaining confirmation of a fact stated; as, *indeed!* is it possible? IN-DE-FAT-I-GA-BLE, *a.* [*L. indefatigabilis.*] Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labor; not yielding to fatigue.
- IN-DE-FAT-I-GA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unweariedness; persistency. *Parnell.*
- IN-DE-FAT-I-GA-BILI-TY, *n.* Unweariness. *Life of Bp Andrews.*
- IN-DE-FAT-I-GA-BLY, *adv.* Without weariness; without yielding to fatigue. *Dryden.*
- † IN-DE-FAT-I-GATION, *n.* Unweariedness.
- IN-DE-FEAS-I-BILI-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being not subject to be made void.
- IN-DE-FEAS-I-BLE, *a.* Not to be defeated; that cannot be made void.
- IN-DE-FEAS-I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be defeated or made void.
- IN-DE-FECT-I-BILI-TY, *n.* The quality of being subject to no defect or decay.
- IN-DE-FECT-I-BLE, *a.* Unfailing; not liable to defect, failure or decay.
- IN-DE-FECT-I-VÉ, *a.* Not defective; perfect; complete.
- † IN-DE-FEIS-I-BLE, *a.* Indefensible.
- IN-DE-FENS-I-BILI-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being capable of defense or vindication. *Walsh.*
- IN-DE-FENS-I-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be defended or maintained. 2. Not to be vindicated or justified.
- IN-DE-FENS-IVE, *a.* Having no defense. *Herbert.*
- IN-DE-FI-CI-EN-CY, *n.* The quality of not being deficient, or of suffering no delay.
- IN-DE-FI-CI-ENT, *a.* Not deficient; not failing; perfect.
- IN-DE-FI-N-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be defined.
- IN-DE-FI-N-ITE, *a.* [*L. indefinitus.*] 1. Not limited or defined; not determinate; not precise or certain. 2. That has no certain limits, or to which the human mind can affix none.
- IN-DE-FI-NITE-LY, *adv.* 1. Without any settled limitation. 2. Not precisely; not with certainty or precision.
- IN-DE-FI-NITE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being undefined, unlimited, or not precise and certain.
- † IN-DE-FINI-TUDE, *n.* Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite. *Hale.*
- IN-DE-LIBER-ATE, *a.* Done or performed without deliberation or consideration; sudden; unpremeditated.
- † IN-DE-LIBER-ATE-D, *pp.* The same as *indefinite*.
- IN-DE-LIBER-ATE-LY, *adv.* Without deliberation or premeditation.
- IN-DEL-I-BILI-TY, *n.* The quality of being indelible.
- IN-DEL-I-BLE, *a.* [*Fr. indelebile.*] 1. Not to be blotted out; that cannot be effaced or canceled. 2. Not to be annulled. 3. That cannot be effaced or lost.
- IN-DEL-I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be blotted out or effaced; too deeply imprinted to be effaced.
- IN-DEL-I-C-A-CY, *n.* 1. Want of delicacy; want of decency in language or behavior. 2. Want of a nice sense of propriety, or nice regard to refinement in manners or in the treatment of others; rudeness; coarseness of manners or language.
- IN-DEL-I-CATE, *a.* 1. Wanting delicacy; indecent. 2. Offensive to good manners, or to purity of mind.
- IN-DEL-I-CATE-LY, *adv.* Indecently; in a manner to offend against good manners or purity of mind.
- IN-DEM-NI-FI-CATION, *n.* 1. The act of indemnifying, saving harmless, or securing against loss, damage or penalty. 2. Security against loss. 3. Reimbursement of loss, damage or penalty.
- IN-DEM-NI-FIED, *pp.* Saved harmless; secured against damage.
- IN-DEM-NI-FY, *v. t.* 1. To save harmless; to secure against loss, damage or penalty. 2. To make good; to reimburse to one what he has lost.
- IN-DEM-NI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Saving harmless; securing against loss; reimbursing loss.
- IN-DEM-NI-TY, *n.* [*Fr. indemnité.*] 1. Security given to save harmless; a writing or pledge by which a person is secured against future loss. 2. Security against punishment.
- IN-DE-MONSTRÁ-BLE, *a.* That cannot be demonstrated.
- IN-DEN-I-ZATION, *n.* The act of naturalizing, or the patent by which a person is made free.
- IN-DEN-IZE, *v. t.* To denizenize, *see*.
- IN-DEN-I-ZEN, *v. t.* To invest with the privileges of a free citizen. *Overbury.*
- IN-DENT, *v. t.* [*in, and Fr. dent.*] 1. To notch; to jag; to cut any margin into points or inequalities, like a row of teeth. 2. To bind out by indentures or contract.
- IN-DENT, *v. i.* To contract; to bargain or covenant.
- IN-DENT, *n.* 1. Incisure; a cut or notch in the margin of any thing, or a recess like a notch. 2. A stamp.
- IN-DENT, *n.* A certificate, or indented certificate, issued by the government of the United States, at the close of the

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



revolution, for the principal or interest of the public debt. *Hamilton.*

IN-DENT-ATION, or IN-DENTMENT, *n.* 1. A notch; a cut in the margin of paper or other things. 2. A recess or depression in any border.

IN-DENT'ED, *pp.* 1. Cut in the edge into points, like teeth. 2. Bound out by indented writings. 3. Bound out by writings, or covenants in writing.

IN-DENT'ING, *pp.* 1. Cutting into notches. 2. Binding out by covenants in writing.

IN-DENTMENT, *n.* Indenture.

IN-DENTURE, *n.* A writing containing a contract.

IN-DENTURE, *v. t.* To indent; to bind by indentures.

IN-DENTURE, *v. i.* To run in, and out; to indent. *Heywood.*

IN-DE-PEND'ENCE, *n.* 1. A state of being not dependent; complete exemption from control, or the power of others. 2. A state in which a person does not rely on others for subsistence; ability to support one's self. 3. A state of mind in which a person acts without bias or influence from others; exemption from undue influence; self-direction.

IN-DE-PEND'ENT, *a.* 1. Not dependent; not subject to the control of others; not subordinate. 2. Not holding or enjoying possessions at the will of another; not relying on others; not dependent. 3. Affording the means of independence. 4. Not subject to bias or influence; not obsequious; self-directing. 5. Not connected with. 6. Free; easy; self-commanding; bold; unconstrained. 7. Separate from; exclusive. 8. Pertaining to an independent or congregational church.

IN-DE-PEND'ENT, *n.* One who, in religious affairs, maintains that every congregation of Christians is a complete church, subject to no superior authority.

IN-DE-PEND'ENT-LY, *adv.* 1. Without depending or relying on others; without control. 2. Without undue bias or influence; not obsequiously. 3. Without connection with other things.

IN-DEPRE-CIABLE, *a.* That cannot be depreciated.

IN-DEPRE-HENS'IBLE, *a.* That cannot be found out.

IN-DEPRIVABLE, *a.* That cannot be deprived.

IN-DESCRIPT'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be described.

IN-DESCRIPTIVE, *a.* Not descriptive or containing just description.

IN-DE-SERT', *n.* Want of merit or worth.

IN-DES'IGNANT, *a.* Not ceasing; perpetual.

IN-DES'IGNANT-LY, *adv.* Without cessation. *Ray.*

IN-DE-STRUCT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of resisting decomposition, or of being incapable of destruction.

IN-DE-STRUCTI-BLE, *a.* That cannot be destroyed; incapable of decomposition; as a material substance.

IN-DE-TERMI-NABLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be determined, ascertained or fixed. 2. Not to be determined or ended.

IN-DE-TERMI-NATE, *a.* 1. Not determinate; not settled or fixed; not definite; uncertain. 2. Not certain; not precise.

IN-DE-TERMI-NATE-LY, *adv.* 1. Not in any settled manner; indefinitely; not with precise limits. 2. Not with certainty or precision of signification.

IN-DE-TERMI-NATE-NESS, *n.* Indefiniteness; want of certain limits; want of precision. *Paley.*

IN-DE-TERMI-NATION, *n.* 1. Want of determination; an unsettled or wavering state. 2. Want of fixed or stated direction.

IN-DE-TERMINED, *a.* Undetermined; unsettled; unfixed.

IN-DE-VOTE', *a.* Not devoted. *Bentley.*

IN-DE-VOTE'D, *a.* Not devoted. *Clarendon.*

IN-DE-VOTION, *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *devotion.*] Want of devotion; absence of devout affections.

IN-DE-VOUT', *a.* [Fr. *indevoit.*] Not devout; not having devout affections. *Decay of Piety.*

IN-DE-VOUT'LY, *adv.* Without devotion.

INDEX, *n.*; *plu.* INDEXES, sometimes INDICES. [L.] 1. That which points out; that which shows or manifests. 2. The hand that points to any thing, as the hour of the day, the road to a place, &c. 3. A table of the contents of a book. *Watts.* A table of references in an alphabetical order.—4. In *anatomy*, the fore finger, or pointing finger.—5. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, that which shows to what power any quantity is involved; the exponent.—6. The *index* of a globe, or the *gnomon*, is a little style fitted on the north pole, which, by turning with the globe, serves to point to certain divisions of the hour circle.—7. In *music*, a direct, which see.—*Index expurgatory*, in *catholic countries*, a catalogue of prohibited books.

IN-DEX-I-GAL, *a.* Having the form of an index; pertaining to an index.

IN-DEX-I-GAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an index.

IN-DEX-TERI-TY, *n.* 1. Want of dexterity or readiness in the use of the hands; clumsiness; awkwardness. 2. Want of skill or readiness in any art or occupation.

INDIA, *n.* A country in Asia, so named from the river Indus.

INDIAN, (Ind'yan) *a.* Pertaining to either of the Indies East or West.

INDIAN, (ind'yan) *n.* A general name of any native of the Indies; a native of the American continent.

INDIAN Arrow Root, *n.* A plant of the genus *maranta*.

INDIAN Berry, *n.* A plant.

INDIAN Bread, *n.* A plant of the genus *jatropha*.

INDIAN Corn, *n.* A plant, the maize, of the genus *zea*; a native of America.

INDIAN Cress, *n.* A plant of the genus *tropaeolum*.

INDIAN Fig, *n.* A plant of the genus *cactus*.

INDIAN Ink, *n.* A substance brought from China, used for water-colors.

INDIAN-ITE, *n.* A mineral of the color of white or gray.

INDIAN Reed, *n.* A plant of the genus *canna*.

INDIAN Red, *n.* A species of ochre. *Hill.*

INDIA Rubber, *n.* The *caoutchouc*, a substance of extraordinary elasticity, called also *elastic gum* or *resin*.

INDI-CANT, *a.* [L. *indicans.*] Showing; pointing out what is to be done; for the cure of disease.

INDI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *indico.*] 1. To show; to point out; to discover; to direct the mind to a knowledge of something. 2. To tell; to disclose.—3. In *medicine*, to show or manifest by symptoms; to point to as the proper remedies.

INDI-CATE-D, *pp.* Shown; pointed out; directed.

INDI-CATE-TION, *n.* 1. The act of pointing out. 2. Mark; token; sign; symptom.—3. In *medicine*, any symptom or occurrence in a disease, which serves to direct to suitable remedies. 4. Discovery made; intelligence given. 5. Explanation; display; [little used.]

INDI-CATE-TIVE, *a.* [L. *indicativus.*] 1. Showing; giving intimation or knowledge of something not visible or obvious.—2. In *grammar*, the *indicative* mode is the form of the verb that indicates, that is, which affirms or denies.

INDI-CATE-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to show or signify

INDI-CATE-TOR, *n.* He or that which shows or points out.

INDI-CATE-TORY, *a.* Showing; serving to show or make known.

INDICE. See INDEX.

INDI-CO-LITE, *n.* [Indigo, or *indico*, and Gr. *λιθος*.] In *mineralogy*, a variety of shorl or tourmalin.

INDICT', (in-dit') *v. t.* [L. *indictus.*] In *law*, to accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanor, in writing, by a grand jury under oath.

INDICT'ABLE, (in-dit'-a-bl) *a.* 1. That may be indicted. 2. Subject to be presented by a grand jury; subject to indictment.

INDICT'ED, (in-dit'ed) *pp.* Accused by a grand jury.

INDICT'ER, (in-dit'er) *n.* One who indicts.

INDICT'ING, (in-dit'ing) *pp.* Accusing, or making a formal or written charge of a crime by a grand jury.

INDICT'ION, *n.* [Fr.; Low L. *indictio.*] 1. Declaration or proclamation. *Bacon.*—2. In *chronology*, a cycle of fifteen years, instituted by Constantine the Great; it was begun Jan. 1, A. D. 313; originally, a period of taxation.

INDICTIVE, *a.* Proclaimed; declared. *Kennet.*

INDICTMENT, (in-dit'ment) *n.* 1. A written accusation or formal charge of a crime or misdemeanor, preferred by a grand jury under oath to a court. 2. The paper or parchment containing the accusation of a grand jury.

INDIES, *n.*; *plu.* of INDIA.

IN-DIFF'ER-ENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *indifferentia.*] 1. Equipoise or neutrality of mind between different persons or things; a state in which the mind is not inclined to one side more than the other. 2. Impartiality; freedom from prejudice, prepossession or bias. 3. Unconcernedness; a state of the mind when it feels no anxiety or interest in what is presented to it. 4. State in which there is no difference, or in which no moral or physical reason preponderates.

IN-DIFF'ER-ENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *indifferens.*] 1. Neutral; not inclined to one side, party or thing more than to another. 2. Unconcerned; feeling no interest, anxiety or care respecting any thing. 3. Having no influence or preponderating weight; having no difference that gives a preference. 4. Neutral, as to good or evil. 5. Impartial; disinterested; as an *indifferent* judge, juror or arbitrator. 6. Passable; of a middling state or quality; neither good, nor the worst.

IN-DIFF'ER-ENT-LY, *adv.* 1. Without distinction or preference. 2. Equally; impartially; without favor, prejudice or bias. 3. In a neutral state; without concern without wish or aversion. 4. Not well; tolerably; passably.

IN-DI-GEN-CE, } *n.* [Fr. *indigence.*] Want of estate, or

IN-DI-GEN-CY, } means of comfortable subsistence; penury; poverty.

IN-DI-GENE, *n.* [L. *indigena.*] One born in a country; a native animal or plant. *Evelyn.*

IN-DI-GENOUS, *a.* 1. Native; born in a country. 2. Native; produced naturally in a country; not exotic.

IN-DI-GENT, *a.* [L. *indigens*; Fr. *indigent.*] Destitute of property or means of subsistence; needy; poor.

† IN-DI-GEST', *n.* A crude mass. *Shak.*

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



- INDU-RATE**, *a.* Impenitent; hard of heart; Hard; dried.  
**INDU-RA-TED**, *pp.* Hardened; made obdurate.  
**INDU-RA-TING**, *pp.* Hardening; rendering insensible.  
**INDU-RATION**, *n.* 1. The act of hardening, or process of growing hard. 2. Hardness of heart; obduracy.  
**INDUSTRI-OUS**, *a.* [*L. industrius.*] 1. Diligent in business or study; constantly, regularly or habitually occupied in business; assiduous. 2. Diligent in a particular pursuit, or to a particular end. 3. Given to industry; characterized by diligence. 4. Careful; assiduous.  
**INDUSTRI-OUS-LY**, *adv.* 1. With habitual diligence; with steady application of the powers of body or of mind. 2. Diligently; assiduously; with care.  
**INDUS-TRY**, *n.* [*L. industria.*] Habitual diligence in any employment, either bodily or mental; steady attention to business; assiduity.  
**IN-DWELL-ER**, *n.* An inhabitant. *Spenser.*  
**IN-DWELL-ING**, *a.* Dwelling within; remaining in the heart, even after it is renewed. *Mucknight.*  
**IN-DWELL-ING**, *n.* Residence within, or in the heart or soul.  
**IN-EBRI-ANT**, *a.* [*See INEBRIATE.*] Intoxicating.  
**IN-EBRI-ANT**, *n.* Any thing that intoxicates, as opium.  
**IN-EBRI-ATE**, *v. t.* [*L. inebriatus.*] 1. To make drunk; to intoxicate. 2. To disorder the senses; to stupefy, or to make furious or frantic.  
**IN-EBRI-ATE**, *v. i.* To be or become intoxicated.  
**IN-EBRI-ATE**, *n.* An habitual drunkard. *Darwin.*  
**IN-EBRI-ATED**, *pp.* Intoxicated.  
**IN-EBRI-ATING**, *pp.* Making drunk; intoxicating.  
**IN-EBRI-ATION**, *n.* Drunkenness; intoxication.  
**IN-EBRI-ETY**, *n.* Drunkenness; intoxication.  
**IN-EDIT-ED**, *a.* [*in and edited.*] Unpublished. *Warton.*  
**IN-EFF-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* Unspeakableness.  
**IN-EFFA-BLE**, *a.* [*Fr.; L. ineffabilis.*] Unspeakable; unutterable; that cannot be expressed in words.  
**IN-EFFA-BLE-NESS**, *n.* Unspeakableness; quality of being unutterable. *Scott.*  
**IN-EFFA-BLY**, *adv.* Unspeakably; in a manner not to be expressed in words. *Milton.*  
**IN-EFFECT-IVE**, *a.* 1. Not effective; not producing any effect, or the effect intended; inefficient; useless. 2. Not able; not competent to the service intended. 3. Producing no effect.  
**IN-EFFECT-U-AL**, *a.* Not producing its proper effect, or not able to produce its effect; inefficient; weak.  
**IN-EFFECT-U-AL-LY**, *adv.* Without effect; in vain.  
**IN-EFFECT-U-AL-NESS**, *n.* Want of effect, or of power to produce it; inefficacy. *Wake.*  
**IN-EFFER-VES-CENCE**, *n.* Want of effervescence; a state of not effervescing. *Kirwan.*  
**IN-EFFER-VES-CENT**, *a.* Not effervescing, or not susceptible of effervescence.  
**IN-EFFER-VES-CI-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* The quality of not effervescing, or not being susceptible of effervescence.  
**IN-EFFER-VES-CI-BLE**, *a.* Not capable of effervescence.  
**IN-EFFI-CACIOUS**, *a.* [*L. inefficax.*] Not efficacious; not having power to produce the effect desired, or the proper effect; of inadequate power or force.—*Ineffectual*, says *Johnson*, rather denotes an actual failure, and *inefficacious*, an habitual impotence to any effect. But the distinction is not always observed.  
**IN-EFFI-CACIOUS-LY**, *adv.* Without efficacy or effect.  
**IN-EFFI-CACIOUS-NESS**, *n.* Want of power to produce the effect, or want of effect.  
**IN-EFFI-CACY**, *n.* [*L. efficacia.*] 1. Want of power to produce the desired or proper effect; inefficiency. 2. Ineffectualness; failure of effect.  
**IN-EFFI-CIEN-CY**, *n.* Want of power or exertion of power to produce the effect; inefficacy.  
**IN-EFFI-CIENT**, *a.* 1. Not efficient; not producing the effect; inefficacious. 2. Not active; effecting nothing.  
**IN-EFFI-CIENT-LY**, *adv.* Ineffectually; without effect.  
**IN-ELABO-RATE**, *a.* Not elaborate; not wrought with care. *Cockeram.*  
**IN-ELASTIC**, *a.* Not elastic; wanting elasticity.  
**IN-ELAS-TIC-I-TY**, *n.* The absence of elasticity; the want of elastic power.  
**IN-EL-E-GANCE**, *n.* Want of elegance; want of beauty or manners; want of symmetry or ornament in building; want of delicacy in coloring, &c.  
**IN-EL-E-GANT**, *a.* [*L. inelegans.*] Not elegant; wanting beauty or polish, as language, or refinement, as manners; wanting symmetry or ornament, as an edifice.  
**IN-EL-E-GANT-LY**, *adv.* In an inelegant or unbecoming manner; coarsely; roughly. *Chesterfield.*  
**IN-EL-I-GI-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* 1. Incapacity of being elected to an office. 2. State or quality of not being worthy of choice.  
**IN-EL-I-GI-BLE**, *a.* 1. Not capable of being elected to an office. 2. Not worthy to be chosen or preferred; not expedient.

- IN-ELU-QUENT**, *a.* 1. Not eloquent; not speaking with fluency, propriety, grace and pathos; not persuasive. 2. Not fluent, graceful or pathetic; not persuasive, as language or composition.  
**IN-ELU-QUENT-LY**, *adv.* Without eloquence.  
**IN-ELUCTA-BLE**, *a.* [*L. ineluctabilis.*] Not to be resisted by struggling; not to be overcome.  
**IN-ELU-DI-BLE**, *a.* That cannot be eluded.  
**IN-ENARRA-BLE**, *a.* [*L. inenarrabilis.*] That cannot be narrated or told.  
**IN-EPT**, *a.* [*L. ineptus.*] 1. Not apt or fit; unfit; unsuitable. 2. Improper; unbecoming; foolish.  
**IN-EPTI-TUDE**, *n.* Unfitness; inaptitude; unsuitableness.  
**IN-EPT-LY**, *adv.* Unfitly; unsuitably; foolishly.  
**IN-EPT-NESS**, *n.* Unfitness. *More.*  
**IN-EQUAL**, *a.* Unequal; uneven; various. *Shenstone.*  
**IN-EQUAL-I-TY**, *n.* [*L. inaequalitas.*] 1. Difference or want of equality in degree, quantity, length or quality of any kind. 2. Unevenness; want of levelness; the alternate rising and falling of a surface. 3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy; incompetency. 4. Diversity; want of uniformity in different times or places. 5. Difference of rank, station or condition.  
**IN-EQUI-DISTANT**, *a.* Not being equally distant.  
**IN-EQUI-LATER-AL**, *a.* Having unequal sides.  
**IN-EQUI-TA-BLE**, *a.* Not equitable; not just.  
**IN-EQUI-VALVE**, *n.*  
**IN-EQUI-VALVU-LAR**, *a.* Having unequal valves.  
**IN-ERM**, *a.* [*L. inermis.*] Unarmed; destitute of  
**IN-ERMOUS**, *a.* [*L. inermis.*] prickers or thorns, as a leaf.  
**IN-ERRA-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* Exemption from error or from the possibility of erring; infallibility.  
**IN-ERRA-BLE**, *a.* That cannot err; exempt from error or mistake; infallible. *Hammond.*  
**IN-ERRA-BLE-NESS**, *n.* Exemption from error; infallibility. *Hammond.*  
**IN-ERRA-BLY**, *adv.* With security from error; infallibly.  
**IN-ERRATIC**, *a.* Not erratic; fixed.  
**IN-ERRING-LY**, *adv.* Without error or mistake.  
**IN-ERT**, *a.* [*L. iners.*] 1. Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed. 2. Dull; sluggish; indisposed to move or act.  
**IN-ERTION**, *n.* Want of activity; want of exertion.  
**IN-ERTI-TUDE**, *n.* The state of being inert. *Good.*  
**IN-ERT-LY**, *adv.* Without activity; sluggishly.  
**IN-ERT-NESS**, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being inert. 2. Want of activity or exertion; habitual indisposition to action or motion; sluggishness.  
**IN ESSE**, [*L.*] In being; actually existing; distinguished from *in posse*, or *in potentia*, which denote that a thing is not, but may be.  
**IN-ES-CATE**, *v. t.* [*L. inesco.*] To bait; to lay a bait for.  
**IN-ES-CATION**, *n.* The act of baiting. *Hallonell.*  
**IN-ES-TI-MA-BLE**, *a.* [*L. inestimabilis.*] 1. That cannot be estimated or computed. 2. Too valuable or excellent to be rated; being above all price.  
**IN-ES-TI-MA-BLY**, *adv.* In a manner not to be estimated or rated.  
**IN-EVI-DENCE**, *n.* Want of evidence; obscurity.  
**IN-EVI-DENT**, *a.* Not evident; not clear or obvious; obscure. *Brown.*  
**IN-EVI-TA-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* Impossibility to be avoided; certainty to happen. *Bramhall.*  
**IN-EVI-TA-BLE**, *a.* [*Fr.; L. inevitabilis.*] Not to be avoided; that cannot be shunned; unavoidable; that admits of no escape or evasion.  
**IN-EVI-TA-BLE-NESS**, *n.* The state of being unavoidable.  
**IN-EVI-TA-BLY**, *adv.* Without possibility of escape or evasion; unavoidably; certainly.  
**IN-EX-ACT**, *a.* Not exact; not precisely correct or true.  
**IN-EX-ACT-NESS**, *n.* Incorrectness; want of precision.  
**IN-EX-CIT-A-BLE**, *a.* Not susceptible of excitement; dull; lifeless; torpid.  
**IN-EX-CUSA-BLE**, *a.* [*L. inexcusabilis.*] Not to be excused or justified.  
**IN-EX-CUSA-BLE-NESS**, *n.* The quality of not admitting of excuse or justification. *South.*  
**IN-EX-CUS-BLY**, *adv.* With a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse or justification.  
**IN-EX-E-CUTION**, *n.* Neglect of execution; non-performance.  
**IN-EX-ERTION**, *n.* Want of exertion; want of effort; defect of action. *Darwin.*  
**IN-EX-HAL-A-BLE**, *a.* Not to be exhaled or evaporated; not evaporable. *Brown.*  
**IN-EX-HAUSTED**, *a.* 1. Not exhausted; not emptied; unexhausted. 2. Not spent; not having lost all strength or resources; unexhausted.  
**IN-EX-HAUSTI-BLE**, *a.* 1. That cannot be exhausted or emptied; unfailing. 2. That cannot be wasted or spent.  
**IN-EX-HAUSTI-BLE-NESS**, *n.* The state of being inexhaustible.

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



- IN-EX-HAUSTIVE, *a.* Not to be exhausted or spent.  
 IN-EX-IS'TENCE, *n.* 1. Want of being or existence. *Broome.* 2. Inheritance.  
 IN-EX-IS'TENT, *a.* 1. Not having being; not existing. 2. Existing in something else. *Boyle.*  
 IN-EX-O-RA-BIL/I-TY, *n.* The quality of being inexorable or unyielding to entreaty. *Paley.*  
 IN-EX-O-RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *L. inexorabilis.*] 1. Not to be persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; too firm and determined in purpose to yield to supplication. 2. Unyielding; that cannot be made to bend.  
 IN-EX-O-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inexorable.  
 IN-EX-O-RA-BLY, *adv.* So as to be immovable by entreaty.  
 IN-EX-PEC-TATION, *n.* State of having no expectation.  
 IN-EX-PEC-TED, *a.* Not expected.  
 IN-EX-PE/DI-ENCE, } *n.* [in and expedience.] Want of  
 IN-EX-PE/DI-EN-CY, } fitness; impropriety; unsuitableness to the purpose.  
 IN-EX-PE/DI-ENT, *a.* Not expedient; not tending to promote a purpose; not tending to a good end; unfit; improper; unsuitable to time and place.  
 IN-EX-PERI-ENCE, *n.* Want of experience or experimental knowledge.  
 IN-EX-PERI-ENCED, *a.* Not having experience; unskilled.  
 IN-EX-PERT, *a.* Not expert; not skilled; destitute of knowledge or dexterity derived from practice.  
 IN-EX-PI-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *L. inexpiable.*] 1. That admits of no atonement or satisfaction. 2. That cannot be mollified or appeased by atonement.  
 IN-EX-PI-A-BLY, *adv.* To a degree that admits of no atonement. *Roscommon.*  
 IN-EX-PLAIN-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be explained; inexplicable.  
 IN-EX-PLAIN-A-BLY, or IN-EX-PLA-A-BLY, *adv.* Insatiably. *Sandys.*  
 IN-EX-PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *L. inexplicabilis.*] That cannot be explained or interpreted; not capable of being rendered plain and intelligible.  
 IN-EX-PLI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being inexplicable.  
 IN-EX-PLI-CA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be explained.  
 IN-EX-PLO-RA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be explored, searched or discovered.  
 IN-EX-PRESS-I-BLE, *a.* Not to be expressed in words; not to be uttered; unspeakable; unutterable.  
 IN-EX-PRESS-I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be expressed; unspeakably; unutterably.  
 IN-EX-PRESS-IVE, *a.* Not tending to express; not expressing; inexpressible.  
 IN-EX-POS-URE, *n.* A state of not being exposed.  
 IN-EX-PUG-NA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *L. inepugnabilis.*] Not to be subdued by force; not to be taken by assault; impregnable.  
 IN-EX-SO-PER-A-BLE, *a.* [*L. inezsuperabilis.*] Not to be passed over or surmounted.  
 IN-EX-TEND'ED, *a.* Having no extension. *Good.*  
 IN-EX-TENSION, *n.* Want of extension.  
 IN-EX-TER-MI-NA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be exterminated.  
 IN-EX-TINCT, *a.* Not quenched; not extinct.  
 IN-EX-TINGUISH-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be extinguished; unquenchable.  
 IN-EX-TIR-PA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be extirpated.  
 IN-EX-TRI-CA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *L. inextricabilis.*] 1. Not to be disentangled; not to be freed from intricacy or perplexity. 2. Not to be untied.  
 IN-EX-TRI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inextricable. *Donne.*  
 IN-EX-TRI-CA-BLY, *adv.* To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled. *Pope.*  
 IN-EYE, *v. t.* To inoculate, as a tree or a bud. *Philips.*  
 IN-FAB-RI-CATED, *a.* Unfabricated; unwrought.  
 IN-FAL-LI-BIL/I-TY, or IN-FAL/LI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being incapable of error or mistake; entire exemption from liability to error; inerrability.  
 IN-FAL/LI-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *infallible.*] 1. Not fallible; not capable of erring. 2. Not liable to fail, or to deceive confidence; certain.  
 IN-FAL/LI-BLY, *adv.* 1. Without a possibility of erring or mistaking. 2. Certainly; without a possibility of failure.  
 IN-FAME, *v. t.* To defame. *Bacon.*  
 IN-FAMOUS, *a.* [Fr. *infame*; *L. infamis.*] 1. Of ill report, emphatically; having a reputation of the worst kind; publicly branded with odium for vice or guilt; base; scandalous; notoriously vile. 2. Odious; detestable; held in abhorrence; that renders a person infamous. 3. Branded with infamy by conviction of a crime.  
 IN-FAMOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner or degree to render infamous; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully. 2. With open reproach.  
 IN-FAMOUS-NESS, } *n.* [Fr. *infamie*; *L. infamia.*] 1.  
 IN-FAM-Y, } Total loss of reputation; public disgrace. 2. Qualities which are detested and despised; qualities notoriously bad and scandalous.—3. In *law*, that loss of character or public disgrace which a convict incurs, and by which a person is rendered incapable of being a witness or juror.  
 IN-FAN-CY, *n.* [*L. infantia.*] 1. The first part of life, beginning at the birth.—2. In *law*, infancy extends to the age of twenty-one years. 3. The first age of any thing; the beginning, or early period of existence.  
 IN-FAN-DOUS, *a.* [*L. infandus.*] Too odious to be expressed. *Hovell.*  
 IN-FANG'THEF, *n.* [Sax. *in, fangan* and *theof.*] In *Engl. law*, the privilege granted to lords to judge thieves taken on their manors, or within their franchises.  
 INFANT, *n.* [Fr. *enfant*; *L. infans.*] 1. A child in the first period of life, beginning at his birth; a young babe.—2. In *law*, a person under the age of twenty-one years who is incapable of making valid contracts.  
 INFANT, *a.* 1. Pertaining to infancy or the first period of life. 2. Young; tender; not mature; as, *infant strength*.  
 INFANT'A, *n.* In *Spain* and *Portugal*, any princess of the royal blood, except the eldest daughter when heiress apparent.  
 INFANT'E, *n.* In *Spain* and *Portugal*, any son of the king, except the eldest or heir apparent.  
 INFANT'ICIDE, *n.* [*Low L. infanticidium.*] 1. The intentional killing of an infant. 2. The slaughter of infants by Herod. 3. A slayer of infants.  
 INFANT-ILE, *a.* [*L. infantilis.*] Pertaining to infancy, or to an infant; pertaining to the first period of life.  
 INFANT-TINE, *a.* Pertaining to infants or to young children.  
 INFANT-LIKE, *a.* Like an infant. *Shak.*  
 INFANT-LY, *a.* Like a child. *Beaumont.*  
 INFANT-RY, *n.* [Fr. *infanterie.*] In *military affairs*, the soldiers or troops that serve on foot, as distinguished from cavalry.  
 INFARCE, (*in-fars'*) *v. t.* To stuff.  
 INFARCTION, *n.* [*L. infarctio.*] The act of stuffing or filling; constipation. *Harvey.*  
 INFASHION-A-BLE, *a.* Unfashionable. *Beaumont.*  
 INFATIG-A-BLE, *a.* Indefatigable.  
 INFATU-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. infatu.*] 1. To make foolish; to affect with folly; to weaken the intellectual powers, or to deprive of sound judgment. 2. To prepossess or incline to a person or thing in a manner not justified by prudence or reason; to inspire with an extravagant or foolish passion.  
 INFATU-ATE, *a.* Stupefied. *Phillips.*  
 INFATU-ATED, *pp.* Affected with folly.  
 INFATU-ATING, *ppr.* Affecting with folly.  
 INFATU-ATION, *n.* 1. The act of affecting with folly. 2. A state of mind in which the intellectual powers are weakened, so that the person affected acts without his usual judgment, and contrary to the dictates of reason.  
 INF-AUSTING, *n.* [*L. infaustus.*] The act of making unlucky. *Bacon.*  
 IN-FEAS-I-BIL/I-TY, or IN-FEAS-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Impracticability; the quality of not being capable of being done or performed.  
 IN-FEAS-I-BLE, *a.* Not to be done; that cannot be accomplished; impracticable.  
 INFECT, *v. t.* [Fr. *infecter.*] 1. To taint with disease; to infuse into a healthy body the virus, miasma or morbid matter of a diseased body, or any pestilential or noxious air or substance by which a disease is produced. 2. To taint or affect with morbid or noxious matter. 3. To communicate bad qualities to; to corrupt; to taint by the communication of any thing noxious or pernicious. 4. To contaminate with illegality.  
 INFECT, *a.* Infected.  
 INFECTED, *pp.* Tainted with noxious matter; corrupted by poisonous exhalations; corrupted by bad qualities communicated.  
 INFECTER, *n.* He or that which infects.  
 INFECTING, *ppr.* Tainting; corrupting.  
 INFECTI-ON, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of infecting. The words *contagion* and *infection* are frequently confounded. The proper distinction between them is this. *Contagion* is the virus or effluvia generated in a diseased body, and capable of producing the specific disease in a healthy body by contact or otherwise. *Infection* is any thing that taints or corrupts; hence it includes *contagion*, and any other morbid, noxious matter which may excite disease in a healthy body. 2. The morbid cause which excites disease in a healthy or uninformed body. 3. That which taints, poisons or corrupts by communication from one to another. 4. Contamination by illegality, as in cases of contraband goods. 5. Communication of like qualities.  
 INFECTIOUS, *a.* 1. Having qualities that may taint or communicate disease to. 2. Corrupting; tending to taint by communication. 3. Contaminating with illegality; exposing to seizure and forfeiture. 4. Capable of being communicated by near approach.

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



- Witty; well formed; well adapted. 4. Mental; intellectual; [obs.]
- \* IN-GENI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With ingenuity; with readiness in contrivance; with skill.
- \* IN-GENI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being ingenious or prompt in invention; ingenuity. 2. Curiousness of design or mechanism.
- IN-GEN'ITE, *a.* [*L. ingentus.*] Innate; inborn; inbred; native; ingenerate.
- IN-GEN'UI-TY, *n.* [*Fr. ingenuité.*] 1. The quality or power of ready invention; quickness or acuteness in combining ideas, or in forming new combinations; ingeniousness; skill. 2. Curiousness in design, the effect of ingenuity. 3. Openness of heart; fairness; candor.
- IN-GEN'U-OUS, *a.* [*L. ingenuus.*] 1. Open; frank; fair; candid; free from reserve, disguise, equivocation or dissimulation. 2. Noble; generous. 3. Of honorable extraction; freeborn.
- IN-GEN'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Openly; fairly; candidly; without reserve or dissimulation. *Dryden.*
- IN-GEN'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Openness of heart; frankness; fairness; freedom from reserve or dissimulation. 2. Fairness; candidness.
- † IN-GE'NY, *n.* Wit; ingenuity. *Bacon*
- † IN-GEST', *v. t.* [*L. ingestus.*] To throw into the stomach. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*
- IN-GES'TION, *n.* The act of throwing into the stomach.
- † IN-GLE, *n.* [*qu. L. igniculus.*] 1. Flame; blaze. *Ray.*—2. In *Scottish*, a fire, or fireplace. *Burns.*
- IN-GL'OR-I-ous, *a.* [*L. inglorius.*] 1. Not glorious; not bringing honor or glory; not accompanied with fame or celebrity. 2. Shameful; disgraceful.
- IN-GL'OR-I-ous-LY, *adv.* With want of glory; dishonorably; with shame.
- IN-GL'OR-I-ous-NESS, *n.* State of being inglorious. *Bp. Gauden.*
- INGOT, *n.* [*Fr. lingot.*] A mass or wedge of gold or silver cast in a mold; a mass of unwrought metal.
- IN-GRAFT, *v. t.* 1. To insert a cion of one tree or plant into another for propagation. 2. To propagate by insertion. 3. To plant or introduce something foreign into that which is native, for the purpose of propagation. 4. To set or fix deep and firm.
- IN-GRAFT'ED, *pp.* Inserted into a stock for growth and propagation; introduced into a native stock; set or fixed deep.
- IN-GRAFTING, *ppr.* Inserting, as cions in stocks; introducing and inserting on a native stock what is foreign; fixing deep.
- IN-GRAFT'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of grafting. 2. The thing grafted.
- \* IN-GRAIN, or IN-GRAIN, *v. t.* [*in and grain.*] To dye in the grain, or before manufacture.
- \* IN-GRAINED, or IN-GRAINED, (in-grand') *pp.* Dyed in the grain or in the raw material.
- \* IN-GRAIN-ING, or IN-GRAIN'ING, *ppr.* Dyeing in the raw material.
- IN-GRAP'PLED, *a.* Grappled; seized on; untwined.
- IN-GRATE, *a.* [*L. ingratus.*] 1. Ungrateful; un-INGRATE'FUL, } thankful; not having feelings of kindness for a favor received. 2. Unpleasing to the sense.
- IN-GRATE, *n.* [*Fr. ingrat.*] An ungrateful person.
- † IN-GRATE'FULLY, *adv.* Ungratefully. *Sylvester.*
- IN-GRATE'FULLY, *adv.* Ungratefully.
- IN-GRATE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Ungratefulness.
- IN-GRATIA'TE, (in-gra'shate) *v. t.* [*L. in and gratia.*] 1. To commend one's self to another's good will, confidence or kindness. 2. To recommend; to render easy.
- IN-GRATIA-TING, *ppr.* Commending one's self to the favor of another.
- IN-GRATIA-TING, *n.* The act of commending one's self to another's favor.
- IN-GRATI-TUDE, *n.* [*Fr.; in and gratitude.*] 1. Want of gratitude or sentiments of kindness for favors received; insensibility to favors, and want of a disposition to repay them; unthankfulness. 2. Retribution of evil for good.
- † IN-GRAVE', *v. t.* To bury.
- IN-GRAVI'DATE, *v. t.* [*L. gravidus.*] To impregnate.
- † IN-GREAT', *v. t.* To make great. *Fotherby.*
- IN-GRE'DI-ENT, *n.* [*Fr.; L. ingrediens.*] That which enters into a compound, or is a component part of any compound or mixture.
- IN-GRESS, *n.* [*L. ingressus.*] 1. Entrance. 2. Power of entrance; means of entering.
- IN-GRES'SION, *n.* [*Fr.; L. ingressio.*] The act of entering; entrance. *Digby.*
- IN-GUI-NAL, *a.* [*L. inguen.*] Pertaining to the groin.
- IN-GULF, *v. t.* 1. To swallow up in a vast deep, gulf or whirlpool. *Milton.* 2. To cast into a gulf. *Hayward.*
- IN-GULF'ED, (in-gulf') *pp.* Swallowed up in a gulf or vast deep; cast into a gulf.
- IN-GULF'ING, *ppr.* Swallowing up in a gulf, whirlpool or vast deep.
- IN-GUR'GI-TATE, *v. t.* [*L. ingurgito.*] To swallow greedily or in great quantity. *Dick.*
- IN-GUR'GI-TATE, *v. i.* To drink largely; to swill.
- IN-GUR-GI-TATION, *n.* The act of swallowing greedily, or in great quantity. *Darwin.*
- IN-GUS'TA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be tasted [*Little used.*]
- \* IN-HABILE, *a.* [*Fr.; L. inhabilis.*] 1. Not apt or fit; unfit; not convenient. 2. Unskilled; unready; unqualified; [*Little used.*] See *UNABLE.*
- IN-HA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Unaptness; unfitness; want of skill. [*Little used.*] See *INABILITY.*
- IN-HABIT, *v. t.* [*L. inhabito.*] To live or dwell in; to occupy as a place of settled residence.
- IN-HABIT, *v. i.* To dwell; to live; to abide.
- IN-HABI-TA-BLE, *a.* 1. Habitative; that may be inhabited; capable of affording habitation to animals. 2. [*Fr. inhabitable.*] Not habitable; [obs.] *Shak.*
- IN-HABI-TANCE, *n.* Residence of dwellers. [*L. u.*] *Cares.*
- IN-HABI-TAN-CY, *n.* Residence; habitancy; permanent or legal residence.
- IN-HABI-TANT, *n.* 1. A dweller; one who dwells or resides permanently in a place, or who has a fixed residence, as distinguished from an occasional lodger or visitor. 2. One who has a legal settlement in a town, city or parish.
- IN-HABI-TATION, *n.* 1. The act of inhabiting, or state of being inhabited. 2. Abode; place of dwelling. 3. Population; whole mass of inhabitants; [*Little used.*]
- IN-HABIT-ED, *pp.* Occupied by inhabitants, human or irrational.
- IN-HABIT-ER, *n.* One who inhabits; a dweller; an inhabitant. *Derham.*
- IN-HABIT-ING, *ppr.* Dwelling in; occupying as a settled or permanent inhabitant; residing in.
- IN-HABIT-RESS, *n.* A female inhabitant.
- IN-HALE, *v. t.* [*L. inhaleo.*] To draw into the lungs; to inspire.
- IN-HAL'ED, (in-hald') *pp.* Drawn into the lungs.
- IN-HAL'ER, *n.* 1. One who inhales.—2. In *medicine*, a machine for breathing or drawing warm steam into the lungs, as a remedy for coughs and catarrhal complaints.
- IN-HAL'ING, *ppr.* Drawing into the lungs; breathing.
- IN-HAR-MON'IC, } *a.* Unharmonious; discordant.
- IN-HAR-MON'I-CAL, } *a.* Unharmonious; discordant.
- IN-HAR-MON'I-ous, } *a.* Not harmonious; unmusical; discordant. *Broome.*
- IN-HAR-MON'I-ous-LY, *adv.* Without harmony; discordantly.
- IN-HERE, *v. i.* [*L. inherere.*] To exist or be fixed in something else.
- IN-HER'ENCE, } *n.* Existence in something; a fixed state
- IN-HER'EN-CY, } of being in another body or substance.
- IN-HER'ENT, *a.* 1. Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it. 2. Innate; naturally pertaining to.
- IN-HER'ENT-LY, *adv.* By inherence. *Bentley.*
- IN-HER'ING, *ppr.* Existing or fixed in something else.
- IN-HERIT, *v. t.* [*Sp. heredar; Fr. heriter.*] 1. To take by descent from an ancestor; to take by succession; to receive, as a right or title descendible by law from an ancestor. 2. To receive by nature from a progenitor. 3. To possess; to enjoy; to take as a possession, by gift.
- IN-HERIT, *v. i.* To take or have possession or property.
- IN-HERIT-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be inherited; transmissible or descendible from the ancestor to the heir. 2. That may be transmitted from the parent to the child. 3. Capable of taking by inheritance, or of receiving by descent.
- IN-HERIT-A-BLY, *adv.* By inheritance. *Sherwood.*
- IN-HERIT-ANCE, *n.* 1. An estate derived from an ancestor to an heir by succession. 2. The reception of an estate by hereditary right, or the descent by which an estate or title is cast on the heir. 3. The estate or possession which may descend to an heir, though it has not descended. 4. An estate given or possessed by donation or divine appropriation. 5. That which is possessed or enjoyed.
- IN-HERIT-ED, *pp.* Received by descent from an ancestor, possessed.
- IN-HERIT-ING, *ppr.* Taking by succession or right of representation; receiving from ancestors; possessing.
- IN-HERIT-OR, *n.* An heir; one who inherits or may inherit.
- IN-HERI-TRESS, } *n.* An heiress; a female who inherits,
- IN-HERI-TRIX, } or is entitled to inherit, after the death of her ancestor.
- IN-HERSE', (in-her's) *v. t.* [*in and herse.*] To inclose in a funeral monument. *Shak.*
- IN-HER'SION, *n.* [*L. inherio.*] Inherence; the state of existing or being fixed in something.
- † IN-HI-ATION, *n.* [*L. inhiatio.*] A gaping after; eager desire.
- IN-HIBIT, *v. t.* [*Fr. inhiber; L. inhihero.*] 1. To restrain to hinder; to check or repress. 2. To forbid; to prohibit; to interdict.

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



IN-HIB/IT-ED, *pp.* Restrained; forbid.  
 IN-HIB/IT-ING, *ppr.* Restraining; repressing; prohibiting.  
 IN-HI-BI/TION, *n.* [Fr.; *L. inhibitiō.*] 1. Prohibition; restraint; embargo.—2. In *law*, a writ to forbid or inhibit a judge from farther proceedings in a cause depending before him.  
 IN-HOLD, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. inheld.* To have inherent; to contain in itself. [*Little used.*] *Raleigh.*  
 † IN-HOLDER, *n.* An inhabitant. *Spenser.*  
 IN-HOOP, *v. t.* To confine or inclose in any place.  
 IN-HOSP/TA-BLE, *a.* 1. Not hospitable; not disposed to entertain strangers gratuitously. 2. Affording no conveniences, subsistence or shelter to strangers. *Dryden.*  
 IN-HOS-PI-TA-BLY, *adv.* Unkindly to strangers. *Milton.*  
 IN-HOS-PI-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of hospitality or kindness to strangers.  
 IN-HO/MAN, *a.* [Fr. *inhumain*; *L. inhumanus.*] 1. Destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to a human being; cruel; barbarous; savage; unfeeling. 2. Marked with cruelty.  
 IN-HU-MAN/ITY, *n.* [Fr. *inhumanité.*] 1. Cruelty in disposition; savageness of heart. 2. Cruelty in act; barbarity.  
 IN-HU-MAN-LY, *adv.* With cruelty; barbarously. *Swift.*  
 IN-HO/MATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *inhumer*; *L. inhumo.*] 1. To bury; to inter; to deposit in the earth, as a dead body. 2. To digest in a vessel surrounded with warm earth.  
 IN-HU-MATION, *n.* 1. The act of burying; interment.—2. In *chemistry*, a method of digesting substances by burying the vessel containing them in warm earth, or a like substance.  
 IN-HUM/ED, (*in-hūmd*) *pp.* Buried; interred.  
 IN-HUM/ING, *ppr.* Burying; interring.  
 IN-IM-AG/IN-A-BLE, *a.* Unimaginable inconceivable. *Pearson.*  
 \* IN-IM/ICAL, *a.* [*L. inimicus.*] 1. Unfriendly; having the disposition or temper of an enemy. 2. Adverse; hurtful; repugnant. *Ward.*  
 IN-IM-I-TA-BIL/ITY, *n.* The quality of being incapable of imitation. *Norris.*  
 IN-IM-I-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *L. inimitabilis.*] That cannot be imitated or copied; surpassing imitation.  
 IN-IM-I-TA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree beyond imitation. *Broome.*  
 IN-IQU/I-TOUS, *a.* Unjust; wicked.  
 IN-IQU/I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *iniquité*; *L. iniquitas.*] 1. Injustice; unrighteousness; a deviation from rectitude. 2. Want of rectitude in principle. 3. A particular deviation from rectitude; a sin or crime; wickedness; any act of injustice. 4. Original want of holiness.  
 † IN-IQU/OUS, *a.* Unjust.  
 IN-IR-RI-TA-BIL/ITY, *n.* The quality of being irritable, or not susceptible of contraction by excitement.  
 IN-IR-RI-TA-BLE, *a.* Not irritable; not susceptible of irritation, or contraction by excitement.  
 IN-IR-RI-TA-TIVE, *a.* Not accompanied with excitement.  
 † IN-IS/LE, (*in-īle*) *v. t.* To surround; to encircle.  
 IN-I/TIAL, *a.* [Fr.; *L. initialis.*] 1. Beginning; placed at the beginning. 2. Beginning; incipient.  
 IN-I/TIAL, *n.* The first letter of a name.  
 IN-I/TIAL-LY, *adv.* In an incipient degree. *Barrow.*  
 IN-I/TIATE, *v. t.* [*Low L. initiō.*] 1. To instruct in rudiments or principles; or to introduce into any society or sect by instructing the candidate in its principles or ceremonies. 2. To introduce into a new state or society. 3. To instruct; to acquaint with. 4. To begin upon.  
 IN-I/TIATE, *v. i.* To do the first act; to perform the first rite. *Pope.*  
 IN-I/TIATE, *a.* 1. Unpracticed. 2. Begun; commenced.  
 IN-I/TIATE, *n.* One who is initiated. *J. Barlow.*  
 IN-I/TIATE-D, *pp.* Instructed in the first principles; entered.  
 IN-I/TIATING, *ppr.* Introducing by instruction, or by appropriate ceremonies.  
 IN-I/TIATION, *n.* [*L. initiatio.*] 1. The act or process of introducing one into a new society, by instructing him in its principles, rules or ceremonies. 2. The act or process of making one acquainted with principles before unknown. 3. Admission by application of ceremonies or use of symbols.  
 IN-I/TIATO-RY, *a.* Initiating or serving to initiate; introducing by instruction, or by the use and application of symbols or ceremonies.  
 IN-I/TIATO-RY, *n.* Introductory rite. *L. Addison.*  
 † IN-I/TION, *n.* Beginning. *Newton.*  
 IN-JECT, *v. t.* [*L. injectus.*] 1. To throw in; to dart in. 2. To cast or throw on.  
 IN-JECTED, *pp.* Thrown in or on.  
 IN-JECTING, *ppr.* Throwing in or on.  
 IN-JECTION, *n.* [Fr.; *L. injectio.*] 1. The act of throwing in, particularly, that of throwing a liquid medicine into the body by a syringe or pipe. 2. A liquid medicine thrown into the body by a syringe or pipe; a clyster.—3.

in *anatomy*, the act of filling the vessels of an animal body with some colored substance, in order to render visible their figures and ramifications  
 IN-JOIN. See ENJOIN.  
 IN-JU-CUND/I-TY, *n.* [*L. injucunditas.*] Unpleasantness; disagreeableness. [*Little used.*]  
 IN-JU-DI-CA-BLE, *a.* Not cognizable by a judge. [*L. u.*]  
 IN-JU-DI/CIAL, *a.* Not according to the forms of law.  
 IN-JU-DI/CIOUS, *a.* 1. Not judicious; void of judgment; acting without judgment; unwise. 2. Not according to sound judgment or discretion; unwise.  
 IN-JU-DI/CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Without judgment; unwisely.  
 IN-JU-DI/CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being injudicious or unwise. *Whitlock.*  
 IN-JUN/CTION, *n.* [*L. junctio.*] 1. A command; or order; precept; the direction of a superior vested with authority. 2. Urgent advice or exhortation of persons not vested with absolute authority to command.—3. In *law*, a writ or order of the court of chancery, directed to an inferior court, or to parties and their counsel, directing them to stay proceedings, or to do some act, as to put the plaintiff in possession for want of the defendant's appearance, to stay waste or other injury, &c.  
 IN-JURE, *v. t.* [Fr. *injurer.*] 1. To hurt or wound, as the person; to impair soundness. 2. To damage or lessen the value of. 3. To slander, tarnish or impair. 4. To impair or diminish; to annoy. 5. To give pain to; to grieve. 6. To impair, as the intellect or mind. 7. To hurt or weaken. 8. To impair; to violate. 9. To make worse.—10. In *general*, to wrong the person, to damage the property, or to lessen the happiness of ourselves or others.  
 IN/JURED, *pp.* Hurt; wounded; damaged; impaired; weakened; made worse.  
 IN/JUR-ER, *n.* One who injures or wrongs.  
 IN/JUR-ING, *ppr.* Hurting; damaging; impairing; weakening; rendering worse.  
 IN-JU/RIOUS, *a.* [*L. injurius.*] 1. Wrongful; unjust; hurtful to the rights of another. 2. Hurtful to the person or health. 3. Affecting with damage or loss. 4. Mischievous; hurtful. 5. Lessening or tarnishing reputation. 6. Detractory; contumelious; hurting reputation.  
 IN-JU/RIOUS-LY, *adv.* Wrongfully; hurtfully; with injustice; mischievously.  
 IN-JU/RIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being injurious or hurtful; injury.  
 IN/JU-RY, *n.* [*L. injuria.*] 1. In *general*, any wrong or damage done to a man's person, rights, reputation or goods. 2. Mischief; detriment. 3. Any diminution of that which is good, valuable or advantageous.  
 IN-JUS/TICE, *n.* [Fr.; *L. injustitia.*] 1. Iniquity; wrong; any violation of another's rights. 2. The withholding from another merited praise, or ascribing to him unmerited blame.  
 INK, *n.* [*D. inkt*; Fr. *encre.*] 1. A black liquor or substance used for writing. 2. Any liquor used for writing or forming letters, as red ink, &c. 3. A pigment.  
 INK, *v. t.* To black or daub with ink.  
 INK/HORN, *n.* [*ink* and *horn.*] 1. A small vessel used to hold ink. 2. A portable case for the instruments of writing.  
 † INK/HORN, *a.* A reproachful epithet, meaning affected, pedantic or pompous. *Bale.*  
 INK/NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being inky  
 INK/LE, *n.* A kind of narrow fillet; tape. *Shak.*  
 INK/LING, *n.* A hint or whisper; an intimation. [*L. u.*]  
 INKMA-KER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make ink  
 IN-KNOT, (*in-not*) *v. t.* To bind as with a knot.  
 INK/STAND, *n.* A vessel for holding ink.  
 INK/STONE, *n.* A kind of small round stone used in making ink. *Encyc.*  
 INKY, *a.* 1. Consisting of ink; resembling ink; black. 2. Tarnished or blackened with ink.  
 IN-LACE, *v. t.* To embellish with variegations.  
 IN-LAID, *pp.* of *inlay*, which see.  
 IN/LAND, *a.* 1. Interior; remote from the sea. 2. Within a country; remote from the ocean. 3. Carried on within a country; domestic, not foreign. 4. Confined to a country; drawn and payable in the same country.  
 IN/LAND, *n.* The interior part of a country. *Milton.*  
 IN/LAND-ER, *n.* One who lives in the interior of a country, or at a distance from the sea. *Brown.*  
 IN-LAND/ISH, *a.* Denoting something inland; native.  
 IN-LAP/DATE, *v. t.* To convert into a stony substance; to petrify. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*  
 IN-LAY, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. inlaid.* To veneer; to diversify cabinet or other work by laying in thin slices of fine wood.  
 IN/LAY, *n.* Matter or pieces of wood inlaid. *Milton.*  
 IN-LAY/ER, *n.* The person who inlays.  
 IN-LAY/ING, *ppr.* The operation of diversifying or ornamenting work with thin pieces of wood.  
 IN-LAW, *v. t.* To clear of outlawry or attainder.  
 IN/LÉT, *n.* 1. A passage or opening by which an inclosed



- place may be entered; place of ingress; entrance. 2. A bay or recess in the shore of the sea or of a lake or large river, or between isles.
- IN LIMINE, [L.] At the threshold; at the beginning or outset.
- IN-LIST', v. i. To enter into military service by signing articles and receiving a sum of money.
- IN-LIST', v. t. To engage or procure to enter into military service. See ENLIST.
- IN-LISTED, pp. Engaged in military service.
- IN-LISTING, ppr. Entering or engaging in military service.
- IN-LISTMENT, n. 1. The act of inlisting. *Marshall*. 2. The writing containing the terms of military service, and a list of names of those who enter into the service.
- IN-LOCK', v. t. To lock or inclose one thing within another.
- IN'LY, a. [*in* and *like*.] Internal; interior; secret. *Shak.*
- IN'LY, adv. Internally; within; in the heart; secretly. *Milton*.
- INMATE, n. [*in* or *inn*, and *mate*.] 1. A person who lodges or dwells in the same house with another. 2. A lodger; one who lives with a family.
- INMATE, a. Admitted as a dweller. *Milton*.
- INMOST, a. [*in* and *most*.] Deepest within; remotest from the surface or external part. *Addison*.
- INN, n. [*Sax. inn*.] 1. A house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers. In *America*, it is often a tavern, where liquors are furnished to travelers or others.—2. In *England*, a college of municipal or common law professors and students—*Inns of court*, colleges in which students of law reside and are instructed. The principal are the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn.—*Inns of chancery*, colleges in which young students formerly began their law studies.
- INN-HOLDER, n. [*inn* and *hold*.] 1. A person who keeps an inn or house for the entertainment of travelers; also, a taverner. 2. An inhabitant; [*obs.*] *Spenser*.
- INNKEEPER, n. [*inn* and *keep*.] An innholder. In *America*, the innkeeper is often a tavernkeeper or taverner, as well as an innkeeper.
- INN, v. i. To take up lodging; to lodge. *Donne*.
- INN, v. t. To house; to put under cover. *Bacon*.
- INNATE, a. [*L. innatus*.] Inborn; native; natural. *Encyc.*
- + INNATE, for innate.
- INNATE-LY, adv. Naturally.
- INNATE-NESS, n. The quality of being innate.
- INNAVIGABLE, a. [*L. innavigabilis*.] That cannot be navigated; impassable by ships or vessels. *Dryden*.
- INNER, a. [*from in*.] 1. Interior; farther inward than something else. 2. Interior; internal; not outward.
- INNER-LY, adv. More within. *Barret*.
- INNERMOST, a. Farthest inward; most remote from the outward part. *Prov. xviii*.
- IN-NERVE, (*in-nerve*) v. t. [*in* and *nerve*.] To give nerve to; to invigorate; to strengthen. *Dryden*.
- INNING, n. 1. The ingathering of grain. 2. A term in cricket, a turn for using the bat.
- INNINGS, n. Lands recovered from the sea.
- INNOCENCE, } n. [*Fr.*; *L. innocens*.] 1. Properly, INNOCENCY, } freedom from any quality that can injure; innoxiousness; harmlessness.—2. In a moral sense, freedom from crime, sin or guilt; untainted purity of heart and life; unimpaired integrity. 3. Freedom from guilt or evil intentions; simplicity of heart. 4. Freedom from the guilt of a particular sin or crime. 5. The state of being lawfully conveyed to a belligerent, or of not being contraband.
- INNOCENT, a. [*Fr.*; *L. innocens*.] 1. Properly, not noxious; not producing injury; free from qualities that can injure; harmless; innoxious. 2. Free from guilt; not having done wrong or violated any law; not tainted with sin; pure; upright. 3. Free from the guilt of a particular crime or evil action. 4. Lawful; permitted. 5. Not contraband; not subject to forfeiture.
- INNOCENT, n. 1. One free from guilt or harm. *Shak.* 2. A natural; an idiot; [*unusual*.] *Hooker*.
- INNOCENT-LY, adv. 1. Without harm; without incurring guilt. 2. With simplicity; without evil design. 3. Without incurring a forfeiture or penalty.
- INNOCUOUS, a. [*L. innocuus*.] Harmless; safe; producing no ill effect; innocent.
- INNOCUOUS-LY, adv. Without harm; without injurious effects.
- INNOCUOUS-NESS, n. Harmlessness; the quality of being destitute of mischievous qualities or effects. *Digby*.
- IN-NOMI-NABLE, a. Not to be named. *Chaucer*.
- IN-NOMI-NATE, a. Having no name; anonymous.
- INNOVATE, v. t. [*Fr. innover*; *L. innovo*.] 1. To change or alter by introducing something new. 2. To bring in something new.
- INNOVATE, v. i. To introduce novelties; to make changes in any thing established.
- IN/NO-VA-TED, pp. Changed by the introduction of something new.
- IN/NO-VA-TING, ppr. Introducing novelties.
- IN-NO-VATION, n. Change made by the introduction of something new; change in established laws, customs, rites or practices.
- IN/NO-VA-TOR, n. 1. An introducer of changes. 2. One who introduces something new. *South*.
- IN-NOXIOUS, a. [*L. innoxius*.] 1. Free from mischievous qualities; innocent; harmless. 2. Not producing evil; harmless in effects. 3. Free from crime; pure; innocent.
- IN NOXIOUS-LY, adv. 1. Harmlessly; without mischief. 2. Without harm suffered. *Brown*.
- IN-NOXIOUS-NESS, n. Harmlessness. *Tooke*.
- IN-NU-EN-DUO, n. [*L. innuo*.] 1. An oblique hint; a remote intimation or reference to a person or thing not named.—2. In law, a word used to point out the precise person.
- IN/NU-ENT, a. [*L. innuens*.] Significant. *Burton*.
- IN-NU-MER-A-BIL-I-TY, or IN-NUMER-A-BLE-NESS, n. State of being innumerable. *Fotherby*.
- IN-NUMER-A-BLE, a. [*L. innumabilis*.] 1. Not to be counted; that cannot be enumerated or numbered for multitude.—2. In a loose sense, very numerous.
- IN-NUMER-A-BLY, adv. Without number.
- IN-NUMER-OUS, a. [*L. innumerus*.] Too many to be counted or numbered; innumerable. *Pope*.
- IN-NUTRITION, n. [*in* and *nutrition*.] Want of nutrition; failure of nourishment. *Darwin*.
- IN-NUTRITIOUS, a. Not nutritious; not supplying nourishment; not nourishing. *Darwin*.
- IN-O-BE-DI-ENCE, n. Disobedience; neglect of obedience.
- IN-O-BE-DI-ENT, a. Not yielding obedience; neglecting to obey.
- IN-OBSERVABLE, a. That cannot be seen or observed.
- IN-OBSERVANCE, n. Want of observance; neglect of observing; disobedience. *Bacon*.
- IN-OBSERVANT, a. Not taking notice. *Beddoes*.
- IN-OBSERVATION, n. Neglect or want of observation.
- IN-OC-U-LATE, v. t. [*L. inoculo*.] 1. To bud; to insert the bud of a tree or plant in another tree or plant, for the purpose of growth on the new stock. 2. To communicate a disease to a person by inserting infectious matter in his skin or flesh.
- IN-OC-U-LATE, v. i. To propagate by budding; to practice inoculation.
- IN-OC-U-LATED, pp. 1. Budded. 2. Inserted in another stock, as a bud. 3. Infected by inoculation with a particular disease.
- IN-OC-U-LATING, ppr. 1. Budding; propagating by inserting a bud on another stock. 2. Infecting by inoculation.
- IN-OC-U-LATION, n. [*L. inoculatio*.] 1. The act or practice of inserting buds of one plant under the bark of another for propagation. 2. The act or practice of communicating a disease to a person in health, by inserting contagious matter in his skin or flesh.
- IN-OC-U-LATOR, n. A person who inoculates; one who propagates plants or diseases by inoculation.
- + IN-ODI-LATE, v. t. To make hateful. *South*.
- IN-ODORATE, a. Having no scent or odor.
- IN-ODOROUS, a. [*L. inodorus*.] Wanting scent; having no smell. *Arbutnot*.
- IN-OP-PENSIVE, a. 1. Giving no offense or provocation. 2. Giving no uneasiness or disturbance. 3. Harmless; doing no injury or mischief. 4. Not obstructing; presenting no hindrance.
- IN-OP-PENSIVE-LY, adv. Without giving offense; without harm; in a manner not to offend.
- IN-OP-PENSIVE-NESS, n. Harmlessness; the quality of being not offensive either to the senses or to the mind.
- IN-OF-FI-CIAL, a. Not official; not proceeding from the proper officer; not clothed with the usual forms of authority, or not done in an official character.
- IN-OF-FI-CIAL-LY, adv. Without the usual forms, or not in the official character.
- IN-OF-FI-CIOUS, a. 1. Unkind; regardless of natural obligation; contrary to natural duty. 2. Unfit for an office. 3. Not civil or attentive.
- + IN-OP-ER-ATION, n. Agency; influence; production of effects. *Bp. Hall*.
- IN-OP-ER-A-TIVE, a. Not operative; not active; having no operation; producing no effect.
- + IN-OP-IN-ATE, a. [*L. inopinatus*.] Not expected.
- IN-OP-POR-TUNE, a. [*L. inopportunus*.] Not opportune; inconvenient; unseasonable in time.
- IN-OP-POR-TUNELY, adv. Unseasonably; at an inconvenient time.
- IN-OP-PRESSIVE, a. Not oppressive; not burdensome.
- IN-OPU-LENT, a. Not opulent; not wealthy.
- IN-OR-DI-NA-CY, n. Deviation from order or rule pre-

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



- scribed; irregularity; disorder; excess or want of moderation.
- IN-ORDI-NATE, *a.* [*L. inordinatus.*] Irregular; disorderly; excessive; immoderate; not limited to rules prescribed, or to usual bounds.
- IN-ORDI-NATE-LY, *adv.* Irregularly; excessively; immoderately. *Skerton.*
- IN-ORDI-NATE-NESS, *n.* Deviation from order; excess; want of moderation; inordinacy.
- IN-OR-DI-NATION, *n.* Irregularity; deviation from rule or right. *South.*
- IN-OR-GANIC, } *a.* Devoid of organs; not formed  
IN-OR-GAN-I-CAL, } with the organs or instruments of life.
- IN-OR-GAN-I-CAL-LY, *adv.* Without organs.
- IN-OR-GAN-IZED, *a.* Not having organic structure; void of organs; as earths, metals and other minerals.
- IN-OS-CU-LATE, *v. i.* [*L. in and osculatus.*] In anatomy, to unite by apposition or contact; to unite, as two vessels at their extremities.
- IN-OS-CU-LATE, *v. t.* To unite, as two vessels in an animal body.
- IN-OS-CU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Uniting, as the extremities of two vessels.
- IN-OS-CU-LATION, *n.* The union of two vessels of an animal body at their extremities, by means of which a communication is maintained; anastomosis.
- IN-QUEST, *n.* [*Fr. enquête.*] 1. Inquisition; judicial inquiry; official examination. 2. A jury. 3. Inquiry; search.
- † IN-QUIET, *v. t.* To disturb; to trouble.
- † IN-QUIET-ATION, *n.* Disturbance.
- IN-QUIE-TUDE, *n.* [*Fr.; L. inquietudo.*] Disturbed state; want of quiet; restlessness; uneasiness, either of body or mind; disquietude.
- IN-QUI-NATE, *v. t.* [*L. inquino.*] To defile; to pollute; to contaminate. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*
- IN-QUI-NATION, *n.* The act of defiling, or state of being defiled; pollution; corruption. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
- IN-QUI-RABLE, *a.* That may be inquired into; subject to inquisition or inquest. *Bacon.*
- IN-QUIRE, *v. i.* [*Fr. enquérir; Sp. inquirir; L. inquirō.*] 1. To ask a question; to seek for truth or information by asking questions. 2. To seek for truth by argument or the discussion of questions, or by investigation.—*To inquire into*, to make examination; to seek for particular information.
- IN-QUIRE, *v. t.* To ask about; to seek by asking.
- IN-QUIRENT, *a.* Making inquiry.
- IN-QUIRER, *n.* One who asks a question; one who interrogates; one who searches or examines; one who seeks for knowledge or information.
- IN-QUIRING, *ppr.* Seeking for information by asking questions; asking; questioning; interrogating; examining.
- IN-QUIRY, *n.* [*Norm. enquerre.*] 1. The act of inquiring; a seeking for information by asking questions; interrogation. 2. Search for truth, information or knowledge; research; examination into facts or principles.
- IN-QUI-SITION, *n.* [*Fr.; L. inquisitio.*] 1. Inquiry; examination; a searching or search. 2. Judicial inquiry; official examination; inquest. 3. Examination; discussion. 4. In some Catholic countries, a court or tribunal established for the examination and punishment of heretics.
- IN-QUI-SITION-AL, *a.* Making inquiry; busy in inquiry.
- IN-QUIS-I-TIVE, *a.* 1. Apt to ask questions; addicted to inquiry; inclined to seek information by questions. 2. Inclined to seek knowledge by discussion, investigation or observation; given to research.
- IN-QUIS-I-TIVE, *n.* A person who is inquisitive; one curious in research. *Temple.*
- IN-QUIS-I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With curiosity to obtain information; with scrutiny.
- IN-QUIS-I-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The disposition to obtain information; curiosity to learn what is not known.
- IN-QUIS-I-TOR, *n.* [*L.*] 1. One who inquires; particularly, one whose official duty it is to inquire and examine. 2. A member of the court of inquisition in Catholic countries.
- IN-QUIS-I-TOR-I-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to inquisition. 2. Pertaining to the Catholic court of inquisition.
- IN-QUIS-I-TOR-I-OUS, *a.* Making strict inquiry. *Milton.*
- IN-RAIL, *v. t.* To rail in; to inclose with rails. *Gay.*
- IN-RAIL-ED, (*in-rald*) *pp.* Inclosed with rails.
- IN-RAIL-ING, *ppr.* Inclosing with rails.
- IN-REGIS-TER, *v. t.* [*Fr. enregistrer.*] To register; to record; to enter in a register. *Walsh.*
- IN-RÖAD, *n.* 1. The entrance of an enemy into a country with purposes of hostility; a sudden or desultory incursion or invasion. 2. Attack; encroachment.
- IN-SAFE-TY, *n.* Want of safety. [*III.*] *Naunton.*
- IN-SA-LUBR-I-OUS, *a.* Not salubrious; not healthful; unfavorable to health; unwholesome.
- IN-SA-LUBR-I-TY, *n.* Want of salubrity; unhealthfulness; unwholesomeness.
- IN-SAL-U-TA-RY, *a.* 1. Not salutary; not favorable to health or soundness. 2. Not tending to safety; productive of evil.
- IN-SAN'A-BLE, *a.* [*L. insanabilis.*] Incurable; that can not be healed. *Johnson.*
- IN-SANE, *a.* [*L. insanus.*] 1. Unsound in mind or intellect; mad; deranged in mind; delirious; distracted. 2. Used by or appropriated to insane persons.
- IN-SANE, *n.* An insane person.
- IN-SANE-LY, *adv.* Madly; foolishly; without reason.
- IN-SANE-NESS, } *n.* The state of being unsound in mind;  
IN-SANI-TY, } derangement of intellect; madness.
- † IN-SAP-O-RY, *a.* Tasteless; wanting flavor.
- IN-SA-TIA-BLE, (*in-sä'shā-bl*) *a.* [*Fr.; L. insatiabilis.*] Incapable of being satisfied or appeased; very greedy.
- IN-SA-TIA-BLE-NESS, (*in-sä'shā-bl-ness*) *n.* Greediness of appetite that cannot be satisfied or appeased.
- IN-SA-TIA-BLY, (*in-sä'shā-bly*) *adv.* With greediness not to be satisfied. *South.*
- IN-SAT-I-ATE, (*in-sä'shātē*) *a.* [*L. insatiatus.*] Not to be satisfied; insatiable. *Philips.*
- IN-SAT-I-ATE-LY, *adv.* So greedily as not to be satisfied.
- IN-SA-TI-E-TY, *n.* Insatiableness. *Granger.*
- IN-SAT-IS-FAC-TION, *n.* Want of satisfaction. *Bacon.*
- IN-SAT-U-RABLE, *a.* [*L. insaturabilis.*] Not to be saturated, filled or glutted. *Johnson.*
- IN-SCIENCE, *n.* Ignorance; want of knowledge.
- IN-SCRIBE, *v. t.* [*L. inscribo.*] 1. To write on; to engrave on for perpetuity or duration. 2. To imprint on. 3. To assign or address to; to commend by a short address. 4. To mark with letters, characters or words. 5. To draw a figure within another.
- IN-SCRIBED, (*in-skrībd*) *pp.* Written on; engraved; marked; addressed.
- IN-SCRIBER, *n.* One who inscribes. *Pownall.*
- IN-SCRIBING, *ppr.* Writing on; engraving; marking; addressing.
- IN-SCRIPTION, *n.* [*Fr.; L. inscriptio.*] 1. Something written or engraved to communicate knowledge to after ages; any character, word, line or sentence written or engraved on a solid substance for duration. 2. A title. 3. An address or consignment of a book to a person.
- IN-SCRIPTIVE, *a.* Bearing inscription.
- IN-SCROLL, *v. t.* To write on a scroll. *Shak.*
- IN-SCRU-TA-BIL-I-TY, or IN-SCRU-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being inscrutable.
- IN-SCRU-TABLE, *a.* [*Fr.; L. inscrutabilis.*] 1. Unsearchable; that cannot be searched into and understood by inquiry or study. 2. That cannot be penetrated, discovered or understood by human reason.
- IN-SCRU-TA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be found out or understood.
- IN-SCULP, *v. t.* [*L. insculpo.*] To engrave; to carve.
- IN-SCULP-TION, *n.* Inscription. [*L. u.*] *Toussac.*
- IN-SCULP-TURE, *n.* An engraving; sculpture. *Shak.*
- IN-SEAM, *v. t.* To impress or mark with a seam or cicatrix.
- † IN-SEARCH, (*in-serch*) *v. t.* To make search. *Elgot.*
- IN-SEC-A-BLE, *a.* [*L. insecabilis.*] That cannot be divided by a cutting instrument; indivisible.
- IN-SECT, *n.* [*L. insecta.*] 1. In zoology, a small invertebrate animal, breathing by lateral spiracles, and furnished with articulated extremities and movable antennae. 2. Any thing small or contemptible.
- IN-SECT, *a.* Small; mean; contemptible.
- IN-SEC-TATOR, *n.* [*L.*] A persecutor. [*Little used.*]
- IN-SECTED, *a.* Having the nature of an insect.
- IN-SECTLE, *a.* Having the nature of insects.
- † IN-SECT-LE, *n.* An insect. *Wotton.*
- IN-SECTION, *n.* A cutting in; incision; incision.
- IN-SEC-TIV-O-U-S, *a.* [*insect*, and *L. voro.*] Feeding or subsisting on insects. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*
- † IN-SEC-TOL-O-GER, *n.* One who studies insects.
- IN-SE-CURE, *a.* 1. Not secure; not safe; not confident of safety. 2. Not safe; not effectually guarded or protected; unsafe; exposed to danger or loss.
- IN-SE-CURE-LY, *adv.* Without security or safety.
- IN-SE-CUR-I-TY, *n.* 1. Want of safety, or want of confidence in safety. 2. Uncertainty. 3. Want of safety; danger; hazard; exposure to destruction or loss.
- IN-SEC-UTION, *n.* [*L. insecutio.*] Pursuit. *Chapman.*
- IN-SEMI-NATE, *v. t.* [*L. insemio.*] To sow. [*L. u.*]
- IN-SEM-I-NATION, *n.* The act of sowing. [*Little used.*]
- IN-SENS-ATE, *a.* [*Fr. insensé.*] Destitute of sense; stupid; foolish; wanting sensibility. *Milton.*
- † IN-SENSE, *v. t.* To instruct; to inform; to make to understand.
- IN-SENS-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* 1. Want of sensibility, or the power of feeling or perceiving. 2. Want of the power to be moved or affected; want of tenderness or susceptibility of emotion and passion. 3. Dullness; stupidity; torpor



- IN-SENSI-BLE, *a.* [Fr., Sp., from *L. in* and *sensus*.] 1. Imperceptible; that cannot be felt or perceived. 2. Destitute of the power of feeling or perceiving; wanting corporeal sensibility. 3. Not susceptible of emotion or passion; void of feeling; wanting tenderness. 4. Dull; stupid; torpid. 5. Void of sense or meaning. *Hale*.
- IN-SENSI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of sensibility.
- IN-SENSI-BLY, *adv.* 1. Imperceptibly; in a manner not to be felt or perceived by the senses. *Addison*. 2. By slow degrees; gradually.
- IN-SENTIENT, *a.* Not having perception.
- IN-SEPA-RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *L. inseparabilis*.] That cannot be separated or disjoined; not to be parted.
- IN-SEPA-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being inseparable.
- IN-SEP-A-RA-BILI-TY, *n.* { *arable*, or incapable of disjunction.
- IN-SEPA-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that prevents separation; with indissoluble union. *Temple*.
- IN-SEPA-RATE, *a.* Not separate.
- IN-SEPA-RATE-LY, *adv.* So as not to be separated.
- IN-SERT, *v. t.* [Fr. *inserer*; *L. inserto*.] Literally, to thrust in; hence, to set in or among.
- IN-SERTED, *pp.* Set in or among.
- IN-SERTING, *pp.* Setting in or among.
- IN-SERTION, *n.* [Fr.; *L. insertio*.] 1. The act of setting or placing in or among other things. 2. The thing inserted.
- † IN-SERVE, *v. t.* [*L. inservio*.] To be of use to an end.
- IN-SERVI-ENT, *a.* Conducive.
- IN-SET, *v. t.* To infix or implant. *Chaucer*.
- IN-SHAD-ED, *a.* Marked with different shades.
- IN-SHELL, *v. t.* To hide in a shell. *Shak*.
- IN-SHEL-TER, *v. t.* To shelter. *Shak*.
- IN-SHIP, *v. t.* To ship; to embark. *Shak*.
- IN-SHRINE. See *ENSHRINE*.
- INSIDE, *n.* [*in* and *side*.] The interior part of a thing; internal part; opposed to *outside*.
- IN-SIDI-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. insidiar*.] To lie in ambush for.
- IN-SIDI-A-TOR, *n.* One who lies in ambush. *Barrow*.
- \* IN-SIDI-IOUS, *a.* [*L. insidiosus*.] 1. Properly, lying in wait; hence, watching an opportunity to ensnare or entrap; deceitful; sly; treacherous. 2. Intended to entrap.
- \* IN-SIDI-IOUS-LY, *adv.* With intention to ensnare; deceitfully; treacherously; with artifice or stratagem.
- \* IN-SIDI-IOUS-NESS, *n.* A watching for an opportunity to ensnare; deceitfulness; treachery. *Barrow*.
- IN-SIGHT, (*in'site*) *n.* [*in* and *sight*.] Sight or view of the interior of any thing; deep inspection or view; introspection; thorough knowledge or skill. *Spectator*.
- IN-SIG-NI-A, *n.* [*plu.*] 1. Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honor. *Burke*. 2. Marks, signs, or visible impressions, by which any thing is known.
- IN-SIG-NIFI-CANCE, *n.* 1. Want of significance or meaning. 2. Unimportance; want of force or effect. 3. Want of weight; meanness.
- IN-SIG-NIFI-CANT, *a.* 1. Void of signification; destitute of meaning. 2. Unimportant; answering no purpose; having no weight or effect. 3. Without weight of character; mean; contemptible.
- IN-SIG-NIFI-CANT, *n.* An insignificant thing.
- IN-SIG-NIFI-CANT-LY, *adv.* 1. Without meaning, as words. 2. Without importance or effect; to no purpose.
- IN-SIG-NIFI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Not expressing by external signs.
- IN-SIN-CERE, *a.* [*L. insincerus*.] 1. Not sincere; not being in truth what one appears to be; dissembling; hypocritical; false. 2. Deceitful; hypocritical; false. 3. Not sound.
- IN-SIN-CERELY, *adv.* Without sincerity; hypocritically.
- IN-SIN-CERI-TY, *n.* 1. Dissimulation; want of sincerity or of being in reality what one appears to be; hypocrisy. 2. Deceitfulness; hollowness.
- IN-SIN-ER, *v. t.* To strengthen; to give vigor to.
- IN-SINU-ANT, *a.* [Fr.; *L. insinuans*.] Insinuating; having the power to gain favor. [*Little used*.] *Wotton*.
- IN-SINU-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *insinuer*; *L. insinuo*.] 1. To introduce gently, or into a narrow passage; to wind in. 2. To push or work one's self into favor; to introduce by slow, gentle or artful means. 3. To hint; to suggest by remote allusion. 4. To instill; to infuse gently; to introduce artfully.
- IN-SINU-ATE, *v. i.* 1. To creep in; to wind in; to flow in; to enter gently, slowly, or imperceptibly, as into crevices. 2. To gain on the affections by gentle or artful means. 3. To wind along.
- IN-SIN-U-A-TED, *pp.* Introduced or conveyed gently, imperceptibly or by winding into crevices; hinted.
- IN-SIN-U-A-TING, *pp.* 1. Creeping or winding in; flowing in; gaining on gently; hinting. 2. *a.* Tending to enter gently; insensibly winning favor and confidence.
- IN-SIN-U-ATION, *n.* [Fr.; *L. insinuatio*.] 1. The act of insinuating; a creeping or winding in; a flowing into crevices. 2. The act of gaining on favor or affections, by gentle or artful means. 3. The art or power of pleasing
- and stealing on the affections. 4. A hint; a suggestion or intimation by distant allusion.
- IN-SIN-U-A-TIVE, *a.* Stealing on the affections. *Bacon*.
- IN-SIN-U-A-TOR, *n.* One who insinuates; one that hints.
- IN-SIPID, *a.* [Fr. *insipide*; *L. insipidus*.] 1. Tasteless; destitute of taste; wanting the qualities which affect the organs of taste; vapid. 2. Wanting spirit, life or animation; wanting pathos, or the power of exciting emotions, flat; dull; heavy. 3. Wanting power to gratify desire.
- IN-SI-PIDI-TY, or IN-SIPID-NESS, *n.* [Fr. *insipidité*.] 1. Want of taste, or the power of exciting sensation in the tongue. 2. Want of life or spirit.
- IN-SIPID-LY, *adv.* Without taste; without spirit or life; without enjoyment. *Locke*.
- IN-SIPI-ENCE, *n.* [*L. insipientia*.] Want of wisdom; folly; foolishness; want of understanding.
- IN-SIST, *v. i.* [Fr. *insister*; *L. insisto*.] 1. Literally, to stand or rest on; [*rarely used*.]—2. In *geometry*, an angle is said to *insist upon* the arc of the circle intercepted between the two lines which contain the angle. 3. To dwell on in discourse.—*To insist on*, to press or urge for any thing with immovable firmness.
- IN-SIST-ENT, *a.* Standing or resting on. [*L. u.*] *Wotton*.
- † IN-SIST-URE, *n.* A dwelling or standing on; fixedness.
- IN-SI-TIEM-CY, *n.* Freedom from thirst. *Grew*.
- IN-SIT-ION, *n.* [*L. insitio*.] The insertion of a cion in a stock; ingraftment. *Ray*.
- IN-SNARE, *v. t.* 1. To catch in a snare; to entrap; to take by artificial means. 2. To inveigle; to seduce by artifice; to take by wiles, stratagem or deceit. 3. To entangle; to involve in difficulties or perplexities.
- IN-SNARED, (*in-snar'd*) *pp.* Caught in a snare; entrapped; inveigled; involved in perplexities.
- IN-SNARER, *n.* One that ensnares.
- IN-SNARING, *pp.* Catching in a snare; entrapping; seducing; involving in difficulties.
- IN-SO-BRIE-TY, *n.* [*in* and *sobriety*.] Want of sobriety; intemperance; drunkenness. *Decay of Piety*.
- IN-SO-CIA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *L. insociabilis*.] 1. Not inclined to unite in social converse; not given to conversation; unsocial; taciturn. 2. That cannot be joined or connected; [*obs.*]
- IN-SO-LATE, *v. t.* [*L. insolo*.] To dry in the sun's rays; to expose to the heat of the sun; to ripen or prepare by exposure to the sun.
- IN-SO-LA-TED, *pp.* Exposed to the sun; dried or matured in the sun's rays.
- IN-SO-LA-TING, *pp.* Exposing to the action of sunbeams.
- IN-SO-LA-TION, *n.* 1. The act of exposing to the rays of the sun. 2. A stroke of the sun; the action of extreme heat on the brain.
- IN-SO-LENCE, *n.* [Fr.; *L. insolentia*.] Pride or haughtiness manifested in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt; impudence.
- † IN-SO-LENCE, *v. t.* To treat with haughty contempt.
- IN-SO-LENT, *a.* 1. Proud and haughty, with contempt of others; overbearing; domineering in power. 2. Proceeding from insolence; haughty and contemptuous. 3. Unaccustomed; [*obs.*]
- IN-SO-LENT-LY, *adv.* With contemptuous pride; haughtily; rudely; saucily. *Dryden*.
- IN-SO-LIDI-TY, *n.* Want of solidity; weakness.
- IN-SOL-U-BILI-TY, *n.* The quality of not being soluble or dissolvable, particularly in a fluid.
- IN-SOL-U-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from *L. insolubilis*.] 1. That cannot be dissolved, particularly by a liquid. 2. Not to be solved or explained; not to be resolved; as a doubt or difficulty; [*little used*.]
- IN-SOLVA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Not to be cleared of difficulty or uncertainty; not to be solved or explained; not admitting solution or explication. 2. That cannot be paid or discharged.
- IN-SOLV-EN-CY, *n.* 1. Inability of a person to pay all his debts; or the state of wanting property sufficient for such payment. 2. Insufficiency to discharge all debts of the owner.
- IN-SOLV-ENT, *a.* [*L. in* and *solvens*.] 1. Not having money, goods or estate sufficient to pay all debts. 2. Not sufficient to pay all the debts of the owner. 3. Respecting insolvent debtors; relieving an insolvent debtor from imprisonment for debt.—*Insolvent law*, or *act of insolvency*, a law which liberates a debtor from imprisonment, or exempts him from liability to arrest and imprisonment on account of any debt previously contracted.
- IN-SOLV-ENT, *n.* A debtor unable to pay his debts.
- IN-SOM-NI-OUS, *a.* [*L. insomniosus*.] Troubled with dreams; restless in sleep.
- IN-SO-MUCH, *adv.* [*in, so, and much*.] So that; to that degree. [*Obsolent*.]
- IN-SPECT, *v. t.* [*L. inspectum*.] 1. To look on; to view or oversee for the purpose of examination. 2. To look into; to view and examine, for the purpose of ascertaining the quality or condition of a thing. 3. To view and examine



- for the purpose of discovering and correcting errors. 4. To superintend.
- IN-SPECT, *n.* Close examination. *Thomson.*
- IN-SPECTED, *pp.* Viewed with care; examined.
- IN-SPECTING, *pp.* Looking on or into; viewing with care; examining.
- IN-SPECTION, *n.* [L. *inspectio.*] 1. A looking on or into; prying examination; close or careful survey. 2. Watch; guardianship. 3. Superintendence; oversight. 4. Official view; a careful viewing and examining of commodities or manufactures, to ascertain their quality. 5. Official examination, as of arms, to see that they are in good order for service.
- IN-SPECTOR, *n.* 1. One who inspects, views or oversees. 2. A superintendent; one to whose care the execution of any work is committed. 3. An officer whose duty is to examine the quality of goods. 4. An officer of the customs. 5. A military officer whose duty is to inspect the troops and examine their arms.
- IN-SPECTOR-ATE, (*n.*) The office of an inspector. *Washington.*
- IN-SPECTOR-SHIP, (*n.*) *ington.*
- IN-SPERS/ED, (*in-sperst'*) *a.* Sprinkled on.
- IN-SPERSION, *n.* [L. *inspersio.*] The act of sprinkling on. *Ainsworth.*
- IN-SPEX/I-MUS, *n.* [L. we have inspected; the first word of ancient charters, &c.] An exemplification.
- IN-SPHERE, *v. t.* To place in an orb or sphere.
- IN-SPIR/A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be inspired. 2. That may be drawn into the lungs; inhalable; as air or vapors.
- IN-SPIR/A-TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of drawing air into the lungs; the inhaling of air; a branch of respiration, and opposed to expiration. 2. The act of breathing into any thing. 3. The infusion of ideas into the mind by the Holy Spirit; the conveying into the minds of men ideas, notices or monitions by extraordinary or supernatural influence. 4. The infusion of ideas or directions by the supposed deities of pagans. 5. The infusion or communication of ideas or poetic spirit, by a superior being or supposed presiding power.
- IN-SPI-RA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to inspiration, or inhaling air into the lungs. *Med. Repos.*
- IN-SPIRE, *v. t.* [L. *inspiro.*] To draw in breath; to inhale air into the lungs; opposed to expire.
- IN-SPIRE, *v. t.* 1. To breathe into. *Pope.* 2. To infuse by breathing. 3. To infuse into the mind; as, to inspire with new life. 4. To infuse or suggest ideas or monitions supernaturally; to communicate divine instructions to the mind. 5. To infuse ideas or poetic spirit. 6. To draw into the lungs.
- IN-SPIR/ED, (*in-sprid'*) *pp.* 1. Breathed in; inhaled; infused. 2. Informed or directed by the Holy Spirit.
- IN-SPIR/ER, *n.* He that inspires.
- IN-SPIR/ING, *pp.* 1. Breathing in; inhaling into the lungs; infusing into the mind supernaturally. 2. *a.* Infusing spirit or courage; animating.
- IN-SPRIT, *v. t.* To infuse or excite spirit in; to enliven; to animate; to give new life to; to encourage; to invigorate. *Pope.*
- IN-SPRIT-ED, *pp.* Enlivened; animated; invigorated.
- IN-SPRIT-ING, *pp.* Infusing spirit; giving new life to.
- IN-SPIS/SATE, *v. t.* To thicken, as fluids; to bring to greater consistence by evaporating the thinner parts, &c.
- IN-SPIS/SATE, *a.* Thick. *Greenhill.*
- IN-SPIS/SATE-D, *pp.* Thickened, as a liquor.
- IN-SPIS/SATE-ING, *pp.* Thickening, as a liquor.
- IN-SPIS/SATION, *n.* The act or operation of rendering a fluid substance thicker by evaporation, &c.
- IN-STA-BIL/I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *instabilité*; L. *instabilitas.*] 1. Want of stability; want of firmness in purpose; inconsistency; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct. 2. Changeableness; mutability.
- IN-STABLE, *a.* [L. *instabilis.*] 1. Inconstant; prone to change or recede from a purpose; mutable. 2. Not steady or fixed; changeable. See UNSTABLE.
- IN-STABLE-NESS, *n.* Unstability; instability.
- IN-STALL, *v. t.* [Fr. *installer.*] To set, place or instate, in an office, rank or order; to invest with any charge, office or rank, with the customary ceremonies.
- IN-STALL-MENT, *n.* The act of giving possession of an office, rank or order, with the customary ceremonies.
- IN-STALLED, (*in-stawld'*) *pp.* Placed in a seat, office or order.
- IN-STALLING, *pp.* Placing in a seat, office or order.
- IN-STALLMENT, *n.* 1. The act of installing, or giving possession of an office with the usual ceremonies or solemnities. 2. The seat in which one is placed.—3. In commerce, a part of a large sum of money paid or to be paid at a particular period.
- IN-STANCE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Urgency; a pressing; solicitation; importunity; application. 2. Example; a case occurring; a case offered. 3. Time; occasion; occurrence. 4. Motive; influence [obs.]. 5. Process of a suit; [obs.]
- IN-STANCE, *v. t.* To give or offer an example or case.
- IN-STANCE, *v. t.* To mention as an example or case.
- INSTANCED, *pp.* or *a.* Given in proof or as an example.
- INSTANT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *instans.*] 1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest. 2. Immediate; without intervening time; present. 3. Quick; making no delay. 4. Present; current; as, on the tenth of July instant.
- INSTANT, *n.* 1. A point in duration; a moment; a part of duration in which we perceive no succession, or a part that occupies the time of a single thought. 2. A particular time.
- IN-STAN-TA-NE-I-TY, *n.* Unpremeditated production.
- IN-STAN-TA-NE-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *instantané.*] Done in an instant; occurring or acting without a perceptible succession; very speedily.
- IN-STAN-TA-NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* In an instant; in a moment; in an indivisible point of duration.
- IN-STAN-TA-NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being done in an instant.
- IN-STAN-TA-NY, *a.* Formerly used for *instantaneous.*
- IN-STANT/ER, *adv.* [L.] In law, immediately; at the present time; without delay.
- IN-STANT-LY, *adv.* 1. Immediately; without any intervening time; at the moment. 2. With urgent importunity. 3. With diligence and earnestness.
- IN-STAR, *v. t.* [in and star.] To set or adorn with stars, or with brilliants. *J. Barlow.*
- IN-STATE, *v. t.* [in and state.] 1. To set or place; to establish, as in a rank or condition. *South.* 2. To invest; [obs.]
- IN-STATED, *pp.* Set or placed.
- IN-STAT/ING, *pp.* Setting or placing.
- IN-STAURATE, *v. t.* [L. *instaurare.*] To reform; to repair. *Smith.*
- IN-STAUR/A-TION, *n.* [L. *instauratio.*] Renewal; repair, re-establishment; the restoration of a thing.
- IN-STAUR/A-TOR, *n.* One who renews or restores to a former condition. *Morc.*
- IN-STEAD, (*in-sted'*) *adv.* [in and stead.] In the place or room of.
- IN-STEEP, *v. t.* 1. To steep or soak; to drench; to macerate in moisture. *Shak.* 2. To keep under or in water.
- IN-STEEP/ED, (*in-steep't'*) *pp.* Steeped; soaked; drenched; lying under water.
- IN-STEEP/ING, *pp.* Steeping; soaking.
- IN-STEP, *n.* 1. The instep of the human foot is the fore part of the upper side of the foot near its junction with the leg. 2. The instep of a horse is that part of the hind leg, which reaches from the ham to the pastern-joint.
- IN-STI-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *instigo.*] To incite; to set on; to provoke; to urge.
- IN-STI-GATE-D, *pp.* Incited or persuaded, as to evil.
- IN-STI-GATE-ING, *pp.* Inciting; tempting to evil.
- IN-STI-GA-TION, *n.* 1. Incitement, as to evil or wickedness; the act of encouraging to commit a crime or some evil act. 2. Temptation; impulse to evil.
- IN-STI-GA-TOR, *n.* 1. One who incites another to an evil act; a tempter. 2. That which incites; that which moves persons to commit wickedness.
- IN-STILL, *v. t.* [L. *instillo.*] 1. To infuse by drops. *Milton.* 2. To infuse slowly, or by small quantities.
- IN-STIL-LA-TION, *n.* [L. *instillatio.*] 1. The act of infusing by drops or by small quantities. 2. The act of infusing slowly into the mind. 3. That which is instilled or infused.
- IN-STILLED, (*in-stild'*) *pp.* Infused by drops or by slow degrees.
- IN-STILL/ER, *n.* He that instills.
- IN-STILL/ING, *pp.* Infusing by drops or by slow degrees.
- IN-STILLMENT, *n.* Any thing instilled. *Shak.*
- IN-STIMU-LATE, *v. t.* To stimulate; to excite.
- IN-STIMU-LA-TING, *pp.* Not stimulating. *Cheyne.*
- IN-STIM-U-LA-TION, *n.* [in and stimulation.] The act of stimulating, inciting or urging forward.
- IN-STINCT, *a.* [L. *instinctus.*] Moved; animated; excited; as, *instinct* with spirit. *Milton.*
- IN-STINCT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *instinctus.*] A certain power or disposition of mind, by which, independent of all instruction or experience, animals are unerringly directed to do spontaneously whatever is necessary for the preservation of the individual, or the continuation of the kind.
- IN-STINCT/ED, *a.* Impressed. [Little used.] *Bentley.*
- IN-STINCT/ION, *n.* Instinct. *Elyot.*
- IN-STINCT/IVE, *a.* Prompted by instinct; spontaneous; acting without reasoning, deliberation, instruction or experience; determined by natural impulse or propensity.
- IN-STINCT/IVE-LY, *adv.* By force of instinct; without instruction or experience; by natural impulse.
- IN-STI-TUTE, *v. t.* [L. *instituo.*] 1. To establish; to appoint; to enact; to form and prescribe. 2. To found; to originate and establish. 3. To ground or establish in principles; to educate; to instruct. 4. To begin; to commence; to set in operation. 5. To invest with the spiritual part of a benefice or the care of souls.



- INSTITUTE**, *n.* [*L. institutum.*] 1. Established law; settled order. 2. Precept; maxim; principle. 3. A book of elements or principles; particularly, a work containing the principles of the Roman law.—4. In *Scots law*, when a number of persons in succession hold an estate in tail, the first is called the *institute*, the others *substitutes*.
- INSTITUTE**, *pp.* Established; appointed; founded; enacted; invested with the care of souls.
- INSTITUTE**, *pp.* Establishing; founding; enacting; investing with the care of souls.
- INSTITUTION**, *n.* [*L. institutio.*] 1. The act of establishing. 2. Establishment; that which is appointed, prescribed or founded by authority, and intended to be permanent. 3. A system, plan or society established, either by law or by the authority of individuals, for promoting any object, public or social. 4. A system of the elements or rules of any art or science. 5. Education; instruction. 6. The act or ceremony of investing a clerk with the spiritual part of a benefice.
- INSTITUTIONAL**, *a.* Enjoined; instituted by authority.
- INSTITUTIONARY**, *a.* Elemental; containing the first principles or doctrines. *Brown.*
- INSTITUTE**, *n.* A writer of institutes or elementary rules and instructions. *Harvey.*
- INSTITUTE**, *v. t.* 1. That establishes; having power to establish. 2. Established; depending on institution.
- INSTITUTE**, *n.* [*L.*] 1. The person who establishes; one who enacts laws, rites and ceremonies. 2. The person who founds an order, sect, society or scheme. 3. An instructor; one who educates.
- INSTITUTE**, *v. t.* To stop; to close; to make fast. [*L. u.*]
- INSTRATIFIED**, *a.* Stratified within something else.
- INSTRATE**, *v. t.* [*L. instruo, instructum.*] 1. To teach; to inform the mind; to educate; to impart knowledge to one who was destitute of it. 2. To direct; to enjoin; to persuade or admonish. 3. To direct or command; to furnish with orders. 4. To inform; to advise or give notice to. 5. To model; to form; to prepare; [*not used.*]
- INSTRUCED**, *pp.* Taught; informed; trained up; educated.
- INSTRUCTIBLE**, *a.* Able to instruct. [*Ill.*] *Bacon.*
- INSTRUCTING**, *pp.* Teaching; informing the mind; directing.
- INSTRUCTION**, *n.* [*L. instructio.*] 1. The act of teaching or informing the understanding in that of which it was before ignorant; information. 2. Precepts conveying knowledge. 3. Direction; order; command; mandate.
- INSTRUCTIVE**, *a.* [*Sp. instructivo; Fr. instructif.*] Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct or inform.
- INSTRUCTIVELY**, *adv.* So as to afford instruction.
- INSTRUCTIVENESS**, *n.* Power of instructing.
- INSTRUCTOR**, *n.* 1. A teacher; a person who imparts knowledge to another by precept or information. 2. The preceptor of a school or seminary of learning; any professional man who teaches the principles of his profession.
- INSTRUCTRESS**, *n.* A female who instructs; a preceptress; a tutress.
- INSTRUMENT**, *n.* [*L. instrumentum.*] 1. A tool; that by which work is performed or any thing is effected. 2. That which is subservient to the execution of a plan or purpose, or to the production of any effect; means used or contributing to an effect. 3. An artificial machine or body constructed for yielding harmonious sounds.—4. In *law*, a writing containing the terms of a contract, as a deed of conveyance, a grant, a patent, an indenture, &c. 5. A person who acts for another.
- INSTRUMENTAL**, *a.* 1. Conducive as an instrument or means to some end; contributing aid; serving to promote or effect an object; helpful. 2. Pertaining to instruments; made by instruments.
- INSTRUMENTALITY**, *n.* Subordinate or auxiliary agency; agency of any thing as means to an end.
- INSTRUMENTALLY**, *adv.* 1. By way of an instrument; in the nature of an instrument; as means to an end. 2. With instruments of music.
- INSTRUMENTALNESS**, *n.* Usefulness, as of means to an end; instrumentality. *Hammoud.*
- INSTRUMENTAL**, *v. t.* To call; to denominate. *Crashaw.*
- INSUAVITY**, *n.* [*L. insuavitas.*] Unpleasantness.
- INSUBJECTION**, *n.* State of disobedience to government.
- INSUBMISSION**, *n.* Defect of submission; disobedience.
- INSUBORDINATE**, *a.* Not submitting to authority.
- INSUBORDINATION**, *n.* Want of subordination; disorder; disobedience to lawful authority.
- INSUBSTANTIAL**, *a.* Unsubstantial; not real. *Shak.*
- INSUCATION**, *n.* [*L. insucco.*] The act of soaking or moistening; maceration; solution in the juice of herbs.
- INSUFFERABLE**, *a.* 1. Intolerable; that cannot be borne or endured. 2. That cannot be permitted or tolerated. 3. Detestable; contemptible; disgusting beyond endurance.
- INSUFFERABLY**, *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance.
- INSUFFICIENT**, *n.* 1. Inadequateness; want of sufficiency; deficiency. 2. Inadequacy of power or skill; inability; incapacity; incompetency. 3. Want of the requisite strength, value or force; defect.
- INSUFFICIENT**, *a.* 1. Not sufficient; inadequate to any need, use or purpose. 2. Wanting in strength, power, ability or skill; incapable; unfit.
- INSUFFICIENTLY**, *adv.* With want of sufficiency; with want of proper ability or skill; inadequately.
- INSUFFLATION**, *n.* 1. The act of breathing on. 2. The act of blowing a substance into a cavity of the body.
- INSUITABLE**, *a.* Unsuitable. [*Little used.*] *Burnet.*
- INSULAR**, *a.* [*L. insularis.*] Belonging to an isle; surrounded by water.
- INSULAR**, *n.* One who dwells in an isle. *Berkeley.*
- INSULARITY**, *n.* The situation of an island, or state of being an island. *Pickering's Vocabulary.*
- INSULARY**, *a.* The same as *insular*.
- INSULARY**, *v. t.* [*L. insula.*] 1. To place in a detached situation, or in a state to have no communication with surrounding objects.—2. In *architecture*, to set a column alone or not contiguous to a wall.—3. In *electrical experiments*, to place on a non-conducting substance, or in a situation to prevent communication with the earth. 4. To make an isle; [*little used.*]
- INSULATED**, *pp.* or *a.* Standing by itself; not being contiguous to other bodies.
- INSULATING**, *pp.* Setting in a detached position.
- INSULATING**, *n.* 1. The act of insulating; the state of being detached from other objects.—2. In *electrical experiments*, that state in which the communication of electrical fluid is prevented by the interposition of an electric body.
- INSULATING**, *n.* In *electrical experiments*, the substance or body that insulates, or interrupts the communication of electricity to surrounding objects; a non-conductor or electric.
- INSULS**, (*in-suls*) *a.* [*L. insulsus.*] Dull; insipid.
- INSULT**, *n.* [*Fr. insulte; L. insultus.*] 1. The act of leaping on; [*u.*] 2. Any gross abuse offered to another, either by words or actions; act or speech of insolence or contempt.
- INSULT**, *v. t.* [*Fr. insulte; L. insulto.*] To treat with gross abuse, insolence or contempt, by words or actions.—*To insult over*, to triumph over with insolence.
- INSULT**, *v. i.* To behave with insolent triumph.
- INSULTATION**, *n.* The act of insulting; abusive treatment.
- INSULTED**, *pp.* Abused or treated with insolence.
- INSULTER**, *n.* One who insults. *Rovee.*
- INSULTING**, *pp.* Treating with insolence or contempt.
- INSULTINGLY**, *adv.* With insolent contempt; with contemptuous triumph. *Dryden.*
- INSURANCE**, *v. t.* [*L. insuram.*] To take in. *Evelyn.*
- INSUPERABILITY**, *n.* The quality of being insuperable.
- INSUPERABLE**, *a.* [*L. insuperabilis.*] 1. That cannot be overcome or surmounted; insurmountable. 2. That cannot be passed over.
- INSUPERABLENESS**, *n.* The quality of being insuperable or insurmountable.
- INSUPERABLY**, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be overcome; insurmountably. *Grew.*
- INSUPPORTABLE**, *a.* [*Fr.*] 1. That cannot be supported or borne. 2. That cannot be borne or endured; insufferable; intolerable.
- INSUPPORTABLENESS**, *n.* The quality of being insupportable; insufferableness.
- INSUPPORTABLY**, *adv.* In a manner or degree that cannot be supported or endured. *Dryden.*
- INSUPPRESSIBLE**, *a.* Not to be suppressed.
- INSUPPRESSIVE**, *a.* Not to be suppressed. *Shak.*
- INSURABLE**, (*in-shür'ä-bl*) *a.* That may be insured against loss or damage; proper to be insured.
- INSURANCE**, (*in-shür'äns*) *n.* 1. The act of insuring or assuring against loss or damage; or a contract by which one engages for a stipulated consideration or premium per cent. to make up a loss which another may sustain. 2. The premium paid for insuring property or life.—*Insurance company*, a company or corporation whose business is to insure against loss or damage.
- INSURANCE**, *n.* An underwriter.
- INSURE**, (*in-shür'e*) *v. t.* To make sure or secure; to contract or covenant for a consideration to secure a person against loss.
- INSURE**, *v. i.* To underwrite; to practice making insurance.
- INSURED**, (*in-shür'd*) *pp.* Made sure; assured; secured against loss.
- INSURER**, (*in-shür'er*) *n.* One who insures; an underwriter.



INSURGENT, *a.* [*L. insurgens.*] Rising in opposition to lawful civil or political authority. *Stephens.*  
 INSURGENT, *n.* A person who rises in opposition to civil or political authority; one who openly and actively resists the execution of laws. An *insurgent* differs from a *rebel*. The *insurgent* opposes the execution of a particular law or laws; the *rebel* attempts to overthrow or change the government, or he revolts and attempts to place his country under another jurisdiction. All *rebels* are *insurgents*, but all *insurgents* are not *rebels*.  
 INSURING, (*in-shū'ring*) *ppr.* Making secure; assuring against loss; engaging to indemnify for losses.  
 INSURMOUNTABLE, *a.* [*Fr. insurmontable.*] 1. Insurmountable; that cannot be surmounted or overcome. 2. Not to be surmounted; not to be passed by ascending.  
 INSURMOUNTABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be overcome.  
 INSURRECTION, *n.* [*L. insurgo.*] 1. A rising against civil or political authority; the open and active opposition of a number of persons to the execution of law in a city or state. It is equivalent to *sedition*, except that *sedition* expresses a less extensive rising of citizens. It differs from *rebellion*, for the latter expresses a revolt, or an attempt to overthrow the government, to establish a different one, or to place the country under another jurisdiction. It differs from *mutiny*, as it respects the civil or political government; whereas a *mutiny* is an open opposition to law in the army or navy. 2. A rising in mass to oppose an enemy; [*little used.*]  
 INSURRECTIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to insurrection; consisting in insurrection. *Amer. Review.*  
 INSURRECTIONARY, *a.* Pertaining or suitable to insurrection. *Burke.*  
 INSUSCEPTIBILITY, *n.* Want of susceptibility, or capacity to feel or perceive. *Med. Repos.*  
 INSUSCEPTIBLE, *a.* 1. Not susceptible; not capable of being moved, affected or impressed. 2. Not capable of receiving or admitting.  
 INSUSURRATION, *n.* [*L. insurro.*] The act of whispering into something.  
 INTACTABLE, *a.* [*L. intactum.*] Not perceptible to the touch. *Dict.*  
 INTAGLIATED, (*in-tal'ya-ted*) *a.* Engraved or stamped on. *Warton.*  
 INTAGLIO, (*in-tal'yo*) *n.* [*It.*] Any thing engraved, or a precious stone with a head or an inscription engraved on it.  
 INTANGIBLE, *a.* 1. That cannot or may not be touched. 2. Not perceptible to the touch.  
 INTANGIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being intangible. } *ble.*  
 INTASTABLE, *a.* That cannot be tasted; that cannot affect the organs of taste. *Grew.*  
 INTEGER, *n.* [*L.*] The whole of any thing; particularly, in arithmetic, a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction.  
 INTEGRAL, *a.* [*Fr.*] 1. Whole; entire. 2. Making part of a whole, or necessary to make a whole. 3. Not fractional. 4. Uninjured; complete; not defective.  
 INTEGRAL, *n.* A whole; an entire thing.  
 INTEGRALITY, *n.* Entireness. *Whitaker.*  
 INTEGRALLY, *adv.* Wholly; completely. *Whitaker.*  
 INTEGRANT, *a.* Making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing. *Burke.*  
 INTEGRATE, *v. t.* [*L. integro.*] To renew; to restore; to perfect; to make a thing entire. *South.*  
 INTEGRATED, *pp.* Made entire.  
 INTEGRATION, *n.* The act of making entire.  
 INTEGRITY, *n.* [*Fr. intégrité; L. integritas.*] 1. Wholeness; entireness; unbroken state. 2. The entire, unimpaired state of any thing, particularly of the mind; moral soundness or purity; incorruptness; uprightness; honesty. 3. Purity; genuine, unadulterated, unimpaired state.  
 INTEGUMENTATION, *n.* [*L. intego.*] That part of physiology, which treats of the integuments of animals and plants.  
 INTEGUMENT, *n.* [*L. integumentum.*] That which naturally invests or covers another thing.  
 INTELECT, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. intellectus.*] That faculty of the human soul or mind, which receives or comprehends the ideas communicated to it by the senses or by perception, or by other means; the faculty of thinking; and the understanding.  
 INTELECTION, *n.* [*L. intellectio.*] The act of understanding; simple apprehension of ideas. *Bentley.*  
 INTELECTIVE, *a.* [*Fr. intellectif.*] 1. Having power to understand. *Glanville.* 2. Produced by the understanding. 3. To be perceived by the understanding, not by the senses.  
 INTELECTUAL, *a.* [*Fr. intellectuel.*] 1. Relating to the intellect or understanding; belonging to the mind; performed by the understanding; mental. 2. Ideal; perceived by the intellect; existing in the understanding. 3. Having the power of understanding. 4. Relating to the understanding; treating of the mind

INTELLECTUAL, *n.* The intellect or understanding [*Little used.*] *Milton.*  
 INTELECTUALIST, *n.* One who overrates the understanding. *Bacon.*  
 INTELECTUALITY, *n.* The state of intellectus power. *Hallywell.*  
 INTELECTUALLY, *adv.* By means of the understanding.  
 INTELLIGENCE, *n.* [*L. intelligentia.*] 1. Understanding; skill. 2. Notice; information communicated; an account of things distant or before unknown. 3. Commerce of acquaintance; terms of intercourse. 4. A spiritual being.  
 INTELLIGENCE, *v. t.* To inform; to instruct [*L. u.*]  
 INTELLIGENCED, *pp.* Informed; instructed. [*L. u.*]  
 INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE, *n.* An office or place where information may be obtained.  
 INTELLIGENCER, *n.* One who sends or conveys intelligence; a messenger. *Addison.* 2. A public paper; a newspaper.  
 INTELLIGENCING, *ppr.* or *a* Giving or conveying notice to from a distance.  
 INTELLIGENT, *a.* [*L. intelligens.*] 1. Endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason. 2. Knowing understanding; well informed; skilled. 3. Giving information; [*obs.*] *Shak.*  
 INTELLIGENTIAL, *a.* 1. Consisting of unbodied mind. 2. Intellectual; exercising understanding. *Milton.*  
 INTELLIGIBILITY, *n.* The quality or state of INTELLIGIBILITY, } being intelligible; the possibility of being understood. *Tooke.*  
 INTELLIGIBLE, *a.* [*L. intelligibilis.*] That may be understood or comprehended.  
 INTELLIGIBLY, *adv.* In a manner to be understood clearly; plainly.  
 INTemperate, *a.* [*L. intemperatus.*] Pure; unfiled.  
 INTemperateNESS, *n.* State of being unpolluted.  
 INTemperament, *n.* A bad state or constitution.  
 INTemperance, *n.* [*Fr.; L. intemperantia.*] 1. In a general sense, want of moderation or due restraint; excess in any kind of action or indulgence. 2. Habitual indulgence in drinking spirituous liquors, with or without intoxication. *L. Beecher.*  
 INTemperate, *a.* [*L. intemperatus.*] 1. Not moderate or restrained within due limits; indulging to excess any appetite or passion, either habitually or in a particular instance; immoderate in enjoyment or exertion. 2. Addicted to an excessive or habitual use of spirituous liquor. 3. Passionate; ungovernable. 4. Excessive; exceeding the convenient mean or degree.  
 INTemperate, *v. t.* To disorder. *Whitaker.*  
 INTemperately, *adv.* With excessive indulgence of appetite or passion; with undue exertion; immoderately; excessively.  
 INTemperateNESS, *n.* 1. Want of moderation; excessive degree of indulgence. 2. Immoderate degree of any quality in the weather, as in cold, heat or storms.  
 INTemperature, *n.* Excess of some quality.  
 INTemperative, *a.* [*L. intempesivus.*] Untimely.  
 INTemperately, *adv.* Unseasonably.  
 INTemperativity, *n.* Untimeliness.  
 INTenable, *a.* That cannot be held or maintained; that is not defensible. *Warburton.*  
 INTEND, *v. t.* [*L. intendo.*] 1. To stretch; to strain; to extend; to distend. 2. To mean; to design; to purpose that is; to stretch or set forward in mind. 3. To regard to fix the mind on; to attend; to take care of; [*obs.*] 4. To enforce; to make intense. *Brown.*  
 INTENDANT, *n.* [*Fr.*] One who has the charge, oversight, direction or management of some public business. 2. In *Charleston, South Carolina*, the mayor or chief municipal officer of the city.  
 INTENDED, *pp.* 1. Designed; purposed. 2. Stretched; made intense; [*little used.*]  
 INTENDEDLY, *adv.* With intention or purpose; by design. *Milton.*  
 INTENDER, *n.* One who intends.  
 INTENDMENT, *n.* Attention; understanding.  
 INTENDING, *ppr.* 1. Meaning; designing; purposing. 2. Stretching; distending; [*little used.*]  
 INTENDMENT, *n.* [*Fr. entendement.*] Intention; design; in *law*, the true meaning of a person or of a law or of any legal instrument.  
 INTENDERATE, *v. t.* To make tender; to soften.  
 INTENDERATED, *pp.* Made tender or soft.  
 INTENDERATING, *ppr.* Making tender.  
 INTENDERATION, *n.* The act of making soft or tender.  
 INTENIBILE, *a.* [*in and tenible.*] That cannot hold. *Shak.*  
 INTENSE, (*in-tens'*) *a.* [*L. intensus.*] 1. Literally, strained, stretched; hence, very close, strict, as when the mind is fixed or bent on a particular subject. 2. Raised to a high degree; violent; vehement. 3. Very severe or



- keen. 4. Vehement; ardent. 5. Extreme in degree.  
 6. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive.
- IN-TENSELY, (in-tensly) *adv.* 1. To an extreme degree; vehemently. 2. Attentively; earnestly.
- IN-TENSENESS, (in-tensnes) *n.* 1. The state of being strained or stretched; intensity. 2. The state of being raised or concentrated to a great degree, extreme violence. 3. Extreme closeness.
- IN-TENSION, *n.* [L. *intensio.*] 1. A straining, stretching or bending; the state of being strained. 2. Increase of power or energy of any quality.
- IN-TENSITY, *n.* [Fr. *intensité.*] 1. The state of being strained or stretched; intenseness, as of a musical chord. 2. The state of being raised to a great degree; extreme violence. 3. Extreme closeness. 4. Excess; extreme degree.
- IN-TENSIVE, *a.* 1. Stretched, or admitting of extension. 2. Intent; unremitting; assiduous. 3. Serving to give force or emphasis.
- IN-TENSIVE-LY, *adv.* By increase of degree; in a manner to give force. *Bramhall.*
- IN-TENT, *a.* [L. *intentus.*] Literally, having the mind strained or bent on an object; hence, fixed closely; sedulously applied; eager in pursuit of an object; anxiously diligent.
- IN-TENT, *n.* Literally, the stretching of the mind towards an object; hence, a design; a purpose; intention; meaning; drift; aim.—To all intents, in all senses; whatever may be designed.
- IN-TENTION, *n.* [L. *intentio.*] 1. Primarily, a stretching or bending of the mind towards an object; hence, uncommon exertion of the intellectual faculties; closeness of application; fixedness of attention; earnestness. 2. Design; purpose; the fixed direction of the mind to a particular object, or a determination to act in a particular manner. 3. End or aim; the object to be accomplished. 4. The state of being strained.
- IN-TENTION-AL, *a.* Intended; designed; done with design.
- IN-TENTION-AL-LY, *adv.* By design; of purpose; not casually.
- IN-TENTIONED, in composition; as, well-intentioned, having good designs; ill-intentioned, having ill designs.
- IN-TENTIVE, *a.* Attentive; having the mind closely applied. *Bacon.*
- IN-TENTIVE-LY, *adv.* Closely; with close application.
- IN-TENTIVE-NESS, *n.* Closeness of attention.
- IN-TENTLY, *adv.* With close attention or application; with eagerness or earnestness.
- IN-TENTNESS, *n.* The state of being intent; close application; constant employment of the mind.
- INTER, a Latin preposition, signifying among or between; used as a prefix.
- INTER, *v. t.* [Fr. *enterrer.*] 1. To bury; to deposit and cover in the earth. 2. To cover with earth.
- INTER-ACT, *n.* [inter and act.] Intermediate employment or time; a short piece between others.
- INTER-AMNI-AN, *a.* [L. *inter* and *amnis.*] Situated between rivers. *Bryant.*
- INTER-ANI-MATE, *v. t.* To animate mutually. [Little used.]
- † INTER-BAS-TATION, *n.* [Sp. *bastear.*] Patch-work.
- INTER-CAL-AR, } *a.* [L. *intercalarius.*] Inserted; an  
 \* INTER-CAL-AR-Y, } epithet given to the odd day inserted in leap year.
- \* INTER-CAL-ATE, or INTER-CAL-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *intercalo.*] To insert an extraordinary day or other portion of time.
- \* INTER-CAL-A-TED, or INTER-CAL-A-TED, *pp.* Inserted.
- \* INTER-CAL-A-TING, or INTER-CAL-A-TING, *ppr.* Inserting.
- INTER-CAL-ATION, *n.* [L. *intercalatio.*] The insertion of an odd or extraordinary day in the calendar.
- INTER-CED, *v. i.* [L. *intercedo.*] 1. To pass between. 2. To mediate; to interpose; to make intercession; to act between parties with a view to reconcile those who differ or contend. 3. To plead in favor of one.
- INTER-CED-ENT, *a.* Passing between; mediating; pleading for.
- INTER-CED-ER, *n.* One who intercedes or interposes between parties, to effect a reconciliation; a mediator; an intercessor.
- INTER-CED-ING, *ppr.* Mediating; pleading.
- INTER-CEPT, *v. t.* [Fr. *intercepter.*] 1. To take or seize on by the way; to stop on its passage. 2. To obstruct; to stop in progress. 3. To stop, as a course or passing. 4. To interrupt communication with, or progress towards. 5. To take, include or comprehend between.
- INTER-CEPTED, *pp.* Taken on the way; seized in progress; stopped.
- INTER-CEPT-ER, *n.* One who intercepts.
- INTER-CEPTING, *ppr.* Seizing on its passage; hindering from proceeding; comprehending between.
- INTER-CEPTION, *n.* The act of seizing something on its passage; a stopping; obstruction of a course or proceeding; hindrance.
- INTER-CES-SION, *n.* [L. *intercessio.*] The act of interceding; mediation; interposition between parties at variance, with a view to reconciliation; prayer or solicitation to one party in favor of another, sometimes against another.
- † INTER-CES-SION-ATE, *v. i.* To entreat. *Nash.*
- INTER-CES-SOR, *n.* [L.] 1. A mediator; one who interposes between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them; one who pleads in behalf of another. 2. A bishop who, during a vacancy of the see, administers the bishopric till a successor is elected.
- INTER-CES-SORY, *a.* Containing intercession; interceding.
- INTER-CHAIN, *v. t.* To chain; to link together.
- INTER-CHAIN-ED, *pp.* Chained together.
- INTER-CHAIN-ING, *ppr.* Chaining or fastening together.
- INTER-CHANGE, *v. t.* 1. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange; to reciprocate. 2. To succeed alternately.
- INTER-CHANGE, *n.* 1. Mutual change, each giving and receiving; exchange; permutation of commodities; barter. 2. Alternate succession; as the interchange of light and darkness. 3. A mutual giving and receiving; reciprocity.
- INTER-CHANGE-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be interchanged; that may be given and taken mutually. 2. Following each other in alternate succession.
- INTER-CHANGE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being interchangeable.
- INTER-CHANGE-ABLY, *adv.* Alternately; by reciprocity; in a manner by which each gives and receives.
- INTER-CHANG-ED, (in-ter-chānj'd) *pp.* Mutually exchanged; reciprocated.
- INTER-CHANGE-MENT, *n.* Exchange; mutual transfer. [Little used.] *Shak.*
- INTER-CHANG-ING, *ppr.* Mutually giving and receiving; taking each other's place successively; reciprocating.
- INTER-CY-DENT, *a.* [L. *intercido.*] Falling or coming between. *Boyle.*
- INTER-CIP-ENT, *a.* [L. *intercipiens.*] Intercepting; seizing by the way; stopping.
- INTER-CIP-ENT, *n.* He or that which intercepts or stops on the passage. *Wiseman.*
- INTER-CISION, *n.* [L. *intercido.*] Interruption. [L. u.]
- INTER-CLUD-ED, *v. t.* [L. *intercludo.*] 1. To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept. 2. To cut off; to interrupt.
- INTER-CLUD-ED, *pp.* Intercepted; interrupted.
- INTER-CLUD-ING, *ppr.* Interrupting.
- INTER-CLU-SION, *n.* Interruption; a stopping.
- INTER-COLUM-NI-ATION, *n.* [L. *inter* and *columna.*] In architecture, the space between two columns.
- † INTER-COME, *v. i.* [inter and come.] To interpose; to interfere.
- INTER-COM-MON, *v. i.* [inter and common.] 1. To feed at the same table. 2. To graze cattle in a common pasture; to use a common with others.
- INTER-COM-MON-ING, *ppr.* Feeding at the same table, or using a common pasture; enjoying a common field with others.
- INTER-COM-MUNI-CATE, *v. i.* To communicate mutually; to hold mutual communication.
- INTER-COM-MUNI-CATION, *n.* Reciprocal communication.
- INTER-COM-MUNION, *n.* Mutual communion. *Faber.*
- INTER-COM-MUNI-TY, *n.* A mutual communication or community.
- INTER-COST-AL, *a.* [Fr.] Lying between the ribs.
- INTER-COST-AL, *n.* A part lying between the ribs.
- INTER-COURSE, *n.* [L. *intercursus.*] 1. Communication; commerce; connection by reciprocal dealings between persons or nations. 2. Silent communication or exchange.
- INTER-CUR, *v. i.* [L. *intercurro.*] To intervene; to come in the mean time. *Shelton.*
- INTER-CURRENCE, *n.* [L. *intercurrrens.*] A passing or running between. *Boyle.*
- INTER-CURRENT, *a.* [L. *intercurrrens.*] 1. Running between or among. *Boyle.* 2. Occurring; intervening. *Barrow.*
- INTER-CU-TANE-OUS, *a.* Being within or under the skin.
- INTER-DEAL, *n.* Mutual dealing; traffick.
- INTER-DICT, *v. t.* [L. *interdico.*] 1. To forbid; to prohibit. 2. To forbid communion; to cut off from the enjoyment of communion with a church.
- INTER-DICT, *n.* [L. *interdictum.*] 1. Prohibition; a prohibiting order or decree. 2. A papal prohibition by which the clergy are restrained from performing divine service; a species of ecclesiastical censure. 3. A papal prohibition by which persons are restrained from attending divine service, or prevented from enjoying some privilege.

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



IN-TER-DICT'ED, *pp.* Forbid; prohibited.  
 IN-TER-DICT'ING, *ppr.* Forbidding; prohibiting; cutting off from the enjoyment of some privilege.  
 IN-TER-DICT'ION, *n.* [L. *interdictio.*] The act of interdicting; prohibition; prohibiting decree; curse. *Milton.*  
 IN-TER-DICT'IVE, *a.* Having power to prohibit.  
 IN-TER-DICT'O-RY, *a.* Serving to prohibit.  
 IN-TER-E-QUI-NOCT'IAL, *a.* [inter and equinox.] Coming between the vernal and autumnal equinoxes.  
 IN-TER-ESS, *for interest.*  
 IN-TER-EST, *v. t.* [Fr. *intéresser.*] 1. To concern; to affect; to excite emotion or passion, usually in favor, but sometimes against a person or thing. 2. To give a share in. 3. To have a share. 4. To engage.—*To interest one's self,* is to take a share or concern in.  
 † IN-TER-EST, *v. t.* To affect; to move; to touch with passion.  
 IN-TER-EST, *n.* 1. Concern; advantage; good. 2. Influence over others. 3. Share; portion; part; participation in value. 4. Regard to private profit. 5. Premium paid for the use of money. 6. Any surplus advantage.  
 IN-TER-EST-ED, *pp.* 1. Made a sharer. 2. Affected; moved; having the passions excited. 3. *a.* Having an interest; concerned in a cause or in consequences; liable to be affected.  
 IN-TER-EST-ING, *ppr.* 1. Giving a share or concern. 2. Engaging the affections. 3. *a.* Engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting emotions or passions.  
 IN-TER-FÈRE, *v. i.* [L. *inter* and *fero.*] 1. To interpose; to intermeddle; to enter into or take a part in the concerns of others. 2. To clash; to come in collision; to be in opposition. 3. A horse is said to *interfere*, when one hoof or shoe strikes against the fetlock of the opposite leg, and breaks the skin or injures the flesh.  
 IN-TER-FER'ENCE, *n.* 1. Interposition; an intermeddling; mediation. 2. A clashing or collision. 3. A striking of one foot against the other.  
 IN-TER-FER'ING, *ppr.* 1. Interposing; meddling. 2. Clashing; coming in collision. 3. Striking one foot against the fetlock of the opposite leg.  
 IN-TER-FER'ING, *n.* Interference. *Bp. Butler.*  
 IN-TER-FLU-ENT, *a.* [L. *interfluo.*] Flowing between.  
 IN-TER-FLU-OUS, *a.* *Boyle.*  
 IN-TER-FOL-I-A'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *inter* and *folium.*] Being between opposite leaves, but placed alternately with them.  
 IN-TER-FOL-I-ATE, *v. t.* To interleave. *Evelyn.*  
 IN-TER-FULG'ENT, *a.* [L. *inter* and *fulgens.*] Shining between. *Johnson.*  
 IN-TER-FUS'ED, (in-ter-fuzd') *a.* [L. *interfusus.*] Poured or spread between. *Milton.*  
 IN-TER-IM, *n.* [L.] The mean time; time intervening.  
 IN-TER-I-OR, *a.* [L.] 1. Internal; being within any limits, inclosure or substance; inner; opposed to *exterior*. 2. Inland; remote from the limits, frontier or shore.  
 IN-TER-I-OR, *n.* 1. The internal part of a thing; the inside. 2. The inland part of a country, state or kingdom.  
 IN-TER-I-OR-LY, *adv.* Internally; inwardly. *Donne.*  
 IN-TER-JAC'EN-CY, *n.* [L. *interjacens.*] 1. A lying between; a being between; intervention. 2. That which lies between; [little used].  
 IN-TER-JAC'ENT, *a.* [L. *interjacens.*] Lying or being between; intervening. *Raleigh.*  
 IN-TER-JECT, *v. t.* [L. *interjicio.*] To throw between; to throw in between other things; to insert.  
 † IN-TER-JECT, *v. i.* To come between; to interpose. *Sir G. Buck.*  
 IN-TER-JECT'ED, *pp.* Thrown in or inserted between.  
 IN-TER-JECT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing or inserting between.  
 IN-TER-JECT'ION, *n.* 1. The act of throwing between. 2. A word in speaking or writing, thrown in between words connected in construction, to express some emotion or passion.  
 IN-TER-JECT'IONAL, *a.* Thrown in between other words or phrases. *Observer.*  
 IN-TER-JOIN, *v. t.* To join mutually; to intermarry. [little used].  
 IN-TER-KNOWLEDGE, *n.* Mutual knowledge. [L. *u.*]  
 IN-TER-LACE, *v. t.* [Fr. *entrelacer.*] To intermix; to put or insert one thing with another.  
 IN-TER-LAC'ED, (in-ter-last') *pp.* Intermixed; inserted between other things.  
 IN-TER-LAC'ING, *ppr.* Intermixing; inserting between.  
 IN-TER-LAPSE, (in-ter-laps') *n.* The lapse or flow of time between two events.  
 IN-TER-LARD, *v. t.* [Fr. *entrelarder.*] 1. Primarily, to mix fat with lean; hence, to interpose; to insert between. 2. To mix; to diversify by mixture. *Hale.*  
 IN-TER-LARDED, *pp.* Interposed; inserted between; mixed.  
 IN-TER-LARD'ING, *ppr.* Inserting between; intermixing.  
 IN-TER-LEAF, *n.* A leaf inserted between other leaves; a blank leaf inserted. *Chesterfield.*

IN-TER-LEAVE, *v. t.* To insert a leaf; to insert a blank leaf or blank leaves in a book, between other leaves.  
 IN-TER-LEAV'ED, (in-ter-leevd') *pp.* Inserted between leaves, or having blank leaves inserted between other leaves.  
 IN-TER-LEAV'ING, *ppr.* Inserting blank leaves between other leaves.  
 IN-TER-LINE, *v. t.* 1. To write in alternate lines. 2. To write between lines already written or printed.  
 IN-TER-LINE-AR, *a.* Written between lines before  
 IN-TER-LINE-A-RY, } written or printed.  
 IN-TER-LINE-A-RY, *n.* A book having insertions between the leaves.  
 IN-TER-LINE-A'TION, *n.* [inter and *lineation.*] 1. The act of inserting words or lines between lines before written or printed. 2. The words, passage or line inserted between lines before written or printed.  
 IN-TER-LINED, (in-ter-lind') *pp.* 1. Written between lines. 2. Containing a line or lines written between lines.  
 IN-TER-LIN'ING, *ppr.* Writing between lines already written or printed.  
 IN-TER-LIN'ING, *n.* Correction or alteration by writing between the lines. *Burnet.*  
 IN-TER-LINK, *v. t.* To connect by uniting links; to join one chain to another. *Dryden.*  
 IN-TER-LINK'ED, (in-ter-linkt') *pp.* Connected by union of links; joined.  
 IN-TER-LINK'ING, *ppr.* Connecting by uniting links; joining.  
 IN-TER-LO-CATION, *n.* A placing between; interposition.  
 IN-TER-LO-CUTION, *n.* [L. *interlocutio.*] 1. Dialogue; conference; interchange of speech.—2. In law, an intermediate act or decree before final decision.  
 IN-TER-LO'U-TOR, *n.* [L. *interloquor.*] 1. One who speaks in dialogue; a dialogist.—2. In *Scots law*, an interlocutory judgment or sentence.  
 IN-TER-LO'U-TO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *interlocutoire.*] 1. Consisting of dialogue.—2. In law, intermediate; not final or definitive.  
 IN-TER-LOPE, *v. i.* [inter, and D. *loopen.*] To run between parties, and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffick without a proper license; to forestall; to prevent right.  
 IN-TER-LOP'ER, *n.* One who runs into business to which he has no right; one who interferes wrongfully; one who enters a country or place to trade without license.  
 IN-TER-LOP'ING, *ppr.* Interfering wrongfully.  
 IN-TER-LO-CATE, *v. t.* To let in light by cutting away branches of trees.  
 IN-TER-LU-CATION, *n.* The act of thinning a wood to let in light. *Evelyn.*  
 IN-TER-LUC'ENT, *a.* [L. *interlucens.*] Shining between.  
 IN-TER-LUDE, *n.* [L. *inter* and *ludus.*] An entertainment exhibited on the stage between the acts of a play, or between the play and the afterpiece. In ancient tragedy, the chorus sung the *interludes*.  
 IN-TER-LU-DER, *n.* One that performs in an interlude.  
 IN-TER-LU'EN-CY, *n.* [L. *interluens.*] A flowing between; water interposed. [little used.] *Hale.*  
 IN-TER-LU'NAR, } *a.* [L. *inter* and *luna.*] Belonging to  
 IN-TER-LU'NAR-Y, } the time when the moon, at or near its conjunction with the sun, is invisible. *Milton.*  
 IN-TER-MAR'RIAGE, (in-ter-mar'ridge) *n.* Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another. *Addison.*  
 IN-TER-MAR'RIED, *pp.* Mutually connected by marriage.  
 IN-TER-MAR'RY, *v. i.* 1. To marry one and give another in marriage, as two families. 2. To marry some of each order, family, tribe or nation with the other.  
 IN-TER-MAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Mutually giving and receiving in marriage; mutually connecting by marriage.  
 † IN-TER-MEAN, *n.* [inter and *mean.*] Interact; something done in the mean time. *Todd.*  
 † IN-TER-ME-A'TION, *n.* A flowing between.  
 IN-TER-MED'DLE, *v. i.* To meddle in the affairs of others; to meddle officiously; to interpose or interfere improperly.  
 † IN-TER-MED'DLE, *v. t.* To intermix; to mingle. *Spenser.*  
 IN-TER-MED'DLER, *n.* One that interposes officiously one who intermeddles. *Swift.*  
 IN-TER-MED'DLING, (in-ter-med-dling) *ppr.* Interposing officiously.  
 IN-TER-MED'DLING, *n.* Officious interposition.  
 IN-TER-ME'DI-A-CY, *n.* Interposition; intervention [Unauthorized].  
 IN-TER-ME'DI-AL, *a.* [L. *inter* and *medius.*] Lying between; intervening; intervenient. *Evelyn.*  
 IN-TER-ME'DI-A-RY, *n.* 1. Interposition; intervention [little used]. 2. Something interposed.  
 IN-TER-ME'DI-ATE, *a.* [Fr. *intermediat.*] Lying or being in the middle place or degree between two extremes; intervening; interposed.

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







IN-TER-RO-GA-TING, *ppr.* Asking questions of one; examining by questions.  
 IN-TER-RO-GA-TION, *n.* 1. The act of questioning; examination by questions. 2. A question put; inquiry. 3. A note that marks a question.  
 IN-TER-RO-GA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *interrogatif.*] Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question.  
 IN-TER-RO-GA-TIVE, *n.* A word used in asking questions; as, *who? what?*  
 IN-TER-RO-GA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In the form of a question.  
 IN-TER-RO-GA-TOR, *n.* One who asks questions.  
 IN-TER-RO-GA-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *interrogatoire.*] A question or inquiry.—In law, a particular question to a witness, who is to answer it under the solemnities of an oath.  
 IN-TER-RO-GA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing a question; expressing a question.  
 IN-TER-RUPT', *v. t.* [L. *interruptus.*] 1. To stop or hinder by breaking in upon the course or progress of any thing; to break the current or motion of. 2. To divide; to separate; to break continuity or a continued series.  
 IN-TER-RUPT', *a.* Broken; containing a chasm.  
 IN-TER-RUPTED, *pp.* Stopped; hindered from proceeding.  
 IN-TER-RUPTED-LY, *adv.* With breaks or interruptions.  
 IN-TER-RUPTER, *n.* One that interrupts.  
 IN-TER-RUPTING, *ppr.* Hindering by breaking in upon.  
 IN-TER-RUPTION, *n.* [L. *interruptio.*] 1. The act of interrupting, or breaking in upon progression. 2. Breach of any thing extended; interposition. 3. Intervention; interposition. 4. Stop; hinderance; obstruction caused by breaking in upon any course, current, progress or motion. 5. Stop; cessation; intermission.  
 IN-TER-SCAPU-LAR, *a.* [L. *inter* and *scapula.*] Situated between the shoulders.  
 IN-TER-SCIND', *v. t.* [L. *inter* and *scindo.*] To cut off.  
 IN-TER-SERIBE', *v. t.* To write between. *Dict.*  
 IN-TER-SE'CAN'T, *a.* [L. *intersecans.*] Dividing into parts; crossing. *Dict.*  
 IN-TER-SECT', *v. t.* [L. *interseco.*] To cut or cross mutually; to divide into parts.  
 IN-TER-SECT', *v. i.* To meet and cross each other.  
 IN-TER-SECTED, *pp.* Cut or divided into parts; crossed.  
 IN-TER-SECTING, *ppr.* Cutting; crossing; as lines.  
 IN-TER-SECTION, *n.* [L. *intersectio.*] 1. The act or state of intersecting. 2. The point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.  
 IN-TER-SEMI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *interseminatus.*] To sow between or among. [Little used.]  
 IN-TER-SERT', *v. t.* [L. *intersero.*] To set or put in between other things. *Brevwood.*  
 IN-TER-SERTION, *n.* An insertion, or thing inserted between other things. *Hammond.*  
 IN-TER-SPACE, *n.* A space between other things.  
 IN-TER-SPERSE', (in-ter-sperst') *v. t.* [L. *interspersus.*] To scatter or set here and there among other things.  
 IN-TER-SPERSED, (in-ter-sperst') *pp.* Scattered or situated here and there among other things.  
 IN-TER-SPERSING, *ppr.* Scattering here and there among other things.  
 IN-TER-SPERSION, *n.* The act of scattering or setting here and there among other things.  
 IN-TER-STELLAR, *a.* [L. *inter* and *stella.*] Situated beyond the solar system. *Bacon.*  
 \* IN-TER-STICE, or IN-TER-STICE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *interstitium.*] 1. A space between things; but chiefly, a narrow or small space between things closely set, or the parts which compose a body. 2. Time between one act and another; interval.  
 † IN-TER-STINCTIVE, *a.* Distinguishing. *Wallis.*  
 IN-TER-STI'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to or containing interstices.  
 IN-TER-STRATI-FIED, *a.* Stratified among or between other bodies. *Encyc.*  
 † IN-TER-TALK', (in-ter-tawk') *v. t.* To exchange conversation.  
 IN-TER-TANGLE, *v. t.* To intertwist; to entangle.  
 IN-TER-TEXTURE, *n.* [L. *intertextus.*] The act of interweaving, or the state of things interwoven.  
 IN-TER-TIE, or IN-TER-DUCE, *n.* In *carpentry*, a small timber between summers.  
 IN-TER-TROPICAL, *a.* Situated between the tropics.  
 IN-TER-TWINE', *v. t.* To unite by twining or twisting one with another. *Milton.*  
 IN-TER-TWINED, (in-ter-twind') *pp.* Twined or twisted one with another.  
 IN-TER-TWINING, *ppr.* Twining one with another.  
 IN-TER-TWIST', *v. t.* To twist one with another.  
 IN-TER-TWISTED, *pp.* Twisted one with another.  
 IN-TER-TWISTING, *ppr.* Twisting one with another.  
 IN-TER-VAL, *n.* [Fr. *intervalle;* L. *intervallum.*] 1. A space between things; a void space intervening between any two objects. 2. Space of time between any two points or events. 3. The space of time between two paroxysms of disease, pain, or delirium; remission. 4. The

distance between two given sounds in music, or the difference in point of gravity or acuteness. 5. A tract of low or plain ground between hills, or along the banks of rivers, usually alluvial land of rivers. *Hutchinson*  
 IN-TER-VEN'ED, *a.* Intersected as with veins.  
 IN-TER-VENE', *v. i.* [L. *intervenio.*] 1. To come or be between persons or things; to be situated between. 2. To come between points of time or events. 3. To happen in a way to disturb, cross or interrupt. 4. To interpose or undertake voluntarily for another.  
 IN-TER-VENE', *n.* A coming between. *Wotton.*  
 IN-TER-VENI-ENT, *a.* Coming or being between; intercedent; interposed. [Little used.] *Bacon.*  
 IN-TER-VENING, *ppr.* or *a.* Coming or being between persons or things, or between points of time.  
 IN-TER-VENTION, *n.* [L. *interventio.*] 1. A state of coming or being between; interposition. 2. Agency of persons between persons; interposition; mediation; any interference that may affect the interests of others. 3. Agency of means or instruments. 4. Interposition in favor of another; a voluntary undertaking of one party for another.  
 † IN-TER-VENUE, *n.* [Fr. *intervenu.*] Interposition  
 IN-TER-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *interverto.*] To turn to another course or to another use. [Little used.] *Wotton.*  
 IN-TER-VIEW, (in-ter-va) *n.* [inter and view.] A mutual sight or view; a meeting; a conference or mutual communication of thoughts.  
 IN-TER-VOLVE, (in-ter-volv') *v. t.* [L. *intervolvo.*] To involve one within another. *Milton.*  
 IN-TER-VOLVED, (in-ter-volv'd) *pp.* Involved one within another; wrapped together.  
 IN-TER-VOLVING, *ppr.* Involving one within another.  
 IN-TER-WEAVE', *v. t.*; pret. *interweave;* pp. *interwoven.*  
 1. To weave together; to intermix or unite in texture or construction. 2. To intermix; to set among or together. 3. To intermingle; to insert together.  
 IN-TER-WEAVING, *ppr.* Weaving together.  
 IN-TER-WEAVING, *n.* Intertexture. *Milton.*  
 IN-TER-WISH', *v. t.* To wish mutually to each other [Little used.]  
 IN-TER-WORKING, *n.* The act of working together.  
 IN-TER-WREATH'ED, (in-ter-reeth'd) *a.* Woven into a wreath.  
 IN-TESTA-BLE, *a.* [L. *intestabilis.*] Not capable of making a will; legally unqualified or disqualified to make a testament.  
 IN-TESTA-CY, *n.* The state of dying without making a will or disposing of one's effects.  
 IN-TESTATE, *a.* [Fr. *intestat;* L. *intestatus.*] 1. Dying without having made a will. 2. Not devised; not disposed of by will.  
 IN-TESTATE, *n.* A person who dies without making a will. *Blackstone.*  
 IN-TESTI-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to the intestines of an animal body. *Arbutnot.*  
 IN-TESTINE, *a.* [Fr. *intestin;* L. *intestinus.*] 1. Internal; inward; opposed to *external*; applied to the human or other animal body. 2. Internal with regard to a state or country; domestic, not foreign; as, *intestine* feuds. This word is usually or always applied to evils.  
 IN-TESTINE, *n.*; usually in the plural, *intestines.* The bowels.  
 † IN-THIRST', *v. t.* To make thirsty. *Ep. Hall.*  
 IN-THRALL', *v. t.* [in and thrall.] To enslave; to reduce to bondage or servitude; to shackle.  
 IN-THRALL'ED, (in-thrawld') *pp.* Enslaved; reduced to servitude.  
 IN-THRALLING, *ppr.* Enslaving.  
 IN-THRALLMENT', *n.* Servitude; slavery; bondage. *Milton.*  
 IN-THRONE', *v. t.* To seat on a throne; to raise to royalty or supreme dominion. See *ENTHRONE.*  
 † IN-THRO-NI-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of enthroning.  
 † IN-THRONTZE, *v. t.* To enthrone.  
 IN-TI-MA-CY, *n.* Close familiarity or fellowship; nearness in friendship. *Rogers.*  
 IN-TI-MATE, *a.* [L. *intimus.*] 1. Inmost; inward; internal. 2. Near; close. 3. Close in friendship or acquaintance; familiar.  
 IN-TI-MATE, *n.* A familiar friend or associate; one to whom the thoughts of another are intrusted without reserve.  
 † IN-TI-MATE, *v. i.* To share together. *Spenser.*  
 IN-TI-MATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *intimer.*] To hint; to suggest obscurely, indirectly or not very plainly; to give slight notice of.  
 IN-TI-MA-TED, *pp.* Hinted; slightly mentioned or signified.  
 IN-TI-MATE-LY, *adv.* 1. Closely; with close intermixture and union of parts. 2. Closely; with nearness of friendship or alliance. 3. Familiarly; particularly.  
 IN-TI-MA-TING, *ppr.* Hinting; suggesting.  
 IN-TI-MATION, *n.* [Fr.] Hint; an obscure or indirect







IN PRO-RE-CEPTION, *n.* The act of admitting into or within.  
 IN-TRO-SPECT', *v. t.* [*L. introspectio.*] To look into or within; to view the inside.  
 IN-TRO-SPECTION, *n.* A view of the inside or interior.  
 †IN-TRO-SUME', *v. t.* [*L. intro and sumo.*] To sink in. *Evelyn.*  
 IN-TRO-SUS-CEPTION, or IN-TUS-SUS-CEPTION, *n.* The falling of one part of an intestine into another.  
 IN-TRO-VENI-ENT, *a.* [*L. intro and veniens.*] Coming in or between; entering. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*  
 IN-TRO-VERSION, *n.* The act of turning inwards.  
 IN-TRO-VERT', *v. t.* [*L. intro and verto.*] To turn inwards. *Cowper.*  
 IN-TRUDE', *v. i.* [*L. intrudo.*] 1. To thrust one's self in; to come or go in without invitation or welcome. 2. To encroach; to enter or force one's self in without permission. 3. To enter uncalled or uninvited, or without just right.  
 IN-TRUDE', *v. t.* 1. To thrust one's self in, or to enter into some place without right or welcome. 2. To force or cast in.  
 IN-TRUDED, *pp.* Thrust in.  
 IN-TRUDER, *n.* One who intrudes; one who thrusts himself in, or enters where he has no right or is not welcome.  
 IN-TRUDING, *pp.* Entering without invitation, right or welcome.  
 IN-TROUSION, *n.* [*L. intrusio.*] 1. The action of thrusting in, or of entering into a place or state without invitation, right or welcome. 2. Encroachment; entrance without right on the property or possessions of another. 3. Voluntary entrance on an undertaking unsuitable for the person.  
 IN-TROUSIVE, *a.* Thrusting in or entering without right or welcome; apt to intrude.  
 IN-TRUST', *v. t.* To deliver in trust; to confide to the care of; to commit to another with confidence in his fidelity.  
 IN-TRUSTED, *pp.* Delivered in trust; committed to the hands or care of another, in confidence that he will be faithful in discharging his duty.  
 IN-TRUSTING, *pp.* Delivering in trust; confiding to the care of.  
 IN-TUITION, *n.* [*L. intuitus.*] A looking on; a sight or view; the act by which the mind perceives the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, or the truth of things, the moment they are presented.  
 IN-TUITIVE, *a.* [*Sp. and It. intuitivo; Fr. intuitif.*] 1. Perceived by the mind immediately, without the intervention of argument or testimony; exhibiting truth to the mind on bare inspection. 2. Received or obtained by intuition or simple inspection. 3. Seeing clearly. 4. Having the power of discovering truth without reasoning.  
 IN-TUITIVE-LY, *adv.* By immediate perception; without reasoning.  
 IN-TUMESCE', (*in-tu-mes'*) *v. i.* [*L. intumesco.*] To swell; to enlarge or expand with heat.  
 IN-TUMESCENCE, *n.* 1. The action of swelling. 2. A swell; a swelling with bubbles; a rising and enlarging; a tumid state.  
 †IN-TUMULATED, *a.* [*L. intumulatus.*] Unburied. *Cockeram.*  
 IN-TURGESCENCE, *n.* [*L. in and turgesco.*] A swelling; the action of swelling or state of being swelled.  
 †IN-TURGE', *n.* [*L. intusus.*] A bruise. *Spenser.*  
 IN-TWINE', *v. t.* To twine or twist together; to wreath.  
 IN-TWINE', (*in-twind'*) *pp.* Twisted together.  
 IN-TWINE', *pp.* Wreathing together.  
 IN-TWIST', *v. t.* To twist together; to interweave.  
 IN-TWISTED, *pp.* Twisted together.  
 IN-TWISTING, *pp.* Twisting together.  
 IN-U-LIN, *n.* A peculiar vegetable principle extracted from the *inula helenium*, or elecampane. *Ure.*  
 IN-UMBRA'TE, *v. t.* [*L. inumbro.*] To shade.  
 †IN-UNCTED, *a.* Anointed. *Cockeram.*  
 IN-UNCTION, *n.* [*L. inunctus.*] The action of anointing; unction. *Ray.*  
 IN-UNCTU-OSITY, *n.* [*L. in and unctus.*] The want of unctuousity; destitution of greasiness or oiliness which is perceptible to the touch.  
 IN-UNDANT', *a.* [*L. inundans.*] Overflowing.  
 IN-UNDATE', *v. t.* [*L. inundatus.*] 1. To overflow; to deluge; to spread over with a fluid. 2. To fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity.  
 IN-UNDATE', *pp.* Overflowed; spread over with a fluid; copiously supplied.  
 IN-UNDATE-TING, *pp.* Overflowing; deluging; spreading over.  
 IN-UN-DATION, *n.* [*L. inundatio.*] 1. An overflow of water or other fluid; a flood; a rising and spreading of water over low grounds. 2. An overspreading of any kind; an overflowing or superfluous abundance.  
 †IN-UN-DER-STANDING, *a.* Void of understanding.  
 IN-UR-BAN-LITY, *n.* Incivility; rude, unpolished manners or deportment; want of courteousness.  
 IN-URE', *v. t.* [*in and ure.*] 1. To habituate; to accustom;

to apply or expose in use or practice till use gives little or no pain or inconvenience, or makes little impression.  
 IN-URE', *v. t.* To pass in use; to take or have effect; to be applied; to serve to the use or benefit of.  
 IN-URED', (*in-urd'*) *pp.* Accustomed; hardened by use  
 IN-UREMENT, *n.* Use; practice; habit; custom  
 IN-URING, *pp.* 1. Habituating; accustoming. 2. Passing in use to the benefit of.  
 IN-URN', *v. t.* 1. To bury; to inter; to entomb. *Shak.* 2. To put in an urn.  
 IN-URNED, (*in-urd'*) *pp.* Deposited in a tomb.  
 IN-URNING, *pp.* Interring; burying.  
 IN-U-SI-TATION, *n.* Want of use; disuse. *Paley.*  
 IN-US'TION, *n.* [*L. inustus.*] 1. The action of burning 2. A branding; the action of marking by burning.  
 †IN-UTILE, *a.* [*L. inutilis.*] Unprofitable; useless.  
 IN-UTILI-TY, *n.* [*L. inutilitas.*] Uselessness; the quality of being unprofitable; unprofitableness.  
 IN-UTTER-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be uttered.  
 IN-VADE', *v. t.* [*L. invado.*] 1. To enter a country, as an army with hostile intentions; to enter as an enemy; to attack. 2. To attack; to assail; to assault. 3. To attack; to infringe; to encroach on; to violate. 4. To go into; a *Latinism*; [*obs.*] *Spenser.* 5. To fall on; to attack; to seize; as a disease.  
 IN-VAD'ED, *pp.* Entered by an army with a hostile design, attacked; assaulted; infringed; violated.  
 IN-VAD'ER, *n.* 1. One who enters the territory of another with a view to war, conquest or plunder. *Saef.* 2. An assailant. 3. An encroacher; an intruder; one who infringes the rights of another.  
 IN-VAD'ING, *pp.* Entering on the possessions of another with a view to war, conquest or plunder; assaulting; infringing; attacking.  
 IN-VA-LES'CENT, *n.* [*L. invalesco.*] Strength; health.  
 IN-VAL-E-TU-DI-NARY, *a.* Wanting health.  
 IN-VAL'ID, *a.* [*L. invalidus.*] 1. Weak; of no force, weight or cogency.—2. *In law*, having no force, effect or efficacy; void; null.  
 \*IN-VA-LID, *n.* [*Fr. invalide; L. invalidus.*] 1. A person who is weak and infirm; a person sickly or indisposed. 2. A person who is infirm, wounded, maimed, or otherwise disabled for active service; a soldier or seaman worn out in service.  
 IN-VAL'ID-DATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. invalider.*] 1. To weaken or lessen the force of; to destroy the strength or validity of; to render of no force or effect. 2. To overthrow; to prove to be of no force.  
 IN-VAL'ID-DATED, *pp.* Rendered invalid or of no force.  
 IN-VAL'ID-DATING, *pp.* Destroying the force and effect of.  
 IN-VA-LID-I-TY, *n.* [*Fr. invalidité.*] Weakness; want of cogency; want of legal force or efficacy.  
 IN-VAL'ID-NESS, *n.* Invalidity.  
 IN-VAL'U-A-BLE, *a.* Precious above estimation; so valuable that its worth cannot be estimated; inestimable.  
 IN-VAL'U-A-BLY, *adv.* Inestimably. *Bp. Hall.*  
 IN-VARI-A-BLE, *a.* [*Fr.*] Constant in the same state; immutable; unalterable; unchangeable; that does not vary; always uniform.  
 IN-VARI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Constancy of state, condition or quality; immutability; unchangeableness.  
 IN-VARI-A-BLY, *adv.* Constantly; uniformly; without alteration or change.  
 IN-VARIED, *a.* Unvaried; not changing or altering.  
 IN-VAS'ION, *n.* [*L. invasio.*] 1. A hostile entrance into the possessions of another; particularly, the entrance of a hostile army into a country for the purpose of conquest or plunder, or the attack of a military force. 2. An attack on the rights of another; infringement or violation. 3. Attack of a disease; as the invasion of the plague in Egypt.  
 IN-VAS'IVE, *a.* [*from invade.*] 1. Entering on another's possessions with hostile designs; aggressive. 2. Infringing another's rights.  
 IN-VECTION, *n.* Invective, which see.  
 IN-VECTIVE, *n.* [*Fr. invective.*] A railing speech or expression; something uttered or written, intended to cast opprobrium, censure or reproach on another; a harsh or reproachful accusation. It differs from *reproof*, as the latter may come from a friend, and be intended for the good of the person reproved; but *invective* proceeds from an enemy, and is intended to give pain or to injure.  
 IN-VECTIVE, *a.* Satirical; abusive; railing.  
 IN-VECTIVE-LY, *adv.* Satirically; abusively.  
 IN-VEIGH', (*in-vā'*) *v. i.* [*L. inveho.*] To exclaim or rail against; to utter censorious and bitter language against any one; to reproach.  
 IN-VEIGH'ER, (*in-vā'er*) *n.* One who rails; a railer.  
 IN-VEIGH'ING, (*in-vā'ing*) *pp.* Exclaiming against; railing at; uttering bitter words.  
 IN-VEI'GLE, *v. t.* [*Norm. enviegler.*] To entice; to seduce; to wheedle; to persuade to something evil by deceptive arts or flattery.

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



- IN-VEI-GLED, *pp.* Enticed; wheedled; seduced from duty.
- IN-VEI-GLE-MENT, *n.* Seduction to evil; enticement.
- IN-VEIGLER, *n.* One who entices or draws into any design by arts and flattery.
- IN-VEIGLING, *pp.* Enticing; wheedling; persuading to any thing bad.
- IN-VEILED, (in-vald') *a.* Covered as with a veil.
- IN-VENT, *v. t.* [Fr. *inventer*.] 1. To find out something new; to devise something not before known; to contrive and produce something that did not before exist. 2. To forge; to fabricate; to contrive falsely. 3. To feign; to frame by the imagination. 4. To light on; to meet with.
- Sponsor.*
- IN-VENTED, *pp.* Found out; devised; contrived; forged; fabricated.
- IN-VENTER. See INVENTOR.
- IN-VENTFUL, *a.* Full of invention. *Gifford.*
- IN-VENTIBLE, *a.* Discoverable; capable of being found out.
- IN-VENTING, *pp.* Finding out what was before unknown; devising or contriving something new; fabricating.
- IN-VENTION, *n.* [L. *inventio*.] 1. The action or operation of finding out something new; the contrivance of that which did not before exist. *Invention* differs from *discovery*. *Invention* is applied to the contrivance and production of something that did not before exist. *Discovery* brings to light that which existed before, but which was not known. We are indebted to *invention* for the thermometer and barometer. We are indebted to *discovery* for the knowledge of the isles in the Pacific ocean, and for the knowledge of galvanism. 2. That which is invented. 3. Forgery; fiction.—4. In *painting*, the finding or choice of the objects which are to enter into the composition of the piece.—5. In *poetry*, it is applied to whatever the poet adds to the history of the subject.—6. In *rhetoric*, the finding and selecting of arguments to prove and illustrate the point in view. 7. The power of inventing; that skill or ingenuity which is or may be employed in contriving any thing new. 8. *Discovery*; the finding of things hidden or before unknown; [less proper.] *Roy.*
- IN-VENTIVE, *a.* [Fr. *inventif*.] Able to invent; quick at contrivance; ready at expedients. *Dryden.*
- IN-VENTOR, *n.* One who finds out something new; one who contrives and produces any thing not before existing; a contriver.
- IN-VENTORIAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an inventor.
- IN-VENTORIED, *pp.* Inserted or registered in an inventory.
- IN-VENTORRY, *n.* [Sp., It. *inventario*.] 1. An account, catalogue or schedule of all the goods and chattels of a deceased person. 2. A catalogue of movables. 3. A catalogue or account of particular things.
- IN-VENTORRY, *v. t.* [Fr. *inventorier*.] 1. To make an inventory of; to make a list, catalogue or schedule of. 2. To insert or register in an account of goods.
- IN-VENTRESS, *n.* A female that invents.
- IN-VERSE, (in-vers') *a.* [L. *inversus*.] Inverted; reciprocal.
- IN-VERSELY, (in-vers'ly) *adv.* In an inverted order or manner; when more produces less, and less produces more; or when one thing is greater or less, in proportion as another is less or greater.
- IN-VERSION, *n.* [L. *inversio*.] 1. Change of order, so that the last becomes first, and the first last; a turning or change of the natural order of things. 2. Change of places, so that each takes the place of the other. 3. A turning backwards; a contrary rule of operation.—4. In *grammar*, a change of the natural order of words.—5. In *music*, the change of position either of a subject or of a chord.
- IN-VERT, *v. t.* [L. *inverto*.] 1. To turn into a contrary direction; to turn upside down. 2. To place in a contrary order or method.—3. In *music*, to change the order of the notes which form a chord, or the parts which compose harmony. 4. To divert; to turn into another channel; to embezzle; [obs.]
- IN-VERTEBRAL, *a.* Destitute of a vertebral column.
- IN-VERTEBRATED, *a.* Destitute of a back bone or vertebral chain. *Good.*
- IN-VERTED, *pp.* Turned to a contrary direction; turned upside down; changed in order.
- IN-VERTED-LY, *adv.* In a contrary or reversed order.
- IN-VERTENT, *n.* A medicine intended to invert the natural order of the successive irritative motions.
- IN-VERTING, *pp.* Turning in a contrary direction; changing the order.
- IN-VEST, *v. t.* [Fr. *investir*; L. *investio*.] 1. To clothe; to dress; to put garments on; to array. 2. To clothe with office or authority; to place in possession of an office, rank or dignity. 3. To adorn; to grace. 4. To clothe; to surround. 5. To confer; to give; [L. *u.*] 6. To inclose; to surround; to block up; to lay siege to. 7. To clothe money in something permanent or less fleeting.
- IN-VESTED, *pp.* Clothed; dressed; adorned; inclosed.
- IN-VESTIENT, *a.* Covering; clothing. *Woodward.*
- IN-VESTIGABLE, *a.* That may be investigated or searched out; discoverable by rational search or disquisition.
- IN-VESTIGATE, *v. t.* [L. *investigo*.] To search into; to inquire and examine into with care and accuracy; to find out by careful disquisition.
- IN-VESTIGATED, *pp.* Searched into; examined with care.
- IN-VESTIGATING, *pp.* Searching into; inquiring into with care.
- IN-VESTIGATION, *n.* [L. *investigatio*.] The action or process of searching minutely for truth, facts or principles; a careful inquiry to find out what is unknown.
- IN-VESTIGATIVE, *a.* Curious and deliberate in researches. *Pegge.*
- IN-VESTIGATOR, *n.* One who searches diligently into a subject.
- IN-VESTITURE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The action of giving possession, or livery of seizin. 2. The right of giving possession of any manor, office or benefice. *Raleigh.*
- IN-VESTIVE, *a.* Clothing; encircling.
- IN-VESTMENT, *n.* 1. The action of investing. 2. Clothes; dress; garment; habit. *Shak.* 3. The act of surrounding, blocking up or besieging by an armed force. 4. The laying out of money in the purchase of some species of property.
- IN-VETERACY, *n.* [L. *inveteratio*.] Long continuance, or the firmness or deep-rooted obstinacy of any quality or state acquired by time.
- IN-VETERATE, *a.* [L. *inveteratus*.] 1. Old; long-established. 2. Deep-rooted; firmly established by long continuance; obstinate. 3. Having fixed habits by long continuance. 4. Violent; deep-rooted; obstinate.
- IN-VETERATE, *v. t.* [L. *invetero*.] To fix and settle by long continuance. [Little used.] *Bacon.*
- IN-VETERATE-LY, *adv.* With obstinacy; violently.
- IN-VETERATENESS, *n.* Obstinacy confirmed by time, inveteracy. *Locke.*
- IN-VETERATION, *n.* The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.
- \*IN-VIDIOUS, *a.* [L. *invidiosus*.] 1. Envious; malignant. 2. Likely to incur ill-will or hatred, or to provoke envy; hateful.
- \*IN-VIDIOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Enviously; malignantly. 2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.
- \*IN-VIDIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of provoking envy or hatred.
- IN-VIGILANCE, *n.* Want of vigilance; neglect of watching.
- IN-VIGOR, *v. t.* To invigorate; to animate; to encourage.
- IN-VIGORATE, *v. t.* [It. *invigorare*.] To give vigor to; to strengthen; to animate; to give life and energy to
- IN-VIGORATED, *pp.* Strengthened; animated.
- IN-VIGORATING, *pp.* Giving fresh vigor to; strengthening.
- IN-VIGORATION, *n.* The action of invigorating, or state of being invigorated.
- IN-VILLAGED, *a.* Turned into a village.
- IN-VINCIBLE, *a.* [Fr. *invincible*.] 1. Not to be conquered or subdued; that cannot be overcome; unconquerable. 2. Not to be overcome; insuperable.
- IN-VINCIBLENESS, or IN-VINCIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being unconquerable; insuperableness.
- IN-VINCIBLY, *adv.* Unconquerably; insuperably.
- IN-VIO-LABLE, *a.* [L. *inviolabilis*.] 1. Not to be profaned; that ought not to be injured, polluted or treated with irreverence. 2. Not to be broken. 3. Not to be injured or tarnished. 4. Not susceptible of hurt or wound.
- IN-VIO-LABLENESS, or IN-VIO-LABILITY, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being inviolable. 2. The quality of not being subject to be broken.
- IN-VIO-LABLY, *adv.* Without profanation; without breach or failure.
- IN-VIO-LATE, *a.* [L. *inviolatus*.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.
- IN-VIO-LATED, *a.* Unprofaned; unbroken; unviolated.
- IN-VIOUS, *a.* [L. *invius*.] Impassable; untrudged.
- IN-VIOUSNESS, *n.* State of being impassable. *Ward.*
- IN-VIRILITY, *n.* Absence of manhood. *Pyrrhus.*
- IN-VISCATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *viscus*.] 1. To lime; to daub with glue. 2. To catch with glue or birdlime. [Little used.]
- IN-VISCERATE, *v. t.* To breed; to nourish. [A bad word.]
- IN-VISIBILITY, or IN-VISIBLITY, *n.* The state of being invisible; imperceptibility to the sight.
- IN-VISIBLY, *a.* [L. *invisibilis*.] That cannot be seen, imperceptible by the sight.



- IN-VIS-I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to escape the sight; imperceptibly to the eye. *Denham*
- IN-VIS-I-ON, *n.* Want of vision, or the power of seeing.
- IN-VI-TA-TION, *n.* [L. *invitatio*.] The act of inviting; solicitation.
- IN-VI-TA-TO-RY, *a.* Using or containing invitations.
- IN-VI-TA-TO-RY, *n.* A part of the service in the Catholic church; a psalm or anthem sung in the morning.
- IN-VITE', *v. t.* [L. *invito*.] 1. To ask to do some act or to go to some place; to request the company of a person. 2. To allure; to draw to; to tempt to come; to induce by pleasure or hope. 3. To present temptations or allurements to.
- IN-VITE', *v. i.* To ask or call to any thing pleasing. *Milton*.
- IN-VIT-ED, *pp.* Solicited; requested to come or go in person; allured.
- † IN-VITE-MENT, *n.* Act of inviting; invitation. *B. Johnson*.
- IN-VIT-TER, *n.* One who invites. *Pope*.
- IN-VIT-ING, *ppr.* 1. Soliciting the company of; asking to attend. 2. *a.* Alluring; tempting; drawing to.
- IN-VIT-ING, *n.* Invitation. *Shak*.
- IN-VIT-ING-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to invite or allure.
- IN-VIT-ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of being inviting.
- IN-VITRI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be vitrified or converted into glass. *Kirwan*.
- IN-VO-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *invoco*.] To invoke; to call on in supplication; to implore; to address in prayer.
- IN-VO-CA-TED, *pp.* Invoked; called on in prayer.
- IN-VO-CA-TING, *ppr.* Invoking.
- IN-VO-CATION, *n.* [L. *invocatio*.] 1. The act of addressing in prayer. 2. The form or act of calling for the assistance or presence of any being, particularly of some divinity. 3. A judicial call, demand or order. *Wheaton's Rep.*
- IN-VOICE, *n.* [Fr. *envoi*.] 1. In commerce, a written account of the particulars of merchandise, shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, &c., with the value or prices and charges annexed. 2. A written account of ratable estate. *Laws of New Hampshire*.
- IN-VOICE, *v. t.* To make a written account of goods or property with their prices.
- IN-VOICED, *pp.* Inserted in a list with the price or value annexed. *Robinson*.
- IN-VOIC-ING, *ppr.* Making an account in writing of goods, with their prices or values annexed; inserting in an invoice.
- IN-VÖKE, *v. t.* [L. *invoco*.] 1. To address in prayer; to call on for assistance and protection. 2. To order; to call judicially. *Wirt*.
- IN-VÖKED, (in-vökt') *pp.* Addressed in prayer for aid; called.
- IN-VÖKING, *ppr.* Addressing in prayer for aid; calling.
- IN-VOL-U-CEL, *n.* [dim. of *involute*.] A partial involucre; an involucre. *Eaton*.
- IN-VOL-U-CEL-LATE, *a.* Surrounded with involucre.
- IN-VOL-U-CE-UM, *n.* [L. from *involveo*.] In botany, a calyx remote from the flower.
- IN-VOL-U-CRE, *a.* Having an involucre, as umbels.
- IN-VOL-U-CRET, *n.* A small or partial involucre.
- IN-VOL-UN-TA-RI-LY, *adv.* 1. Not by choice; not spontaneously; against one's will. 2. In a manner independent of the will.
- IN-VOL-UN-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of choice or will. *Sp. Hall*. 2. Independence on the will.
- IN-VOL-UN-TA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *involontaire*.] 1. Not having will or choice; unwilling. 2. Independent of will or choice. 3. Not proceeding from choice; not done willingly; opposed to the will.
- IN-VOL-U-TE, *n.* [L. *involutus*.] A curve traced by the end of a string folded upon a figure, or unwound from it.
- IN-VOL-U-TE, *a.* [L. *involutus*.] In botany, rolled spirally inwards.
- IN-VOL-U-TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *involutio*.] 1. The action of involving or infolding. 2. The state of being entangled or involved; complication.—3. In grammar, the insertion of one or more clauses or members of a sentence between the agent or subject and the verb.—4. In algebra, the raising of a quantity from its root to any power assigned.
- IN-VOL-VE, (in-volv') *v. t.* [L. *involveo*.] 1. To envelop; to cover with surrounding matter. 2. To envelop in any thing which exists on all sides. 3. To imply; to comprise. 4. To intertwist; to join; to connect. 5. To take in; to catch; to conjoin. 6. To entangle. 7. To plunge; to overwhelm. 8. To inwrap; to infold; to complicate or make intricate. 9. To blend; to mingle confusedly.—10. In algebra, to raise a quantity from the root to any assigned power.
- IN-VOL-VED, (in-volv'd) *pp.* Enveloped; implied; in-wrapped; entangled.
- IN-VOL-VING, *ppr.* Enveloping; implying; comprising; entangling; complicating.
- IN-VUL-NER-A-BIL-I-TY, or IN-VUL-NER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being invulnerable.
- IN-VUL-NER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *invulnerabilis*.] That cannot be wounded; incapable of receiving injury.
- IN-WALL', *v. t.* To inclose or fortify with a wall.
- IN-WARD, *a.* [Sax. *inweard*.] 1. Internal; interior; placed or being within. 2. Intimate; domestic; familiar. 3. Seated in the mind or soul. *Shak*.
- IN-WARD, or IN-WARDS, *adv.* 1. Toward the inside; as, turn the attention *inward*. 2. Toward the centre or interior. 3. Into the mind or thoughts.
- IN-WARD-LY, *adv.* 1. In the inner parts; internally. 2. In the heart; privately; secretly. 3. Towards the centre.
- † IN-WARD-NESS, *n.* 1. Intimacy; familiarity. *Shak*. 2. Internal state; [unusual.]
- IN-WARDS, *n. plu.* The inner parts of an animal; the bowels; the viscera. *Milton*.
- IN-WEA-VE, *v. t.*; pret. *inwove*; pp. *inwoven, inwove* To weave together; to intermix or intertwine by weaving.
- IN-WHEEL', *v. t.* [in and *wheel*.] To encircle. *Beau mont*.
- † IN-WIT, *n.* [in and *wit*.] Mind; understanding.
- IN-WOOD', *v. t.* To hide in woods. *Sidney*.
- IN-WÖRK-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Working within.
- IN-WÖRK-ING, *n.* Internal operation; energy within.
- IN-WÖVE, *pp.* Woven in; intertwined by weaving
- IN-WÖV-EN, *pp.* Woven in; intertwined by weaving
- IN-WRAP', (in-rap') *v. t.* 1. To involve; to infold; to cover by wrapping. 2. To involve in difficulty or perplexity; to perplex. 3. To ravish or transport.
- IN-WREATH'E, (in-reeht') *v. t.* To surround or encompass as with a wreath, or with something in the form of a wreath.
- IN-WROUGHT', (in-rawt') *pp.* or *a.* Wrought or worked in or among other things; adorned with figures.
- IO-DATE, *n.* A compound consisting of oxygen, iodine and a base. *Henry*.
- IO-DIC, *a.* Iodic acid is a compound of iodine and oxygen.
- IO-DIDE, *n.* A compound of iodine with a metal or other substance.
- IO-DIN, *n.* [Gr. *iwéngs*.] In chemistry, a peculiar substance obtained from certain sea-weeds or marine plants.
- IO-DOUS, *a.* Iodous acid is a compound of iodine and oxygen, containing less of the latter than iodic acid.
- IO-DU-RET', *n.* A compound of iodine and a base.
- IO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *iov* and *lithos*.] A mineral.
- IO-NIC, *a.* 1. The Ionic order, in architecture, is that species of column named from Ionia. It is more slender than the Doric and Tuscan. *Encyc.*—2. The Ionic dialect of the Greek language is the dialect used in Ionia.—3. The Ionic sect of philosophers was that founded by Thales of Miletus, in Ionia. 4. Denoting an airy kind of music
- IO-TA, *n.* A title. *Barrow*.
- IP-E-CAC-U-AN-HA, *n.* A root produced in South America, much used as an emetic.
- I-RAS-CI-BIL-I-TY, or I-RAS-CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being irascible, or easily inflamed by anger; irritability of temper.
- I-RAS-CI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Very susceptible of anger; easily provoked or inflamed with resentment; irritable.
- IRE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *ira*.] Anger; wrath; keen resentment.
- IRE-FUL, *a.* Angry; wroth; furious with anger.
- IRE-FUL-LY, *adv.* In an angry manner.
- IRE-NARCH, *n.* [Gr. *ειρηναρχης*.] An officer formerly employed in the Greek empire, to preserve the public tranquillity.
- I-REN'I-CAL, *a.* Pacific; desirous of peace.
- I-RI-DES-CENCE, *n.* Exhibition of colors like those of the rainbow.
- I-RI-DES-CENT, *a.* Having colors like the rainbow.
- I-RID-I-UM, *n.* [from *iris*.] A metal of a whitish color.
- IRIS, *n.*; *plu.* *irises*. [L. *iris*.] 1. The rainbow. 2. An appearance resembling the rainbow. 3. The colored circle which surrounds the pupil of the eye. 4. The changeable colors which sometimes appear in the glasses of telescopes, microscopes, &c. 5. A colored spectrum which a triangular glass prism casts on a wall, when placed at a due angle in the sun-beams. 6. The flower-de-lis, or flag-flower, a genus of many species.
- IRI-SA-TED, *a.* Exhibiting the prismatic colors; resembling the rainbow. *Phillips*.
- IRISED, *a.* Containing colors like those of the rainbow.
- IRISH, *a.* Pertaining to Ireland.
- IRISH, *n.* 1. A native of Ireland. 2. The language of the Irish; the Hiberno-Celtic.
- IRISH-ISM, *n.* A mode of speaking peculiar to the Irish.
- IRISH-RY, *n.* The people of Ireland. *Bryskett*.
- IRK, *v. t.* [Scot. *irk*.] To weary; to give pain to; used only impersonally. *Shak*. [Obsolescent.]



**IRKSOME**, *a.* Wearisome; tedious; tiresome; giving uneasiness. *Addison.*  
**IRKSOME-LY**, *adv.* In a wearisome or tedious manner.  
**IRKSOME-NESS**, *n.* Tediousness; wearisomeness.  
**IRON**, (*turn*, or *irn*) *n.* [Sax. *iren*; Scot. *irne*, *grn*, or *airn*; Isl. *irn*; Dan. *jern*.] 1. A metal, the hardest, most common and most useful of all the metals; of a livid whitish color inclined to gray, internally composed, to appearance, of small facets, and susceptible of a fine polish. 2. An instrument or utensil made of iron.—3. *Figuratively*, strength; power. *Dan. ii.* 4. *Irons*, plu., fetters; chains; manacles; handcuffs. *Ps. cv.*  
**IRON**, (*turn*) *a.* 1. Made of iron; consisting of iron. 2. Resembling iron in color. 3. Harsh; rude; severe; miserable. 4. Binding fast; not to be broken. 5. Hard of understanding; dull. 6. Firm; robust.  
**IRON**, (*turn*) *v. t.* 1. To smooth with an instrument of iron. 2. To shackle with irons; to fetter or handcuff. 3. To furnish or arm with iron.  
**IRON-CLAY**, (*turn-klā*) *n.* A substance intermediate between basalt and wacky, of a reddish-brown color, and occurring massive or vesicular.  
**IRONED**, (*turnd*) *pp.* Smoothed with an iron; shackled; armed with iron.  
**IRON-FLINT**, *n.* Ferruginous quartz.  
**IRON-HEARTED**, *a.* Hardhearted; unfeeling; cruel.  
**IRON-MOLD**, *n.* A spot on cloth made by applying rusty iron to the cloth when wet.  
**IRON-MON-GER**, *n.* A dealer in iron wares or hardware.  
**IRON-SICK**, *a.* In seamen's language, a ship is said to be *ironsick*, when her bolts and nails are so much corroded or eaten with rust that she has become leaky.  
**IRON-STONE**, *n.* An ore of iron.  
**IRON-WOOD**, *n.* The popular name of a genus of trees called *sideroxylon*, of several species.  
**IRON-WORK**, *n.* A general name of the parts or pieces of a building which consist of iron; any thing made of iron.  
**IRON-WORKS**, *n. plu.* The works or establishment where pig-iron is wrought into bars, &c.  
**IRON-WORT**, *n.* A genus of plants called *sideritis*, of several species.  
**IRONIC**, *a.* Ironical. *B. Jonson.*  
**IRONI-CAL**, *a.* [Fr. *ironique*.] Expressing one thing and meaning another.  
**IRONI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* By way of irony; by the use of irony.  
**IRON-IST**, *n.* One who deals in irony. *Pope.*  
**IRON-Y**, (*turn-y*) *a.* 1. Made of consisting of iron; partaking of iron. 2. Resembling iron; hard.  
**IRON-Y**, *n.* [Fr. *ironie*; L. *ironia*.] A mode of speech expressing a sense contrary to that which the speaker intends to convey.  
**† TROUS**, *a.* [from *ire*.] Apt to be angry. *Chaucer.*  
**IR-RADI-ANCE**, } *n.* [L. *irradians*.] 1. Emission of rays  
**IR-RADI-AN-CY**, } of light on an object. 2. Beams of light emitted; lustre; splendor.  
**IR-RADI-ATE**, *v. t.* [L. *irradio*.] 1. To illuminate; to brighten; to make splendid; to adorn with lustre. 2. To enlighten intellectually; to illuminate. 3. To animate by heat or light. 4. To decorate with shining ornaments.  
**IR-RADI-ATE**, *v. i.* To emit rays; to shine.  
**IR-RADI-ATE**, *a.* Adorned with shining ornaments.  
**IR-RADI-ATED**, *pp.* Illuminated; enlightened; made luminous or bright; decorated with rays of light or with something shining.  
**IR-RADI-ATING**, *ppr.* Illuminating; decorating with beams of light.  
**IR-RADI-ATION**, *n.* 1. The act of emitting beams of light. 2. Illumination; brightness. 3. Intellectual light. 4. The act of emitting minute particles or effluvia from some substance.  
**\* IR-RATION-AL**, *a.* [L. *irrationalis*.] 1. Not rational; void of reason or understanding. 2. Not according to the dictates of reason; contrary to reason; absurd.  
**\* IR-RATION-AL-I-TY**, *n.* Want of reason or the powers of understanding.  
**\* IR-RATION-AL-LY**, *adv.* Without reason; in a manner contrary to reason; absurdly.  
**IR-RE-CLAIM-ABLE**, *a.* 1. Not to be reclaimed; that cannot be recalled from error or vice; that cannot be brought to reform. 2. That cannot be tamed.  
**IR-RE-CLAIM-BLY**, *adv.* So as not to admit of reformation.  
**IR-RE-CON-CIL/A-BLE**, *a.* 1. Not to be recalled to amity, or a state of friendship and kindness; retaining enmity that cannot be appeased or subdued. 2. That cannot be appeased or subdued. 3. That cannot be made to agree or be consistent; incongruous; incompatible.  
**IR-RE-CON-CIL/A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being irreconcilable; incongruity; incompatibility.  
**IR-RE-CON-CIL-A-BLY**, *adv.* In a manner that precludes reconciliation.

**IR-REC-ON-CILE**, *v. t.* To prevent from being reconciled.  
**IR-REC-ON-CILED**, (*ir-rek-on-sild'*) *a.* [in and reconciled.] 1. Not reconciled. 2. Not atoned for. *Shak.*  
**IR-REC-ON-CILE-MENT**, *n.* Want of reconciliation; disagreement.  
**IR-REC-ON-CIL-I-A-TION**, *n.* Want of reconciliation.  
**IR-RE-CORD/A-BLE**, *a.* Not to be recorded. *Chickens.*  
**IR-RE-COVER/A-BLE**, *a.* 1. Not to be recovered or repaired. 2. That cannot be regained. *Rogers.* 3. That cannot be obtained by demand or suit. 4. Not to be remedied.  
**IR-RE-COVER/A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* The state of being irrecoverable. *Donne.*  
**IR-RE-COVER-A-BLY**, *adv.* 1. Beyond recovery; beyond the possibility of being regained, repaired or renewed. 2. Beyond the possibility of being reclaimed.  
**† IR-RE-CUPER/A-BLE**, *a.* Irrecoverable.  
**† IR-RE-CUPER-A-BLY**, *adv.* Irrecoverably.  
**† IR-RE-CURED**, (*ir-re-kurd'*) *a.* [in and recured.] Not to be cured.  
**IR-RE-DEEM/A-BLE**, *a.* 1. That cannot be redeemed. 2. Not subject to be paid at the pleasure of government.  
**IR-RE-DEEM/A-BLE-NESS**, or **IR-RE-DEEM-A-BLI-TY**, *n.* The quality of being not redeemable.  
**IR-RE-DUCI-BLE**, *a.* 1. Not to be reduced; that cannot be brought back to a former state. 2. That cannot be reduced or changed to a different state.  
**IR-RE-DUCI-BLE-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being irreducible.  
**\* IR-RE-FRAG/A-BLE**, or **IR-REFRAG/A-BLE**, *a.* That cannot be refuted or overthrown; incontestable; undeniable.  
**\* IR-RE-FRAG/A-BLE-NESS**, or **IR-RE-FRAG-A-BLI-TY**, *n.* The quality of being irrefragable or incapable of refutation.  
**\* IR-RE-FRAG-BLY**, *adv.* With force or strength that cannot be overthrown; with certainty beyond refutation.  
**\* IR-RE-FUTA-BLE**, *a.* [Low L. *irrefutabilis*.] That cannot be refuted or disproved. *Bp. Hall.*  
**\* IR-RE-FUTA-BLY**, *adv.* Beyond the possibility of refutation.  
**IR-RE-GENER-A-CY**, *n.* Unregeneracy. *J. M. Mason.*  
**IR-REG/U-LAR**, *a.* [Fr. *irregulier*; L. *irregularis*.] 1. Not regular; not according to common form or rules. 2. Not according to established principles or customs; deviating from usage. 3. Not conformable to nature or the usual operation of natural laws. 4. Not according to the rules of art; immethodical. 5. Not in conformity to law, human or divine; deviating from the rules of moral rectitude; vicious. 6. Not straight. 7. Not uniform.—8. In grammar, an irregular noun or verb is one which deviates from the common rules in its inflections.  
**IR-REG/U-LAR**, *n.* A soldier not in regular service.  
**IR-REG-U-LAR-I-TY**, *n.* [Fr. *irregularité*.] 1. Deviation from a straight line or from any common or established rule; deviation from method or order. 2. Deviation from law, human or divine, or from moral rectitude; inordinate practice; vice.  
**IR-REG-U-LAR-LY**, *adv.* Without rule, method or order.  
**† IR-REG-U-LATE**, *v. t.* To make irregular; to disorder.  
**IR-REL/A-TIVE**, *a.* Not relative; unconnected.—*Irrelative chords*, in music, have no common sound.  
**IR-REL/A-TIVE-LY**, *adv.* Unconnectedly. *Beyle.*  
**IR-RELE-VAN-CY**, *n.* Inapplicability; the quality of not being applicable, or of not serving to aid and support.  
**IR-RELE-VANT**, *a.* [in, and Fr. *releccr*.] Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent; not serving to support.  
**IR-RELE-VANT-LY**, *adv.* Without being to the purpose.  
**IR-RE-LIEV/A-BLE**, *a.* Not admitting relief. *Hargrave.*  
**IR-RE-LIG/ION**, (*ir-re-lid'jun*) *n.* [Fr.; in and religion.] Want of religion, or contempt of it; impiety. *Dryden.*  
**IR-RE-LIG/ION-IST**, *n.* One who is destitute of religious principles; a despiser of religion. *Not.*  
**IR-RE-LIG/IOUS**, (*ir-re-lid'jus*) *a.* [Fr. *irreligieux*.] 1. Destitute of religious principles; contemning religion; impious; ungodly. 2. Contrary to religion; profane; impious; wicked.  
**IR-RE-LIG/IOUS-LY**, *adv.* With impiety; wickedly.  
**IR-RE-LIG/IOUS-NESS**, *n.* Want of religious principles or practices; ungodliness.  
**IR-RE-ME/A-BLE**, *a.* [L. *irremediabilis*.] Admitting no return. *Dryden.*  
**IR-RE-ME/DI-A-BLE**, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Not to be remedied that cannot be cured. 2. Not to be corrected or redressed.  
**IR-RE-ME/DI-A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* State of being irremediable.  
**IR-RE-ME/DI-A-BLY**, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes remedy, cure or correction. *Bp. Taylor.*  
**IR-RE-MIS/SI-BLE**, *a.* [Fr.] Not to be pardoned; that cannot be forgiven or remitted. *Whiston.*  
**IR-RE-MIS/SI-BLE-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being unpardonable. *Hammond.*  
**IR-RE-MIS/SI-BLY**, *adv.* So as not to be pardoned.

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



IR-RE-MOV-A-BILI-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being irremovable, or not removable from office.  
 IR-RE-MOV'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be moved, removed, or changed. *Shak.*  
 IR-RE-MONER-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be rewarded.  
 IR-RE-NOWNED, (ir-re-nownd') *a.* Not renowned; not celebrated.  
 IR-REP-A-RA-BILI-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being irrepairable, or beyond repair or recovery.  
 IR-REP'A-RA-BLE, *a.* [*L. irrepairabilis.*] 1. That cannot be repaired or mended. 2. That cannot be recovered or regained.  
 IR-REP'A-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes recovery or repair.  
 IR-RE-PEAL-A-BILI-TY, *n.* The quality of being irrepairable.  
 IR-RE-PEAL/A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be repealed.  
 IR-RE-PEAL/A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Irrepairability.  
 IR-RE-PEAL/A-BLY, *adv.* Beyond the power of repeal.  
 IR-RE-PENT'ANCE, *n.* Want of repentance.  
 IR-RE-PLEVI-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be reprieved.  
 IR-RE-PLEVI-SA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be reprieved.  
 IR-REP-RE-HENS-I-BLE, *a.* Not reprehensible; not to be blamed or censured; free from fault.  
 IR-REP-RE-HENS-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being irreprehensible.  
 IR-REP-RE-HENS-I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to incur blame; without blame. *Shrewsbury.*  
 IR-REP-RE-SENT'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be represented; that cannot be figured or represented by any image.  
 IR-RE-PRESS-I-BLE, *a.* That cannot be repressed.  
 IR-RE-PROACH-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be justly reproached; free from blame; upright; innocent.  
 IR-RE-PROACH-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being not reproachable.  
 IR-RE-PROACH'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to deserve reproach; blamelessly.  
 IR-RE-PROV'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be justly reproved; blameless; upright.  
 IR-RE-PROV'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be liable to reprove or blame. *Weener.*  
 IR-REP-TI-TIOUS, *a.* Encroaching; privately introduced.  
 IR-RE-SIST'ANCE, *n.* Forbearance to resist; non-resistance; passive submission. *Paley.*  
 IR-RE-SIST-I-BILI-TY, } *n.* The quality of being irre-  
 IR-RE-SIST-I-BLE-NESS, } sistible; power or force beyond resistance or opposition.  
 IR-RE-SISTI-BLE, *a.* [*Fr.*] That cannot be successfully resisted or opposed; superior to opposition.  
 IR-RE-SIST-I-BLY, *adv.* With a power that cannot be successfully resisted or opposed. *Dryden.*  
 IR-RES-O-LU-BLE, *a.* [*L. in and resolutio.*] Not to be dissolved; incapable of dissolution. *Boyle.*  
 IR-RES-O-LU-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being indissoluble; resistance to separation of parts by heat.  
 IR-RES-O-LUTE, *a.* Not firm or constant in purpose; not decided; not determined; wavering; given to doubt.  
 IR-RES-O-LUTE-LY, *adv.* Without firmness of mind; without decision.  
 IR-RES-O-LUTE-NESS, *n.* Want of firm determination or purpose; vacillation of mind.  
 IR-RES-O-LUTION, *n.* [*Fr.*] Want of resolution; want of decision in purpose; a fluctuation of mind.  
 IR-RE-SOLV'ED-LY, *adv.* Without settled determination. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*  
 IR-RE-SPECTIV'E, *a.* Not regarding circumstances.  
 IR-RE-SPECTIVE-LY, *adv.* Without regard to circumstances, or not taking them into consideration.  
 IR-RES'PI-RABLE, *a.* Unfit for respiration; not having the qualities which support animal life.  
 IR-RE-SPONS-I-BILI-TY, *n.* Want of responsibility.  
 IR-RE-SPONS-I-BLE, *a.* Not responsible; not liable or able to answer for consequences; not answerable.  
 IR-RE-TENTIVE, *a.* Not retentive or apt to retain.  
 IR-RE-TRIEVA-BLE, *a.* Not to be recovered or repaired; irrecoverable; irrepairable.  
 IR-RE-TRIEVA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being irretrievable.  
 IR-RE-TRIEVA-BLY, *adv.* Irreparably; irrecoverably; in a manner not to be regained. *Woodward.*  
 IR-RE-TURN'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be returned.  
 IR-REVER-ENCE, *n.* [*L. irreverentia.*] 1. Want of reverence, or want of veneration; want of a due regard to the authority and character of the Supreme Being. *Irreverence* toward God is analogous to *disrespect* toward man.  
 2. The state of being disregarded; applied to men.  
 IR-REVER-ENT, *a.* [*Fr.*] 1. Wanting in reverence and veneration; not entertaining or manifesting due regard to the Supreme Being. 2. Proceeding from irreverence; expressive of a want of veneration. 3. Wanting in respect to superiors.  
 IR-REVER-ENT-LY, *adv.* 1. In an irreverent manner. 2. Without due respect to superiors.

IR-RE-VERS-I-BLE, *a.* That cannot be reversed; that cannot be recalled, repealed or annulled.  
 IR-RE-VERS-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being irreversible.  
 IR-RE-VERS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner which precludes a reversal or repeal.  
 IR-REV-O-CA-BILI-TY, or IR-REV-O-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being irrevocable.  
 IR-REV-O-CA-BLE, *a.* [*L. irrevocabilis.*] Not to be recalled or revoked; that cannot be reversed, repealed or annulled.  
 IR-REV'O-CA-BLY, *adv.* Beyond recall; in a manner precluding repeal.  
 IR-RE-VOK'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be recalled; irrevocable.  
 IR-REV-O-LU-BLE, *a.* That has no revolution. *Milton.*  
 IR-RI-GATE, *v. t.* [*L. irrigo.*] 1. To water; to wet; to moisten; to bedew. 2. To water, as land, by causing a stream to flow upon it and spread over it.  
 IR-RI-GA-TED, *pp.* Watered; moistened.  
 IR-RI-GA-TING, *ppr.* Watering; wetting; moistening.  
 IR-RI-GATION, *n.* 1. The act of watering or moistening.—2. In agriculture, the operation of causing water to flow over lands for nourishing plants.  
 IR-RIG-U-OUS, *a.* [*L. irriguus.*] 1. Watered; watery; moist. *Milton.* 2. Dewy; moist. *Philips.*  
 IR-RIS'ION, *n.* [*L. irrisio.*] The act of laughing at another.  
 IR-RI-TA-BILI-TY, *n.* 1. Susceptibility of excitement; the quality of being easily irritated or exasperated.—2. In physiology, one of the four faculties of the sensorium, by which fibrous contractions are caused in consequence of the irritations excited by external bodies.  
 IR-RI-TA-BLE, *a.* 1. Susceptible of excitement, or of heat and action, as animal bodies. 2. Very susceptible of anger or passion; easily inflamed or exasperated.—3. In physiology, susceptible of contraction, in consequence of the appulse of an external body.  
 IR-RI-TANT, *a.* Irritating.  
 IR-RI-TANT, *n.* That which excites or irritates. *Rush.*  
 IR-RI-TATE, *v. t.* [*L. irrito.*] 1. To excite heat and redness in the skin or flesh of living animal bodies, as by friction; to inflame; to fret. 2. To excite anger; to provoke; to tease; to exasperate. 3. To increase action or violence; to heighten excitement in. 4. To cause fibrous contractions in an extreme part of the sensorium, as by the appulse of an external body.  
 IR-RI-TATE, *part. a.* Heightened. *Bacon.*  
 IR-RI-TATE, *v. t.* [*Low L. irritare.*] To render null and void.  
 IR-RI-TA-TED, *pp.* Excited; provoked; caused to contract.  
 IR-RI-TA-TING, *ppr.* Exciting; angering; provoking; causing to contract.  
 IR-RI-TATION, *n.* 1. The operation of exciting heat, action and redness in the skin or flesh of living animals, by friction or other means. 2. The excitement of action in the animal system by the application of food, medicines and the like. 3. Excitement of anger or passion; provocation; exasperation; anger.—4. In physiology, an exertion or change of some extreme part of the sensorium residing in the muscles or organs of sense, in consequence of the appulses of external bodies.  
 IR-RI-TATIVE, *a.* 1. Serving to excite or irritate. 2. Accompanied with or produced by increased action or irritation.  
 IR-RI-TA-TORY, *a.* Exciting; stimulating. *Hales.*  
 IR-RO-RATION, *n.* [*L. irroratio.*] The act of bedewing; the state of being moistened with dew.  
 IR-RUPTION, *n.* [*L. irruptio.*] 1. A bursting in; a breaking, or sudden, violent rushing into a place. 2. A sudden invasion or incursion; a sudden, violent inroad, or entrance of invaders into a place or country.  
 IR-RUPTIVE, *a.* Rushing in or upon.  
 IS, *v. i.* [*Sax. is; G. ist; D. is; L. est.*] The third person singular of the substantive verb, which is composed of three or four distinct roots, which appear in the words *am, be, are, and is.*  
 IS'A-BEL, *n.* [*Fr. isabelle.*] *Isabel yellow* is a brownish-yellow, with a shade of brownish-red. *Kirwan.*  
 IS-A-GOG'IC, } *a.* [*Gr. εισαγωγικός.*] Introductory.  
 IS-A-GOG'I-CAL, } *Gregory.*  
 IS'A-GON, *n.* [*Gr. ισος and γωνια.*] A figure whose angles are equal.  
 IS'A-TIS, *n.* In zoology, the arctic fox or *canis lagopus*.  
 IS-CHI-AD'IC, *a.* [*L. ischiadicus.*] Pertaining to the hip.—The *ischadic passion* is a rheumatic affection of the hip joint. It is called also *sciatica*.  
 IS-CHU-RET'IC, *a.* Having the quality of relieving ischury.  
 IS-CHU-RET'IC, *n.* A medicine adapted to relieve ischury.  
 IS'CHU-RY, *n.* [*Gr. ισχυρία.*] A stoppage or suppression of urine. *Coxe.*  
 IS'E-RIN, } *n.* [*G. eisen.*] A mineral of an iron-black  
 IS'E-RINE, } color. *Ure.*  
 ISH, a termination of English words, is in *Sax. isc, Dan. isk, G. isch.* Annexed to English adjectives, *isk* denotes diminution, or a small degree of the quality; as, *whitish,*

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



from *schite*. *Ish*, annexed to names, forms a possessive adjective; as in *Swedish, Danish, English*. *Ish*, annexed to common nouns, forms an adjective denoting a participation of the qualities expressed by the noun; as *foolish*, from *fool*.

IS'ICE, a pendant shoot of ice, is more generally written *icicle*. See *ICE* and *ICICLE*.

IS'IN-GLASS, *n.* [that is, *ice* or *ice-glass*.] A substance consisting chiefly of gelatin, of a firm texture and whitish color, prepared from the sounds or air bladders of certain fresh water fishes. It is used as an agglutinant, and in fining wines.

IS'IN-GLASS-STONE. See *MICA*.

IS'LAM-ISM, *n.* [from the *Ar. salama*, to be free, safe or devoted to God.] The true faith, according to the Mohammedans; Mohammedanism.

IS'LAND, } (*Iland*) *n.* [*Sax. calond*; *D. G. eiland*.] 1. A tract of land surrounded by water. 2. A large mass of floating ice is called an *island of ice*.

IS'LAND-ER, (*Iland-er*) *n.* An inhabitant of an island.

ISLAND-Y, *a.* Full of, or belonging to islands. *Cotgrave*.

ISLE, } (*Ile*) *n.* [*Fr. isle*, or *île*.] 1. A tract of land, surrounded by water, or a detached portion of land, imbosomed in the ocean, in a lake or river. 2. A passage in a church.

IS'LET, (*Ilet*) *n.* A little island.

ISOC'HRO-NAL, } *a.* [*Gr. isochros* and *χρονος*.] Uniform in time; of equal time; performed in equal times.

IS'O-LATE, *v. t.* [*It. isola*.] To place in a detached situation; to place by itself; to insulate.

IS'O-LA-TED, *pp. or a.* [*Fr. isolé*.] Standing detached from others of a like kind; placed by itself or alone.

IS'O-LA-TING, *pp.* Placing by itself or detached like an isle.

IS-O-MORPH'ISM, *n.* [*Gr. isos* and *μορφη*.] The quality of a substance by which it is capable of replacing another in a compound, without an alteration of its primitive form.

IS-O-MORPH'OUS, *a.* Capable of retaining its primitive form in a compound. *Ed. Rev.*

IS'O-NO-MY, *n.* [*Gr. isos* and *νομος*.] Equal law; equal distribution of rights and privileges. *Mitford*.

IS-O-PER-I-MET'RICAL, *a.* Having equal boundaries.

IS-O-PE-RIM'E-TRY, *n.* [*Gr. isos*, *περι* and *μετρον*.] In geometry, the science of figures, having equal perimeters or boundaries.

IS-SO'SCE-LES, *a.* [*Gr. isoskelys*.] Having two legs only that are equal.

IS'RA-EL-ITE, *n.* A descendant of Israel or Jacob; a Jew.

IS-RA-EL-IT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to Israel. *J. P. Smith*.

IS-RA-EL-IT'ISH, }

IS-O-THERMAL, *a.* [*Gr. isos* and *θερμα*.] Having an equal degree of heat or a like temperature. *Ure*.

IS-O-TONIC, *a.* [*Gr. isos* and *τονος*.] Having equal tones.

ISSU-A-BLE, (*ish'u-a-ble*) *a.* That may be issued.—In law, an issuable term is one in which issues are made up.

IS'SUE, (*ish'u*) *n.* [*Fr. issue*.] 1. The act of passing or flowing out; a moving out of any inclosed place; egress. 2. A sending out. 3. Event; consequence; end or ultimate result. 4. Passage out; outlet. 5. Progeny; a child or children; offspring. 6. Produce of the earth, or profits of land, tenements or other property.—7. In surgery, a fontanel; a little ulcer made in some part of an animal body, to promote discharges. 8. Evacuation; discharge; a flux or running.—9. In law, the close or result of pleadings; the point of matter depending in suit, on which the parties join, and put the case to trial by a jury. 10. A giving out from a repository; delivery.

ISSUE, (*ish'u*) *v. t.* [*It. uscire*.] 1. To pass or flow out; to run out of any inclosed place; to proceed, as from a source. 2. To go out; to rush out. 3. To proceed, as progeny; to spring. 4. To proceed; to be produced; to arise; to grow or accrue.—5. In legal pleadings, to come to a point in fact or law, on which the parties join and rest the decision of the cause. 6. To close; to end.

IS'SUE, (*ish'u*) *v. t.* 1. To send out; to put into circulation. 2. To send out; to deliver from authority. 3. To deliver for use.

IS'SUED, (*ish'shad*) *pp.* Descended; sent out. *Shak*.

IS'SUE-LESS, (*ish'u-less*) *a.* Having no issue or progeny wanting children.

IS'SU-ING, *pp.* Flowing or passing out; proceeding from sending out.

IS'SU-ING, *n.* 1. A flowing or passing out. 2. Emission a sending out; as of bills or notes.

ISTH'MUS, (*ist'mus*) *n.* [*L.*] A neck or narrow slip of land by which two continents are connected, or by which a peninsula is united to the main land.

IT, *pron.* [*Sax. hit*; *D. het*; *G. es*; *L. id.*] 1. A substitute or pronoun of the neuter gender, sometimes called demonstrative, and standing for any thing except males and females. 2. It is much used as the nominative case or word to verbs called impersonal; as, it rains; it snows.

I-TALIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Italy.

I-TAL'IAN, *n.* 1. A native of Italy. 2. The language used in Italy, or by the Italians.

I-TAL'IAN-ATE, *v. t.* To render Italian, or conformable to Italian customs.

I-TAL'IAN-IZE, *v. i.* To play the Italian; to speak Italian.

I-TAL'IC, *a.* Relating to Italy or its characters.

I-TAL'ICIZE, *v. t.* To write or print in Italic characters.

I-TAL'ICS, *n. plu.* Italic letters or characters; characters first used in Italy, and which stand inclining.

ITCH, *n.* [*Sax. gutha*.] 1. A cutaneous disease. 2. The sensation in the skin occasioned by the disease. 3. A constant teasing desire.

ITCH, *v. i.* [*G. jucken*.] 1. To feel a particular uneasiness in the skin which inclines the person to scratch the part. 2. To have a constant desire or teasing inclination.

ITCH'ING, *pp.* 1. Having a sensation that calls for scratching. 2. Having a constant desire.

ITCH'Y, *a.* Infected with the itch.

ITEM, *adv.* [*L.*] Also; a word used when something is to be added.

ITEM, *n.* 1. An article; a separate particular in an account. 2. A hint; an innuendo.

ITEM, *v. t.* To make a note or memorandum of.

ITER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be repeated. *Brown*.

ITER-ANT, *a.* Repeating. *Bacon*.

ITER-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. itero*.] To repeat; to utter or do a second time.

ITER-A-TED, *pp.* Repeated.

ITER-A-TING, *pp.* Repeating; uttering or doing over again.

IT-ER-A-TION, *n.* [*L. iteratio*.] Repetition; recital or performance a second time. *Bacon*.

IT-ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Repeating.

I-TIN-ER-ANT, *a.* [*L. iter*.] Passing or traveling about a country; wandering; not settled.

I-TIN-ER-ANT, *n.* One who travels from place to place particularly a preacher; one who is unsettled.

I-TIN-ER-ARY, *n.* [*Fr. itineraire*; *Low L. itinerarium*.] An account of travels or of the distances of places.

I-TIN-ER-ARY, *a.* Traveling; passing from place to place, or done on a journey. *Bacon*.

I-TIN-ER-ATE, *v. i.* [*Low L. itinero*.] To travel from place to place, particularly for the purpose of preaching; to wander without a settled habitation.

IT-SELF, *pron.* [*it and self*.] The neutral reciprocal pronoun, or substitute applied to things.

IT'RI-UM, *n.* The undecomposable base of *yttria*.

I'VO-RY, *n.* [*Fr. ivoire*.] The tusk of an elephant, a hard, solid substance, of a fine white color.

I'VO-RY, *a.* Consisting of ivory; as, an ivory comb.

I'VO-RY-BLACK, *n.* A fine kind of soft blacking.

I'VY, *n.* [*Sax. ifig*.] A parasitic plant of the genus *hedera*, which creeps along the ground.

I'VYED, *a.* Overgrown with ivy. *Warton*

## J.

**J** This letter has been added to the English Alphabet in modern days; the letter *J* being written, formerly, in words where *J* is now used. It seems to have had the sound of *y*, in many words, as it still has in the German. The English sound of this letter may be expressed by *dzh*, or *edzh*, a compound sound coinciding exactly with that of *g* in *genius*.

JABBER, *v. i.* [*D. gabberen*, or *Fr. jaboter*.] To talk rapidly or indistinctly; to chatter; to prate. *Swift*.

JABBER, *n.* Rapid talk with indistinct utterance.

JABBER-ER, *n.* One that talks rapidly, indistinctly or unintelligibly.

JABBER-ING, *pp.* Prating; talking confusedly.

† JABBER-MENT, *n.* Idle prate. *Milton*.

JAB'IRU, *n.* An aquatic fowl of the crane kind.

JAC'A-MAR, *n.* A kind of fowls.

JACENT, *a.* [*L. jacens*.] Lying at length. *Wotton*.

JACINTH, *n.* [a different orthography of *hyacinth*.] 1. A genus of plants. [See *HYACINTH*.] 2. A species of pellucid gems.



**JACK**, *n.* 1. A nickname or diminutive of *John*, used as a general term of contempt for any saucy or paltry fellow. 2. The name of an instrument that supplies the place of a boy; an instrument to pull off boots. 3. An engine to turn a spit. 4. A young pike. 5. [Sp. *zaco*, *zagueta*.] A coat of mail. 6. A pitcher of waxed leather. 7. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers. 8. Part of a musical instrument called a *virginal*. Bacon. 9. The male of certain animals, as of the *ass*. 10. A horse or wooden frame on which wood or timber is sawed.—11. In *sea-language*, a flag, ensign or colors, displayed from a staff on the end of a bowsprit.—12. In *Yorkshire*, half a pint. *Grose*. A quarter of a pint. *Pegge*.—*Jack at all trades*, a person who can turn his hand to any kind of business.—*Jack by the hedge*, a plant.—*Jack in a box*. 1. A plant. 2. A large, wooden, male screw, turning in a female one.—*Jack with a lantern*, an *ignis fatuus*, a meteor that appears in low, moist lands.—*Jack of the clock-house*, a little man that strikes the quarters in a clock.

**JACK-A-DANDY**, *n.* A little, impertinent fellow. See **DANDY**.

**JACK-A-LENT**, *n.* [*Jack in lent*.] A simple, sheepish fellow. *Shak*.

**JACK-A-NAPES**, *n.* [*jack and ape*.] 1. A monkey; an ape. 2. A cockcomb; an impertinent fellow.

**JACK-ASS**, *n.* The male of the ass.

**JACK-BLOCK**, *n.* A block attached to the top-gallant-tie of a ship, to sway up or to strike the yard.

**JACK-BOOTS**, *n.* Boots that serve as armor for the legs.

**JACK-DAW**, *n.* [*jack and daw*.] A fowl.

**JACK-FLAG**, *n.* A flag hoisted at the sprit-sail top-mast-head. *Encyc*.

**JACK-PUD-DING**, *n.* [*jack and pudding*.] A merry-andrew; a buffoon; a zany. *Gay*.

**JACK-SAUCE**, *n.* An impudent fellow; a saucy Jack. *Shak*.

**JACK-SMITH**, *n.* A smith who makes jacks for the chimney.

\* **JACK'AL**, *n.* [Sp. *chacal*.] An animal of the genus *canis*, resembling a dog and a fox.

**JACKET**, *n.* [Sp. *zagueta*; Fr. *jaquette*.] A short close garment worn by males, extending downwards to the hips; a short coat.

**JACKET-ED**, *a.* Wearing a jacket.

**JAC'O-BIN**, *n.* [So named from the place of meeting, which was the monastery of the monks called *Jacobines*.] The *Jacobins*, in France, during the late revolution, were a society of violent revolutionists.

**JAC'O-BIN**, *a.* The same with *jacobinical*.

**JAC'O-BINE**, *n.* 1. A monk of the order of Dominicans. 2. A pigeon with a high tuft. *Ainsworth*.

**JAC-O-BIN'IC**, } *a.* Resembling the *Jacobins* of France; }  
**JAC-O-BIN'I-CAL**, } turbulent.

**JAC-O-BIN'ISM**, *n.* *Jacobinic* principles; popular turbulence.

**JAC'O-BIN-IZE**, *v. t.* To taint with *Jacobinism*. *Burke*.

**JAC'O-BITE**, *n.* [from *Jacobus*.] 1. A partisan or adherent of James II, king of England, after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants. 2. One of a sect of Christians in Syria and Mesopotamia.

**JAC'O-BITE**, *a.* Pertaining to the partisans of James II.

**JAC'O-BIT-ISM**, *n.* The principles of the partisans of James II. *Mason*.

**JAC'OB'S-LADDER**, *n.* A plant.

**JAC'OB'S-STAFF**, *n.* 1. A pilgrim's staff. 2. A staff concealing a dagger. 3. A cross staff; a kind of astrolabe.

**JAC-O'BUS**, *n.* [*Jacobus*.] A gold coin, value twenty-five shillings sterling, struck in the reign of James I.

**JAC-O-NET'**, *n.* A kind of coarse muslin.

† **JAC'TAN-CY**, *n.* [*L. jactantia*.] A boasting.

**JAC-TI-TA'TION**, *n.* [*L. jactatio*.] 1. A tossing of the body; restlessness. 2. A term in the *canon law*, for a false pretension to marriage; vain boasting.

**JACU-LATE**, *v. t.* [*L. jaculor*.] To dart.

**JACU-LA'TION**, *n.* The action of darting, throwing or launching, as missile weapons. *Milton*.

**JACU-LA-TOR**, *n.* The shooting fish.

**JACU-LA-TORY**, *a.* Darting or throwing out suddenly, or suddenly thrown out; uttered in short sentences. See **EJACULATORY**.

**JADE**, *n.* 1. A mean or poor horse; a tired horse; a worthless nag. 2. A mean woman; a word of contempt, noting sometimes age, but generally vice. 3. A young woman; in irony or slight contempt.

**JADE**, *n.* A mineral called also *nephrite*.

**JADE**, *v. t.* 1. To tire; to fatigue; to weary with hard service. 2. To weary with attention or study; to tire. 3. To harass; to crush. 4. To tire or wear out in mean offices. 5. To ride; to rule with tyranny.

**JADE** *v. i.* To become weary; to lose spirit; to sink.

**JAD'ED**, *pp.* Tired; wearied; fatigued; harassed.

**JAD'ERY**, *n.* The tricks of a jade. *Beaumont*.

**JADING**, *pp.* Tiring; wearying; harassing.

**JAD'ISH**, *a.* 1. Vitious; bad, like a jade. 2. Unchaste.

**JAG**, *n.* [Sp. *zaga*.] A small load. *New England*.

**JAGG**, *v. t.* To notch: to cut into notches or teeth like those of a saw.

**JAGG**, or **JAG**, *n.* A tooth of a saw; a denticulation.—In *botany*, a cleft or division. *Martyn*.

**JAG'GED**, *pp.* 1. Notched; uneven. 2. *a.* Having notches or teeth; cleft; divided; lacinate.

**JAG'GED-NESS**, *n.* The state of being denticulated; unevenness. *Peacham*.

**JAG'GING**, *pp.* Notching; cutting into teeth; dividing.

**JAG'GY**, *a.* Set with teeth; denticulated; uneven.

**JAG-U-X'R**, *n.* The American tiger, or ounce of Brazil.

**JAH**, *n.* Jehovah.

**JAIL**, *n.* [Fr. *geole*; sometimes written, improperly, *goal*.] A prison; a building or place for the confinement of persons arrested for debt or for crime.

**JAIL-BIRD**, *n.* A prisoner; one who has been confined in prison.

**JAILER**, *n.* The keeper of a prison.

**JAILFE-VER**, *n.* A contagious and fatal fever generated in jails and other places crowded with people.

**JAKES**, *n.* A house of office or back-house; a privy.

\* **JAL'AP**, *n.* [Port. *jalapa*; Fr. *jalap*; Sp. *xalapa*; so called from *Xalapa*, in Mexico.] The root of a plant, much used as a cathartic.

**JAM**, *n.* 1. A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water. 2. A kind of frock for children.

**JAM**, *v. t.* [Russ. *jam*.] 1. To press; to crowd; to wedge in.—2. In *England*, to tread hard or make firm by treading, as land by cattle. *Grose*.

**JAM**, or **JAMB**, *n.* Among the lead miners of Mendip, a thick bed of stone which hinders them when pursuing the veins of ore.

**JAMAICA** *Pepper*. See **ALLSPICE**.

**JAMB**, (*jam*) *n.* [Fr. *jambe*.] In *architecture*, a supporter, the side-piece or post of a door; the side-piece of a fire place.

**JAM-BEE'**, *n.* A name formerly given to a fashionable cane *Tatler*.

† **JAM-BEUX**, *n.* Armor for the legs. *Dryden*.

**JANE**, *n.* 1. A coin of Genoa. *Spenser*. 2. A kind of fustian.

**JANGLE**, *v. i.* [G. *zanken*.] To quarrel in words; to altercation; to bicker; to wrangle. *Shak*.

**JANGLE**, *v. t.* To cause to sound discordantly.

**JANGLE**, *n.* [Old Fr. *jangle*.] Prate; babble; discordant sound.

**JANGLER**, *n.* A wrangling, noisy fellow.

**JAN'GLING**, *pp.* Wrangling; quarreling; sounding discordantly.

**JAN'GLING**, *n.* A noisy dispute; a wrangling.

**JANI-TOR**, *n.* [L.] A door-keeper; a porter. *Warton*.

**JAN-I-ZA'RRI-AN**, *a.* Pertaining to the Janizaries.

**JANI-ZA-RY**, *n.* [Turkish, *yeniskeri*.] A soldier of the Turkish foot guards.

**JAN'NOCK**, *n.* Oat-bread. [*Local*.]

**JAN'SEN-ISM**, *n.* The doctrine of Jansen in regard to free will and grace.

**JAN'SEN-IST**, *n.* A follower of Jansen, bishop of Ypres, in Flanders.

**JXNT**, *v. i.* To ramble here and there; to make an excursion. *Shak*.

**JXNT**, *n.* An excursion; a ramble; a short journey.

**JXNTI-LY**, *adv.* Briskly; airily; gaily.

**JXNTI-NESS**, *n.* Airiness; flutter; briskness.

**JXNTY**, *a.* Airy; showy; fluttering; finical. *Hobbes*.

**JANU-A-RY**, *n.* [Fr. *janvier*; Port. *janreiro*; L. *januarius*.] The first month of the year, according to the present computation.

**JAPAN**, *n.* This name is given to work varnished and figured in the manner practiced by the natives of Japan.

**JAPAN-EARTH**, *n.* Catechu, a combination of gummy and resinous matter, obtained from the juice of a species of palm tree.

**JAPAN**, *v. t.* 1. To varnish in the manner of the Japanese. 2. To black and gloss, as in blacking shoes or boots.

**JAP-A-NESE**, *a.* Pertaining to Japan or its inhabitants.

**JAP-A-NESE'**, *n.* A native of Japan; or the language of the inhabitants.

**JAPAN'NED**, (*ja-pand'*) *pp.* Varnished in a particular manner.

**JAPAN'NER**, *n.* 1. One who varnishes in the manner of the Japanese. 2. A shoe-blacker.

**JAPAN'NING**, *pp.* Varnishing in the manner of the Japanese; giving a glossy black surface.

**JAPAN'NING**, *n.* The art of varnishing.

† **JAPE**, *v. i.* [Ice. *geipa*.] To jest. *Chaucer*.

† **JAPE**, *v. t.* [Sax. *geop*.] To cheat. *Chaucer*.

† **JAPE**, *n.* A jest; a trick. *Chaucer*.

† **JAP'ER**, *n.* A jester.

**JAPHETHIC**, *a.* Pertaining to Japheth, the eldest son of Noah.

**JAPU**, *n.* A bird of Brazil that suspends its nest.

**JAR**, *v. i.* 1. To strike untonably or harshly; to strike discordantly. 2. To clash; to interfere; to act in opposition;



- to be inconsistent. 3. To quarrel; to dispute; to clash in words. 4. To vibrate regularly; to repeat the same sound.
- JAR, *v. t.* To shake; to cause to tremble; to cause a short tremulous motion in a thing.
- JAR, *n.* 1. A rattling vibration of sound; a shake. 2. A harsh sound; discord. 3. Clash of interests or opinions; collision; discord; debate. 4. The state of a door half open, or ready to move and strike the post. 5. Repetition of the noise made by the pendulum of a clock.
- JAR, *n.* [Sp. *jarra, jarro.*] 1. A vessel with a large belly and broad mouth, made of earth or glass. 2. A certain measure.
- JARARAGA, *n.* A species of serpent in America.
- † JARBLE, or † JAV'EL, *v. t.* To bemoir. *Spenser.*
- JARDES, *n.* [Fr.] Callous tumors on the leg of a horse, below the bend of the ham on the outside.
- † JARGLE, *v. i.* To emit a harsh or shrill sound.
- JARGON, *n.* [Fr. *jargon.*] 1. Confused, unintelligible talk or language; gabble; gibberish; cant. 2. A mineral.
- JAR-GO-NELLE, (jar-go-nel) *n.* A species of pear.
- JAR-GON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the mineral jargon.
- JARRED, *pp.* [from *jar.*] Shaken.
- JARR'ING, *ppr.* Shaking; making a harsh sound; discordant.
- JARR'ING, *n.* A shaking; discord; dispute.
- JARSEY, *n.* [corrupted from *jarsey* or *jersey.*] A worsted wig, and, in some places, a colloquial term for a wig.
- JASHAWK, *n.* A young hawk. *Ainsworth.*
- JASMIN, { *n.* [Fr. *jasmin.* It is sometimes written *jessa-*  
JASMINE, { *mine.*] A plant of the genus *jasminum*, bearing beautiful flowers.
- JASP. The same as *jasper.*
- JASPA-CHATE, *n.* A name anciently given to some varieties of agate jasper. *Cyc.*
- JASPER, *n.* [Fr. *jaspe.*] A mineral which admits of an elegant polish, and is used for vases, seals, snuff-boxes, &c.
- JASPER-A-TED, *a.* Mixed with jasper.
- JAS-PI-DE-AN, *a.* Like jasper; consisting of jasper.
- JAS-PO-NYX, *n.* The purest horn-colored onyx.
- † JAUNCE, *v. i.* [Fr. *jancer.*] To bustle; to jaunt. *Shak.*
- JAUNDICE, (jan'dis) *n.* [Fr. *jaunisse.*] A disease which is characterized by a suffusion of bile over the coats of the eye and the whole surface of the body, by which they are tinged with a yellow color. Hence its name.
- JAUNDICED, (jan'dist) *a.* 1. Affected with the jaundice; suffused with a yellow color. 2. Prejudiced; seeing with discolored organs.
- JAUNT. See *JANT.*
- † JAV'EL, or JABLE, *v. t.* To bemoir; and, as a *noun*, a wandering or dirty fellow. *Spenser.*
- JAVELIN, (jav'lin) *n.* [Fr. *javeline.*] A sort of spear about five feet and a half long, the shaft of which was of wood, but pointed with steel.
- JAW, *n.* [Fr. *joue*, the cheek.] 1. The bones of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. 2. The mouth.—3. In vulgar language, scolding, wrangling, abusive clamor.
- JAW, *v. i.* To scold; to clamor. [Vulgar.]
- JAW, *v. t.* To abuse by scolding. [Vulgar.]
- JAWED, *a.* Denoting the appearance of the jaws.
- JAWFALL, *n.* Depression of the jaw; figuratively, depression of spirits. *M. Griffith.*
- JAWFALL-EN, *a.* Depressed in spirits; dejected.
- † JAWN, *v. i.* To yawn. See *YAWN.*
- JAWY, *a.* Relating to the jaws. *Gayton.*
- JAY, *n.* [Fr. *geai*; Sp. *gayo.*] A bird.
- JAYET. See *JET.*
- JAZEL, *n.* A gem of an azure blue color.
- JEALOUS, (jel'us) *a.* [Fr. *jalour.*] 1. Suspicious; apprehensive of rivalry; uneasy through fear that another has withdrawn or may withdraw from one the affections of a person he loves, or enjoy some good which he desires to obtain. 2. Suspicious that we do not enjoy the affection or respect of others. 3. Emulous; full of competition. 4. Solicitous to defend the honor of; concerned for the character of. 5. Suspiciously vigilant; anxiously careful and concerned for. 6. Suspiciously fearful.
- JEALOUS-LY, (jel'us-ly) *adv.* With jealousy or suspicion; emulously; with suspicious fear or vigilance.
- JEALOUS-NESS, (jel'us-nes) *n.* The state of being jealous; suspicion; suspicious vigilance. *King Charles.*
- JEALOUS-Y, (jel'us-y) *n.* [Fr. *jalousie.*] 1. That passion or peculiar uneasiness, which arises from the fear that a rival may rob us of the affect on of one whom we love, or the suspicion that he has already done it; or it is the uneasiness which arises from the fear that another does or will enjoy some advantage which we desire for ourselves. *Jealousy* is nearly allied to *envy*, for *jealousy*, before a good is lost by ourselves, is converted into *envy*, after it is obtained by others. 2. Suspicious fear or apprehension. 3. Suspicious caution or vigilance; an earnest concern or solicitude for the welfare or honor of others. 4. Indignation.
- JEARS, *n.* In sea-language, an assemblage of tackles by which the lower yards of a ship are hoisted or lowered.
- JEAT, *n.* A fossil of a fine black color. See *JET.*
- JEER, *v. i.* [G. *scheren.*] To utter severe, sarcastic reflections; to scoff; to deride; to flout; to make a mock of.
- JEER, *v. t.* To treat with scoffs or derision. *Howell.*
- JEER, *n.* Railing language; scoff; taunt; biting jest, flout; jibe; mockery; derision; ridicule with scorn.
- JEERED, *pp.* Railed at; derided.
- JEER'ER, *n.* A scoffer; a railer; a scorner; a mocker.
- JEER'ING, *ppr.* Scoffing; mocking; deriding.
- JEER'ING, *n.* Derision.
- JEER'ING-LY, *adv.* With raillery; scornfully; contemptuously; in mockery. *Derham.*
- JEF-FER-SON-ITE, *n.* A mineral. *Phillips.*
- † JEG-GET, *n.* A kind of sausage. *Ainsworth.*
- JE-HO'VAH, *n.* The Scripture name of the Supreme Being Heb. יהוה.
- JE-HO'VIST, *n.* Among critics, one who maintains that the vowel-points annexed to the word *Jehovah*, in Hebrew, are the proper vowels of the word, and express the true pronunciation.
- JE-JUNE, *a.* [L. *jejunus.*] 1. Wanting; empty; vacant. 2. Hungry; not saturated. 3. Dry; barren; wanting in interesting matter.
- JE-JUNE'NESS, *n.* Poverty; barrenness; particularly, want of interesting matter. [*Jejunity* is not used.]
- JEL'LED, *a.* [See *JELLY* and *GELLY.*] Brought to the consistency of jelly.
- JEL'LY, *n.* [Sp. *jalea.*] 1. The inspissated juice of fruit, boiled with sugar. 2. Something viscous or glutinous; something of the consistency of jelly; a transparent, sive substance, obtained from animal substances by decoction portable soup.
- JELLY-BAG, *n.* A bag through which jelly is distilled.
- JEMMI-NESS, *n.* Spruceness.
- JEMMY, *a.* Spruce. *Whiter.* [A low word.]
- JEN'ITE, *n.* A different orthography of *genite*, which see.
- JEN'NET, *n.* A small Spanish horse, properly *genet*.
- JEN'NET-ING, *n.* [said to be corrupted from *juneting*, an apple ripe in June, or at St. Jean.] A species of early apple. *Mortimer.*
- JEN'NY, *n.* A machine for spinning, moved by water or steam, and used in manufactories.
- JENTLING, *n.* A fish, the blue chub, found in the Danube.
- JEOF'AIL, (jef'fail) *n.* [Fr. *j'ai failli.*] An oversight in pleading or other proceeding at law; or the acknowledgment of a mistake.
- JEOPARD, (jep'ard) *v. t.* To hazard; to put in danger; to expose to loss or injury.
- JEOPARD-ER, (jep'ard-er) *n.* One who puts to hazard.
- JEOPARD-IZE, (jep'ard-ize) *v. t.* To expose to loss or injury; to jeopard. [This is a modern word, used in America but synonymous with *jeopard*, and therefore useless.]
- JEOPARD-OUS, (jep'ard-us) *a.* Exposed to danger; perilous; hazardous.
- JEOPARD-OUS-LY, (jep'ard-us-ly) *adv.* With risk or danger.
- JEOPARD-Y, (jep'ard-y) *n.* [Fr. *j'ai perdu*, I have lost, or *jeu perdu*, a lost game; G. *gefahr*, danger.] Exposure to death, loss or injury; hazard; danger; peril.
- JERBO-A, *n.* A quadruped having very short fore legs.
- JERK, *v. t.* [Sax. *hracan*, herca.] 1. To thrust out; to thrust with a sudden effort; to give a sudden pull, twitch thrust or push. 2. To throw with a quick, smart motion.
- † JERK, *v. t.* To accost eagerly. *Dryden.*
- JERK, *n.* 1. A short, sudden thrust, push or twitch; striking against something with a short, quick motion. 2. A sudden spring.
- JERKER, *n.* One who strikes with a quick, smart blow.
- JERKIN, *n.* 1. A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat. 2. A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*
- JERSEY, *n.* [from the island so called.] 1. Fine yarn of wool. 2. The finest of wool separated from the rest combed wool.
- JERUSA-LEM AR-TI-CHOKE, *n.* A plant.
- JESS, *n.* 1. A short strap of leather tied round the legs of a hawk, by which she is held on the fist. 2. A ribbon that hangs down from a garland or crown in falconry.
- JESSA-MIN, *n.* A genus of plants and their flowers. See *JASMIN.*
- JESSE, *n.* A large brass candlestick branched into many sconces, hanging down in the middle of a church or choir. *Covel.*
- JESSED, *a.* Having jesses on; a term in heraldry.
- JEST, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *chiste.*] 1. A joke; something ludicrous uttered and meant only to excite laughter. 2. The object of laughter or sport; a laughing stock. 3. A mask. 4. A deed; an action; [obs.]
- JEST, *v. i.* 1. To divert or make merry by words or actions; to joke. 2. To utter in sport; to say what is not true, merely for diversion. 3. To play a part in a mask.
- JEST'ER, *n.* 1. A person given to jesting, sportive talk and merry pranks. 2. One given to sarcasm. 3. A buffoon; a merry-andrew, a person formerly retained by princes to make sport for them.

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



- JESTING, *ppr.* Joking; talking for diversion or merriment.
- JESTING, *n.* A joking; concise wit. *Encyc.*
- JESTING-LY, *adv.* In a jocular manner; not in earnest.
- JESTING-STOCK, *n.* A laughing-stock; a butt of ridicule.
- JESU-IT, *n.* One of the society of Jesus, so called, founded by Ignatius Loyola.
- JESU-IT-ED, *a.* Conforming to the principles of the Jesuits. *White.*
- JESU-IT-ESS, *n.* A female Jesuit in principle. *Ep. Hall.*
- JESU-IT-IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Jesuits or their  
JESU-IT-I-CAL, } principles and arts. 2. Designing;  
cunning; deceitful; prevaricating.  
JESU-IT-I-CAL-LY, *adv.* Craftily.
- JESU-IT-ISM, *n.* 1. The arts, principles and practices of the Jesuits. 2. Cunning; deceit; hypocrisy; prevarication; deceptive practices to effect a purpose.
- JESU-ITS-BARK, *n.* Peruvian bark; the bark of the *cinchona*, a tree of Peru.
- JET, *n.* [D. *git*; Fr. *jayet*.] A solid, dry, black, inflammable fossil substance.
- JET, *n.* [Fr. *jet*; It. *getto*.] 1. A spout, spouting or shooting of water. 2. A yard. *Tusser.* 3. Drift; scope; [not in use, or local.]
- JET, *v. i.* 1. To shoot forward; to shoot out; to project; to jut; to intrude. 2. To strut; to throw or toss the body in haughtiness. 3. To jerk; to jolt; to be shaken. *See Jut.*
- JETEAU, (*jet*'to) *n.* [Fr. *jet d'eau*.] A throw or spout of water. *Addison.*
- JETSAM, JETSON, or JETTI-SON, *n.* [Fr. *jetter*.] In law and commerce, properly, the throwing of goods overboard in order to lighten a ship in a tempest for her preservation.
- JETTEE, *n.* A projection in a building.
- JETTER, *n.* A spruce fellow; one who struts.
- JETTY, *v. i.* To jut.
- JETTY, *n.* A small pier or projection into a river for narrowing it and raising the water above that place.
- JETTY, *a.* Made of jet, or black as jet. *Pope.*
- JETTY-HEAD, *n.* The projecting part of a wharf; the front of a wharf whose side forms one of the cheeks of a dock.
- JEW, *n.* [a contraction of *Judas* or *Judah*.] A Hebrew or Israelite.
- JEWEL, *n.* [It. *gioiello*, Fr. *joyau*; Sp. *joya*, *joyel*; G. *juwel*; D. *juwel*.] 1. An ornament worn by ladies, usually consisting of a precious stone, or set with one or more; a pendant worn in the ear. 2. A precious stone. 3. A name expressive of fondness.
- JEWEL, *v. t.* To dress or adorn with jewels.
- JEWEL-HOUSE, or JEWEL-OFFICE, *n.* The place where the royal ornaments are deposited. *Shak.*
- JEWEL-LIKE, *a.* Brilliant as a jewel. *Shak.*
- JEWELLED, *pp.* Adorned with jewels.
- JEWELLER, *n.* One who makes or deals in jewels and other ornaments.
- JEWELLING, *ppr.* Adorning with jewels.
- JEWEL-RY, *n.* Jewels in general.
- JEWESS, *n.* A Hebrew woman. *Acts*, xxiv.
- JEWISH, *a.* Pertaining to the Jews or Hebrews.
- JEWISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of the Jews. *Donne.*
- JEWISH-NESS, *n.* The rights of the Jews. *Martin.*
- JEWRY, *n.* Judea; also, a district inhabited by Jews.
- JEW'S-EAR, *n.* The name of a species of fungus.
- JEW'S-FRANK-IN-CENSE, *n.* A plant.
- JEW'S-HARP, *n.* [*Jew* and *harp*.] An instrument of music shaped like a harp, which, placed between the teeth, and by means of a spring struck by the finger, gives a sound which is modulated by the breath into soft melody. It is called, also, *Jews-trump*.
- JEW'S-MAL-LOW, *n.* A plant, a species of *corchorus*.
- JEW'S-PITCH, *n.* Asphaltum, which see.
- JEW'S-STONE, *n.* The clavated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea urchin petrified.
- JEZEBEL, *n.* An impudent, daring, vicious woman.
- JIB, *n.* The foremost sail of a ship, being a large stay-sail extended from the outer end of the jib-boom towards the fore-topmast-head.
- JIB, *v. t.* To shift a boom-sail from one side of the mast to the other.
- JIB-BOOM, *n.* A spar which is run out from the extremity of the bowsprit, and which serves as a continuation of it.
- JI-BOYA, *n.* An American serpent of the largest kind.
- JICK-A-JOG, *n.* [a cant word from *jog*.] A shake; a push. *B. Jonson.*
- JIFFY, *n.* An instant.
- JIG, *n.* [It. *giga*; Fr. *gigue*.] 1. A kind of light dance, or a tune or air. 2. A ballad.
- JIG, *v. i.* To dance a jig.
- JIGGER, *n.* In sea-language, a machine used to hold on the cable when it is heaved into the ship, by the revolution of the windlass.
- JIG/GISH, *a.* Suitable to a jig.
- JIG/GUM-BOB, *n.* A trinket; a knick-knack. *Hudibras*
- JIGMA-KER, *n.* 1. One who makes or plays jigs. *Shak*  
2. A ballad maker. *Dekker.*
- JIG/PIN, *n.* A pin used by miners to hold the turn-beams and prevent them from turning.
- JILL, *n.* A young woman, in contempt. *See GILL.*
- JILL-FLIRT, *n.* A light, wanton woman. *Guardian.*
- JILT, *n.* 1. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and capriciously disappoints him; a woman who trifles with her lover. 2. A name of contempt for a woman.
- JILT, *v. t.* To encourage a lover, and then frustrate his hopes; to trick in love; to give hopes to a lover, and then reject him. *Dryden.*
- JILT, *v. i.* To play the jilt; to practice deception in love, and discard lovers. *Congreve.*
- JIMMERS, *n.* Jointed hinges. *Bailey.*
- JIMP, *a.* Neat; handsome; elegant of shape.
- JINGLE, *v. i.* To sound with a fine, sharp rattle; to clink.
- JINGLE, *v. t.* To cause to give a sharp sound, as a little bell, or as pieces of metal. *Pope.*
- JINGLE, *n.* 1. A rattling or clinking sound, as of little bells or pieces of metal. 2. A little bell or rattle. 3. Correspondence of sound in rhymes.
- JINGLING, *ppr.* Giving a sharp, fine, rattling sound, as a little bell, or as pieces of metal.
- JIPPO, *n.* [Fr. *jupe*.] A waistcoat or kind of stays for females.
- JOB, *n.* 1. A piece of work; any thing to be done, whether of more or less importance. 2. A lucrative business; an undertaking with a view to profit. 3. A sudden stab with a pointed instrument.—*To do the job for one*, to kill him.
- JOB, *v. t.* 1. To strike or stab with a sharp instrument. 2. To drive in a sharp-pointed instrument. *Mason.*
- JOB, *v. i.* To deal in the public stocks; to buy and sell; as a broker. *Pope.*
- JOBBER, *n.* 1. One who does small jobs. 2. A dealer in the public stocks or funds; usually called a *stock-jobber*. 3. One who engages in a low, lucrative affair.
- JOBBER-NOWL, *n.* [Fl. *jobbe*, and Sax. *knol*.] A logger-head; a blockhead. [*A low word*.] *Hudibras.*
- JOB'S-TEARS, *n.* A plant of the genus *coix*.
- JOCKEY, *n.* [said to be from *Jackey*, a diminutive of *Jack*, John; primarily, a boy that rides horses.] 1. A man that rides horses in a race. 2. A dealer in horses; one who makes it his business to buy and sell horses for gain. 3. A cheat; one who deceives or takes undue advantage in trade.
- JOCKEY, *v. t.* 1. To cheat; to trick; to deceive in trade. 2. To jostle by riding against one. *Johnson.*
- JOCKEY-SHIP, *n.* The art or practice of riding horses. *Cowper*
- JO-COSE, *a.* [L. *jocosus*.] 1. Given to jokes and jesting; merry; waggish. 2. Containing a joke; sportive; merry.
- JO-COSELY, *adv.* In jest; for sport or game; waggishly. *Broome.*
- JO-COSENESS, *n.* The quality of being jocular; waggery; merriment. [*Jocosity* is not used.]
- JO-CO-SERIOUS, *a.* Partaking of mirth and seriousness. *Green.*
- JOE-U-LAR, *a.* [L. *jocularis*.] 1. Jocular; waggish; merry given to jesting. 2. Containing jokes; sportive; not serious.
- JOE-U-LARI-TY, *n.* Merriment; jesting. *Broome.*
- JOE-U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In jest; for sport or mirth.
- JOE-U-LAR-Y, *a.* Jocular. *Bacon.*
- JOE-U-LA-TOR, *n.* [L.] A jester; a droll; a minstrel.
- JOE-U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Droll; merrily said.
- JOE-UND, *a.* [L. *jocundus*.] Merry; gay; airy; lively; sportive. *Prior.*
- JO-EUN-DI-TY, or JOE-UND-NESS, *n.* State of being merry; gayety.
- JOE-UND-LY, *adv.* Merrily; gayly.
- JOG, *v. t.* To push or shake with the elbow or hand; to give notice or excite attention by a slight push.
- JOG, *v. i.* 1. To move by jogs or small shocks, like those of a slow trot. *Milton.* 2. To walk or travel idly, heavily or slowly.
- JOG, *n.* 1. A push; a slight shake; a shake or push intended to give notice or awaken attention. 2. A rub; a small stop; obstruction.
- JOGGER, *n.* 1. One who walks or moves heavily and slowly. 2. One who gives a sudden push.
- JOG/GING, *ppr.* Pushing slightly.
- JOG/GING, *n.* A slight push or shake.
- JOG/GLE, *v. t.* [from *jog*.] To shake slightly; to give a sudden but slight push.
- JOG/GLE, *v. i.* To shake. *Derham.*
- JOG/GLED, *pp.* Slightly shaken.
- JOG/GLING, *ppr.* Shaking slightly.
- JO-HANNES, *n.* [John, Latinized.] A Portuguese gold coin of the value of eight dollars; contracted often into *joe*; as, a *joe*, or half-*joe*.



**JOHN**, *n.* A word often used in contempt; as, a country <sup>John</sup>.

**JOHN'AP-PLÉ**, *n.* A sort of apple, good for spring use, when other fruit is spent. *Mortimer.*

**JOIN**, *v. t.* [Fr. *joindre*.] 1. To set or bring one thing in contiguity with another. 2. To couple; to connect; to combine. 3. To unite in league or marriage. 4. To associate. 5. To unite in any act. 6. To unite in concord.

**JOIN**, *v. i.* 1. To grow to; to adhere. 2. To be contiguous close or in contact. 3. To unite with in marriage, league, confederacy, partnership or society.

**JOIN'DER**, *n.* A joining; as, a *joinder* in demurrer.

**JOINED**, *pp.* Added; united; set or fastened together; associated; confederated.

**JOINER**, *n.* One whose occupation is to construct things by joining pieces of wood; but *appropriately and usually*, a mechanic who does the wood-work in the covering and finishing of buildings.

**JOINER-Y**, *n.* The art of fitting and joining pieces of timber in the construction of utensils or parts of a building, so as to form one entire piece.

**JOIN'HAND**, *n.* Writing in which letters are joined in words; as distinguished from writing in single letters.

**JOIN'ING**, *pp.* Adding; making contiguous; uniting; confederating.

**JOINT**, *n.* [Fr. *joint*.] 1. The joining of two or more things.—2. In *anatomy*, the joining of two or more bones; an articulation; as the elbow, the knee, or the knuckle. 3. A knot; the union of two parts of a plant; or the space between two joints; an internode. 4. A hinge; a juncture of parts which admits of motion. 5. The place where two pieces of timber are united.—6. In *joinery*, straight lines are called a *joint*, when two pieces of wood are planed. 7. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher.—*Out of joint*, luxated; dislocated.

**JOINT**, *a.* 1. Shared by two or more; as *joint* property. 2. United in the same profession; having an interest in the same thing. 3. United; combined; acting in concert.

**JOINT**, *v. t.* 1. To form with joints or articulations. 2. To form many parts into one. 3. To cut or divide into joints or quarters.

**JOINT'ED**, *pp.* 1. Formed with articulations, as the stem of a plant. 2. Separated into joints or quarters.

**JOINT'ER**, *n.* A long plane, a joiner's utensil.

**JOINT'-HEIR**, (*joint'-are*) *n.* [*joint* and *heir*.] An heir having a joint interest with another.

**JOINT'LY**, *adv.* 1. Together; unitedly; in concert; with cooperation. 2. With union of interest.

**JOINT'RESS**, *n.* A woman who has a jointure.

**JOINT'-STOCK**, *n.* Stock held in company.

**JOINT'-STOOL**, *n.* A stool consisting of parts united.

**JOINT-TENAN-CY**, *n.* A tenure of estate by unity of interest, title, time and possession.

**JOINT-TENANT**, *n.* [*joint* and *tenant*.] One who holds an estate by joint tenancy.

**JOINTURE**, *n.* [Fr.] An estate in lands or tenements, settled on a woman in consideration of marriage, and which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease.

**JOINTURE**, *v. t.* To settle a jointure upon. *Cowley.*

**JOINTURED**, *pp.* Endowed with a jointure.

**JOIST**, *n.* [Scot. *geist*, or *gest*.] A small piece of timber, such as is framed into the girders and summers of a building to support a floor.

**JOIST**, *v. t.* To fit in joists; to lay joists.

**JOKE**, *n.* [L. *jocus*.] 1. A jest; something said for the sake of exciting a laugh; something witty or sportive; railery. 2. An illusion; something not real, or to no purpose.—*In joke*, in jest; for the sake of raising a laugh; not in earnest.

**JOKE**, *v. i.* [L. *jocor*.] To jest; to be merry in words or actions.

**JOKE**, *v. t.* To rally; to cast jokes at; to make merry with.

**JOKER**, *n.* A jester; a merry fellow. *Dennis.*

**JOK'ING**, *pp.* Jesting; making merry with.

**JOK'ING-LY**, *adv.* In a jesting, merry way.

**JOLE**, *n.* 1. The cheek; used in the phrase, *cheek by jole*, that is, with the cheeks together, close, tête à tête. *Dryden.* 2. The head of a fish. *Pope.*

† **JOLE**, or **JÖLL**, *v. t.* To strike the head against any thing; to clash with violence. *Shak.*

**JOL'LI-LY**, *adv.* With noisy mirth; with a disposition to noisy mirth. *Dryden.*

† **JOL'LI-MENT**, *n.* Mirth; merriment. *Spenser.*

**JOL'LI-NESS**, } *n.* 1. Noisy mirth; gayety; merriment;  
} festivity. 2. Elevation of spirit; gayety.

**JOL'LI-TY**, }  
} 1. Merry; gay; lively; full of life and mirth; jovial. 2. Expressing mirth or inspiring it. 3. Exciting mirth and gayety. 4. Like one in high health; pretty. *South.*

**JOL'LY-BOAT**, *n.* A small boat belonging to a ship.

**JOLT**, *v. i.* To shake with short, abrupt risings and fallings.

**JOLT**, *v. t.* To shake with sudden jerks, as in a carriage on rough ground, or on a high trotting horse.

**JOLT**, *n.* A shock or shake by a sudden jerk. *Swift.*

**JOLTER**, *v.* He or that which jolts.

**JOLT'HEAD**, *n.* A greathed; a dunce; a blockhead

**JOL'TING**, *pp.* Giving sudden jerks or shakes.

\* **JON'QUILL**, *n.* [Fr. *jonquille*.] A plant of the genus *narcissus* or *daffodil*, bearing beautiful flowers.

**JORDEN**, *n.* A vessel for chamber uses. *Sciff.*

**JÖRUM**, *n.* A colloquial term, in several parts of England, for a bowl or drinking vessel with liquor in it.

**JÖSEPH**, *n.* A riding coat or habit for women, with buttons down to the skirts, formerly much in use.

**JÖSEPH'S FLOW-ERS**, *n.* A plant.

**JÖSO**, *n.* A small fish of the gudgeon kind.

**JOSTLE**, (*jos'sl*) *v. t.* [Fr. *jouter*. Written also *justle*.] To run against; to push.

**JOSTLED**, *pp.* Run against; pushed.

**JOSTLING**, *pp.* Running against; pushing.

**JOSTLING**, *n.* A running against; a crowding.

**JOT**, *n.* [Gr. *iota*.] An iota; a point; a title; the least quantity assignable.

**JOT**, *v. t.* To set down; to make a memorandum of.

**JOT'ING**, *n.* A memorandum. *Todd.*

† **JOU-IS-SANCE**, *n.* [Fr.] Jollity; merriment. *Spenser.*

**JOUNCE**, *v. t.* To shake; to jolt. Used as a *noun*, for a jolt or shake.

**JOUR**, *v. t.* To shake up; to dash. *Grose.*

**JOURNAL**, (*jur'nal*) *n.* [Fr. *journal*; It. *giornale*; L. *diurnum*.] 1. A diary; an account of daily transactions and events; or the book containing such account.—2. Among *merchants*, a book in which every particular article or charge is fairly entered from the waste-book or blotter.—3. In *navigation*, a daily register of the ship's course and distance, the winds, weather, and other occurrences. 4. A paper published daily, or other newspaper; also, the title of a book or pamphlet published at stated times.

† **JOURNAL**, *a.* [Fr. *journal*.] Daily; quotidian. *Spenser.*

**JOURNAL-IST**, (*jur'nal-ist*) *n.* The writer of a journal or diary.

**JOURNAL-IZE**, (*jur'nal-ize*) *v. t.* To enter in a journal.

**JOURNEY**, (*jur'ny*) *n.* [Fr. *journal*.] 1. The travel of a day; [*obs.*] 2. Travel by land to any distance and for any time, indefinitely. 3. Passage from one place to another. 4. It may sometimes include a passing by water.

**JOURNEY**, (*jur'ny*) *v. i.* To travel from place to place; to pass from home to a distance.

**JOURNEY-ING**, *pp.* Traveling; passing from place to place.

**JOURNEY-ING**, *n.* A traveling or passing from one place to another.

**JOURNEY-MAN**, *n.* A mechanic who is hired to work for another in his employment.

**JOURNEY-WORK**, *n.* Work done for hire by a mechanic in his proper occupation.

**JOUST**. See **JUST**.

**JOVE**, *n.* [L. *Jovis*, gen. of *Jupiter*.] 1. The name of the supreme deity among the Romans. 2. The planet Jupiter. 3. The air or atmosphere, or the god of the air.

**JÖVI-AL**, *a.* Under the influence of Jupiter, the planet.

**JÖVI-AL**, *a.* [Fr. and Sp. *jovial*; It. *gioziale*.] 1. Gay; merry; airy; joyous; jolly. 2. Expressive of mirth and hilarity.

**JÖVI-AL-IST**, *n.* One who lives a jovial life. *Hall.*

**JÖVI-AL-LY**, *adv.* Merrily; gayly; with noisy mirth.

**JÖVI-AL-NESS**, *n.* Noisy mirth; gayety.

**JÖVI-AL-TY**, *n.* Merriment; festivity. *Barrow.*

**JOWL**, *n.* The cheek. See **JOLE**.

**JOWLER**, *n.* The name of a hunting dog, beagle or other dog. *Dryden.*

**JOWTER**, *n.* A fish driver. *Carew.*

**JOY**, *n.* [Fr. *joie*.] 1. The passion or emotion excited by the acquisition or expectation of good; gladness; exultation; exhilaration of spirits. 2. Gayety; mirth; festivity. 3. Happiness; felicity. 4. A glorious and triumphant state. 5. The cause of joy or happiness. 6. A term of fondness; the cause of joy.

**JOY**, *v. i.* To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.

**JOY**, *v. t.* 1. To give joy to; to congratulate; to entertain kindly. 2. To gladden; to exhilarate. 3. [Fr. *joir*.] To enjoy; to have or possess with pleasure, or to have pleasure in the possession of; [*little used*. See **ΕΥΧΟΙ**.] *Milton. Dryden.*

† **JOY'ANCE**, *n.* [Old Fr. *joiant*.] Gayety; festivity.

**JOYED**, *pp.* Gladdened; enjoyed.

**JOY'FUL**, *a.* Full of joy; very glad; exulting.

**JOY'FUL-LY**, *adv.* With joy; gladly. *Dryden.*

**JOY'FUL-NESS**, *n.* Great gladness; joy.

**JOY'LESS**, *a.* 1. Destitute of joy; wanting joy. 2. Giving no joy or pleasure.

**JOY'LESS-LY**, *adv.* Without joy. *Milton.*

**JOY'LESS-NESS**, *n.* State of being joyless. *Donne.*

**JOYOUS**, *a.* [Fr. *joyeux*.] 1. Glad; gay; merry; joyous. 2. Giving joy.

**JOYOUS-LY**, *adv.* With joy or gladness.

**JOYOUS-NESS**, *n.* The state of being joyous.

† **JUB**, *n.* A bottle or vessel. *Chaucer.*



**JUBI-LANT**, *a.* [L. *jubilans*.] Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing; shouting with joy. *Milton*.

**JUBI-LATION**, *n.* [L. *jubilatio*.] The act of declaring triumph.

**JUBI-LEE**, *n.* [Fr. *jubilé*; L. *jubilum*.] 1. Among the Jews, every fiftieth year, being the year following the revolution of seven weeks of years, at which time all the slaves were liberated, and all lands which had been alienated during the whole period reverted to their former owners. This was a time of great rejoicing. 2. A season of great public joy and festivity. 3. A church solemnity or ceremony celebrated at Rome, in which the pope grants plenary indulgence.

**JU-CUNDI-TY**, *n.* [L. *jucunditas*.] Pleasantness; agreeableness. [*Little used.*] *Brown*.

**JU-DA-IC**, } *a.* Pertaining to the Jews. *Milner*.

**JU-DAI-CAL**, }

**JU-DAI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* After the Jewish manner.

**JU-DA-ISM**, *n.* [Fr. *judaisme*.] 1. The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews, as enjoined in the laws of Moses. 2. Conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.

**JU-DA-IZE**, *v. i.* [Fr. *judaiser*.] To conform to the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews.

**JU-DA-IZER**, *n.* One who conforms to the religion of the Jews. *MacKnight*.

**JU-DA-IZ-ING**, *ppr.* Conforming to the doctrines and rites of the Jews.

**JU-DAS-TREE**, *n.* A plant of the genus *cercis*.

**JUD'DOCK**, *n.* A small snipe, called, also, *jack-snipe*.

**JUDGE**, *n.* [Fr. *juger*.] 1. A civil officer who is invested with authority to hear and determine causes, civil or criminal, between parties. 2. The Supreme Being. 3. One who presides in a court of judicature. 4. One who has skill to decide on the merits of a question, or on the value of any thing; one who can discern truth and propriety.—5. In the *history of Israel*, a chief magistrate, with civil and military powers. 6. A jurymen or juror.

**JUDGE**, *v. i.* [Fr. *juger*.] 1. To compare facts or ideas, and perceive their agreement or disagreement, and thus to distinguish truth from falsehood. 2. To form an opinion; to bring to issue the reasoning or deliberations of the mind. 3. To hear and determine, as in causes on trial; to pass sentence. 4. To discern; to distinguish; to consider accurately for the purpose of forming an opinion or conclusion.

**JUDGE**, *v. t.* 1. To hear and determine a case; to examine and decide. 2. To try; to examine and pass sentence on. 3. Rightly to understand and discern. 4. To censure rashly; to pass severe sentence. 5. To esteem; to think; to reckon. 6. To rule or govern. 7. To doom to punishment; to punish.

**JUDGED**, *pp.* Heard and determined; tried judicially; sentenced; censured; doomed.

**JUDGER**, *n.* One who judges or passes sentence.

**JUDGE'SHIP**, (*jud'ship*) *n.* The office of a judge.

**JUDG'ING**, *ppr.* Hearing and determining; forming an opinion; dooming.

**JUDGMENT**, *n.* [Fr. *jugement*.] 1. The act of judging; the act or process of the mind in comparing its ideas, to find their agreement or disagreement, and to ascertain truth. 2. The faculty of the mind by which man is enabled to compare ideas and ascertain the relations of terms and propositions. 3. The determination of the mind, formed from comparing the relations of ideas, or the comparison of facts and arguments.—4. In *law*, the sentence or doom pronounced in any cause, civil or criminal, by the judge or court by which it is tried. 5. The right or power of passing sentence. 6. Determination; decision. 7. Opinion; notion.—8. In *Scripture*, the spirit of wisdom and prudence, enabling a person to discern right and wrong, good and evil. 9. A remarkable punishment; an extraordinary calamity inflicted by God on sinners. 10. The spiritual government of the world. 11. The righteous statutes and commandments of God are called his *judgments*. 12. The doctrines of the gospel, or God's word. 13. Justice and equity. *Luke xi. Is. i.* 14. The decrees and purposes of God concerning nations. *Rom. xi.* 15. A court or tribunal. *Matt. v.* 16. Controversies, or decisions of controversies. *1 Cor. vi.* 17. The gospel, or kingdom of grace. *Matt. xii.* 18. The final trial of the human race, when God will decide the fate of every individual, and award sentence according to justice.

**JUDGMENT-DAY**, *n.* The last day, or day when final judgment will be pronounced on the subjects of God's moral government.

**JUDGMENT-HALL**, *n.* The hall where courts are held.

**JUDGMENT-SEAT**, *n.* 1. The seat or bench on which judges sit in court. 2. A court; a tribunal.

**JU-DI-CATIVE**, *a.* Having power to judge. *Hammond*.

**JU-DI-CATOR-Y**, *a.* Dispensing justice.

**JU-DI-CATOR-Y**, *n.* [L. *judicatorium*.] 1. A court of justice; a tribunal. 2. Distribution of justice.

**JU-DI-CATURE**, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The power of distributing

justice by legal trial and determination. 2. A court of justice; a judicatory.

**JU-DI-CIAL**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to courts of justice. 2. Practiced in the distribution of justice. 3. Proceeding from a court of justice. 4. Issued by a court under its seal. 5. Inflicted, as a penalty or in judgment.

**JU-DI-CIAL-LY**, *adv.* 1. In the forms of legal justice. 2. By way of penalty or judgment.

**JU-DI-CIA-RY**, *a.* [Fr. *judiciaire*.] 1. Passing judgment or sentence. 2. Pertaining to the courts of judicature.

**JU-DI-CIA-RY**, *n.* That branch of government which is concerned in the trial and determination of controversies between parties, and of criminal prosecutions; the system of courts of justice in a government. *United States*.

**JU-DI-CIOUS**, *a.* [Fr. *judicieux*.] 1. According to sound judgment; wise; prudent; rational; adapted to obtain a good end by the best means. 2. Acting according to sound judgment; possessing sound judgment; wise; directed by reason and wisdom.

**JU-DI-CIOUS-LY**, *adv.* With good judgment; with discretion or wisdom; skillfully.

**JU-DI-CIOUS-NESS**, *n.* The quality of acting or being according to sound judgment.

**JUG**, *n.* [D. *jugge*.] A vessel, usually earthen, with a swelling belly and narrow mouth, used for holding liquors.

**JUG**, *v. i.* To emit or pour forth a particular sound, as birds.

**JUG**, *v. t.* To call or bring together by a particular sound.

**JUGGLE**, *v. i.* [D. *guchelen*, or *goochelen*; It. *giocolare*] 1. To play tricks by slight of hand; to amuse and make sport by tricks, which make a false show of extraordinary powers. 2. To practice artifice or imposture.

**JUGGLE**, *v. t.* To deceive by trick or artifice.

**JUGGLE**, *n.* 1. A trick by legerdemain. 2. An imposture; a deception. *Tillotson*.

**JUGGLER**, *n.* [Sp. *juglar*; Fr. *jongleur*.] 1. One who practices or exhibits tricks by slight of hand; one who makes sport by tricks of extraordinary dexterity. 2. A cheat; a deceiver; a trickish fellow. *Shak*.

**JUGGLING**, *ppr.* Playing tricks by slight of hand; deceiving.

**JUGGLING**, *n.* The act or practice of exhibiting tricks of legerdemain.

**JUGGLING-LY**, *adv.* In a deceptive manner.

**JUGU-LAR**, *a.* [L. *jugulum*.] Pertaining to the neck or throat; as the *jugular vein*.

**JUGU-LAR**, *n.* A large vein of the neck.

**JUICE**, } (*juse*) } *n.* [D. *juy*; Fr. *jus*.] The sap of vegetables; the fluid part of animal substances.

**JUICE**, *v. t.* To moisten.

**JUICE-LESS**, (*juse-les*) *a.* Destitute of juice; dry; without moisture. *Morc*.

**JUICI-NESS**, (*ju'se-nes*) *n.* The state of abounding with juice; succulence in plants.

**JUICY**, (*ju'sy*) *a.* Abounding with juice; moist; succulent. *Bacon*.

**JUISE**, *n.* [L. *jus*.] Judgment; justice. *Gover*.

**JUJUB**, } *n.* The name of a plant and of its fruit.

**JUJUBE**, }

**JUKE**, *v. i.* [Fr. *jucher*.] To perch.

**JULEP**, *n.* [Fr. *julep*.] In *pharmacy*, a medicine serving as a vehicle to other forms of medicine.

**JULI-AN**, *a.* Noting the old account of the year, as regulated by Julius Cesar.

**JULI-AN ALPS**, called, also, *Carnian*, between *Venetia* and *Noricum*. *D'Anville*.

**JULIS**, *n.* A small fish with a green back.

**JULUS**, *n.* [Gr. *ιουλος*.] 1. In *botany*, a catkin or ament, a species of calyx or inflorescence. 2. A genus of multi-pled insects.

**JULY**, *n.* The seventh month of the year, so called from *Julius*, the surname of *Caius Cesar*, who was born in this month. Before that time, this month was called *Quintilis*, or the fifth month from *March*.

**JULY-FLOWER**, *n.* The name of certain species of plants.

**JUMART**, *n.* [Fr.] The offspring of a bull and a mare.

**JUMBLE**, *v. t.* [Chaucer, *jombré*.] To mix in a confused mass; to put or throw together without order.

**JUMBLE**, *v. i.* To meet, mix or unite in a confused manner. *Swift*.

**JUMBLE**, *n.* Confused mixture, mass or collection without order. *Swift*.

**JUMBLD**, *pp.* Mixed or collected in a confused mass.

**JUMBLE-MENT**, *n.* Confused mixture.

**JUMBLER**, *n.* One who mixes things in confusion.

**JUMBLING**, *ppr.* Putting or mixing in a confused mass.

**JUMENT**, *n.* [Fr.; L. *jumentum*.] A beast of burden.

**JUMP**, *v. i.* 1. To leap; to skip; to spring. 2. To spring over any thing; to pass to at a leap. 3. To bound; to pass from object to object; to jolt. 4. To agree; to tally to coincide.



- JUMP** *v. t.* To pass by a leap; to pass over eagerly or hastily.
- JUMP**, *n.* 1. The act of jumping; a leap; a spring; a bound. 2. A lucky chance. *Shak.*
- JUMP**, *n.* [Fr. *jupe*; It. *gubba*.] A kind of loose or limber stays or waistcoat, worn by females.
- † **JUMP**, *adv.* Exactly; nicely. *Hooker.*
- JUMPER**, *n.* One who jumps.
- JUMPING**, *ppr.* Leaping; springing; bounding.
- JUNCATE**, *n.* [It. *giuncata*.] 1. A cheese-cake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar. 2. Any kind of delicate food. 3. A furtive or private entertainment; [it is now written *junket*.]
- JUNCOSUS**, *a.* [L. *juncosus*, or *juncosus*.] Full of bulrushes.
- JUNCTION**, *n.* [Fr.; L. *junctio*.] 1. The act or operation of joining. 2. Union; coalition; combination. 3. The place or point of union.
- JUNCTURE**, *n.* [L. *junctura*.] 1. A joining; union; amity. 2. A union of two bodies; a seam; particularly, a joint or articulation. 3. The line or point at which two bodies are joined. 4. A point of time; particularly, a point rendered critical or important by a concurrence of circumstances.
- JUNE**, *n.* [L. *junius*; Fr. *juin*.] The sixth month of the year, when the sun enters the sign Cancer.
- JUNGLE**, *n.* [Hindoo.] In *Hindustan*, a thick wood of small trees or shrubs. *Asiat. Res.*
- JUNGLEY**, *a.* Consisting of jungles; abounding with jungles. *Asiat. Res.*
- \* **JUNI-OR**, *a.* [L.] Younger; not as old as another.
- \* **JUNI-OR**, *n.* A person younger than another.
- JUNI-OR-I-TY**, *n.* The state of being junior. *Bullokar.*
- JUNI-PER**, *n.* [L. *juniperus*.] A tree or shrub bearing berries of a bluish color.
- JUNK**, *n.* [L. *juncus*.] 1. Pieces of old cable or old cordage, used for making points, gaskets, mats, &c., and, when untwisted and picked to pieces, it forms oakum for filling the seams of ships. 2. A small ship used in China; a Chinese vessel; [an eastern word.]
- JUNKET**, *n.* [See **JUNCATE**.] 1. A sweetmeat. *Shak.* 2. A stolen entertainment.
- JUNKET**, *v. i.* 1. To feast in secret; to make an entertainment by stealth. *Swift.* 2. To feast.
- JUNTO**, *n.* [Sp. *junta*; It. *giunto*.] A cabal; a meeting or collection of men combined for secret deliberation and intrigue for party purposes; a faction.
- JUPI-TER**, *n.* [L.] 1. The supreme deity among the Greeks and Romans. 2. One of the superior planets, remarkable for its brightness.
- JUP-PON**, *n.* [Fr. *jupon*.] A short close coat.
- JURAT**, *n.* [Fr.] In *England*, a magistrate in some corporations; an alderman, or an assistant to a bailiff.
- JURA-TO-RY**, *a.* [Fr. *juratoire*.] Comprising an oath.
- JURIDICAL**, *a.* [L. *juridicus*.] 1. Acting in the distribution of justice; pertaining to a judge. 2. Used in courts of law or tribunals of justice.
- JURIDICAL-LY**, *adv.* According to forms of law, or proceedings in tribunals of justice; with legal authority.
- JURIS-CONSULT**, *n.* [L. *juris consultus*.] Among the Romans, a man learned in the law; a counselor at law; a master of Roman jurisprudence.
- JURIS-DICTION**, *n.* [Fr.; L. *jurisdictio*.] 1. The legal power or authority of doing justice in cases of complaint; the power of executing the laws and distributing justice. 2. Power of governing or legislating. 3. The power or right of exercising authority. 4. The limit within which power may be exercised.
- JURIS-DICTIONAL**, *a.* Pertaining to jurisdiction.
- JURIS-DICTIVE**, *a.* Having jurisdiction. *Milton.*
- JURIS-PRUDENCE**, *n.* [Fr.; L. *jurisprudencia*.] The science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs and rights of men in a state or community, necessary for the due administration of justice.
- JURIS-PRUDENT**, *a.* Understanding law. *West.*
- JURIS-PRUDENTIAL**, *a.* Pertaining to jurisprudence.
- JURIST**, *n.* [Fr. *juriste*.] 1. A man who professes the science of law; one versed in the law, or, *more particularly*, in the civil law; a civilian. 2. One versed in the law of nations, or who writes on the subject.
- JUROR**, *n.* [L. *jurator*.] One that serves on a jury.
- JURY**, *n.* [Fr. *juré*.] A number of freeholders, selected in the manner prescribed by law, empaneled and sworn to inquire into and try any matter of fact, and to declare the truth on the evidence given them in the case.
- JURY-MAN**, *n.* One who is empaneled on a jury, or who serves as a juror.
- JURY-MAST**, *n.* A mast erected in a ship to supply the place of one carried away in a tempest or an engagement, &c.
- JUST**, *a.* [Fr. *juste*; L. *justus*.] 1. Regular; orderly; due; suitable. 2. Exactly proportioned; proper. 3. Full; complete to the common standard. 4. Full; true; a sense *allicia* to the preceding, or the same.—5. In a moral sense, upright; honest; having principles of rectitude; or conforming exactly to the laws, and to principles of rectitude in social conduct; equitable in the distribution of justice.—6. In an *evangelical sense*, righteous; religious; influenced by a regard to the laws of God. 7. Conformed to rules of justice; doing equal justice. 8. Conformed to truth; exact; proper; accurate. 9. True; founded in truth and fact. 10. Innocent; blameless; without guilt. 11. Equitable; due; merited. 12. True to promises; faithful. 13. Impartial; allowing what is due; giving fair representation of character, merit or demerit.
- JUST**, *adv.* 1. Close or closely; near or nearly, in place. 2. Near or nearly, in time; almost. 3. Exactly; nicely; accurately. 4. Merely; barely; exactly. 5. Narrowly.
- JUST**, *n.* [Fr. *juste*, now *juste*; Sp. *justa*.] A mock encounter on horseback; a combat for sport or for exercise, in which the combatants pushed with lances and swords, man to man, in mock fight; a tilt; one of the exercises at tournaments.
- JUST**, *v. i.* [Fr. *juster*; Sp. *justar*.] 1. To engage in mock fight on horseback. 2. To push; to drive; to justle.
- JUSTICE**, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *justicia*; L. *justitia*.] 1. The virtue which consists in giving to every one what is his due; practical conformity to the laws and to principles of rectitude in the dealings of men with each other; honesty; integrity in commerce or mutual intercourse. 2. Impartiality; equal distribution of right in expressing opinions; fair representation of facts respecting merit or demerit. 3. Equity; agreeableness to right. 4. Vindictive retribution; merited punishment. 5. Right; application of equity.—6. [Low L. *justiciarius*.] A person commissioned to hold courts, or to try and decide controversies and administer justice to individuals.
- JUSTICE**, *v. t.* To administer justice. [L. *u.*] *Bacon.*
- JUSTICE-ABLE**, *a.* Liable to account in a court of justice. [Little used.] *Hayward.*
- † **JUSTICE-MENT**, *n.* Procedure in courts.
- JUSTI-CER**, *n.* An administrator of justice. [Little used.] *Bp. Hall.*
- JUSTICE-SHIP**, *n.* The office or dignity of a justice.
- JUSTI-CIABLE**, *a.* Proper to be examined in courts of justice.
- JUSTI-CIARY**, or **JUSTI-CIAR**, *n.* [L. *justiciarius*.] 1. An administrator of justice. 2. A chief justice. 3. One that boasts of the justice of his own act; [not used.]
- JUSTI-FI-ABLE**, *a.* That may be proved to be just; that may be vindicated on principles of law, reason, rectitude or propriety; defensible; vindicable.
- JUSTI-FI-ABLE-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being justifiable; rectitude; possibility of being vindicated.
- JUSTI-FI-ABLY**, *adv.* In a manner that admits of vindication or justification; rightly.
- JUSTI-FI-CATION**, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of justifying; a showing to be just or conformable to law, rectitude or propriety; vindication; defense. 2. Absolution.—3. In law, the showing of a sufficient reason in court, why a defendant did what he is called to answer.—4. In theology, remission of sin and absolution from guilt and punishment.
- JUSTI-FI-CATIVE**, *a.* Justifying; that has power to justify.
- JUSTI-FI-CATOR**, *n.* One who justifies. [Little used.]
- JUSTI-FI-CATORY**, *a.* Vindictory; defensory. *Johnson.*
- JUSTI-FI-ER**, *n.* 1. One who justifies; one who vindicates, supports or defends. 2. He who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment.
- JUSTI-FY**, *v. t.* [Fr. *justifier*.] 1. To prove or show to be just, or conformable to law, right, justice, propriety or duty; to defend or maintain; to vindicate as right.—2. In theology, to pardon and clear from guilt. 3. To cause another to appear comparatively righteous, or less guilty than one's self. 4. To judge rightly of. 5. To accept as just and treat with favor.
- JUSTI-FY**, *v. i.* In printing, to agree; to suit; to conform exactly; to form an even surface or true line with something else.
- JUSTLE**, (jus/sl) *v. i.* [See **JOSTLE**.] To run against; to encounter; to strike against; to clash.
- JUSTLE**, (jus/sl) *v. t.* To push; to drive; to force by rushing against.
- JUSTLING**, *n.* Shock; the act of rushing against each other.
- JUSTLY**, *adv.* 1. In conformity to law, justice or propriety; by right. 2. According to truth and facts. 3. Honestly; fairly; with integrity. 4. Properly; accurately; exactly.
- JUSTNESS**, *n.* 1. Accuracy; exactness. 2. Conformity to truth. 3. Justice; reasonableness; equity.
- JUT**, *v. t.* [A different spelling of *jet*.] To shoot forward to project beyond the main body.
- JUT**, *n.* A shooting forward; a projection.
- JUTTING**, *ppr.* Shooting out; projecting.



†JUTTY, *v. i.* To jut *Shak.*  
 JUTTY, *n.* A projection in a building; also, a pier or mole.  
 JUT-WIN-DOW, *n.* A window that projects from the line of a building.  
 JO-VE-NILE, *a.* [*L. juvenilis.*] 1. Young; youthful; as, *juvenile* years or age 2. Pertaining or suited to youth; as, *juvenile* sports.  
 JU-VE-NIL-I-TY, *n.* 1. Youthfulness; youthful age. 2.

Light and careless manner; the manners or customs of youth.  
 JUX-TA-POS-I-TED, *a.* [*L. juxta, and posited.*] Placed near; adjacent or contiguous. *Macquer.*  
 JUX-TA-PO-SI-TION, *n.* [*L. juxta, and position.*] A placing or being placed in nearness or contiguity; as the parts of a substance or of a composition.  
 JY-MOLD. See GIMMAL.

K.

**K**, the eleventh letter of the English Alphabet, is borrowed from the Greeks, being the same character as the Greek *kappa*, answering to the oriental *kaph*. It represents a close articulation, formed by pressing the root of the tongue against the upper part of the mouth, with a depression of the lower jaw and opening of the teeth. It is usually denominated a *guttural*, but is more properly a *palatal*. Before all the vowels it has one invariable sound, corresponding with that of *c* before *a*, *o* and *u*, as in *keel, ken.* *K* is silent before *n*, as in *know, knife, knee.* As a numeral, *K* stands for 250; and, with a stroke over it, thus, *K̄*, for 250,000.

KAALING, *n.* A bird, a species of starling.  
 KAB-BOS, *n.* A fish of a brown color, without scales.  
 KALE, *n.* [*L. caulis.*] Sea-cale, an esculent plant.  
 KA-LET-DO-SCOPE, *n.* [*Gr. kalos, eidōs, and σκοπεω.*] An optical instrument, invented by Dr. Brewster, for the purpose of creating and exhibiting a variety of beautiful colors and perfectly symmetrical forms. *New Ed. Enc.*  
 KAL'EN-DAR. See CALENDAR.  
 KAL'EN-DER, *n.* A sort of dervise.

KALI, *n.* A plant, a species of *salsola*, or glass-wort, the ashes of which are used in making glass. Hence *alkali*, which see.  
 KALIF. See CALIF.  
 KAL-LIG-RA-PHY. See CALLIGRAPHY.  
 KAL-MI-A, *n.* The name of a genus of evergreen shrubs, natives of North America, called *laurel*.  
 KAL'O-YER, *n.* A monk of the Greek church. See CALO-YER.

†KAM, *a.* [*W. cam.*] Crooked. *Shak.*  
 KAN, KAUN, or KHAN, *n.* In *Persia*, an officer answering to a governor in Europe or America.—Among the *Tartars*, a chief or prince. See KHAN.  
 KAN-GA-ROO, *n.* A singular animal found in New Holland, resembling, in some respects, the opossum.  
 KA'O-LIN, *n.* A species of earth or variety of clay.

KAR-A-GANE, *n.* A species of gray fox. *Tooke.*  
 KARPHO-LITE, *n.* [*Gr. καρφος and λιθος.*] A mineral.  
 KA'TA, *n.* In *Syria*, a fowl of the grouse kind.  
 KAW, *v. i.* [*from the sound.*] To cry as a raven, crow or rook. *Locke.*  
 KAW, *n.* The cry of the raven, crow or rook. *Dryden.*  
 KAWN, *n.* In *Turkey*, a public inn.

KAYLE, *n.* [*Fr. quille.*] 1. A nine-pin, a kettle-pin; sometimes written *keel*. 2. A kind of play, in *Scotland*, in which nine holes, ranged in threes, are made in the ground, and an iron ball rolled in among them.  
 KAZ'ARD-LY, *a.* Unlucky; liable to accident. *North of Eng.*

KECK, *v. i.* [*G. kucken.*] To heave the stomach; to reach, as in an effort to vomit. [*Little used.*] *Swift.*  
 KECK, *n.* A reaching or heaving of the stomach.  
 KECK'ER, *n.* The gullet; a provincial term in *England*.  
 KECKLE, *v. t.* To wind old rope round a cable to preserve its surface from being fretted, or to wind iron chains round a cable to defend it from the friction of a rocky bottom or from the ice.

KECKSY, (commonly pronounced *kez*) *n.* [*qu. Fr. cigue.*] Hemlock; a hollow jointed plant. *Shak.*  
 KECKY, *a.* 1. Resembling a *kex*. 2. *n.* An Indian sceptre.  
 KEDGE, *n.* A small anchor, used to keep a ship steady when riding in a harbor or river.  
 KEDGE, *v. t.* To warp, as a ship; to move by means of a kedge, as in a river.

KEDGE, or KEDGY, *a.* Brisk; lively. *Ray. Suffolk in England.*  
 KEDG'ER, *n.* [*from kedge.*] 1. A small anchor used in a river. 2. A fish-man. *Grose.*  
 KED-LACK, *n.* A weed that grows among wheat and rye; charcoal. *Tusser.*

KEE, *n.*; plu. of Cow. [*Local in England.*] *Gay.*  
 †KEECH, *n.* A mass or lump. *Percy.*  
 KEEK, *v. i.* To peep; to look pryingly. *Brockett.*  
 KEEL, *n.* [*Sax. cōle; G. and D. kiel.*] 1. The principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bot-

tom, and supporting the whole frame. 2. A low, flat-bottomed vessel, used in the river *Tyne*, to convey coal from *Newcastle* for loading the colliers.—3. In *botany* the lower petal of a papilionaceous corol, inclosing the stamens and pistil.—*On an even keel*, in a level or horizontal position.

†KEEL, *v. t.* [*Sax. calan.*] To cool. *Gower.*  
 KEEL, *v. t.* 1. To plough with a keel; to navigate. *J. Earlow.* 2. To turn up the keel; to show the bottom. *Shak.*—*To keel the pot, in Ireland*, to scum it. *Shak.*  
 KEEL'AGE, *n.* Duty paid for a ship entering at *Hartlepool*. *Eng.*  
 KEEL'ED, *a.* In *botany*, carinated; having a longitudinal prominence on the back. *Martyn.*

KEEL'ER, or KEEL'MAN, *n.* One who works in the management of barges or vessels: the old word is *keeler*, the modern, *keelman*.—*Keeler*, a shallow tub. *Ray.*  
 †KEEL'FAT, *n.* [*Sax. calan, and fat.*] A cooler; a vessel in which liquor is set for cooling.  
 KEEL'HAUL, *v. t.* [*D. kielhaalen.*] To haul under the keel of a ship. *Keelhauling* is a punishment inflicted in the *Dutch* navy for certain offenses.

KEEL'ING, *n.* A kind of small cod, of which stock fish is made.  
 \*KEEL'SON, (*kel'sun*) *n.* A piece of timber in a ship, laid on the middle of the floor-timbers over the keel, fastened with long bolts and clinched.  
 KEEN, *a.* [*Sax. cene; D. koca.*] 1. Eager; vehement 2. Eager; sharp. 3. Sharp; having a very fine edge 4. Piercing; penetrating; severe; applied to cold or to wind. 5. Bitter; piercing; acrimonious.

KEEN, *v. t.* To sharpen. [*Unusual.*] *Thomson.*  
 KEEN'LY, *adv.* 1. Eagerly; vehemently. 2. Sharply severely; bitterly.  
 KEEN'NESS, *n.* 1. Eagerness; vehemence. 2. Sharpness; fineness of edge. 3. The quality of piercing; rigor sharpness. 4. Asperity; acrimony; bitterness. 5. Acuteness; sharpness.

KEEP, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kept*. [*Sax. cēpan.*] 1. To hold to retain in one's power or possession; not to lose or part with. 2. To have in custody for security or preservation 3. To preserve; to retain. 4. To preserve from falling or from danger; to protect; to guard or sustain. 5. To hold or restrain from departure; to detain. 6. To tend to have the care of. 7. To tend; to feed; to pasture. 8. To preserve in any tenor or state. 9. To regard; to attend to. 10. To hold in any state. 11. To continue any state, course or action. 12. To practice; to do or perform; to obey; to observe in practice; not to neglect or violate. 13. To fulfill; to perform. 14. To practice; to use habitually. 15. To copy carefully. 16. To observe or solemnize. 17. To board; to maintain; to supply with necessaries of life. 18. To have in the house; to entertain. 19. To maintain; not to intermit. 20. To hold in one's own bosom; to confire to one's own knowledge; not to disclose or communicate to others; not to betray. 21. To have in pay.

To keep back. 1. To reserve; to withhold; not to disclose or communicate. 2. To restrain; to prevent from advancing. 3. To reserve; to withhold; not to deliver.—*To keep company with.* 1. To frequent the society of; to associate with. 2. To accompany; to go with.—*To keep down*, to prevent from rising; not to lift or suffer to be raised.—*To keep in.* 1. To prevent from escape; to hold in confinement. 2. To conceal; not to tell or disclose 3. To restrain; to curb.—*To keep off*, to hinder from approach or attack.—*To keep under*, to restrain; to hold in subjection.—*To keep up.* 1. To maintain; to prevent from falling or diminution. 2. To maintain; to continue; to hinder from ceasing.—*To keep out*, to hinder from entering or taking possession.—*To keep bed*, to remain in bed without rising; to be confined to one's bed.—*To keep house.* 1. To maintain a family state. 2. To remain in the house; to be confined.—*To keep from*, to restrain; to prevent approach.—*To keep a school*, to maintain or support it; more properly, to govern and instruct or teach a school, as a preceptor.

KEEP, *v. i.* 1. To remain in any state. 2. To last; to en-

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



- sure; not to perish or be impaired. 3. To lodge; to dwell; to rest for a time.—*To keep to*, to adhere strictly; not to neglect or deviate from.—*To keep on*, to go forward; to proceed; to continue to advance.—*To keep up*, to remain unsubdued; or not to be confined to one's bed.—In popular language, this word signifies to continue; to repeat continually; not to cease.
- KEEP**, *n.* 1. Custody; guard; [*little used*]. 2. Colloquially, case; and condition. 3. Guardianship; restraint; [*little used*]. 4. A place of confinement; in old castles, the dungeon.
- KEEPER**, *n.* 1. One who keeps; one that holds or has possession of any thing. 2. One who retains in custody; one who has the care of a prison and the custody of prisoners. 3. One who has the care of a park or other inclosure, or the custody of beasts. 4. One who has the care, custody or superintendence of any thing.
- KEEPER-SHIP**, *n.* The office of a keeper. [*L. u.*] *Carew.*
- KEEPING**, *ppr.* Holding; restraining; preserving; guarding; protecting; performing.
- KEEPING**, *n.* 1. A holding; restraint; custody; guard; preservation. 2. Feed; fodder.—3. In painting, a representation of objects in the manner they appear to the eye at different distances from it, hence just proportion.
- KEEPING-ROOM**, *n.* A parlor; a provincial term of *New England*. *Pick. Vocab.*
- KEEPSAKE**, *n.* Any thing kept or given to be kept for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship.
- KEEVE**, *n.* 1. A large vessel to ferment liquors in. *Grose.* 2. A large tub or vessel used in brewing; a mashing-tub.
- KEEVE**, *v. t.* 1. To put the wort in a keeve for some time to ferment. 2. To overturn or lift up a cart, so as to unload it all at once. *Ray.*
- KEFEKILL**, *n.* A stone, white or yellow, which hardens in the fire, and of which Turkey pipes are made.
- KEG**, *n.* [*Fr. caque.*] A small cask or barrel; written more correctly *cag*.
- KELK**, *n.* 1. A blow. 2. Large detached stones. *Craven dialect.*
- KELK**, *v. t.* To beat heartily. *Brockett.*
- KELL**, *n.* A sort of pottage. *Jinsworth.*
- KELL**, *n.* 1. The caul or omentum. [*See CAUL.*] 2. The chrysalis of the caterpillar. *B. Jonson.*
- KELP**, *n.* [*Ar. and Pers.*] The calcined ashes of sea-weed, used in the manufacture of glass.
- KEIPY**, *n.* An imaginary spirit of the waters, in the form of a horse. [*Local and vulgar.*]
- KELSON**. *See KEELSON.*
- KELTER**, *n.* [*Dan. kilter.*] The phrase *he is not in kelter* signifies, he is not in a proper dress or equipage, or not in readiness.
- KEMB**, *v. t.* [*Sax. cemban.*] To comb, which see.
- KEMBLE-LIN**, *n.* A tub; a brewer's vessel. *Chaucer.*
- KEN**, *v. t.* [*W. cennac*; *G. kennen*; *D. kennen*; *Sax. cennan*, *cunnan*; *Goth. kunnan.*] 1. To see at a distance; to descry. 2. To know; to understand; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
- KEN**, *v. i.* To look round. *Burton.*
- KEN**, *n.* View; reach of sight. *Dryden.*
- KENDAL-GREEN**, *n.* A species of green cloth; made at Kendal. *Shak.*
- KENMARKED**, or **KENSPECKED**, *part. a.* Marked or branded so as to be known; blemished. *Grose. North of Eng.*
- KENNEL**, *n.* [*Fr. chenil*; *It. canile.*] 1. A house or cot for dogs, or for a pack of hounds. 2. A pack of hounds or their cry. 3. The hole of a fox or other beast; a haunt.
- KENNEL**, *n.* [*It. canale*; *Fr. canal.*] 1. The water-course of a street; a little canal or channel. 2. A puddle.
- KENNEL**, *v. i.* To lodge; to lie; to dwell; as a dog or a fox.
- KENNEL**, *v. t.* To keep or confine in a kennel. *Tatler.*
- KENNEL COAL**. *See CANNEL COAL.*
- KENNING**, *n.* View; sight. *Bacon.*
- KENTLE**, *n.* [*W. cant*; *L. centum.*] In commerce, a hundred pounds in weight. [*It is written and pronounced, also, quintal.*]
- KENTLEDGE**, *n.* In seamen's language, pigs of iron for ballast, laid on the floor of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*
- KEP**, *v. t.* To catch. *Grose.*
- KEPT**, *pret. and pp. of keep.*
- KERB-STONE**, **KIRB-STONE**. *See CURB-STONE.*
- KERCHIEF**, *n.* [*contracted from cover-chief*; *Fr. couvrir* and *chef*, *Chaucer.*] 1. A head-dress; a cloth to cover the head. 2. A cloth used in dress.
- KERCHIEFED**, } *a.* Dressed; hooded; covered. *Milton.*  
**KERCHIEFT**, }
- KERF**, *n.* [*Sax. cyrf*; *D. kerf.*] The cut of an axe, a saw, or other instrument; the notch or slit made in wood by cutting.
- KERMES**, *n.* In zoology, an insect produced in the excrecences of a species of small oak, or the body of an insect transformed into a grain, berry, or husk. This body is full of reddish juice, which is used in dying red.
- KERMES-MINERAL**, *n.* A mineral substance.
- KERN**, *n.* 1. An Irish footman or foot-soldier. *Spenser.* 2. In English laws, an idle person or vagabond. *Engc.*
- KERN**, *n.* 1. A hand-mill consisting of two stones, one of which is turned by the hand; usually written *quern*, which see. 2. A churn; [*obs.*]
- KERN**, *v. i.* [*G. and D. kern.*] 1. To harden, as corn in ripening. 2. To take the form of corns; to granulate.
- KERN-BABY**, *n.* [*corn-baby.*] An image dressed with corn, and carried before reapers to their harvest-home.
- KERNEL**, *n.* [*Sax. cyrnel*; *G. and D. kern.*] 1. The edible substance contained in the shell of a nut. 2. Any thing included in a shell, husk or integument; a grain or corn. 3. The seed of pulpy fruit. 4. The central part of any thing; a small mass around which other matter is concentered; a nucleus. 5. A hard concretion in the flesh.
- KERNEL**, *v. i.* To harden or ripen into kernels, as the seeds of plants.
- KERNEL-LY**, *a.* Full of kernels; resembling kernels.
- KERNEL-WORT**, *n.* An herb. *Jinsworth.*
- KERSEY**, *n.* [*D. kerzaai.*] A species of coarse woolen cloth.
- KERVE**, *v. t.* To carve.
- KERVER**, *n.* A carver.
- KESAR**, *n.* [*from Cesar.*] An emperor. *Spenser.*
- KESLOP**, *n.* The stomach of a calf prepared for rennet, the substance used in curdling milk. *Grose.*
- KEST**. The preter tense of *cast*. *Spenser.*
- KESTREL**, *n.* A fowl of the genus *falco*, or hawk kind.
- KESTREL**, *a.* Like a kestrel; base.
- KET**, *n.* Carriage; any sort of filth. *Brockett.*
- KETCH**, *n.* [*Fr. quaique*; *G. and D. kits.*] A vessel with two masts, a main and mizzen-mast.
- KETCHUP**, *n.* A sauce. *See CATCHUP.*
- KETTLE**, *n.* [*Sax. cettl*, *cetel*, or *cetyl*; *D. ketel.*] A vessel of iron or other metal, with a wide mouth, usually without a cover, used for heating and boiling water or other liquor.
- KETTLE-DRUM**, *n.* An instrument of martial music.
- KETTLE-DRUMMER**, *n.* The man who beats the kettle-drum.
- KETTLE-PINS**, *n.* Nine-pins; skittles.
- KETTY**, *a.* Filthy; dirty; worthless. *Grose.*
- KEVEL**, *n.* In ships, a piece of timber serving to belay the sheets or great ropes by which the bottoms of the foresail and mainsail are extended.
- KEX**, *n.* Hemlock; the stem of the teasel; a dry stalk. *See KEKEX.*
- KEY**, (*ke*) *n.* [*Sax. cæg.*] 1. In a general sense, a fastener; that which fastens. 2. An instrument for shutting or opening a lock. 3. An instrument by which something is screwed or turned. 4. The stone which binds an arch. [*See KEYSTONE.*] 5. In an organ or harpsichord, the key, or finger key, is a little lever or piece in the fore part, by which the instrument is played on by the fingers.—6. In music, the key, or key note, is the fundamental note or tone, to which the whole piece is accommodated. 7. An index, or that which serves to explain a cipher. 8. That which serves to explain any thing difficult to be understood.—9. In the *Romish church*, ecclesiastical jurisdiction, or the power of the pope. 10. A ledge or lay of rocks near the surface of the water. 11. The husk containing the seed of an ash.
- KEY**, (*ke*) *n.* [*Ir. ceigh*; *G. kai*; *Fr. quai.*] A bank or wharf built on the side of a river or harbor, for the convenience of loading and unloading ships, and securing them in their stations. It is sometimes written *quay*.
- KEYAGE**, *n.* Money paid for the use of a key or quay.
- KEY-COLD**, *a.* Lifeless.
- KEY-COLD-NESS**, *n.* Want of animation or activity.
- KEYED**, *a.* 1. Furnished with keys. 2. Set to a key, as a tune.
- KEYHOLE**, *n.* A hole or aperture in a door or lock, for receiving a key.
- KEYSTONE**, *n.* The stone on the top or middle of an arch or vault, which, being wider at the top than at the bottom, enters like a wedge and binds the work; properly, the fastening-stone.
- KHAN**, (*kawn*) *n.* 1. In *Asia*, a governor; a king; a prince; a chief. 2. An inn.
- KHANATE**, (*kawwate*) *n.* The dominion or jurisdiction of a khan. *Tooke.*
- KIBE**, *n.* A chap or crack in the flesh occasioned by cold; an ulcerated chilblain; as in the heels.
- KIBED**, *a.* Chapped; cracked with cold; affected with chilblains. *Darwin.*
- KIBY**, *a.* Affected with kibes.
- KICK**, *v. t.* [*W. ciciac.*] To strike with the foot or feet.
- KICK**, *v. i.* 1. To practice striking with the foot or feet. 2. To thrust out the foot or feet with violence, either in wantonness, resistance, anger or contempt; to manifest opposition.
- KICK**, *n.* A blow with the foot or feet; a striking or thrust of the foot.
- KICKED**, (*kikt*) *pp.* Struck with the foot or feet.



**KICK'ER**, *n.* One that kicks.  
**KICK'ING**, *ppr.* Striking with the foot; thrusting out the foot with violence.  
**KICKING**, *n.* The act of striking with the foot, or of jerking the foot with violence.  
**KICK/SEY-WICK/SEY**, *n.* [from *kick* and *wince*.] A made word in ridicule and disdain of a wife.  
**KICKSHAW**, *n.* [corrupted from Fr. *quelque chose*.] 1. Something fantastical or uncommon, or something that has no particular name. 2. A dish so changed by cooking that it can scarcely be known.  
**† KICK/SHOE**, *n.* A dancer, in *contempt*; a caperer; a buffoon.  
**KID**, *n.* [Dan. *kid*; Sw. *kid*, *kidling*.] 1. A young goat. 2. A fagot; a bundle of heath and furze.  
**KID**, *v. t. or i.* 1. To bring forth a young goat. 2. To make into a bundle, as fagots.  
**† KID**, *v. t.* [Sax. *cythan*.] To show, discover or make known. *Gower*.  
**KIDDED**, *a.* Fallen as a young kid. *Cotgrave*.  
**KIDDER**, *n.* [Sw. *kyta*.] An engrosser of corn, or one who carries corn, provisions and merchandise about the country for sale.  
**KID'DLE**, *n.* A kind of wear in a river for catching fish; corruptly pronounced *kittle*. *Mag. Charta*.  
**KID'DOW**, *n.* A web-footed fowl, called also *guillemot*, *sea-hen*, or *skout*. *Chambers*.  
**KID'LING**, *n.* [Sw.] A young kid. *Brown*.  
**KID'NAP**, *v. t.* [G. *kinderdieb*.] To steal a human being, man, woman or child; or to seize and forcibly carry away any person whatever from his own country or state into another.  
**KID'NAPPED**, *pp.* Stolen or forcibly carried away, as a human being.  
**KID'NAP-PER**, *n.* One who steals or forcibly carries away a human being; a man-stealer.  
**KID'NAP-PING**, *ppr.* Stealing or forcibly carrying away human beings.  
**KID'NAP-PING**, *n.* The act of stealing, or forcible abduction of a human being from his own country or state.  
**KIDNEY**, *n.* 1. The *kidneys* are two oblong flattened bodies, extending from the eleventh and twelfth ribs to the fourth lumbar vertebra, behind the intestines. 2. Sort; kind; [a ludicrous use of the word.] 3. A cant term for a waiting servant.  
**KIDNEY-BEAN**, *n.* A sort of bean.  
**KIDNEY-FORM**, } *a.* Having the form or shape of a  
**KIDNEY-SHAPED**, } kidney. *Kirwan*.  
**KIDNEY-VETCH**, *n.* A plant of the genus *anthyllis*.  
**KIDNEY-WORT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *saxifraga*.  
**† KIE**, *n.* Kine. See also **KEE** and **KY**.  
**KIF-FE/KILL**, or **KEF-FE/KILL**, *n.* A mineral, the *meerschauum*, which see. See, also, **KEFFEKILL**.  
**KIL**, *n.* A Dutch word, signifying a channel or bed of a river, and, hence, a stream.  
**KILDER-KIN**, *n.* [qu. D. *kinderkin*.] A small barrel.  
**KILL**, *v. t.* [Sax. *coellan*.] 1. To deprive of life, animal or vegetable, in any manner or by any means. 2. To butcher; to slaughter for food. 3. To quell; to appease; to calm; to still.  
**KILLAS**, *n.* An argillaceous stone.  
**KILLDEE**, *n.* A small bird in *America*, so called from its voice or note; a species of plover.  
**KILLED**, *pp.* Deprived of life; quelled; calmed.  
**KILLER**, *n.* One who deprives of life; he or that which kills.  
**KILLING**, *ppr.* Depriving of life; quelling.  
**KILL-NITE**, *n.* A mineral. *Taylor*.  
**KILLÖW**, *n.* An earth of a blackish color.  
**KILN**, (*kil*) *n.* [Sax. *cyln*.] 1. A large stove or oven; a fabric of brick or stone which may be heated for the purpose of hardening, burning or drying any thing. 2. A pile of brick constructed for burning or hardening.  
**KILN-DRIED**, *pp.* Dried in a kiln.  
**KILN-DRY**, (*kil-dri*) *v. t.* To dry in a kiln.  
**KILN-DRY-ING**, *ppr.* Drying in a kiln.  
**KILO-GRAM**, *n.* [Fr. *kilogramme*.] In the new system of French weights and measures, a thousand grams.  
**KILO-LIT-ER**, *n.* [Fr. *kilolitre*.] In the new French measures, a thousand liters.  
**KILOMETRE**, *n.* [Fr. *kilometre*.] In the French system of measures, a thousand metres.  
**KILT**, *n.* A kind of short petticoat worn by the highlanders of Scotland.  
**† KILT**, *pp.* Killed.  
**KILT**, *v. t.* To tuck up; to truss up the clothes. *Erockett*.  
**KIMBO**, } *a.* [Celtic, *cam*.] Crooked; arched; bent.—  
**KIMBÖW**, } To set the arms a *kimbo*, is to set the hands on the hips, with the elbows projecting outward.  
**KIN**, *n.* [Sax. *cyn*, *cynn*, or *cind*; Ir. *cine*; G. *kind*; D. *kind*.] 1. Relation, properly by consanguinity or blood. 2. Relatives; kindred; persons of the same race. 3. A relation; a relative. 4. The same general class; a thing related.

5. As a termination, *kin* is used as a diminutive, denoting *small*, from the sense of *child*; as in *manikin*.  
**KIN**, *a.* Of the same nature; kindred; congenial.  
**KINATE**, *n.* A salt formed by the union of kinic acid with a base. *Ure*.  
**\* KIND**, *n.* [Sax. *cyn*, or *cynn*. See **ΚΙΝ**.] 1. Race; genus; generic class. 2. Sort, in a sense more loose than *genus*. 3. Particular nature. 4. Natural state; produce or commodity, as distinguished from *money*. 5. Nature; natural propensity or determination. 6. Manner; way. 7. Sort; as, he spoke with a *kind* of scorn or contempt.  
**\* KIND**, *a.* [W. and Arm. *cun*.] 1. Disposed to do good to others, and to make them happy by granting their requests, supplying their wants or assisting them in distress; having tenderness or goodness of nature; benevolent; benignant. 2. Proceeding from tenderness or goodness of heart; benevolent.  
**† KIND'ED**, *a.* Begotten. [See **KIN**.] *Spenser*.  
**KIND-HEART'ED**, *a.* [kind and heart.] Having great benevolence.  
**KINDLE**, *v. t.* [W. *cynnew*.] 1. To set on fire; to cause to burn with flame; to light. 2. To inflame, as the passions; to exasperate; to rouse; to provoke; to excite to action; to heat; to fire; to animate. 3. [Sax. *cennan*.] To bring forth; [obs.]  
**KINDLE**, *v. i.* 1. To take fire; to begin to burn with flame. 2. To begin to rage, or be violently excited; to be roused or exasperated.  
**KINDLED**, *pp.* Set on fire; inflamed; excited into action.  
**KINDLER**, *n.* He or that which kindles or sets on fire.  
**KIND'LESS**, *a.* Destitute of kindness; unnatural.  
**KINDLI-NESS**, *n.* 1. Affection; affectionate disposition; benignity. 2. Natural disposition. *Milton*.  
**KINDLING**, *ppr.* Setting on fire; causing to burn with flame; exciting into action.  
**KINDLY**, *a.* 1. Homogeneous; congenial; kindred; of the same nature. 2. Mild; bland; softening.  
**KINDLY**, *adv.* With good-will; with a disposition to make others happy, or to oblige; benevolently; favorably.  
**KINDNESS**, *n.* 1. Good-will; benevolence; that temper or disposition which delights in contributing to the happiness of others; benignity of nature. 2. Act of good-will beneficence; any act of benevolence which promotes the happiness or welfare of others.  
**KINDRED**, *n.* [from *kin*, *kind*; Sax. *cynren*.] 1. Relation by birth; consanguinity. 2. Relation by marriage; affinity. 3. Relatives by blood or marriage, more properly the former. 4. Relation; suit; connection in kind.  
**KINDRED**, *a.* Related; congenial; of the like nature or properties. *Dryden*.  
**KINE**, *plu.* of Cow; D. *koeyen*. But *cows*, the regular plural, is now in general use.  
**KING**, *n.* [Sax. *cyng*, *cyngig*, or *cyning*; G. *könig*; D. *könig*; Sw. *könung*, *kung*; Dan. *konge*.] 1. The chief or sovereign of a nation; a man invested with supreme authority over a nation, tribe or country; a monarch. 2. A sovereign; a prince; a ruler. 3. A card having the picture of a king. 4. The chief piece in the game of chess. — *King at arms*, an officer in England of great antiquity, and formerly of great authority, whose business is to direct the heralds, preside at their chapters, and have the jurisdiction of armory. There are three kings at arms, *viz.* *garter*, *clarenceux*, and *norroy*.  
**KING**, *v. t.* In ludicrous language, to supply with a king, or to make royal; to raise to royalty. *Shak*.  
**KING/AP-PLE**, *n.* A kind of apple, so called.  
**KING'S-BENCH**, *n.* A high court or tribunal in England.  
**KING-BIRD**, *n.* A fowl of the genus *paradisæa*.  
**KING-CRAFT**, *n.* The craft of kings; the art of governing; usually in a bad sense. *King James*.  
**KING-CUP**, *n.* A flower, crowfoot. *Gay*.  
**KING'S-E-VIL**, *n.* A disease of the scrofulous kind.  
**KING/FISH-ER**, *n.* A fowl of the genus *alcedo*.  
**KING'S-SPEAR**, *n.* A plant of the genus *asphodelus*.  
**KING/STONE**, *n.* A fish. *Ainsworth*.  
**KING/DOM**, *n.* [king and dom.] 1. The territory or country subject to a king; an undivided territory under the dominion of a king or monarch. 2. The inhabitants or population subject to a king.—3. In natural history, a division; as the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms. 4. A region; a tract; the place where any thing prevails and holds sway.—5. In Scripture, the government or universal dominion of God. 6. The power of supreme administration. 7. A princely nation or state. 8. Heaven. *Matt.* xvii. 9. State of glory in heaven. *Matt.* v. 10. The reign of the Messiah. *Matt.* iii. 11. Government. rule; supreme administration.  
**KING/DOMED**, *a.* Proud of royalty. *Shak*.  
**† KING/HOOD**, *n.* State of being a king. *Gower*.  
**KING/LESS**, *a.* Having no king. *Byron*.  
**KING/LIKE**, *a.* Like a king.  
**KING/LIKE**, *n.* A little king.  
**KING/LY**, *a.* 1. Belonging to a king; suitable to a king

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



- Shak.** 2. Royal; sovereign; monarchical. 3. Noble; august; splendid; becoming a king.
- RING'LY**, *adv.* With an air of royalty; with a superior dignity.
- KLING'SHIP**, *n.* Royalty, the state, office or dignity of a king. *King Charles.*
- KIN'IC**, *a.* Pertaining to cinchona. *Ura.*
- KINK**, *n.* [Sw. *kinä*; D. *kink*.] The twist of a rope or thread, occasioned by a spontaneous winding of the rope or thread when doubled.
- KINK**, *v. i.* To wind into a kink; to twist spontaneously.
- KINK**, *v. i.* To labor for breath, as in the whooping cough. *R. v.*
- KINK**, *n.* A fit of coughing, or a convulsive fit of laughter.
- KINK'HAUST**, *n.* The chincough.
- KINO**, *n.* An astringent resin. *Hooper.*
- KINS'FOLK**, (*kinz'föke*) *n.* [*kin* and *folk*.] Relations; kindred; persons of the same family.
- KINSMAN**, *n.* [*kin* and *man*.] A man of the same race or family; one related by blood. *Dryden.*
- KINS'WOM-AN**, *n.* A female relation. *Dennis.*
- KIPPER**, *n.* A term applied to salmon, when unfit to be taken, and to the time when they are so considered. *England.*
- KIRK**, *n.* [Sax. *cyrc*, or *ciric*.] In Scotland, a church. This is the same word as *church*, differently written and pronounced. *See CHURCH.*
- KIRK'MAN**, *n.* One of the church of Scotland.
- KIRT'LE**, *n.* [Sax. *cyrtel*.] 1. An upper garment; a gown; a petticoat; a short jacket; a mantle. 2. A quantity of flax, about a hundred pounds.
- KIRT'LED**, *a.* Wearing a kirtle.
- KISS**, *v. t.* [Sax. *cyssan*; G. *küssen*.] 1. To salute with the lips. 2. To treat with fondness; to caress. 3. To touch gently.
- KISS**, *n.* A salute given with the lips; a common token of affection.
- KISSED**, *pp.* Saluted with a kiss.
- KISS'ER**, *n.* One that kisses.
- KISS'ING**, *ppr.* Saluting with the lips.
- KISS'ING-COM-FIT**, *n.* Perfumed sugar plums to sweeten the breath. *Shak.*
- KISS'ING-CRUST**, *n.* In *cookery*, the crust of a loaf that touches another.
- KIST**, *n.* A chest.
- KIT**, *n.* [D. *kit*.] 1. A large bottle. 2. A small fiddle. 3. A kind of fish-tub, and a milk-pail.
- KIT'-CAT**, *n.* A term applied to a club in London, to which Addison and Steele belonged; so called from Christopher Cat, a pastry cook, who served the club with mutton pies; applied also to a portrait three fourths less than a half length, placed in the club-room. *Todd.*
- KITCH'EN**, *n.* [Sax. *cyccene*; G. *küche*.] 1. A cook-room; the room of a house appropriated to cookery.—2. In *ships*, the galley or caboose. 3. A utensil for roasting meat.
- KITCH'EN**, *v. t.* To use thriftily. *Grose.*
- KITCH'EN-GAR'DEN**, *n.* A garden or piece of ground appropriated to the raising of vegetables for the table.
- KITCH'EN-MAID**, *n.* A female servant whose business is to do the work of a kitchen.
- KITCH'EN-STUFF**, *n.* Fat collected from pots and dripping pans. *Donne.*
- KITCH'EN-WENCH**, *n.* The woman who cleans the kitchen and utensils of cookery.
- KITCHEN-WORK**, *n.* Work done in the kitchen, as cooking, washing, &c.
- KITE**, *n.* [Sax. *cyta*.] 1. A rapacious fowl of the genus *Falco*, or hawk. 2. A name of reproach, denoting rapacity. 3. A light frame of wood and paper constructed for flying in the air for the amusement of boys.
- KITE**, *n.* In the north of England, the belly.
- KITE'FOOT**, *n.* A sort of tobacco, so called.
- KITES'FOOT**, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
- KITH**, *n.* [Sax. *cyththe*.] Acquaintance. *Gower.*
- KITLING**, *n.* [*L. catulus*.] A whelp; the young of a beast. *B. Jonson.*
- KIT'TEN**, (*kit'n*) *n.* [D. *katje*.] A young cat, or the young of the cat.
- KIT'TEN**, (*kit'n*) *v. i.* To bring forth young, as a cat.
- KIT'TEN-FAKE**, *n.* A fowl of the gull kind.
- KIT'TLE**, *v. t.* [Sax. *cytelan*.] To tickle. *Sherwood.*
- KIT'TLESH**, *a.* Ticklish. *Grose.*
- KIVE**, *n.* The tub-hole is a hollow place in the ground over which the kive (*masking fat*) stands. *Petty.*
- KIVER**, *v. t.* To cover. *Hulot.*
- KLICK**, *v. i.* [a different orthography or diminutive of *clack*.] 1. To make a small, sharp sound by striking two things together.—2. In Scotland, to pilfer, by taking with a snatch.
- KLICK**, *n.* A stroke or blow. [*A word in vulgar use.*]
- K'NAB**, (*nab*) *v. t.* [D. *knappen*.] To bite; to gnaw; to nibble.
- KNAB'BLE**, *v. i.* To bite or nibble. *Brown.*
- KNACK**, (*nak*) *n.* 1. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy. 2. A readiness; habitual facility of performance, dexterity; adroitness. 3. A nice trick.
- KNACK**, (*nak*) *v. i.* [G. *knacken*.] To crack; to make a sharp, abrupt noise. [*Little used.*]
- KNACK'ER**, (*naker*) *n.* 1. A maker of knacks, toys or small work. 2. A rope-maker, or collar-maker; [*obs.*]
- KNACK'ISH**, *a.* Trickish; knavishly artful. *More.*
- KNACK'ISH-NESS**, *n.* Artifice; trickery. *More.*
- KNACK'Y**, *a.* Handy; having a knack; cunning; crafty. *Provincial in England.*
- KNAG**, (*nag*) *n.* [Dan. *knag*.] 1. A knot in wood, or a protuberant knot; a wart. 2. A peg for hanging things on. 3. The shoot of a deer's horns.
- KNAG'GY**, (*naggy*) *a.* Knotty; full of knots; rough with knots; hence, rough in temper.
- KNAP**, (*nep*) *n.* [Sax. *cnep*.] A protuberance; a swelling. [*Little used.* *See Knob.*]
- KNAP**, (*nep*) *v. t.* [D. *knappen*. *See KNAB.*] 1. To bite; to bite off; to break short; [*little used.*] 2. To strike with a sharp noise; [*little used.*]
- KNAP**, (*nep*) *v. i.* To make a short, sharp sound.
- KNAP'BOT-TLE**, (*nep'bot-tl*) *n.* A plant.
- KNAP'PIH**, (*nep'pish*) *a.* Snappish. *See SNAP.*
- KNAP'PLE**, (*nep'pl*) *v. i.* To break off with an abrupt, sharp noise.
- KNAP'PY**, *a.* Full of knaps or hillocks. *Hulot.*
- KNAP'SACK**, (*nep'sak*) *n.* [G. *knapsack*.] A soldier's bag, carried on his back, and containing necessities of food and clothing.
- KNAP'WEED**, (*nep'weed*) *n.* A plant of the genus *Centauria*, so called, probably, from *knep*, a button.
- KNAR**, (*när*) *n.* [G. *knör*.] A knot in wood.
- KNARLED**, *a.* Knotted. *See KNARLED.*
- KNAR'RY**, *a.* Knotty. *Chaucer.*
- KNAVE**, (*näve*) *n.* [Sax. *cnape*; G. *knabe*.] 1. A boy; a man-child; [*obs.*] 2. A servant; [*obs.*] 3. A false, deceitful fellow; a dishonest man or boy. 4. A card with a soldier painted on it.
- KNAVE'RY**, (*nä've-ry*) *n.* 1. Dishonesty; deception in traffic; trick; petty villainy; fraud. 2. Mischievous tricks or practices.
- KNAV'ISH**, (*nä'vish*) *a.* 1. Dishonest; fraudulent. 2. Waggish; mischievous.
- KNAV'ISH-LY**, (*nä'vish-ly*) *adv.* 1. Dishonestly; fraudulently. 2. Waggishly; mischievously.
- KNAV'ISH-NESS**, (*nä'vish-ness*) *n.* The quality or habit of knavery; dishonesty.
- KNAW'EL**, (*nawel*) *n.* A species of plant.
- KNEAD**, (*need*) *v. t.* [Sax. *cnadan*.] To work and press ingredients into a mass, usually with the hands; *particularly*, to work into a well-mixed mass the materials of bread, cake or paste.
- KNEADED**, *pp.* Worked and pressed together.
- KNEADER**, *n.* A baker. *Hulot.*
- KNEADING**, *ppr.* Working and mixing into a well-mixed mass.
- KNEADING-TROUGH**, (*need'ing-trauf*) *n.* A trough or tray in which dough is worked and mixed.
- KNEBEL'TE**, (*nebel'te*) *n.* A mineral.
- KNEE**, (*nē*) *n.* [Sax. *cnaw*; G. *knie*; Dan. *knæ*.] 1. In *anatomy*, the articulation of the thigh and leg bones.—2. In *ship-building*, a piece of timber somewhat in the shape of the human knee, and used to connect the beams of a ship with her sides or timbers.
- † KNEE**, (*nē*) *v. t.* To supplicate by kneeling. *Shak.*
- KNEE'-CROOK-ING**, (*nē'kruk-ing*) *a.* Obsequious. *Shak.*
- KNEED**, (*need*) *a.* 1. Having knees.—2. In *botany*, geniculated; forming an obtuse angle at the joints, like the knee when a little bent.
- KNEE'-DEEP**, (*nē'deep*) *a.* 1. Rising to the knees. 2. Sunk to the knees.
- KNEE'-GRASS**, *n.* An herb.
- KNEE'-HIGH**, (*nē'hi*) *a.* Rising to the knees; as water *knee-high*.
- KNEE'HOL-LY**, (*nē'hol-ly*) *n.* A plant of the genus *ruscus*.
- KNEE'HOLM**, (*nē'home*) *n.* Kneeholly.
- KNEE'PAN**, (*nē'pan*) *n.* The round bone on the fore part of the knee.
- KNEEL**, (*neel*) *v. i.* [D. *knien*; Dan. *knæler*.] To bend the knee; to fall on the knees.
- KNEEL'ER**, (*nē'ler*) *n.* One who kneels.
- KNEEL'ING**, (*neel'ing*) *ppr.* Falling on the knees.
- KNEE'TRIBUTE**, (*nē'trib-ute*) *n.* Tribute paid by kneeling; worship or obeisance by genuflection. *Milton.*
- KNELL**, (*nel*) *n.* [Sax. *cnyll*.] The sound of a bell rung at a funeral; a tolling.
- KNEW**, (*nä*) *pret.* of *know*.
- KNICK'KNACK**, *n.* Any trifle or toy.
- KNIFE**, (*nife*) *n.*; *plu.* *KNIVES*, (*nivz*) [Sax. *cnif*; Dan. *kniv*; Sw. *knif*.] 1. A cutting instrument with a sharp edge. 2. A sword or dagger.
- KNIGHT**, (*nite*) *n.* [Sax. *cnicht*, *cnecht*; G. *knecht*.] 1. In *feudal times*, a knight was a man admitted to military rank by a certain ceremony. This privilege was confer-



red on youths of family and fortune, and hence sprung the honorable title of *knighthood*. In modern usage. A knight has, in *England*, the title of *Sir*. 2. A pupil or follower. 3. A champion.—*Knighthood of the post*, a knight dubbed at the whipping-post or pillory; a hiring witness.—*Knighthood of the shire*, in *England*, one of the representatives of a county in parliament, originally a knight, but now any gentleman having an estate in land of six hundred pounds a year is qualified.

**KNIGHT**, (nite) *v. t.* To dub or create a knight, which is done by the king, who gives the person kneeling a blow with a sword, and says, *rise, Sir*.

**KNIGHT-ERRANT**, *n.* [*knighthood*, and *L. errans, erro*, to wander.] A wandering knight; a knight who traveled in search of adventures, for the purpose of exhibiting military skill, prowess and generosity.

**KNIGHT-ERRANT-RY**, *n.* The practice of wandering in quest of adventures; the manners of wandering knights.

**KNIGHT-HEADS**, *n.* In *ships*, bolland timbers, two pieces of timber rising just within the stem.

**KNIGHTHOOD**, *n.* 1. The character or dignity of a knight. 2. A military order, honor, or degree of ancient nobility, conferred as a reward of valor or merit.

†**KNIGHTLESS**, *a.* Unbecoming a knight. *Spenser*.

**KNIGHTLI-NESS**, *n.* Duties of a knight. *Spenser*.

**KNIGHTLY**, *a.* Pertaining to a knight; becoming a knight. *Sidney*.

**KNIGHTLY**, *adv.* In a manner becoming a knight. *Sherwood*.

**KNIGHT-MXR-SHAL**, *n.* An officer in the household of the British king.

**KNIGHT-SER-VICE**, *n.* In *English feudal law*, a tenure of lands held by knights on condition of performing military service.

**KNIT**, (nit) *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *knit, or knitted*. [*Sax. cnyttan; Sw. knyta*.] 1. To unite, as threads by needles; to connect in a kind of net-work. 2. To unite closely. 3. To join or cause to grow together. 4. To tie; to fasten. 5. To draw together; to contract.

**KNIT**, (nit) *v. i.* 1. To unite or interweave by needles. 2. To unite closely; to grow together.

**KNIT**, (nit) *n.* Union by knitting; texture; [*little used*.]

**KNITTA-BLE**, (nit'ta-bl) *a.* That may be knit.

**KNITTER**, (nit'ter) *n.* One that knits.

**KNITTING**, (nit'ting) *ppr.* Uniting by needles; forming texture; uniting in growth.

**KNITTING**, *n.* Junction. *Wotton*.

**KNITTING-NEE-DLE**, (nit'ting-nee-dl) *n.* A long needle usually made of wire, used for knitting threads into stockings, garters, &c.

**KNIT-TLE**, (nit'l) *n.* 1. A string that gathers or draws together a purse. 2. A small line used in ships to sling hammocks.

**KNOB**, (nob) *n.* [*Sax. cnop; G. knopf*.] A hard protuberance; a hard swelling or rising; a bunch.

**KNOB**, *v. i.* To bunch out; to grow into knobs. *Hersey*.

**KNOB-BED**, *a.* Containing knobs; full of knobs.

**KNOBBI-NESS**, (nob'bi-nes) *n.* The quality of having knobs, or of being full of protuberances.

**KNOB-BY**, (nob'by) *a.* Full of knobs or hard protuberances; hard.

**KNOCK**, (nok) *v. i.* [*Sax. enucian; Sw. knacka*.] 1. To strike or beat with something thick or heavy. 2. To drive or be driven against; to strike against; to clash.—*To knock under*, to yield; to submit; to acknowledge to be conquered.

**KNOCK**, (nok) *v. t.* 1. To strike; to drive against. 2. To strike a door for admittance; to rap.—*To knock down*, to strike down; to fell; to prostrate by a blow or by blows.—*To knock out*, to force out by a blow or by blows.—*To knock up*, to arouse by knocking. In *popular use*, to beat out.—*To knock off*, to force off by beating. At *auctions*, to assign to a bidder by a blow on the counter.—*To knock on the head*, to kill by a blow or by blows.

**KNOCK**, (nok) *n.* 1. A blow; a stroke with something thick or heavy. 2. A stroke on a door, intended as a request for admittance; a rap.

**KNOCKER**, (nok'ter) *n.* 1. One that knocks. 2. An instrument or kind of hammer, fastened to a door.

**KNOCKING**, (nok'ing) *ppr.* Beating; striking.

**KNOCKING**, (nok'ing) *n.* A beating; a rap.

**KNOLL**, (nole) *v. t.* [*Sax. cnyllan*.] To ring a bell, usually for a funeral. *Shak*.

**KNOLL**, (nole) *v. i.* To sound, as a bell. *Shak*.

**KNOLL**, (nole) *n.* [*Sax. cnoll*.] The top or crown of a hill; but more generally, a little round hill or mound; a small elevation of earth.

**KNOLLER**, *n.* One who tolls a bell. *Sherwood*.

**KNOP**, (nop) *n.* [*a different spelling of knop or nob*.] A knob; a tufted top; a bud; a bunch; a button.

**KNOPPED**, *a.* Having knobs or knobs; fastened as with buttons.

**KNOR**, *n.* [*Ger.*] A knot.

**KNOT**, (not) *n.* [*Sax. cnotta; D. knot*.] 1. The complica-

tion of threads made by knitting; a tie; union of cords by interweaving. 2. Any figure, the lines of which frequently intersect each other. 3. A bond of association or union. 4. The part of a tree where a branch shoots. 5. The protuberant joint of a plant. 6. A cluster; a collection; a group. 7. Difficulty; intricacy; something not easily solved. 8. Any intrigue or difficult perplexity of affairs. 9. A bird of the genus *tringa*. 10. An epaulet.—11. In *seamen's language*, a division of the logline, which answers to half a minute, as a mile does to an hour, or it is the hundred and twentieth part of a mile.

**KNOT**, (not) *v. t.* 1. To complicate or tie in a knot or knots; to form a knot. 2. To entangle; to perplex. 3. To unite closely.

**KNOT**, (not) *v. i.* 1. To form knots or joints, as in plants. 2. To knit knots for fringe.

**KNOT-BER-RY**, (not'ber-ry) *n.* A plant of the genus *rubus*.

**KNOT-GRASS**, (not'gras) *n.* The name of several species of plants, so denominated from the joints of the stem.

**KNOTLESS**, (not'les) *a.* Free from knots; without knots.

**KNOTTED**, (not'ted) *a.* 1. Full of knots; having knots. 2. Having intersecting figures. *Shak*.

**KNOTTI-NESS**, (not'te-nes) *n.* 1. Fullness of knots; the quality of having many knots or swellings. 2. Difficulty of solution; intricacy.

**KNOTTY**, (not'ty) *a.* 1. Full of knots; having many knots; as, *knotty timber*. 2. Hard; rugged. *Rosee*. 3. Difficult; intricate; perplexed.

**KNOUT**, (nout) *n.* A punishment in Russia, inflicted with a whip.

**KNÖW**, (nō) *v. t.*; pret. *knew*; pp. *known*. [*Sax. cnawan*.] 1. To perceive with certainty; to understand clearly; to have a clear and certain perception of truth, fact, or any thing that actually exists. 2. To be informed of; to be taught. 3. To distinguish. 4. To recognize by recollection, remembrance, representation or description. 5. To be no stranger to; to be familiar.—6. In *Scripture*, to have sexual commerce with. *Gen. iv.* 7. To approve. 8. To learn. *Prov. i.* 9. To acknowledge with due respect. 1. *Thess. v.* 10. To choose; to favor or take an interest in. *Amos iii.* 11. To commit; to have. 2. *Cor.* 13. To have full assurance of; to have satisfactory evidence of any thing, though short of certainty.

**KNÖW**, (nō) *v. i.* 1. To have clear and certain perception not to be doubtful. 2. To be informed. 3. To take cognizance of; to examine.

**KNÖW-A-BLE**, (nō'a-bl) *a.* That may be known; that may be discovered, understood or ascertained.

**KNÖWER**, (nō'er) *n.* One who knows.

**KNÖWING**, (nō'ing) *ppr.* 1. Having clear and certain perception of. 2. *a.* Skillful; well informed; well instructed. 3. Conscious; intelligent.

**KNÖWING**, (nō'ing) *n.* Knowledge. *Shak*.

**KNÖWING-LY**, (nō'ing-ly) *adv.* With knowledge.

\***KNOWLEDGE**, (nol'lej) *n.* 1. A clear and certain perception of that which exists, or of truth and fact; the perception of the connection and agreement, or disagreement and repugnancy of our ideas. 2. Learning; illumination of mind. 3. Skill. 4. Acquaintance with any fact or person. 5. Cognizance; notice. *Ruth ii.* 6. Information; power of knowing. 7. Sexual intercourse. But it is usual to prefix *carnal*.

†**KNOWLEDGE**, for *acknowledge* or *avow*. *Bacon*.

†**KNUB**, (nub) (*v. t.* To beat; to strike with

†**KNUB-BLE**, (nub'bl) (*v. t.* the knuckle.

**KNUC-KLE**, (nuk'l) *n.* [*Sax. enucel; G. knöchel*.] 1. The joint of a finger, particularly when protuberant by the closing of the fingers. 2. The knee joint of a calf. 3. The joint of a plant; [*obs.*] *Bacon*.

**KNUC-KLE**, (nuk'l) *v. i.* To yield; to submit in contest to an antagonist.

**KNUC-KLED**, *a.* Jointed. *Bacon*.

†**KNUFF**, (nuff) *n.* A lout; a clown.

**KNUR**, (nur) (*n.* [*G. knorren*.] A knot; a hard sub-

**KNURLE**, (nur'l) (*n.* [*nur*.] stance. *Woodward*.

**KNURLED**, *a.* Full of knots.

**KNURLY**, (nur'ly) *a.* Full of knots; hard.

**KNURRY**, (nur'ry) *a.* Full of knots.

**KŌBA**, *n.* An antelope, with horns close at the base.

**KŌKOB**, *n.* A venomous serpent of America.

**KOL-LY-RITE**, *n.* [*Gr. κολλυριον*.] A variety of clay.

**KOM-MA-NIC**, *n.* The crested lark of Germany.

**KON-LITE**, *n.* [*Gr. κονος and λιθος*.] A mineral.

**KŌNITE**. See **CONITE**.

**KŌPECK**, *n.* A Russian coin, about the value of a cent.

**KŌRAN**, *n.* (pronounced by oriental scholars *korawan*) *n.* [*Ar.*] The Mohammedan book of faith; the alkoran

**KŌRET**, *n.* A delicious fish of the East Indies.

**KŌRIN**, *n.* An antelope with slender, smooth horns.

**KŌUPHO-LITE**, *n.* [*Gr. κουφος and λιθος*.] A mineral.

**KRAAL**, *n.* In the southern part of *Africa*, among the *Hottentots*, a village; a collection of huts.

**KRAG**, *n.* A species of argillaceous earth.

\* See *Synopsis* MOVE, BOCK, DŌVE;—BŪLLI, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; ŌH as SH; TH as in *this*. † *Obsolete*



KRA'KEN, *n.* A supposed enormous sea animal.  
 KRÜ'KA, *n.* A bird of Russia and Sweden.  
 KO'FIC, *a.* The *Kafic* letters were the ancient letters of the Arabic, so called from Kufa, on the Euphrates.  
 KO'MISS, *n.* A liquor or drink made from mare's milk fermented and distilled; milk spirit. *Tooke*.  
 KO'RIL, *n.* A bird, the black petrel *Pennant*

KU-RIL-I-AN, *a.* The *Kurilian* isles are a chain of islands in the Pacific.  
 †KY, *n.* Kine.  
 KY'A-NITE, *n.* [It is written, also, *cyanite*.] A mineral  
 KY-AN-O-GEN, *n.* [Gr. *κυανος* and *γενναω*.] Carbureted azote; the compound base of prussic acid, called, also, *prussine*.

## L.

**L**, the twelfth letter of the English Alphabet, is usually denominated a *semi-vowel*, or a *liquid*. It has only one sound in English, as in *like, canal*. At the end of monosyllables, it is often doubled, as in *fall, full, tell, bell*; but not after diphthongs and digraphs; *foal, fool, pronel, growel, foul*, &c. being written with a single *l*. In English words, the terminating syllable *le* is unaccented, the *e* is silent, and *l* has a feeble sound; as in *able, eagle*, pronounced *abl, eagl*.

As a numeral, L denotes 50, and with a dash,  $\bar{L}$ , 50,000.

LA, (law) *exclam.* Look; see; behold. *Shak*.

LA, in music, the syllable by which *Guido* denotes the last sound of each hexachord. *Encyc.*

†LAB, *n.* A great talker; a blabber. *Chaucer*.

LABA-DIST, *n.* A follower of *Jean de Labadie*.

LAB-DA-NUM. See LADANUM.

LAB-E-FAC-TION, *n.* [L. *labefactio*.] A weakening or loosening; a failing; decay; downfall; ruin.

†LABE-FY, *v. t.* To weaken or impair. *Dict.*

LA'BEL, *n.* [W. *llab*, a strip; *labeled*, a label.] 1. A narrow slip of silk, paper or parchment, containing a name or title, and affixed to any thing, denoting its contents. 2. Any paper annexed to a will by way of addition; as a codicil.—3. In *heraldry*, a fillet usually placed in the middle, along the chief of the coat, without touching its extremities. 4. A long, thin brass rule, with a small sight at one end, and a centre-hole at the other, commonly used with a tangent-line on the edge of a circumferentor, to take altitudes, &c.

LA'BEL, *v. t.* To affix a label to.

LA'BELED, *pp.* Furnished with a label.

LA'BEL-ING, *pp.* Distinguishing by a label.

LA BENT, *a.* [L. *labens*.] Sliding; gliding. *Dict.*

LA'BI-AL, *a.* [Fr.] Pertaining to the lips; formed by the lips.

LA'BI-AL, *n.* A letter or character representing an articulation of the lips; as *b, f, m, p, v*.

LA'BI-ATE, } *a.* [from L. *labium*.] In botany, a *labiate*  
 LA'BI-A-TED, } corol is irregular, monopetalous, with two lips, or monopetalous, consisting of a narrow tube with a wide mouth, divided into two or more segments arranged in two opposite divisions or lips.

†LA'BILE, *a.* [Low L. *labilis*.] Liable to err, fall or apostatize. *Cheyne*.

LAB-I-O-DENT'AL, *a.* [*labium* and *dens*.] Formed or pronounced by the cooperation of the lips and teeth; as *f* and *v*.

LAB'OR, *n.* [L. *labor*.] 1. Exertion of muscular strength, or bodily exertion which occasions weariness; toilsome work; pains; travail; any bodily exertion which is attended with fatigue. 2. Intellectual exertion; application of the mind which occasions weariness. 3. Exertion of mental powers, united with bodily employment. 4. Work done, or to be done; that which requires wearisome exertion. 5. Heroic achievement. 6. Travail; the pangs and efforts of childbirth. 7. The evils of life; trials; persecution, &c.

LAB'OR, *v. i.* [L. *laboro*.] 1. To exert muscular strength; to act or move with painful effort, particularly in servile occupations; to work; to toil. 2. To exert one's powers of body or mind, or both, in the prosecution of any design; to strive; to take pains. 3. To toil; to be burdened. 4. To move with difficulty. 5. To move irregularly with little progress; to pitch and roll heavily. 6. To be in distress; to be pressed. 7. To be in travail; to suffer the pangs of childbirth. 8. To journey or march. 9. To perform the duties of the pastoral office. 1 *Tim. v.* 10. To perform Christian offices.—To labor under, to be afflicted with; to be burdened or distressed with.

LAB'OR, *v. t.* 1. To work at; to till; to cultivate. 2. To prosecute with effort; to urge. 3. To form or fabricate with exertion. 4. To beat; to belabor. 5. To form with toil and care.

†LAB-BO-RANT, *n.* A chemist. *Boyle*.

LAB'O-RA-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *laboratoire*.] 1. A house or place where operations and experiments in chemistry, pharmacy, pyrotechny, &c., are performed. 2. A place where arms are manufactured or repaired, or fire-works

prepared. 3. A place where work is performed, or any thing is prepared for use.

LABORED, *pp.* Tilled; cultivated; formed with labor  
 LAB'OR-ER, *n.* One who labors in a toilsome occupation, a man who does that which requires little skill, as distinguished from an artisan.

LAB'OR-ING, *pp.* 1. Exerting muscular strength or intellectual power; toiling; moving with pain or with difficulty; cultivating. 2. A *laboring man*, or *laborer*, is often used for a man who performs work that requires no apprenticeship or professional skill, in distinction from an artisan.

LAB'OR-I-OU-S, *a.* [L. *laboriosus*.] 1. Using exertion; employing labor; diligent in work or service; assiduous. 2. Requiring labor; toilsome; tiresome; not easy. 3. Requiring labor, exertion, perseverance or sacrifices.

LAB'OR-I-OU-S-LY, *adv.* With labor, toil or difficulty.

LAB'OR-I-OU-S-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being laborious, or attended with toil; toilsomeness; difficulty. 2. Diligence; assiduity.

LAB'OR-LESS, *a.* Not laborious. *Brewster*.

†LAB'OR-OU-S, *a.* The old word for *laborious*. *Spenser*

†LAB'OR-OU-S-LY, *adv.* Laboriously. *Sir T. Elyot*

†LAB'OR-SOME, *a.* Made with great labor and diligence

LABRA, *n.* [Sp.] A lip. *Shak*.

LA-BURNUM, *n.* A tree of the genus *cytiscus*.

LABY-RINTH, *n.* [L. *labyrinthus*.] 1. Among the ancients, an edifice or place full of intricacies, or formed with winding passages, which rendered it difficult to find the way from the interior to the entrance. 2. A maze; an inexplicable difficulty.—3. Formerly, an ornamental maze or wilderness in gardens. 4. A cavity in the ear.

LAB-Y-RINTH-I-AN, *a.* Winding; intricate; perplexed.

LAC, *n.* [Sp. *laca*; G. *lack*.] Gum-lac, so called, but improperly, not being a gum, but a resin.

LAC'CI-Œ, *a.* Pertaining to lac, or produced from it.

LACE, *n.* [Sp. *lazo*; Fr. *lacet*; It. *laccio*.] 1. A work composed of threads interwoven into a net, and worked on a pillow with spindles or pins. 2. A string; a cord. 3. A snare; a gin. 4. A plaited string with which females fasten their clothes.

LACE, *v. t.* 1. To fasten with a string through eyelet holes. 2. To adorn with lace. 3. To embellish with variegations or stripes. 4. To beat; to lash.

LACE-BARK, *n.* A shrub in the West Indies.

LACED, *pp.* or *a.* Fastened with lace or a string; also, tricked off with lace.—*Laced coffee*, coffee with spirits in it. *Addison*.—*Laced mutton*, an old word for a whore; [obs.] *Shak*.

LACE-MAN, *n.* A man who deals in lace. *Addison*.

LACEWOM-AN, *n.* A woman who makes or sells lace.

LACER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be torn. *Harvey*.

LACER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *lacerō*.] To tear; to rend; to separate a substance by violence or tearing.

LACER-ATE, } *pp.* or *a.* 1. Rent; torn.—2. In botany,

LACER-A-TED, } having the edge variously cut into irregular segments.

LAC-ER-ATION, *n.* The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by rending. *Arbuthnot*.

LACER-A-TIVE, *a.* Tearing; having the power to tear.

LACER-TINE, *a.* [L. *lacertus*.] Like a lizard.

LA-CERTUS, *n.* The *geirock*, a fish; the lizard-fish.

LACHE, } *n.* [Norm. Fr. *lachesse*.] In law, neglect; neg-

LACHES, } ligence.

LACHES, *n. plu.* Boggy places. *Craven dialect*.

LACHRY-MA-BLE, *a.* Lamentable. *Morley*.

LACHRY-MAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *lachryma*.] 1. Generating or secreting tears. 2. Pertaining to tears; conveying tears.

LACHRY-MA-RY, *a.* Containing tears. *Addison*

LACH-RY-MATION, *n.* The act of shedding tears.

LACHRY-MA-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *lachrymatoire*.] A vessel found in sepulchres of the ancients, in which it has been supposed the tears of a deceased person's friends were collected and preserved with the ashes and urn.

LA'CI-NG, *pp.* Fastening with a string; adorned or trimmed with lace.

LA-CINI-ATE, } *a.* [L. *lacinia*.] 1. Adorned with

LA-CINI-A-TED, } fringes.—2. In botany, jagged.

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



- LACK *v. t.* [D. *leeg, leegen*; Dan. *lak*.] 1. To want; to be destitute of; not to have or possess. 2. To blame; [*obs.*]
- LACK, *v. i.* 1. To be in want. 2. To be wanting.
- LACK, *n.* Want; destitution; need; failure.—*Lack of rupees* is one hundred thousand rupees, which, at 55 cents each, amount to fifty-five thousand dollars.
- LACK-A-DAY, *exclamation* of sorrow or regret; alas.
- LACK-BRAIN, *n.* One that wants brains, or is deficient in understanding. *Shak.*
- LACKER, } *n.* [Fr. *laque*.] A kind of varnish.
- LACQUER, } *n.* [Fr. *laque*.] A kind of varnish.
- LACKER, *v. t.* To varnish; to smear over with lacker, for the purpose of improving color or preserving from tarnishing and decay.
- LACKER, *n.* One who is wanting. *Davies.*
- LACKERED, *pp.* Covered with lacker; varnished.
- LACKKEY, *n.* [Fr. *laquais*.] An attending servant; a foot-boy or footman.
- LACKKEY, *v. t.* To attend servilely. *Milton.*
- LACKKEY, *v. i.* To act as footboy; to pay servile attendance.
- LACK-LIN-EN, *a.* Wanting shirts. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
- LACK-LUS-TRE, *a.* Wanting lustre or brightness.
- LA-CONIC, } *a.* [Fr. *laconique*; L. *laconicus*; from
- LA-CONIC-AL, } *Laconia*.] 1. Short; brief; pithy; sententious; expressing much in few words. 2. Pertaining to Sparta or Lacedæmonia.
- LA-CONIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Briefly; concisely.
- LA-CONICS, *n.* A book of Pausanias, which treats of Lacedæmonia.
- \* LA-CON-ISM, } *n.* [L. *laconismus*.] 1. A concise style.
- LA-CONIC-ISM, } 2. A brief, sententious phrase or expression.
- LACTAGE, *n.* The produce of animals yielding milk.
- LACTANT, *a.* [L. *lactans*.] Suckling; giving suck. [*Little used.*]
- LACTA-RY, *a.* [L. *lactarius*.] Milky; full of white juice like milk. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*
- LACTA-RY, *n.* [L. *lactarius*.] A dairy-house.
- LACTATE, *n.* In chemistry, a salt formed by the lactic acid, or acid of milk, with a base. *Fourcroy.*
- LACTATION, *n.* [L. *lacto*.] The act of giving suck; or the time of suckling. *Johnson.*
- LACTEAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to milk. 2. Conveying chyle.
- LACTEAL, *n.* A vessel or slender tube of animal bodies, for conveying chyle from the intestines to the common reservoir.
- LACTE-AN, *a.* [L. *lacteus*.] Milky; having the color of milk. *Mozon.*
- LACTE-OUS, *a.* [L. *lacteus*.] 1. Milky; resembling milk. 2. Lactal; conveying chyle.
- LACTES-CENCE, *n.* [L. *lactescens*.] 1. Tendency to milk; milkiness or milky color.—2. In botany, milkiness; the liquor which flows abundantly from a plant, when wounded.
- LACTES-CENT, *a.* 1. Producing milk or white juice. 2. Abounding with a thick colored juice.
- LACTIC, *a.* Pertaining to milk, or procured from sour milk or whey; as, the lactic acid. *Fourcroy.*
- LACTIFER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lac* and *fero*.] 1. Bearing or conveying milk or white juice. 2. Producing a thick colored juice.
- LACU-NAR, *n.* [L.] An arched roof or ceiling.
- LACU-NOUS, } *a.* [L. *lacunosus*.] Furrowed or pitted.
- LACU-NGSE, } *a.* [L. *lacunosus*.] Furrowed or pitted.
- LAD, *n.* [W. *laded*; and Sax. *leod*.] A young man or boy; a stripling.
- LAD-A-NUM, *n.* [Ar.] The resinous juice which exudes from the leaves of the *cistus ladanifera*.
- LADDER, *n.* [Sax. *hædder*; D. *ladder*, or *leder*.] 1. A frame of wood, consisting of two side-pieces, connected by rounds inserted in them at suitable distances, and thus forming steps, by which persons may ascend a building, &c. 2. That by which a person ascends or rises; means of ascending. 3. Gradual rise; elevation.
- LADDE, *v. t.*; pret. *laded*; pp. *laded, laden*. [Sax. *ladan*, and *hladan*; G. *laden*.] 1. To load; to put on or in, as a burden or freight. 2. To dip; to throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle or dipper; as, to *lade* water out of a tub or into a cistern. 3. To draw water; [*obs.*]
- † LADE, *n.* The mouth of a river. *Gibson.*
- LAD'ED, *pp.* 1. Loaded; charged with a burden or freight.
- LAD'EN, } 2. *a.* Oppressed; burdened.
- LAD'IFY, *v. t.* [L. *fo*, and *lady*.] To make a lady of. *Mas-singer.*
- LADING, *pp.* Loading; charging with a burden or freight; throwing or dipping out.
- LADING, *n.* That which constitutes a load or cargo; freight; burden.
- LADKIN, *n.* A little lad; a youth. [*Little used.*]
- LADLE, *n.* [Sax. *hlæde*.] 1. A utensil somewhat like a dish, with a long handle, used for throwing or dipping
- out liquor from a vesicle. 2. The receptacle of a mill wheel, which receives the water which moves it.—3. In gunnery, an instrument for drawing the charge of a cannon.
- LADLE-FUL, *n.* The quantity contained in a ladle.
- LADY, *n.* [Sax. *hlafdiig, hlafdiiga, hlafdia*.] 1. A woman of distinction.—Originally, the title of *Lady* was given to the daughters of earls and others in high rank, but by custom, the title belongs to any woman of genteel education. 2. A word of complaisance; used of women. 3. Mistress; the female who presides or has authority over a manor or a family.
- LADY-BIRD, } *n.* A small, red, vaginipennis or sheath-
- LADY-BUG, } winged insect. *Gay.* A coleopterous
- LADY-COW, } insect of the genus *coccinella*. *Linne*
- LADY-FLY, } *n.* A small, red, vaginipennis or sheath-
- LADY'S BED-STRAW, *n.* A plant of the genus *galium*
- LADY'S BOW-ER, *n.* A plant of the genus *climatis*
- LADY'S COMB, *n.* A plant of the genus *scandix*
- LADY'S CUSHION, *n.* A plant of the genus *saxifraga*
- LADY'S FIN-GER, *n.* A plant of the genus *anthyllis*
- LADY'S MANTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *alchemilla*
- LADY'S SEAL, *n.* A plant of the genus *tamus*
- LADY'S SLIP-PER, *n.* A plant of the genus *cypripedium*
- LADY'S SMOCK, *n.* A plant of the genus *cardamine*
- LADY'S TRICES, *n.* A plant of the genus *ophrys*
- LADY-DAY, *n.* The day of the annunciation of the holy virgin, March 25th.
- LADY-LIKE, *a.* 1. Like a lady in manners; genteel; well-bred. 2. Soft; tender; delicate.
- LADY-SHIP, *n.* The title of a lady. *Dryden.*
- † LAD, *a.* [Goth. *laggs*; W. *llag, llac*.] 1. Coming after or behind; slow; sluggish; tardy. 2. Last; long-delayed. *Shak.*
- LAG, *n.* 1. The lowest class; the rump; the lag end. 2. He that comes behind; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
- LAG, *v. i.* [W. *llag, llac*.] To walk or move slowly; to loiter; to stay behind.
- † LAG-GARD, *a.* Slow; sluggish; backward. *Collins.*
- LAG-GER, *a.* A loiterer; an idler; one who moves slowly and falls behind.
- LAG-GING, *pp.* Loitering; moving slowly and falling behind. *Dryden.*
- LA-GOON, } *n.* [It., Sp. *laguna*.] A fen, moor, marsh,
- LA-GONE, } shallow pond or lake.
- LAI-C, or LAI-CAL, *a.* [It. *laico, laicale*; Fr. *laïque*.] Belonging to the laity or people, in distinction from the clergy.
- LAI-C, *n.* A layman. *Bp. Morton.*
- LAI-D, *pret.* and *pp.* of *lay*; so written for *laid*.
- LAI-DLY, *a.* [Sax. *lathlic*.] Ugly; loathsome; foul.
- LAIN, *pp.* of *lie*.
- LAIR, *n.* [G. *lager*.] 1. A place of rest; the bed or couch of a bear or wild beast. *Dryden.* 2. Pasture; the ground.
- LAIRD, *n.* [Sax. *hlaford*.] In the Scots dialect, a lord; the proprietor of a manor.
- LAI-TER, or LAI-TER, *n.* The whole quantity of eggs which a hen lays before she incubates. *Brockett.*
- LAI-TY, *n.* [Gr. *laos*.] 1. The people, as distinguished from the clergy; the body of the people not in orders. 2. The state of a layman, or of not being in orders; [*obs.*]
- LAKE, *v. i.* [Sw. *leka*.] To play; to sport. *North of Eng-land.*
- LAKE, *n.* [G. *lache*; Fr. *lac*; L. *lacus*.] 1. A large and extensive collection of water contained in a cavity or hollow of the earth. It differs from a pond in size, the latter being a collection of small extent; but sometimes a collection of water is called a pond or a lake indifferently. 2. A middle color between ultramarine and vermilion, made of cochineal.
- LAKY, *a.* Pertaining to a lake or lakes. *Shervood*
- LAMA, *n.* 1. The sovereign pontiff, or rather the god of the Asiatic Tartars. 2. A small species of camel.
- LAM-AN-TIN, or LAM-EN-TIN, *n.* A species of the walrus or sea-cow, the *trichechus manatus*.
- LAMB, (lam) *n.* [Goth. and Sax. *lamb*.] 1. The young of the sheep kind. 2. The *Lamb of God*, in Scripture, the Savior Jesus Christ, who was typified by the paschal lamb.
- LAMB, *v. t.* To bring forth young, as sheep.
- LAMB-AL, *n.* A feast at the time of shearing lambs. *War-ton.*
- LAMB-A-TIVE, *a.* [L. *lambo*.] Taken by licking.
- LAMB-A-TIVE, *n.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue. *Hiceman.*
- LAMB'ENT, *a.* [L. *lambens*.] Playing about; touching lightly; gliding over.
- LAMB'KIN, (lam'kin) *n.* A small lamb. *Gay.*
- LAMB-LIKE, (lam'like) *a.* Like a lamb; gentle; humble meek.
- LAMB'S-WOOL, *n.* [a corruption of *la mas ubhal*, that is the day of the apple fruit.] Ale mixed with sugar, nut meg and the pulp of roasted apples. *Burton.*

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



- LAM-DOID/AL, *a.* [Gr. *λαμδα.*] In the form of the Greek *A*, the English *L. Sharp.*
- LAME, *a.* [Sax. *lame*, or *lama.*] 1. Crippled or disabled in a limb, or otherwise injured so as to be unsound and impaired in strength. 2. Imperfect; not satisfactory. 3. Hobbling; not smooth; as numbers in verse.
- LAME, *v. t.* To make lame; to cripple or disable; to render imperfect and unsound. *Dryden.*
- LAMEL, *n.* [L. *lamella.*] A thin plate or scale.
- LAMEL-LAR, *a.* Disposed in thin plates or scales.
- LAMEL-LAR-LY, *adv.* In thin plates or scales.
- LAMEL-LATE, } *a.* Formed in thin plates or scales, or  
LAMEL-LA-TED, } covered with them.
- LAMEL-LIFER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lamella* and *fero.*] Producing plates.
- LAMEL-LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *lamella* and *form.*] Having the form of a plate. *Journ. of Science.*
- LAMELY, *adv.* 1. Like a cripple; with impaired strength; in a halting manner. 2. Imperfectly; without a complete exhibition of parts. 3. Weakly; poorly; unsteadily; feebly.
- LAMENNESS, *n.* 1. An impaired state of the body or limbs; loss of natural soundness and strength by a wound or by disease. 2. Imperfection; weakness; as the *lameness* of an argument or of a description.
- LAMENT, *v. i.* [L. *lamentor.*] 1. To mourn; to grieve; to weep or wail; to express sorrow. 2. To regret deeply; to feel sorrow.
- LAMENT, *v. t.* To bewail; to mourn for; to bemoan; to deplore. *Dryden.*
- LAMENT, *n.* [L. *lamentum.*] Grief or sorrow expressed in complaints or cries; lamentation; a weeping.
- LAMEN-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *lamentabilis.*] 1. To be lamented; deserving sorrow. 2. Mournful; adapted to awaken grief. 3. Expressing sorrow. 4. Miserable; pitiful; low; poor.
- LAMEN-TA-BLY, *adv.* 1. Mournfully; with expressions or tokens of sorrow. 2. So as to cause sorrow. 3. Pitifully; despicably.
- LAMEN-TATION, *n.* [L. *lamentatio.*] 1. Expression of sorrow; cries of grief; the act of bewailing.—2. In the plural, a book of Scripture, containing the lamentations of Jeremiah.
- LAMENT ED, *pp.* Bewailed; mourned for.
- LAMENTER, *n.* One who mourns, or cries out with sorrow.
- LAMEN-TIN. See LAMANTIN.
- LAMENTING, *pp.* Bewailing; mourning; weeping.
- LAMENTING, *n.* A mourning; lamentation.
- LAMI-A, *n.* [L.] A hag; a witch; a demon.
- LAMI-NA, } *n.* [L. *lamina.*] 1. A thin plate or scale; a  
LAMIN, } layer or coat lying over another; applied to the plates of minerals, bones, &c. 2. A bone, or part of a bone, resembling a thin plate, such as the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone. 3. The lap of the ear. 4. The border, or the upper, broad or spreading part of the petal, in a polypetalous corol.
- LAMIN-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being formed into thin plates.
- LAMINAR, *a.* In plates; consisting of thin plates or layers.
- LAMI-NATE, } *a.* Plated; consisting of plates, scales or  
LAMI-NA-TED, } layers, one over another.
- LAMI-ISH, *a.* Not quite lame; hobbling. *A. Wood.*
- LAMM, *v. t.* To beat. *Beaumont.*
- LAMMAS, *n.* [Sax. *hlammasse.*] The first day of August. *Bacon.*
- LAMP, *n.* [Fr. *lampe*; L. *lampas.*] 1. A vessel for containing oil to be burned by means of a wick; or a light, or a light of any kind. *Rowe.*—*Lamp of safety*, or *safety lamp*, a lamp for lighting coal mines, without exposing workmen to the explosion of inflammable air. *Davy.*
- LAMPAS, *n.* [Fr.] A lump of flesh of the size of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth, and rising above the teeth.
- LAMPBLACK, *n.* A fine soot formed by the condensation of the smoke of burning pitch or resinous substances, in a chimney terminating in a cone of cloth.
- LAMPI-ATE, *n.* A compound salt, composed of lampic acid and a base. *Ure.*
- LAMPIC, *a.* The lampic acid is obtained by the combustion of ether by means of a lamp. *Ure.*
- LAMPING, *a.* [It. *tampante.*] Shining; sparkling.
- LAM-POON, *n.* [qu. Old Fr. *lamper.*] A personal satire in writing; abuse; censure written to reproach and vex rather than to reform. *Dryden.*
- LAM-POON, *v. t.* To abuse with personal censure; to reproach in written satire.
- LAM-POONER, *n.* One who abuses with personal satire; the writer of a lampoon. *Tatler.*
- LAM-POONING, *pp.* Abusing with personal satire.
- LAM-POONRY, *n.* Abuse.
- LAMPREY, *n.* [Fr. *lamproie*; D. *lamprei.*] A genus of anguilliform fishes, resembling the eel. *Encyc.*
- LAMPREL, or LAMP'RON. See LAMPREY.
- LANCE, } *a.* [L. *lanatus.*] Woolly.—In botany, cones  
LANCATE, } ed with a substance like curled hairs.
- LANCE-O-LAR, } *n.* [L. *lanca*; Fr. *lance.*] A spear, or of  
LANCE, (lans) } fensive weapon in form of a half pike, used by the as-  
sacients and thrown by the hand.
- LANCE, *v. t.* [Arm. *lanca.*] 1. To pierce with a lance or with a sharp-pointed instrument. 2. To pierce or cut; to open with a lancet.
- LANCELY, (lans'ly) *a.* Suitable to a lance. *Sidney.*
- LANCE-O-LAR, *a.* In botany, tapering towards each end.
- LANCE-O-LATE, } *a.* Shaped like a lance; oblong and  
LANC'E-O-LA-TED, } gradually tapering toward each  
extremity; spear-shaped.
- LANCE-PE-SADE, *n.* [It. *lancia-spezata.*] An officer under the corporal. *J. Hall.*
- LANCER, *n.* One who lances; one who carries a lance.
- LANCET, *n.* [Fr. *lancette.*] 1. A surgical instrument, sharp-pointed and two-edged; used in venesection, and in opening tumors, abscesses, &c. 2. A pointed weapon.
- LANCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *lancer.*] 1. To throw, as a lance; to dart; to let fly. 2. To move, or cause to slide from the land into the water.
- LANCH, *v. i.* To dart or fly off; to push off.
- LANCH, *n.* 1. The sliding or movement of a ship from the land into the water, on ways prepared for the purpose. 2. A kind of boat, longer, lower, and more flat-bottomed than a long-boat.
- LANCE-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *lancino.*] To tear; to rend; to lacerate. *Johnson.*
- LAN-CI-NATION, *n.* Tearing; laceration.
- LAND, *n.* [Goth., Sax., G., D., Dan., Sw. *land.*] 1. Earth, or the solid matter which constitutes the fixed part of the surface of the globe, in distinction from water. 2. Any portion of the solid, superficial part of the globe, whether a kingdom or country, or a particular region. 3. Any small portion of the superficial part of the earth or ground. 4. Ground; soil; or the superficial part of the earth in respect to its nature or quality. 5. Real estate. 6. The inhabitants of a country or region; a nation or people. 7. The ground left unploughed between furrows is by some of our farmers called a *land*.—To *make the land*, or to *make land*, in seamen's language, is to discover land from sea, as the ship approaches it.—To *shut in the land*, to lose sight of the land left, by the intervention of a point or promontory.—To *set the land*, to see by the compass how it bears from the ship.
- LAND, *n.* [Sax. *land*, or *hlond.*] Urine; whence the old expression *land dam*, to kill. *Shak.*
- LAND, *v. t.* To get on shore; to disembark; to debark.
- LAND, *v. i.* To go on shore from a ship or boat; to disembark.
- LANDAU, *n.* A kind of coach or carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back.
- LAND-BREEZE, *n.* [*land* and *breeze.*] A current of air setting from the land towards the sea.
- LANDED, *pp.* 1. Disembarked; set on shore from a ship or boat. 2. *a.* Having an estate in land. 3. Consisting in real estate or land.
- LANDFALL, *n.* 1. A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man.—2. In seamen's language, the first land discovered after a voyage.
- LANDFLOOD, *n.* An overflowing of land by water; an inundation.
- LAND-FORCE, *n.* A military force, army or troops serving on land, as distinguished from a naval force.
- LANDGRAVE, *n.* [G. *landgraf*; D. *landgraaf.*] In Germany, a count or earl.
- LAND-GRÄVI-ATE, *n.* The territory held by a landgrave, or his office, jurisdiction or authority.
- LANDHOLD-ER, *n.* A holder or proprietor of land.
- LANDING, *pp.* Setting on shore; coming on shore.
- LANDING, } *n.* A place where persons land, or  
LANDING-PLACE, } where goods are set on shore.
- LANDJOB-BER, *n.* A man who makes a business of buying land on speculation.
- LANDLÄ-DY, *n.* 1. A woman who has tenants holding from her. 2. The mistress of an inn. *Swift.*
- LANDLESS, *a.* Destitute of land; having no land.
- LANDLOCK, *v. t.* To inclose or encompass by land.
- LANDLOCKED, *pp.* Encompassed by land, so that no point of the compass is open to the sea.
- LANDLO-PER, *n.* A landman; literally, a land runner; a term of reproach among seamen to designate a man who passes his life on land.
- LANDLORD, *n.* [Sax. *land-laford.*] 1. The lord of a manor or of land; the owner of land who has tenants under him. 2. The master of an inn or tavern.
- LANDLORD-RY, *n.* State of a landlord. *Ep. Hall.*
- LANDMAN, *n.* A man who serves on land.
- LAND-MARK, *n.* 1. A mark to designate the boundary of land; any mark or fixed object.—2. In navigation, any elevated object on land that serves as a guide to seamen

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



- LAND-OF-FICE**, *n.* In the *United States*, an office in which the sales of new land are registered.
- LANDSCAPE**, *n.* [D. *landschap*; Sw. *landskap*.] 1. A portion of land or territory which the eye can comprehend in a single view, including mountains, rivers, lakes, and whatever the land contains. 2. A picture, exhibiting the form of a district of country, as far as the eye can reach. 3. The view or prospect of a district of country.
- † **LANDSCAPE**, *v. t.* To represent in a landscape.
- LANDSLIDE**, *n.* A portion of a hill or mountain, which
- LANDSLIP**, *n.* } *slips or slides down*; or the sliding down of a considerable tract of land from a mountain. *Goldsmith*.
- LANDSMAN**, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a sailor on board a ship, who has not before been at sea.
- † **LANDSTREIGHT**, *n.* A narrow slip of land.
- LAND-TAX**, *n.* A tax assessed on land and buildings.
- LAND-TURN**, *n.* A hand breeze. *Encyc.*
- LAND-WAITER**, *n.* An officer of the customs, whose duty it is to wait or attend on the landing of goods.
- LANDWARD**, *adv.* Toward the land. *Scudg.*
- LAND-WIND**, *n.* A wind blowing from the south.
- LAND-WORKER**, *n.* One who tills the ground.
- LANE**, *n.* [D. *laan*.] 1. A narrow way or passage, or a private passage, as distinguished from a *public road* or *highway*. 2. A passage between lines of men, or people standing on each side.
- LANG**, *a.* The word in the *North of England* for *long*; *langsome*, also, for *longsome*, tedious.
- LANGRAGE**, *n.* *Langrel shot*, or *langrage*, is a particular
- LANGREL**, *n.* } kind of shot used at sea for tearing sails and rigging, and thus disabling an enemy's ship.
- LANGSETTLE**, *n.* A long bench to sit on. *North of Eng.*
- LANG-TER-A-LOO**, *n.* A game at cards. *Tattler*.
- LANGUAGE**, *n.* [Fr. *langage*; Sp. *lengua*, *lenguage*.] 1. Human speech; the expression of ideas by words or significant articulate sounds, for the communication of thoughts. 2. Words duly arranged in sentences, written, printed or engraved, and exhibited to the eye. 3. The speech or expression of ideas peculiar to a particular nation. 4. Style; manner of expression. 5. The inarticulate sounds by which irrational animals express their feelings and wants. 6. Any manner of expressing thoughts. 7. A nation, as distinguished by their speech. *Dan. iii.*
- † **LANGUAGE**, *v. t.* To give language to; to express. *Loveace*.
- LANGUAGED**, *a.* Having a language. *Pope*.
- LANGUAGE-MAS-TER**, *n.* One whose profession is to teach languages. *Spectator*.
- LANGUET**, *n.* [Fr. *langnette*.] Any thing in the shape of the tongue. [*Not English*.]
- LANGUID**, *a.* [L. *languidus*.] 1. Flagging; drooping; hence, feeble; weak; heavy; dull; indisposed to exertion. 2. Slow. 3. Dull; heartless; without animation.
- LANGUID-LY**, *adv.* Weakly; feebly; slowly.
- LANGUID-NESS**, *n.* 1. Weakness from exhaustion of strength; feebleness; dullness; languor. 2. Slowness.
- LANGUISH**, *v. i.* [Fr. *languir*, *languissant*.] 1. To lose strength or animation; to be or become dull, feeble or spiritless; to pine; to be or to grow heavy. 2. To wither; to fade; to lose the vegetating power. 3. To grow dull; to be no longer active and vigorous. 4. To pine or sink under sorrow or any continued passion. 5. To look with softness or tenderness, as with the head reclined and a peculiar cast of the eye.
- LANGUISH**, *v. t.* To cause to droop or pine. [L. *u.*] *Shak.*
- LANGUISH**, *n.* Act of pining; also, a soft and tender look or appearance. *Pope*.
- LANGUISH-ER**, *n.* One who languishes or pines.
- LANGUISH-ING**, *ppr.* 1. Becoming or being feeble; losing strength; pining; withering; fading. 2. *a.* Having a languid appearance.
- LANGUISH-ING-LY**, *adv.* 1. Weakly; feebly; dully; slowly. 2. With tender softness.
- LANGUISH-MENT**, *n.* 1. The state of pining. 2. Softness of look or mien, with the head reclined.
- LANGUOR**, *n.* [L. *languor*; Fr. *languueur*.] 1. Feebleness; dullness; heaviness; lassitude of body; that state of the body which is induced by exhaustion of strength. 2. Dullness of the intellectual faculty; listlessness. 3. Softness; laxity.
- † **LANGUOROUS**, *a.* Tedious; melancholy. *Spenser*.
- † **LANGURE**, *v. t.* To languish. *Chaucer*.
- LANIARD**, (*lan'yard*) *n.* [Fr. *laniere*.] A short piece of rope or line, used for fastening something in ships.
- † **LANI-A-RY**, *n.* [L. *lania*.] A shambles. *Cockeram*.
- LANI-ATE**, *v. t.* [L. *lanio*.] To tear in pieces. [L. *n.*]
- † **LANI-ATION**, *n.* A tearing in pieces. [*Little used*.]
- LANIFER-IOUS**, *a.* [L. *lanifer*.] Bearing or producing wool.
- LANIFICE**, *n.* [L. *lanificum*.] Manufacture of wool.
- LANIGER-IOUS**, *a.* [L. *laniger*.] Bearing or producing wool.
- LANK**, *a.* [Sax. *lanka*.] 1. Loose or lax and easily yielding to pressure; not distended; not stiff or firm by dis-
- tension; not plump. 2. Thin; slender meager; not full and firm. 3. Languid; drooping.
- LANK'LY**, *adv.* Thinly; loosely; laxly.
- LANK'NESS**, *n.* Laxity; flabbiness; leanness; slenderness
- LANK'Y**, *a.* Lank. [*Fulgur*.]
- LANNER**, *n.*
- LANNER-ET**, *n.* [Fr. *lanier*.] A species of hawk.
- LANSQUE-NET**, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A common foot soldier. 2. A game at cards.
- LANT**, *n.* 1. The old name for the game of loo. 2. Urine. *Brockett*.
- LANTERN**, *n.* [Fr. *lanterne*; L. *laterna*.] 1. A case or vessel made of tin perforated with many holes, or of some transparent substance, used for carrying a light. 2. A light-house or light to direct the course of ships.—3. In *architecture*, a little dome raised over the roof of a building to give light, and to serve as a crowning to the fabric. 4. A square cage of carpentry placed over the ridge of a corridor or gallery, between two rows of shops, to illuminate them.—*Magic lantern*, an optical machine, by which painted images are represented so much magnified as to appear like the effect of magic.
- LANTERN-FLY**, *n.* An insect of the genus *fulgora*.
- LANTERN-JAWS**, *n.* A thin visage. *Spectator*.
- LANTINOUS**, *a.* [L. *lanuginosus*.] Downy; covered with down, or fine, soft hair.
- LANYARD**. See **LANIARD**.
- LA-OD-ICE'AN**, *a.* Like the Christians of Laodicea; luke warm in religion.
- LA-OD-ICE'AN-ISM**, *n.* Lukewarmness in religion. *E. Stiles*.
- LAP**, *n.* [Sax. *læppe*; D., Dan. *lap*.] 1. The loose part of a coat; the lower part of a garment that plays loosely. 2. The part of clothes that lies on the knees when a person sits down; hence, the knees in this position.
- LAP**, *v. t.* 1. To fold; to bend and lay over or on. 2. To wrap or twist round. 3. To infold; to involve.
- LAP**, *v. i.* To be spread or laid; to be turned over.
- LAP**, *v. i.* [Sax. *lappian*.] To take up liquor or food with the tongue; to feed or drink by licking.
- LAP**, *v. t.* To take into the mouth with the tongue; to lick up. *Shak.*
- LAPDOG**, *n.* A small dog fondled in the lap. *Dryden*.
- LA-PEL**, *n.* That part of the coat which wraps over the facing.
- LAP'FULL**, *n.* As much as the lap can contain.
- † **LAPICIDE**, *n.* A stone-cutter. *Dict.*
- LAP-I-DA'R-I-OUS**, *a.* [L. *lapidarius*.] Stony; consisting of stones.
- LAP-I-DA-RY**, *n.* [Fr. *lapidaire*; L. *lapidarius*.] 1. An artificer who cuts precious stones. 2. A dealer in precious stones. 3. A virtuoso skilled in the nature and kinds of gems or precious stones.
- LAP-I-DA-RY**, *a.* Pertaining to the art of cutting stones
- † **LAP-I-DATE**, *v. t.* [L. *lapido*.] To stone.
- LAP-I-DATION**, *n.* The act of stoning a person to death.
- LA-PIDE-OUS**, *a.* [L. *lapideus*.] Stony; of the nature of stone. [*Little used*.] *Ray*.
- LAP-I-DES-CENCE**, *n.* [L. *lapidesco*.] 1. The process of becoming stone; a hardening into a stony substance. 2. A stony concretion.
- LAP-I-DES-CENT**, *a.* Growing or turning to stone; that has the quality of petrifying bodies. *Encyc.*
- LAP-I-DES-CENT**, *n.* Any substance which has the quality of petrifying a body, or converting it to stone.
- LAP-I-DIFÉ**, *a.* [L. *lapis* and *facio*.] Forming or converting into stone.
- LA-PID-I-FI-CATION**, *n.* The operation of forming or converting into a stony substance.
- LA-PID-I-FY**, *v. t.* [L. *lapis* and *facio*.] To form into stone
- LA-PID-I-FY**, *v. i.* To turn into stone; to become stone.
- LAPIDIST**, *n.* A dealer in precious stones. See **LAPIDARY**
- LAPIS**, in *Latin*, a stone.—*Lapis Bononiensis*, the Bolognian stone.—*Lapis hepaticus*, liver stone.—*Lapis lazuli*, azure stone, an aluminous mineral, of a rich blue color, resembling the blue carbonate of copper. [See **LAZULI**.]—*Lapis Lazuli*, touch-stone; basanite; a variety of siliceous slate.
- LAPLING**, *n.* [from *lap*.] A term of contempt for one wrapped up in sensual delights. *Hewyt*.
- LAPPED**, *pp.* [See **LAP**.] Turned or folded over.
- LAPPED**, *n.* 1. One that laps; one that wraps or folds. 2. One that takes up with his tongue.
- LAPPET**, *n.* [dim. of *lap*.] A part of a garment or dress that hangs loose. *Swift*.
- LAPPING**, *ppr.* 1. Wrapping; folding; laying on. 2. Licking; taking into the mouth with the tongue.
- LAPSE**, (*laps*) *n.* [L. *lapsus*.] 1. A sliding, gliding or flowing; a smooth course. 2. A falling or passing. 3. A slip; an error; a fault; a failing in duty; a slight deviation from truth or rectitude.—4. In *ecclesiastical law*, the slip or omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benefice, within six months after it becomes void.—5. In *theology*, the fall or apostasy of Adam.
- LAPSE**, (*laps*) *v. i.* 1. To glide; to pass slowly, silently, or

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



- by degrees. 2. To slide or slip in moral conduct; to fail in duty; to deviate from rectitude; to commit a fault. 3. To slip or commit a fault by inadvertency or mistake. 4. To fall or pass from one proprietor to another, by the omission or negligence of the patron. 5. To fall from a state of innocence, or from truth, faith or perfection.
- LAPSED, *pp.* Fallen; passed from one proprietor to another by the negligence of the patron.
- LAPSID-ED, *a.* [*lap* and *side*.] Having one side heavier than the other, as a ship. *Mar. Dict.*
- LAPS'ING, *pp.* Gliding; flowing; falling; falling to one person through the omission of another.
- LAPSTONE, *n.* A cobbler's stone on which he hammers his leather. *Brockett.*
- LAPWING, *n.* A bird of the genus *tringa*; the tewit.
- LAPWORK, *n.* Work in which one part laps over another.
- LAR, *n.*; *plu.* LAR'NES. [*L.*] A household deity. *Lovelace.*
- LARBOARD, *n.* The left-hand side of a ship, when a person stands with his face to the head; opposed to *starboard*.
- LARBOARD, *a.* Pertaining to the left-hand side of a ship.
- LAR'CE-NY, *n.* [*Fr. larcin*.] Theft; the act of taking and carrying away the goods or property of another feloniously.
- LARCH, *n.* [*L. larix*.] The common name of a division of the genus *pinus*.
- LARD, *n.* [*Fr. lard*; *L. lardum*.] 1. The fat of swine, after being melted and separated from the flesh. 2. Bacon; the flesh of swine. *Dryden.*
- LARD, *v. t.* [*Fr. larder*.] 1. To stuff with bacon or pork. 2. To fatten; to enrich. 3. To mix with something by way of improvement.
- LARD, *v. i.* To grow fat. *Drayton.*
- LAR-DACEOUS, *a.* Of the nature of lard; consisting of lard.
- LARD'ED, *pp.* Stuffed with bacon; fattened; mixed.
- LARDER, *n.* A room where meat is kept or salted.
- LARDER-ER, *n.* One who has the charge of the larder.
- LARDON, *n.* [*Fr.*] A bit of bacon.
- † LARDRY, *n.* A larder.
- † LARE, *n.* [*Sax. lare, lare*.] Learning; scholarship.
- LARGE, (*larj*) *a.* [*Fr. large*; *L. largus*.] 1. Big; of great size; bulky. 2. Wide; extensive. 3. Extensive or populous; containing many inhabitants. 4. Abundant; plentiful; ample. 5. Copious; diffusive.—6. In *seamen's language*, the wind is *large* when it crosses the line of a ship's course in a favorable direction, particularly on the beam or quarter. 7. Wide; consisting of much water. 8. Liberal; of a great amount.—*At large*. 1. Without restraint or confinement. 2. Diffusely; fully; in the full extent.
- LARGE, *n.* Formerly, a musical note equal to four breves.
- † LARGE-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* Largeness of heart; liberality. *Bp. Reynolds.*
- LARGE'LY, *adv.* 1. Widely; extensively. 2. Copiously; diffusely; amply. 3. Liberally; bountifully. 4. Abundantly.
- LARGE'NESS, *n.* 1. Bigness; bulk; magnitude. 2. Greatness; comprehension. 3. Extent; extensiveness. 4. Extension; amplitude; liberality. 5. Wideness; extent.
- LARG'ESS, *n.* [*Fr. largesse*.] A present; a gift or donation; a bounty bestowed. *Dryden.*
- LARG'ISH, *a.* Somewhat large. [*Unusual*.] *Cavallo.*
- LAR'GO, or LAR-GHET'TO. [*It.*] Musical terms, directing to slow movement.
- LAR-GIT'TION, *n.* [*L. largitio*.] The act of giving. *Dict.*
- LARK, *n.* [*Sax. laferc, lauerce*; *Scot. laverok, lauerok*.] A bird of the genus *alauda*.
- LARK'ER, *n.* A catcher of larks. *Dict.*
- LARKLIKE, *a.* Resembling a lark in manners.
- LARK'S-HEEL, *n.* A flower called *Indian cress*.
- LARKSPUR, *n.* A plant of the genus *delphinium*.
- LARMIER, *n.* [*Fr.*] The flat, jutting part of a cornice; literally, the dropper; the eave or drip of a house.
- LARUM, *n.* [*G. larum*.] Alarm; a noise giving notice of danger. *See ALARM.*
- LARVA, or LARVE, *n.* [*L. larva*.] An insect in the caterpillar state; *eruca*.
- LARVA-FED, *a.* Masked; clothed as with a mask
- LAR-YNGE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the larynx.
- LAR-YN-GOT-O-MY, *n.* [*L. larynx*, and *Gr. τευνω*.] The operation of cutting the larynx, or windpipe; tracheotomy.
- LAR'YNX, *n.* [*Gr. λαρυγξ*.] In *anatomy*, the upper part of the windpipe or trachea, a cartilaginous cavity.
- LAS'CAR, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a native seaman, or a gunner.
- † LAS-CIVI-EN-CY, LAS-CIVI-ENT. *See* the next words.
- LAS-CIVI-OUS, *a.* [*Fr. lascif*; *It. Sp. lascivo*; *L. lascivus*.] 1. Loose; wanton; lewd; lustful. 2. Soft; wanton; luxurious.
- LAS-CIVI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Loosely; wantonly; lewdly.
- LAS-CIVI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Looseness; irregular indulgence of animal desires; wantonness; lustfulness. 2.
- Tendency to excite lust, and promote irregular indulgences.
- LASH, *n.* [*G. lasche*.] 1. The thong or braided cord of a whip. 2. A lash or string. 3. A stroke with a whip, or any thing pliant and tough. 4. A stroke of satire; a sarcasm; an expression or retort that cuts or gives pain.
- LASH, *v. t.* 1. To strike with a lash or any thing pliant, to whip or scourge. 2. To throw up with a sudden jerk. 3. To beat, as with something loose; to dash against. 4. To tie or bind with a rope or cord; to secure or fasten by a string. 5. To satirize; to censure with severity.
- LASH, *v. i.* To ply the whip; to strike at. *Dryden.*—*To lash out*, is to be extravagant or unruly.
- LASHED, *pp.* 1. Struck with a lash; whipped; tied; made fast by a rope.—2. In *botany*, ciliate; fringed. *Lee.*
- LASH'ER, *n.* One that whips or lashes.
- LASH'ER, or LASH'ING, *n.* A piece of rope for binding or making fast one thing to another.
- LASH'FREE, *a.* Free from the stroke of satire. *B. Johnson.*
- LASH'ING, *n.* Extravagance; unruliness. *South.*
- LASK, *n.* [*L. laxus*.] A looseness; a lax; a flux. *Burton.*
- LASS, *n.* [*qu. from ladeus*.] A young woman; a girl.
- LASSI-TUDE, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. lassitudo*.] 1. Weakness; dullness; heaviness; weariness; languor of body or mind.—2. Among *physicians*, lassitude is a morbid sensation of languor which often precedes disease.
- LASS'LOIN, *a.* Forsaken by his lass or mistress.
- LAST, *a.* [contracted from *latest*; *Sax. last*.] 1. That comes after all the others; the latest. 2. That follows all the others; that is behind all the others in place; hindmost. 3. Beyond which there is no more. 4. Next before the present. 5. Utmost. 6. Lowest; meanest.—*At last*, *at the last*, *at the end*; in the conclusion.—*To the last*, *to the end*; till the conclusion.
- LAST, *adv.* 1. The last time; the time before the present. 2. In conclusion; finally.
- LAST, *v. i.* [*Sax. lastan, lastan*.] 1. To continue in time; to endure; to remain in existence. 2. To continue unimpaired; not to decay or perish. 3. To hold out; to continue unconsumed.
- LAST, *n.* [*Sax. laste*; *G., Sw., D., Dan. last*.] A load; hence, a certain weight or measure.
- LAST, *n.* [*Sax. laste, laste*.] A mold or form of the human foot, made of wood, on which shoes are formed.
- † LAST'AGE, *n.* [*Fr. lestage*.] 1. A duty paid for freight or transportation. 2. Ballast. 3. The lading of a ship.
- LAST'AGED, *a.* Ballasted. *Huloet.*
- † LAST'ER-V, *n.* A red color. *Spenser.*
- LAST'ING, *pp.* 1. Continuing in time; enduring; remaining. 2. A durable; of long continuance; that may continue or endure.
- LAST'ING-LY, *adv.* Durably; with continuance.
- LAST'ING-NESS, *n.* Durability; the quality or state of long continuance. *Sidney.*
- LAST'LY, *adv.* 1. In the last place. 2. In the conclusion; at last; finally.
- LATCH, *n.* [*Fr. loquet*.] 1. A small piece of iron or wood used to fasten a door. 2. A small line like a loop, used to lace the bonnets to the courses, or the drabblers to the bonnets.
- LATCH, *v. t.* 1. To fasten with a latch; to fasten. 2. [*Fr. lecher*.] To smear; [*obs.*]
- LATCH'ET, *n.* [from *latch*, *Fr. laet*.] The string that fastens a shoe. *Mark i.*
- LATE, *a.* [*Sax. lat, lat*; *Goth. lata*.] This adjective has regular terminations of the comparative and superlative degrees, *later, latest*, but it has also *latter*, and *latest* is often contracted into *last*.] 1. Coming after the usual time; slow; tardy; long delayed. 2. Far advanced towards the end or close. 3. Last, or recently in any place, office or character. 4. Existing not long ago, but now decayed or departed. 5. Not long past; happening not long ago; recent.
- LATE, *adv.* 1. After the usual time, or the time appointed; after delay. 2. After the proper or usual season. 3. Not long ago; lately. 4. Far in the night, day, week, or other particular period.—*Of late, lately*, in time not long past, or near the present.—*Too late*, after the proper time; not in due time.
- LATE, *v. t.* [*Heb. laita*.] To seek; to search.
- † LATE'D, *a.* Belated; being too late. *Shak.*
- LATEEN, *a.* A lateen sail is a triangular sail, extended by a lateen yard.
- LATE'LY, *adv.* Not long ago; recently.
- LATE'N-CY, *n.* The state of being concealed; abstruseness. *Paley.*
- LATE'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being tardy, or of coming after the usual time. 2. Time far advanced in any particular period. 3. The state of being out of time, or after the appointed time.
- LAT'ENT, *a.* [*L. latens*.] Hid; concealed; secret; not seen; not visible or apparent.—*Latent heat* is heat in combination, in distinction from *sensible heat*.



LATER, *a.* [comp. deg. of *late*.] Posterior; subsequent.  
 LATER-AL, *a.* [Fr.; *L. lateralis*.] 1. Pertaining to the side. 2. Proceeding from the side.  
 LATER-AL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of having distinct sides.  
 LATER-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. By the side; sideways. *Holder*.  
 2. In the direction of the side.  
 LATER-RAN, *n.* One of the churches at Rome.  
 A LATER-RE, [*L.*] A legate a *laterre* is a pope's legate or envoy, so called because sent from his side, from among his favorites and counselors.  
 LATERED, *a.* Delayed. *Chaucer*.  
 LATER-I-FOLI-OUS, *a.* [*L. latus* and *folium*.] In botany, growing on the side of a leaf at the base. *Lee*.  
 LATER-I-TIOUS, *a.* [*L. lateritius*.] Like bricks; of the color of bricks. *Med. Repos.*  
 LATEWARD, *a.* [*Sax. weard*, and *late*.] Backward. *Huloet*.  
 LATEWARD, *adv.* Somewhat late.  
 LATH, *n.* [*Fr. latte*.] 1. A thin, narrow board or slip of wood nailed to the rafters of a building to support the tiles or covering. 2. A thin, narrow slip of wood nailed to the studs, to support the plastering.  
 LATH, *v. t.* To cover or line with laths. *Mortimer*.  
 LATH, *n.* [*Sax. leth*.] In some parts of England, a part or division of a county.  
 LATHIE, *n.* [*qu. lath*.] An engine by which instruments of wood, ivory, metals and other materials, are turned and cut into a smooth round form.  
 LATHER, *v. t.* [*Sax. lethrian*.] To form a foam with water and soap; to become frothy, or frothy matter.  
 LATHER, *v. i.* To spread over with the foam of soap.  
 LATHER, *n.* 1. Foam or froth made by soap moistened with water. 2. Foam or froth from profuse sweat, as of a horse.  
 LATHY, *a.* Thin as a lath; long and slender. *Todd*.  
 LATHY, *a.* [*W. leth*.] Flabby; weak. *New England*.  
 LATH-ULZE, *v. i.* [*L. latibulum*.] To retire into a den, burrow or cavity, and lie dormant in winter; to retreat and lie hid.  
 LATH-CLAVE, *n.* [*L. laticlavium*.] An ornament of dress worn by Roman senators.  
 LATIN, *a.* Pertaining to the Latins, a people of Latium, in Italy; Roman.—*Latin church*, the western church.  
 LATIN, *n.* 1. The language of the ancient Romans. 2. An exercise in schools, consisting in turning English into Latin.  
 LATIN-LY, *adv.* So as to understand or write Latin. *Heylin*.  
 LATIN-ISM, *n.* A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latins. *Addison*.  
 LATIN-IST, *n.* One skilled in Latin.  
 LATIN-I-TY, *n.* Purity of the Latin style or idiom; the Latin tongue.  
 LATIN-IZE, *v. t.* To give to foreign words Latin terminations, and make them Latin. *Watts*.  
 LATIN-IZE, *v. i.* To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin. *Dryden*.  
 LAT-I-ROSTROUS, *a.* [*L. latus* and *rostrum*.] Having a broad beak, as a fowl. *Brown*.  
 LAT-ISI, *a.* [from *late*.] Somewhat late.  
 LAT-I-TAN-CY, *n.* [*L. latitans*.] The state of lying concealed; the state of lurking. *Brown*.  
 LAT-I-TANT, *a.* Lurking; lying hid; concealed. *Boyle*.  
 LAT-I-TAT, *n.* [*L.*] A writ by which a person is summoned into the king's bench to answer, as supposing he lies concealed.  
 LAT-I-TATION, *n.* The state of lying concealed.  
 LAT-I-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.; *L. latitudo*.] 1. Breadth; width; extent from side to side. 2. Room; space.—3. In astronomy, the distance of a star north or south of the ecliptic.—4. In geography, the distance of any place on the globe, north or south of the equator. 5. Extent of meaning or construction; indefinite acceptance. 6. Extent of deviation from a settled point; freedom from rules or limits; laxity. 7. Extent.  
 LAT-I-TU-DI-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to latitude; in the direction of latitude. *Gregory*.  
 LAT-I-TU-DI-NARI-AN, *a.* [Fr. *latitudinaire*.] Not restrained; not confined by precise limits; free; thinking or acting at large.  
 LAT-I-TU-DI-NARI-AN, *n.* 1. One who is moderate in his notions, or not restrained by precise, settled limits in opinion; one who indulges freedom in thinking.—2. In theology, one who departs in opinion from the strict principles of orthodoxy; or one who indulges a latitude of thinking and interpretation; a moderate man.  
 LAT-I-TU-DI-NARI-AN-ISM, *n.* Freedom or liberality of opinion, particularly in theology. 2. Indifference to religion.  
 LAT-RANT, *a.* [*L. latro*.] Barking. *Tickell*.  
 LAT-RATE, *v. t.* To bark as a dog.  
 LAT-RATION, *n.* A barking.  
 LAT-RI-A, *n.* [*L.*] The highest kind of worship, or that paid to God; distinguished by the Catholics from *dulia*.

LAT-ROBITE, *n.* [from *Latrobs*.] A mineal.  
 LAT-RO-CIN-Y, *n.* [*L. latrocinium*.] Theft; larceny.  
 LATTEN, *n.* [Fr. *leton*.] Iron plate covered with tin.  
 LATTEN-BRASS, *n.* Plates of milled brass.  
 LATTER, *a.* [an irregular comparative of *late*.] 1. Coming or happening after something else; opposed to former. 2. Mentioned the last of two. 3. Modern; lately done or past.  
 LATTER-LY, *adv.* Of late; in time not long past; lately.  
 LATTER-MATH, *n.* The latter mowing; that which is mowed after a former mowing.  
 LATTICE, *n.* [Fr. *lattis*.] Any work of wood or iron, made by crossing laths, rods or bars, and forming open squares like net-work.  
 LATTICE, *a. i.* Consisting of cross pieces. 2. Furnished with lattice work.  
 LATTICE, *v. t.* 1. To form with cross bars, and open work. 2. To furnish with a lattice.  
 LATTICED, *pp.* Furnished with a lattice.  
 LAUD, *n.* [*L. laus, laudis*.] 1. Praise; commendation; an extolling in words; honorable mention; [little used.] 2. That part of divine worship which consists in praise. 3. Music or singing in honor of any one.  
 LAUD, *v. t.* [*L. laudo*.] To praise in words alone, or with words and singing; to celebrate. *Bentley*.  
 LAUD-A-BLE, *a.* [*L. laudabilis*.] 1. Praiseworthy; commendable. 2. Healthy; salubrious. 3. Healthy; well digested.  
 LAUD-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of deserving praise; praiseworthiness. [*Laudability*, in a like sense, has been used, but rarely.]  
 LAUD-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner deserving praise.  
 \*LAUD-A-NUM, [*lod'a-num*] *n.* [from *L. laudo*.] Opium dissolved in spirit or wine; tincture of opium. *Coze*.  
 LAU-DATION, *n.* [*L. laudatio*.] Praise; honor paid.  
 LAUD-A-TIVE, *n.* [*L. laudativus*.] A panegyric; a eulogy. [Little used.] *Bacon*.  
 LAUD-A-TORY, *a.* Containing praise; tending to praise.  
 LAUD-A-TORY, *n.* That which contains praise.  
 LAUDER, *n.* One who praises.  
 LAUGH, [*laif*] *v. i.* [*Sax. hlihan*; *G. lachen*; *D. lachen*.] 1. To make the noise and exhibit the features which are characteristic of mirth in the human species.—2. In poetry, to be gay; to appear gay, cheerful, pleasant, lively or brilliant.—*To laugh at*, to ridicule; to treat with some degree of contempt.—*To laugh to scorn*, to deride; to treat with mockery, contempt and scorn.  
 LAUGH, [*laif*] *n.* An expression of mirth peculiar to the human species.  
 LAUGH-A-BLE, [*laf fa-bl*] *a.* That may justly excite laughter.  
 LAUGH-AND-LAY-DOWN, *n.* A game at cards. *Skelton*.  
 LAUGHER, [*laif'er*] *n.* One who laughs, or is fond of merriment. *Pope*.  
 LAUGHING, [*laif'ing*] *ppr.* Expressing mirth in a particular manner.  
 LAUGHING-LY, [*laif'ing-ly*] *adv.* In a merry way; with laughter.  
 LAUGHING-STOCK, *n.* An object of ridicule.  
 LAUGHTER, [*laif'ter*] *n.* Convulsive merriment; an expression of mirth peculiar to man.  
 LAUGH-WOR-THY, *a.* Deserving to be laughed at.  
 LAUMON-TTE, *n.* Efflorescent zeolite.  
 LAUNCH, See LANCH.  
 LAUND, *n.* A lawn. *Chaucer*.  
 LAUNDER, [*land'er*] *n.* [from *L. lauo*.] A washer-woman; also a long and hollow trough, used by miners to receive the powdered ore from the box where it is beaten.  
 LAUNDER, [*land'er*] *v. t.* To wash; to wet. *Shak*.  
 LAUNDER-ER, [*land'er-er*] *n.* A man who follows the business of washing clothes. *Butler*.  
 LAUNDRESS, [*land'eres*] *n.* [Fr. *lavandiere*.] A washer-woman; a female whose employment is to wash clothes.  
 LAUNDRESS, [*land'eres*] *v. t.* To practice washing.  
 LAUNDRY, [*lan'dry*] *n.* [Sp. *lavadero*.] 1. A washing. 2. The place or room where clothes are washed.  
 LAURE-ATE, *a.* [*L. laureatus*.] Decked or invested with laurel.—*Poet laureate*, in Great Britain, an officer of the king's household, whose business is to compose an ode annually for the king's birth-day, and for the new year.  
 LAURE-ATE, *v. t.* To honor with a degree in the university, and a present of a wreath of laurel. *Warton*.  
 LAURE-A-TED, *pp.* Honored with a degree and a laurel wreath.  
 LAURE-TION, *n.* The act of conferring a degree in the university, together with a wreath of laurel.  
 \*LAUREL, *n.* [*L. laurus*.] The bay-tree or *laurus*.  
 \*LAURELED, *a.* Crowned or decorated with laurel, or with laurel wreath; laureate.  
 LAURIFER-OUS, *a.* [*L. laurus* and *fero*.] Producing or bringing laurel.  
 LAURUS-TIN, *n.* [*L. laurustinus*.] A plant.  
 LAUSKRAUT, *n.* [*G. lausekraut*.] A plant.

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



- LAUTU**, *n.* A band of cotton, twisted and worn on the head of the inca of Peru, as a badge of royalty.
- LAVVA**, *n.* [It. *lava*.] 1. A mass or stream of melted minerals or stony matter which bursts or is thrown from the mouth or sides of a volcano. 2. The same matter when cool and hardened.
- LAVATION**, *n.* [L. *lavatio*.] A washing or cleansing.
- LAVIA-TORY**, *n.* [See **LAVE**.] 1. A place for washing. 2. A wash or lotion for a diseased part. 3. A place where gold is obtained by washing.
- LAVE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *laver*; L. *lavo*.] To wash; to bathe.
- LAVE**, *v. i.* To bathe; to wash one's self. *Pope*.
- † **LAVE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *lever*.] To throw up or out; to lade out.
- LAVE**, *n.* The remainder or leaving. *Grose*.
- † **LAVE/EARED**, *a.* Having large, pendent ears. *Bp. Hall*.
- LA-VEER**, *v. t.* [Fr. *louvoyer*.] In seamen's language, to tack; to sail back and forth.
- LAVENDER**, *n.* [L. *lavendula*.] A plant.
- LAVER**, *n.* [Fr. *lavoir*.] A vessel for washing; a large basin.
- LAVER-OCK**. See **LARK**.
- LAVING**, *ppr.* Washing; bathing.
- LAVISH**, *a.* 1. Prodigal; expending or bestowing with profusion; profuse. 2. Wasteful; expending without necessity; liberal to a fault. 3. Wild; unrestrained.
- LAVISH**, *v. t.* 1. To expend or bestow with profusion. 2. To waste; to expend without necessity or use; to squander.
- LAVISHED**, *ppr.* Expended profusely; wasted.
- LAVISH-ER**, *n.* A prodigal; a profuse person.
- LAVISH-ING**, *ppr.* Expending or laying out with profusion; wasting.
- LAVISH-LY**, *adv.* With profuse expense; prodigally; wastefully. *Dryden*. *Pope*.
- LAVISH-MENT**, *n.* Profusion; prodigality. *Spenser*.
- LAVISH-NESS**, *n.* Profusion; prodigality. *Spenser*.
- LA-VOLTA**, *n.* [It. *la volta*.] An old dance in which were much turning and capering. *Shak*.
- LAW**, *n.* [Sax. *lega*, *lage*, *lag*, or *lah*; Sw. *lag*; Dan. *lov*; It. *legge*; Sp. *ley*; Fr. *loi*.] 1. A rule, particularly, an established or permanent rule, prescribed by the supreme power of a state.—2. *Municipal law* is a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power of a state, commanding what its subjects are to do, and prohibiting what they are to forbear; a statute.—3. *Law of nature* is a rule of conduct arising out of the natural relations of human beings established by the Creator, and existing prior to any positive precept.—4. *Laws of animal nature*, the inherent principles by which the economy and functions of animal bodies are performed.—5. *Laws of vegetation*, the principles by which plants are produced.—6. *Physical laws*, or *laws of nature*. The invariable tendency or determination of any species of matter to a particular form with definite properties, changes, and relations, which uniformly take place in the same circumstances, is called a *physical law*.—7. *Laws of nations*, the rules that regulate the mutual intercourse of nations or states.—8. *Moral law*, a law which prescribes to men their religious and social duties.—9. *Ecclesiastical law*, a rule of action prescribed for the government of a church; otherwise called *canon law*.—10. *Written law*, a law or rule of action prescribed or enacted by a sovereign, and promulgated and recorded in writing.—11. *Unwritten or common law*, a rule of action which derives its authority from long usage, or established custom.—12. *By-law*, a law of a city, town or private corporation; [see **BY**.]—13. *Mosaic law*, the institutions which prescribe the external rites and ceremonies. 15. A rule of direction; a directory; as reason and natural conscience. 16. That which governs or has a tendency to rule. 17. The word of God; the doctrines and precepts of God, or his revealed will. 18. The Old Testament. 19. The institutions of Moses, as distinct from the other parts of the Old Testament; as the *law* and the prophets. 20. A rule or axiom of science or art; settled principle.—21. *Law martial*, or *martial law*, the rules ordained for the government of an army or military force.—22. *Marine laws*, rules for the regulation of navigation, and the commercial intercourse of nations.—23. *Commercial law*, *law-merchant*, the system of rules by which trade and commercial intercourse are regulated between merchants. 24. Judicial process; prosecution of right in courts of law. *Spectator*. 25. Jurisprudence. *Civil law*, *criminal law*; [see **CIVIL** and **CRIMINAL**.]—*Laws of honor*; [see **HONOR**.] *Law language*, the language used in legal writings and forms, particularly, the Norman dialect, or Old French, which was used in judicial proceedings from the days of William the Conqueror to the 36th year of Edward III.—*Wager of law*, a species of trial formerly used in England.
- LAW-BREAK-ER**, *n.* One who violates the law.
- LAW-DAY**, *n.* 1. A day of open court. *Shak*. 2. A leet or sheriff's tourn.
- LAWFUL**, *a.* 1. Agreeable to law; conformable to law; allowed by law; legal; legitimate. 2. Constituted by law; rightful.
- LAWFUL-LY**, *adv.* Legally; in accordance with law, without violating law.
- LAWFUL-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being conformable to law; legality.
- LAW/GIV-ER**, *n.* [Law and give.] One who makes or enacts a law; a legislator. *Swift*.
- LAW/GIV-ING**, *a.* Making or enacting laws; legislative.
- LAW/ING**, *n.* Expedition; the act of cutting off the claws and balls of the fore feet of mastiffs.
- LAW/LESS**, *a.* 1. Not subject to law; unrestrained by law. 2. Contrary to law; illegal; unauthorized. 3. Not subject to the ordinary laws of nature; uncontrolled.
- LAW/LESS-LY**, *adv.* In a manner contrary to law. *Shak*.
- LAW/LESS-NESS**, *n.* The quality or state of being unrestrained by law; disorder. *Spenser*.
- LAW-MÄ-KER**, *n.* One who enacts or ordains laws; a legislator; a lawgiver.
- LAW-MON-GER**, *n.* A low dealer in law; a pettifogger.
- LAWN**, *n.* [W. *lan*.] An open space between woods, or a plain in a park or adjoining a noble seat.
- LAWN**, *n.* [Fr. *linon*.] A sort of fine linen, used in the sleeves of bishops.
- LAWN**, *a.* Made of lawn.
- LAWN-Y**, *a.* 1. Level, like a lawn. 2. Made of lawn.
- LAW/SUIT**, *n.* A suit in law for the recovery of a supposed right; a process in law instituted by a party to compel another to do him justice.
- LAWYER**, *n.* [that is, *lawyer*, contracted from *law-uer*, *law-man*.] One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law; one whose profession is to institute suits in courts of law, and to prosecute or defend the cause of clients.
- LAWYER-LIKE**, *a.* Like a real lawyer.
- LAWYER-LY**, *a.* Judicial. *Milton*.
- LAX**, *a.* [L. *laxus*.] 1. Loose; flabby; soft; not tense, firm or rigid. 2. Slack; not tight or tense. 3. Not firmly united; of loose texture. 4. Not rigidly exact. 5. Not strict. 6. Loose in the bowels; having too frequent discharges.
- LAX**, *n.* 1. A looseness; diarrhea. 2. [Sax. *laz*.] A species of fish or salmon; [not in use.]
- LAX-I/TION**, *n.* [L. *laxatio*.] The act of loosening; or the state of being loose or slackened.
- LAX-I/TIVE**, *a.* [Fr. *laxatif*.] Having the power or quality of loosening or opening the bowels, and relieving from constipation.
- LAX-I/TIVE**, *n.* A medicine that relaxes the bowels and relieves from costiveness; a gentle purgative.
- LAX-I/TIVE-NESS**, *n.* The quality of relaxing.
- LAX-I/TY**, *n.* [L. *laxitas*.] 1. Looseness; slackness. 2. Looseness of texture. 3. Want of exactness or precision. 4. Looseness; defect of exactness. 5. Looseness, as of the bowels. 6. Openness; not closeness.
- LAX/LY**, *adv.* Loosely; without exactness. *Rees*.
- LAX/NESS**, *n.* 1. Looseness; softness; flabbiness. 2. Laxity. 3. Looseness. 4. Slackness, as of a cord.
- LAY**, *pret. of lie*.
- LAY**, *v. t.* & *pret.* and *pp. laid*. [Sax. *leggan*, *legan*; D. *legen*.] 1. Literally, to throw down; hence, to put or place. 2. To beat down; to prostrate. 3. To settle; to fix and keep from rising. 4. To place in order; to dispose with regularity in building. 5. To spread on a surface. 6. To spread or set. 7. To calm; to appease; to still; to allay. 8. To quiet; to still; to restrain from walking. 9. To spread and set in order; to prepare. 10. To place in the earth for growth. 11. To place at hazard; to wage; to stake. 12. To bring forth; to exclude. 13. To add; to join. 14. To put; to apply. 15. To assess; to charge; to impose. 16. To charge; to impute. 17. To impose, as evil, burden, or punishment. 18. To enjoin as a duty. 19. To exhibit; to present or offer. 20. To prostrate; to slay. 21. To depress and lose sight of, by sailing or departing from. 22. To station; to set. 23. To contrive; to scheme; to plan.
- To lay a cable*, to twist or unite the strands.—*To lay apart*, to put away; to reject.—*To lay aside*. 1. To put off or away; not to retain. 2. To discontinue.—*To lay away*, to reposit in store; to put aside for preservation.—*To lay before*, to exhibit; to show; to present to view.—*To lay by*. 1. To reserve for future use. 2. To put away; to dismiss. 3. To put off.—*To lay down*. 1. To deposit, as a pledge, equivalent or satisfaction; to resign. 2. To give up; to resign; to quit or relinquish. 3. To quit; to surrender the use of. 4. To offer or advance.—*To lay one's self down*, to commit to repose.—*To lay hold of*, to seize; to catch. *To lay hold on*, is used in a like sense.—*To lay in*, to store; to treasure; to provide previously.—*To lay on*, to apply with force; to inflict.—*To lay open*, to open; to make bare; to uncover; also, to show; to expose; to reveal.—*To lay over*, to spread over; to incrust; to cover the surface.—*To lay out*. 1. To expend; as, to lay out money, or sums of money. 2. To display; to discover. 3. To plan; to dispose in order the several parts. 4. To



dress in grave clothes, and place in a decent posture. 5. To exert.—*To lay to*. 1. To charge upon; to impute. 2. To apply with vigor. 3. To attack or harass; [obs.] 4. To check the motion of a ship, and cause her to be stationary.—*To lay together*, to collect; to bring to one place; also, to bring into one view.—*To lay to heart*, to permit to affect greatly.—*To lay under*, to subject to.—*To lay up*. 1. To store; to treasure; to reposit for future use. 2. To confine to the bed or chamber.—*To lay siege*, to besiege; to encompass with an army.—*To lay wait*, to station for private attack; to lay in ambush for.—*To lay the course*, in sailing, is to sail towards the port intended, without gibing.—*To lay waste*, to destroy; to desolate; to deprive of inhabitants, improvements and productions.—*To lay the land*, in seamen's language, is to cause the land apparently to sink or appear lower by sailing from it; the distance diminishing the elevation.

LAY, *v. i.* 1. To bring or produce eggs. 2. To contrive; to form a scheme; [unusual.]—*To lay about*, to strike or throw the arms on all sides; to act with vigor.—*To lay at*, to strike, or to endeavor to strike.—*To lay in for*, to make overtures for; to engage or secure the possession of.—*To lay on*. 1. To strike; to beat; to deal blows incessantly and with vehemence. 2. To act with vehemence; used of expenses. *Shak.*—*To lay out*. 1. To purpose; to intend. 2. To take measures.—*To lay upon*, to importune; [obs.]

LAY, *n.* 1. That which lies or is laid; a row; a stratum; a layer; one rank in a series reckoned upward. 2. A bet; a wager; [little used.] 3. Station; rank; [obs.]

LAY, *n.* [Sax. *leag, leah, lege.*] A meadow; a plain or plat of grass land.

LAY, *n.* [Sax. *legh, or ley.*] A song; as a loud or soft lay. *Milton.*

LAY, *a.* [Fr. *lai*; L. *laicus.*] Pertaining to the laity or people, as distinct from the clergy; not clerical.

LAY-CLERK, *n.* A vocal officiate in a cathedral.

LAYER, (*lâ'er*) *n.* 1. A stratum; a bed; a body spread over another. 2. A shoot or twig of a plant, not detached from the stock, laid under ground for growth or propagation. 3. A hen that lays eggs.

LAYER out, *n.* One who expends money; a steward.

LAYER up, *n.* One who reposit for future use; a treasurer.

LAYING, *ppr.* Putting; placing; applying; imputing; wagging.

LAYLAND, *n.* Land lying untilled; fallow ground.

LAYMAN, *n.* 1. A man who is not a clergyman; one of the laity or people, distinct from the clergy. 2. An image used by painters in contriving attitudes. 3. A lay-clerk.

LAYSTALL, *n.* [lay and stall.] A heap of dung, or a place where dung is laid. *Ash.*

LAZAR, *n.* [from *Lazarus*; Sp. *lazaro.*] A person infected with nauseous and pestilential disease. *Dryden.*

LAZ-A-RET, } *n.* [It. *lazzaretto*; Fr. *lazaret.*] A public  
LAZ-A-RETTO, } building, hospital or pest-house for the  
reception of diseased persons, particularly for those affected with contagious distempers.

LAZAR-HOUSE, *n.* A lazaretto; also, a hospital for quarantine.

LAZAR-LIKE, }  
LAZAR-LY, } *a.* Full of sores; leprous. *Bp. Hall.*

LAZAR-WÖRT, or LÄSER-WÖRT, *n.* *Laserpitium*, a genus of plants of several species.

LÄZE, *v. i.* To live in idleness. [*Vulgar.*]

LÄZE, *v. t.* To waste in sloth. [*Vulgar.*]

LÄZELY, *adv.* In a heavy, sluggish manner; sluggishly.

LÄZINESS, *n.* The state or quality of being lazy; indisposition to action or exertion; indolence; sluggishness; heaviness in motion; habitual sloth.—*Laziness* differs from *idleness*; the latter being a mere defect or cessation of action, but *laziness* is sloth, with natural or habitual disinclination to action. 2. Slowness; tardiness.

LÄZING, *a.* Spending time in sluggish inaction.

LÄZULI, *Lapis lazuli* is a mineral of a fine, azure-blue color, usually amorphous. *Cleveland.*

LÄZULITZ, *n.* A mineral of a light, indigo-blue color.

LÄZY, *a.* [G. *lass, lässig.*] 1. Disinclined to action or exertion; naturally or habitually slothful; sluggish; indolent; averse to labor; heavy in motion. 2. Slow; moving slowly or apparently with labor.

LD, stands for *lord*.

LEA, or LEX, (*lê*) *n.* A meadow or plain.

LEACH, *v. t.* [Sw. *laka.*] To wash, as ashes, by percolation, or causing water to pass through them, and thus to separate from them the alkali.

LEACH, *n.* A quantity of wood-ashes, through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali.

LEACHTUP, *n.* A wooden vessel or tub in which ashes are leached. It is sometimes written *leach-tub*.

LEAD, (*led*) *n.* [Sax. *led.*] 1. A metal of a dull white color, with a cast of blue. 2. A plummet or mass of lead, used in sounding at sea.—3. *Leads*, a flat roof covered with lead.—*White lead*, the oxyd of lead, ground with one third part of chalk.

LEAD, (*led*) *v. t.* To cover with lead; to fit with ead.

LEAD, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *led.* [Sax. *ledan*; G. *leiten*; D. *leiden.*] 1. To guide by the hand. 2. To guide or conduct by showing the way; to direct. 3. To conduct to any place. 4. To conduct, as a chief or commander, implying authority; to direct and govern. 5. To precede, to introduce by going first. 6. To guide; to show the method of attaining an object. 7. To draw; to entice; to allure. 8. To induce; to prevail on; to influence. 9. To pass; to spend, that is, to draw out.—*To lead astray*, to guide in a wrong way or into error; to seduce from truth or rectitude.—*To lead captive*, to carry into captivity.

LEAD, *v. i.* 1. To go before and show the way. 2. To conduct, as a chief or commander. 3. To draw; to have a tendency to. 4. To exercise dominion.—*To lead off or out*, to go first, to begin.

LEAD, *n.* Precedence; a going before; guidance.

LEADEN, (*led'n*) *a.* 1. Made of lead. 2. Heavy; indisposed to action. 3. Heavy; dull.

LEADEN-HEART'ED, *a.* Stupid; destitute of feeling.

LEADEN-HEEL'ED, *a.* Moving slowly. *Ford.*

LEADEN-STEP'PING, *a.* Moving slowly. *Milton.*

LEADER, *n.* 1. One that leads or conducts; a guide; a conductor. 2. A chief; a commander; a captain. 3. One who goes first. 4. The chief of a party or faction. 5. A performer who leads a band or choir in music.

LEAD'ING, *ppr.* 1. Guiding; conducting; preceding; drawing; alluring; passing life. 2. *a.* Chief; principal; capital; most influential. 3. Showing the way by going first.

LEAD'ING, *n.* Guidance; the act of conducting; direction.

LEAD'ING-STRINGS, *n.* Strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk. *Dryden.*—*To be in leading strings*, to be in a state of infancy or dependence, or in pupillage under the guidance of others.

† LEAD MAN, *n.* One who begins or leads a dance.

LEADWÖRT', (*led'wurt*) *n.* *Plumbago*, a genus of plants.

LEADY, (*led'y*) *a.* Of the color of lead.

LEAF, *n.*; plu. LEAVES. [Sax. *leafe.*] 1. In botany, leaves are organs of perspiration and inhalation in plants. 2. The thin, extended part of a flower; a petal. 3. A part of a book containing two pages. 4. The side of a double door. 5. Something resembling a leaf in thinness and extension; a very thin plate. 6. The movable side of a table.

LEAF, *v. i.* To shoot out leaves; to produce leaves.

LEAFAGE, *n.* Abundance of leaves.

LEAFED, *pp.* Having leaves.

LEAFLESS, *a.* Destitute of leaves. *Pope.*

LEAFLET, *n.* 1. A little leaf.—2. In botany, one of the divisions of a compound leaf; a foliole.

LEAF-STALK, *n.* The petiole or stalk which supports a leaf. *Martyn.*

LEAFY, *a.* Full of leaves; as, the leafy forest. *Dryden.*

LEAGUE, (*leeg*) *n.* [Fr. *ligue*; It. *lega.*] 1. An alliance or confederacy between princes or states for their mutual aid or defense; a national contract or compact. 2. A combination or union of two or more parties for the purpose of maintaining friendship and promoting their mutual interest, or for executing any design in concert.

LEAGUE, (*leeg*) *v. i.* 1. To unite, as princes or states in a contract of amity for mutual aid or defense; to confederate. 2. To unite or confederate, as private persons for mutual aid.

LEAGUE, (*leeg*) *n.* [Sp. *legua*; It. *lega*; Fr. *lieue.*] 1. Originally, a stone erected on the public roads, at certain distances, in the manner of the modern mile-stones. 2. The distance between two stones. With the *English* and *Americans*, a league is the length of three miles.

LEAGUED, *pp.* United in mutual compact; confederated.

LEAGUER, (*leeg'er*) *n.* One who unites in a league; a confederate.

LEAGUER, *n.* [D. *beleggeren.*] Siege; investment of a town or fort by an army. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

LEAK, *n.* [D. *lek*; G. *leck.*] 1. A crack, crevice, fissure or hole in a vessel, that admits water, or permits a fluid to escape. 2. The oozing or passing of water or other fluid or liquor through a crack, fissure or aperture.—*To spring a leak*, is to open or crack so as to let in water; to begin to let in water.

† LEAK, *a.* Leaky. *Spenser.*

LEAK, *v. i.* To let water or other liquor into or out of a vessel, through a hole or crevice in the vessel.—*To leak out*, to find vent; to escape privately.

LEAKAGE, *n.* 1. A leaking; or the quantity of a liquor that enters or issues by leaking. 2. An allowance, in commerce, of a certain rate per cent. for the leaking of casks.

LEAKY, *a.* 1. That admits water or other liquor to pass in or out. 2. Apt to disclose secrets; tattling; not close.

LEAMER, *n.* A dog; a kind of hound.

LEAN, *v. t.* [Sax. *hliman, hleontan.*] 1. To deviate or move from a straight or perpendicular line; or to be in a position thus deviating. 2. To incline or propend; to tend

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



- toward. 3. To bend or incline so as to rest on something. 4. To bend; to be in a bending posture.
- LEAN, *v. t.* 1. To incline; to cause to lean. *Shak.* 2. [Ice. *luna.*] To conceal; [obs.] *Ray.*
- LEAN, *a.* [Sax. *læne*, or *hlæne.*] 1. Wanting flesh; meager; not fat. 2. Not rich; destitute of good qualities; bare; barren. 3. Low; poor; in opposition to *rich* or *great*; [unusual.] 4. Barren of thought; destitute of that which improves or entertains; jejune.
- LEAN, *n.* That part of flesh which consists of muscle without the fat. *Farquhar.*
- LEANLY, *adv.* Meagerly; without fat or plumpness.
- LEANNESS, *n.* 1. Destitution of fat; want of flesh; thinness of body; meagerness. 2. Want of matter; poverty; emptiness.—3. In *Scripture*, want of grace and spiritual comfort.
- LEANTO, *n.* The part of a building which appears to lean upon another. *Pick. Vocab.*
- LEANY, *a.* Alert; brisk; active. *Spenser.*
- LEAP, *v. i.* [Sax. *hleapan.*] 1. To spring or rise from the ground with both feet, as man, or with all the feet, as other animals; to jump; to vault. 2. To spring or move suddenly. 3. To rush with violence. 4. To spring; to bound; to skip. 5. To fly; to start.
- LEAP, *v. t.* 1. To pass over by leaping; to spring or bound from one side to the other. 2. To compress.
- LEAP, *n.* 1. A jump; a spring; a bound; act of leaping. 2. Space passed by leaping. 3. A sudden transition or passing. *Swift.* 4. The space that may be passed at a bound. 5. Embrace of animals. 6. Hazard, or effect of leaping. 7. A basket; a weel for fish; [obs.]
- LEAPER, *n.* One that leaps. A horse is called a good leaper.
- LEAP-FROG, *n.* A play of children, in which they imitate the leap of frogs. *Shak.*
- LEAPING, *ppr.* Jumping; springing; bounding; skipping.
- LEAPING-LY, *adv.* By leaps. *Huloet.*
- LEAPYEAR, *n.* Bissextile, a year containing 366 days; every fourth year, which leaps over a day more than a common year.
- LEARN, (*lern*) *v. t.* [Sax. *leornian*; G. *lernen*; D. *leren.*] 1. To gain knowledge of; to acquire knowledge or ideas of something before unknown. 2. To acquire skill in any thing; to gain by practice a faculty of performing. 3. To teach; to communicate the knowledge of something before unknown; [improper.] *Shak.*
- LEARN, (*lern*) *v. i.* 1. To gain or receive knowledge; to receive instruction; to take pattern; with *of*. 2. To receive information or intelligence.
- LEARNED, (*lern'd*) *pp.* Obtained as knowledge or information. (*lern't*) *mation.*
- LEARNED, (*lern'ed*) *a.* 1. Versed in literature and science. 2. Skillful; well acquainted with arts; knowing; with *in*. 3. Containing learning. 4. Versed in scholastic, as distinct from other knowledge.—The *learned*, learned men; men of erudition; literati.
- LEARNED-LY, (*lern'ed-ly*) *adv.* With learning or erudition; with skill. *Swift.*
- LEARNED-NESS, *n.* State of being learned. *Abp. Laud.*
- LEARNER, (*lern'er*) *n.* A person who is gaining knowledge from instruction, from reading or study, or by other means; one who is in the rudiments of any science or art.
- LEARNING, (*lern'ing*) *ppr.* Gaining knowledge by instruction or reading, by study, by experience or observation; acquiring skill by practice.
- LEARNING, (*lern'ing*) *n.* 1. The knowledge of principles or facts received by instruction or study; acquired knowledge or ideas in any branch of science or literature; erudition; literature; science. 2. Knowledge acquired by experience, experiment or observation. 3. Skill in any thing good or bad.
- LEASABLE, *a.* That may be leased. *Sherwood.*
- LEASE, *n.* [Fr. *laisser.*] 1. A demise or letting of lands, tenements or hereditaments to another for life, for a term of years, or at will, for a rent or compensation reserved; also, the contract for such letting. 2. Any tenure by grant or permission.
- LEASE, *v. t.* [Fr. *laisser.*] To let; to demise; to grant the temporary possession of lands, tenements or hereditaments to another for a rent reserved.
- LEASE, (*leaz*) *v. i.* [Sax. *lesan.*] To glean; to gather what harvest men have left. *Dryden.*
- LEASED, *pp.* Demised or let, as lands or tenements.
- LEASEHOLD, *a.* Held by lease. *Swift.*
- LEASER, *n.* A gleaner; a gatherer after reapers.
- LEASH, *n.* [Fr. *laisse*, *lesse.*] 1. A thong of leather, or long line by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a coursers his dog.—2. Among sportsmen, a brace and a half; tierce; three; three creatures of any kind, especially grayhounds, foxes, bucks and hares. 3. A band where-with to tie any thing. *Boyle.*
- LEASH, *v. t.* To bind; to hold by a string. *Shak.*
- LEASING, *n.* [Sax. *leasunge.*] Falsehood; lies.
- LEASOW, *n.* [Sax. *leswe.*] A pasture. *Wickliffe.*
- LEAST, *a.* [superl. of Sax. *læs*, less, contracted from *læstet*.] It cannot be regularly formed from *little*.] Smallest; little beyond others, either in size or degree.—*Least* is often used without the *neun* to which it refers.
- LEAST, *adv.* 1. In the smallest or lowest degree; in a degree below all others.—*At least*, or *at the least*. 1. To say no more; not to demand or affirm more than is barely sufficient; at the lowest degree. 2. To say no more.—*The least*, in the smallest degree.—*At leastwise*, in the sense of *at least*, is obsolete.
- LEAS'Y, *a.* Thin; flimsy. It is usually pronounced *leazy*. *Ascham.*
- LEAT, *n.* [Sax. *let.*] A trench to conduct water to or from a mill.
- LEATHER, (*læth*) *n.* [Sax. *læther*; G., D. *leder*. The latter or *LETHER*, } thography is more accordant with etymology.] 1. The skin of an animal dressed and prepared for use. 2. Dressed hides in general. 3. Skin; in an ironical sense.
- LEATHER, *a.* Leathern; consisting of leather.
- LEATHER, *v. t.* To beat; to lash, as with a thong of leather; a *low word*.
- LEATHER, or LEATHER, *v. i.* [Sax. *læothrian.*] To proceed with noise or violence; to push forward eagerly; a *low expression*.
- LEATHER-COAT, *n.* An apple with a tough rind.
- LEATHER-DRESS-ER, *n.* One who dresses leather; one who prepares hides for use. *Pope.*
- LEATHER-JACK-ET, *n.* A fish of the Pacific ocean.
- LEATHER-MOUTHED, *a.* "By leather-mouthed fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat, as the chub." *Walton.*
- LEATHERN, *a.* Made of leather; consisting of leather.
- LEATHER-SELL-ER, *n.* A seller or dealer in leather.
- LEATHER-WINGED, *a.* Having wings like leather. *Spenser.*
- LEATHER-Y, *a.* Resembling leather; tough. *Grew.*
- LEAVE, *n.* [Sax. *leaf*, *lefe.*] 1. Permission; allowance; license; liberty granted by which restraint or illegality is removed. 2. Farewell; adieu; ceremony of departure; a formal parting of friends; used chiefly in the phrase to *take leave*.
- LEAVE, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *left*. [Sax. *lafan.*] 1. To withdraw or depart from; to quit for a longer or shorter time indefinitely, or for perpetuity. 2. To forsake; to desert; to abandon; to relinquish. 3. To suffer to remain; not to take or remove. 4. To have remaining at death. 5. To commit or trust to, as a deposit; or to suffer to remain. 6. To bequeath; to give by will. 7. To permit without interposition. 8. To cease to do; to desist from; to forbear. 9. To refer; to commit for decision.—*To be left to one's self*, to be deserted or forsaken; to be permitted to follow one's own opinions or desires.—*To leave off*. 1. To desist from; to forbear. 2. To cease wearing. 3. To forsake.—*To leave out*, to omit.
- LEAVE, *v. i.* To cease; to desist.—*To leave off*, to cease; to desist; to stop.
- LEAVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *lever.*] To raise. *Spenser.*
- LEAVED, *a.* [from *leaf*; but *leafed* would be preferable.] 1. Furnished with foliage or leaves. 2. Having a leaf, or made with leaves or folds.
- LEAVEN, (*lev'n*) *n.* [Fr. *levain.*] 1. A mass of sour dough, which, mixed with a larger quantity of dough or paste, produces fermentation in it, and renders it light. 2. Any thing which makes a general change in the mass.
- LEAVEN, (*lev'n*) *v. t.* 1. To excite fermentation in; to raise and make light, as dough. 2. To taint; to imbue. *Prior.*
- LEAVENED, (*lev'nd*) *pp.* Raised and made light by fermentation.
- LEAVEN-ING, (*lev'vn-ing*) *ppr.* Making light by fermentation.
- LEAVEN-ING, (*lev'vn-ing*) *n.* That which leavens.
- LEAVEN-OUS, (*lev'vn-us*) *a.* Containing leaven; tainted.
- LEAVER, *n.* One who leaves; one who forsakes.
- LEAVES, *n. plu.* of *leaf*.
- LEAVI-NESS, *n.* State of being full of leaves.
- LEAVING, *ppr.* Quitting; withdrawing from; relinquishing; suffering to remain; ceasing; desisting from.
- LEAVINGS, *n. plu.* 1. Things left; remnant; relics. 2. Refuse; offal. *Swift.*
- LEAV'X, *a.* Full of leaves; covered with leaves. [An improper word; it ought to be *leafy*.] *Shak.*
- LECH, for *lick*. See *LICK*.
- LECHER, *n.* [It. *lecco*; G. *lecken.*] A man given to lewdness.
- LECHER, *v. i.* To practice lewdness; to indulge lust.
- LECHER-OUS, *a.* 1. Addicted to lewdness; prone to indulge lust; lustful; lewd. 2. Provoking lust.
- LECHER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Lustfully; lewdly.
- LECHER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Lust, or strong propensity to indulge the sexual appetite.



**LECHER-Y**, *n.* Lewdness; free indulgence of lust; practice of indulging the animal appetite. *Shak.*

**LECTION**, *n.* [*L. lectio.*] 1. A reading. 2. A difference or variety in copies of a manuscript or book. 3. A lesson or portion of Scripture read in divine service.

**LECTION-ARY**, *n.* The Romish service-book, containing portions of Scripture.

**LECTURE**, *n.* [*Fr. lecture; L. lectura.*] 1. A discourse read or pronounced on any subject; usually, a formal or methodical discourse, intended for instruction. 2. A reading; the act or practice of reading; [*little used.*] 3. A magisterial reprimand; a formal reproof. 4. A recitation; rehearsal of a lesson.

**LECTURE**, *v. t.* 1. To read or deliver a formal discourse. 2. To practice reading lectures for instruction.

**LECTURE**, *v. t.* 1. To instruct by discourses. 2. To instruct dogmatically or authoritatively; to reprove.

**LECTUR-ER**, *n.* 1. One who reads or pronounces lectures; a professor or an instructor who delivers formal discourses for the instruction of others. 2. A preacher in a church, hired by the parish to assist the rector, vicar or curate.

**LECTURE-SHIP**, *n.* The office of a lecturer.

**LECTUR-ING**, *ppr.* Reading or delivering a discourse; reproving.

**LECTURN**, *n.* A reading desk. *Chaucer.*

**LED**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *lead.*

**LED-CAPTAIN**, *n.* [*led* and *captain.*] A humble attendant; a favorite that follows as if led by a string.

**LED-HORSE**, *n.* A sumpter horse.

**LEDEN**, *n.* [*Sax. lyden.*] Language; true meaning.

**LEDGE**, *n.* [*Sax. lēger.*] 1. A stratum, layer or row. 2. A ridge; a prominent row. 3. A prominent part; a regular part rising or projecting beyond the rest. 4. A small molding. 5. A small piece of timber placed athwart ships, under the deck between the beams. 6. A long ridge of rocks near the surface of the sea.

**LEDGER**, *n.* The principal book of accounts among merchants; the book into which the accounts of the journal are carried in a summary form.

**LEE**, *n.*; *plu.* **LEES**. [*Fr. lie.*] Dregs; sediment. See **LEES**.

**LEE**, *n.* [*Sw. lå; Dan. læ.*] Literally, a calm or sheltered place, a place defended from the wind; hence, that part of the hemisphere towards which the wind blows, as opposed to that from which it proceeds.—*Under the lee* denotes, properly, in the part defended from the wind.—*Under the lee of the land is, properly*, near the shore which breaks the force of the wind.—*Under the lee of a ship*, on the side opposite to that on which the wind blows.

**LEE**, *v. i.* To lie. [*See LIE.*] *Chaucer.*

**LEE-BOARD**, *n.* A frame of plank affixed to the side of a flat-bottomed vessel, to prevent it from falling to leeward when close-hauled.

**LEE-GAGE**, *n.* A greater distance from the point whence the wind blows, than another vessel has.

**LEE-LURCH**, *n.* A sudden and violent roll of a ship to leeward in a high sea.

**LEE-SHORE**, *n.* The shore under the lee of a ship, or that towards which the wind blows.

**LEE-SIDE**, *n.* The side of a ship or boat farthest from the point whence the wind blows; opposed to the *weather-side*.

**LEE-TIDE**, *n.* A tide running in the same direction that the wind blows. A tide under the lee is a stream in an opposite direction to the wind.

**LEEWARD**, *a.* Pertaining to the part towards which the wind blows; as, a *leeward ship*.

**LEEWARD**, *adv.* Towards the lee, or that part towards which the wind blows; opposed to *windward*.

**LEEWAY**, *n.* The lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course, or the angle which the line of her way makes with her keel, when she is close-hauled.

**LEECH**, *n.* [*Goth. leikeis; Sax. lac.*] 1. A physician; a professor of the art of healing; as, *cow-leech*. *Spenser.* [This word in the *United States* is nearly obsolete: even *cow-leech* is not used.] 2. [*Sax. laccan.*] A blood-sucker; a species of aquatic worm.—3. In *seamen's language*, the border or edge of a sail, which is sloping or perpendicular; as, the *fore-leech*.

**LEECH-CRAMP**, *n.* The art of healing. *Davies.*

**LEECH-LINE**, *n.* *Leech-lines* are ropes fastened to the middle of the leeches of the main-sail and fore-sail.

**LEECH-ROPE**, *n.* That part of the bolt-rope to which the skirt or border of a sail is sewed. *Mar. Dict.*

**LEEF**, *a.* Kind; fond; pleasing; willing. See **LIEF**.

**LEEK**, *n.* [*Sax. leac.*] A plant with a bulbous root.

**LEELITE**, *n.* A mineral, so called from *Dr. Lee*.

**LEER**, *v. i.* [*D. gluren, begluaren.*] 1. To look obliquely; to turn the eye and cast a look from a corner, either in contempt, defiance or frowning, or for a sly look. 2. To look with a forced countenance.

**LEER**, *v. t.* To allure with smiles. *Dryden.*

**LEER**, *n.* [*Sax. leare, leor,* the cheek.] 1. The cheek; [*obs.*] 2. Complexion; hue; face. [*obs.*] 3. An oblique view. 4. An affected cast of countenance.

**LEER**, *a.* [*Sax. gelær.*] Empty; trifling; frivolous.

**LEERING**, *ppr.* Looking obliquely; casting a look askance.

**LEERING-LY**, *adv.* With an arch, oblique look or smile.

**LEES**, *n.* [*Fr. lie.*] The grosser parts of any liquor which have settled on the bottom of a vessel; dregs; sediment.

**LEESE**, *v. t.* To lose. [*See LOSE.*] *B. Jonson.*

**LEESE**, *v. t.* [*L. lasus.*] To hurt. *Wickliffe.*

**LEET**, *a.* The word in the north of England for light.

**LEET**, *n.* In *Great Britain*, a court. The *court-leet* is a court of record, held once a year, within a particular hundred, lordship or manor, before the steward of the leet.

**LEET-ALE**, *n.* A feast or merry-making in the time of leet.

**LEFT**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *leave.*

**LEFT**, *a.* [*L. laevus.*] 1. Denoting the part opposed to the right of the body. 2. The left bank of a river is that which is on the left hand of a person whose face is towards the mouth of the river.

**LEFT-HANDED**, *a.* 1. Having the left hand or arm more strong and dextrous than the right; using the left hand and arm with more dexterity than the right. 2. Unlucky; inauspicious; unseasonable; [*obs.*]

**LEFT-HANDED-NESS**, *n.* Habitual use of the left hand, or rather the ability to use the left hand with more ease and strength than the right.

**LEFT-HAND'N-ESS**, *n.* Awkwardness. *Chesterfield.*

**LEG**, *n.* [*Dan. læg.*] 1. The limb of an animal, used in supporting the body, and in walking and running; properly, that part of the limb from the knee to the foot, but in a more general sense, the whole limb, including the thigh, the leg and the foot. 2. The long or slender support of any thing.—*To make a leg*, to bow; [*l. u.*]—*To stand on one's own legs*, to support one's self; to trust to one's own strength or efforts without aid.

**LEGA-CY**, *n.* [*Sp. legado.*] A bequest; a particular thing, or certain sum of money given by last will or testament.

**LEGA-CY-HUNTER**, *n.* One who flatters and courts for legacies.

**LEGAL**, *a.* [*Fr.; L. legalis.*] 1. According to law; in conformity with law. 2. Lawful; permitted by law. 3. According to the law of works, as distinguished from free grace; or resting on works for salvation. 4. Pertaining to law; created by law.

**LEGALITY**, *n.* 1. Lawfulness; conformity to law.—2. In *theology*, a reliance on works for salvation. *Scott.*

**LEGALIZE**, *v. t.* 1. To make lawful; to render conformable to law; to authorize. 2. To sanction; to give the authority of law to that which is done without law or authority.

**LEGAL-LY**, *adv.* Lawfully; according to law; in a manner permitted by law.

**LEGATARY**, *n.* [*Fr. legataire; L. legatarius.*] A legatee; one to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

**LEGATE**, *n.* [*Fr. legat; L. legatus.*] The pope's ambassador to a foreign prince or state; a cardinal or bishop sent as the pope's representative or commissioner to a sovereign prince.

**LEGATEE**, *n.* [*L. lego.*] One to whom a legacy is bequeathed. *Swift.*

**LEGATE-SHIP**, *n.* The office of a legate.

**LEGATINE**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a legate. 2. Made by or proceeding from a legate. *Jyliffe.*

**LEGATION**, *n.* [*L. legatio.*] An embassy; a deputation; properly, a sending, but generally, the person or persons sent as envoys or ambassadors.

**LEGATOR**, *n.* [*L.*] A testator; one who bequeaths a legacy. [*little used.*] *Dryden.*

**LEGÉ**, *v. t.* To alledge; to lighten. *Chaucer.*

**LEGEND**, or **LEGEND**, *n.* [*It. leggenda; L. legenda.*] 1. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints, formerly read at matins, and at the refectories of religious houses. 2. An idle or ridiculous story told respecting saints. 3. Any memorial or relation. 4. An incredible, unauthentic narrative. 5. An inscription, particularly on medals and on coins. *Addison.*

**LEGEND**, *v. t.* To tell or narrate, as a legend. *Hall.*

**LEGENDARY**, *a.* Consisting of legends; fabulous; strange.

**LEGENDARY**, *n.* A book of legends; a relater of legends. *Sheldon.*

**LEGER**, *n.* [*D. leggen; Sax. leggan.*] Any thing that lies in a place; that which rests or remains; sometimes used as a *noun*, but more frequently as an *adjective*; as, a *leger* ambassador, that is, resident; but the word is now obsolete, except in particular phrases.—A *leger-line*, in *music*, a line added to the staff of five lines, when more lines than five are wanted, for designating notes ascending or descending.—A *leger-book*, or *leger*, a book that lies in the counting house, the book into which merchants carry a summary of the accounts of the journal; usually written *leger*.

**LEGER-DE-MAIN**, *n.* [*Fr. leger, It. leggiero, and Fr. de main.*] Slight of hand; a deceptive performance which



- depends on dexterity of hand; a trick performed with such art and adroitness, that the manner or art eludes observation. The word is sometimes used adjectively; as, a *legerdemain* trick.
- † LE-GER-I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *legereté*.] Lightness; nimbleness.
- LEGGED, *v. t.* [Sax. *leggan*.] To lay. *Wickliffe*.
- LEGGED, *a.* [from *leg*.] Having legs; used in composition; as, a two-legged animal.
- LEGGIN, *n.* A cover for the leg; a garment that incloses the leg. *Mackenzie*.
- LEG-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Legibility; the quality or state of being legible.
- LEG-I-BLE, *a.* [L. *legibilis*.] 1. That may be read; consisting of letters or figures that may be distinguished by the eye. 2. That may be discovered or understood by apparent marks or indications.
- LEG-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being legible.
- LEG-I-BLY, *adv.* In such a manner as may be read.
- LEGI-ON, *n.* [L. *legio*.] 1. In *Roman antiquity*, a body of infantry consisting of different numbers of men at different periods, from three to five thousand. 2. A military force; military bands. 3. A great number.
- LEGI-ON-A-RY, *a.* 1. Relating to a legion or to legions. 2. Consisting of a legion or of legions. 3. Containing a great number.
- LEGI-ON-A-RY, *n.* One of a legion. *Milton*.
- LEGIS-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *lex, legis, and fero, latum*.] To make or enact a law or laws.
- LEGIS-LATION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of passing a law or laws; the enacting of laws. *Littleton*.
- \* LEGIS-LA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *legislatif*.] 1. Giving or enacting laws. 2. Capable of enacting laws. 3. Pertaining to the enacting of laws; suitable to laws. 4. Done by enacting; as, a legislative act. [Note. In this word, and in *legislator, legislatrix, legislature*, the accent is nearly equal on the first and third syllables, and *a*, in the third, has its long sound.]
- \* LEGIS-LATOR, or LEGIS-LA-TOR, *n.* [L.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for a state or community. This word is limited in its use to a supreme lawgiver, the lawgiver of a sovereign state or kingdom, and is not applied to men that make the by-laws of a subordinate corporation.
- † LEGIS-LATOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a legislator.
- † LEGIS-LA-TRESS, *n.* A female who makes laws.
- \* LEGIS-LA-TRIX, } *Tooke*.
- \* LEGIS-LAT-URE, *n.* [Sp. *legislatura*.] The body of men in a state or kingdom, invested with power to make and repeal laws; the supreme power of a state.
- LEGI-ST, *n.* One skilled in the laws. *Marston*.
- LE-GIT-I-MA-CY, *n.* 1. Lawfulness of birth. 2. Genuineness.
- LE-GIT-I-MATE, *a.* [Fr. *legitime*; L. *legitimus*.] 1. Lawfully begotten or born; born in wedlock. 2. Genuine; real; proceeding from a pure source; not false or spurious.
- LE-GIT-I-MATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *legitimer*.] 1. To make lawful. 2. To render legitimate; to communicate the rights of a legitimate child to one that is illegitimate; to invest with the rights of a lawful heir. *Ayliffe*.
- LE-GIT-I-MATE-LY, *adv.* 1. Lawfully; according to law. 2. Genuinely; not falsely. *Dryden*.
- LE-GIT-I-MATE-NESS, *n.* Legality; lawfulness; genuineness.
- LE-GIT-I-MATION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of rendering legitimate, or of investing an illegitimate child with the rights of one born in wedlock. 2. Lawful birth. *Shak*.
- LEG-UME, } [L. *legumen*; Fr. *legume*.] 1. In botany,
- LEG-UMEN, } a pericarp or seed-vessel, of two valves, in which the seeds are fixed to one suture only.—2. In the plural, pulse, peas, beans, &c.
- LEG-UMI-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to pulse; consisting of pulse.
- \* LEIS-U-RABLE, *a.* Vacant of employment; not occupied.
- \* LEIS-U-RABLY, *adv.* At leisure; without hurry.
- \* LEIS-URE, (lezhur, or lee'zhur) *n.* [Fr. *loisir*.] 1. Freedom from occupation or business; vacant time; time free from employment. 2. Convenience of time; [obs.]
- \* LEIS-URE-LY, *a.* Done at leisure; not hasty; deliberate; slow.
- \* LEIS-URE-LY, *adv.* Not in haste or hurry; slowly; at leisure; deliberately.
- † LEI-MAN, *n.* A sweetheart; a gallant; or a mistress.
- † LEME, *n.* [Sax. *leoma*.] A ray of light. *Chaucer*.
- † LEME, *v. i.* To shine.
- LEMMA, *n.* [Gr. *lemma*.] In mathematics, a previous proposition proved, or a proposition demonstrated for the purpose of being used in the demonstration of some other proposition. It is therefore a received truth. *Day*.
- LEM-MING, or LEM-ING, *n.* A species of animal belonging to the genus *mus*; a kind of rat.
- LEM-NIS-GATE, *n.* [L. *lemniscus*.] A curve in the form of the figure 8.
- LEM-ON, *n.* [Fr., Sp. *limon*.] 1. The fruit of a tree be-
- longing to the genus *citrus*.—2. *Lemon* or *lemon-tree*, the tree that produces lemons.
- LEM-ON-ADE, *n.* [Fr. *limonado*.] A liquor consisting of lemon juice mixed with water and sweetened.
- LEM-MUR, *n.* [L.] A genus of quadrupeds, the *makis*.
- LEM-MURES, *n.* [L.] Hobboblins; evil spirits. [Not English.]
- LEND, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lent*. [Sax. *lanan*.] 1. To grant to another for temporary use, on the express or implied condition that the thing shall be returned. 2. To grant a thing to be used, on the condition that its equivalent in kind shall be returned. 3. To afford; to grant; to furnish, in general. 4. To grant for temporary use, on condition of receiving a compensation at certain periods for the use of the thing, and an ultimate return of the thing, or its full value. 5. To permit to use for another's benefit. 6. To let for hire or compensation. *Palcy*.
- LEND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be lent. *Sherwood*.
- LENDER, *n.* 1. One who lends. 2. One who makes a trade of putting money to interest. *Dryden*.
- LENDING, *pp.* Granting for temporary use. See *LEND*.
- LENDING, *n.* 1. The act of loaning. 2. That which is lent or furnished. *Shak*.
- † LENDS, *n.* [Sax.] Loins. *Wickliffe*.
- LENGTH, *n.* [Sax. *lengthe*, from *lang*, long.] 1. The extent of any thing material from end to end; the longest line which can be drawn through a body, parallel to its sides. 2. Extent; extension. 3. A certain extent; a portion of space; with a plural. 4. Space of time; duration, indefinitely. 5. Long duration. 6. Reach or extent. 7. Extent. 8. Distance.—At length. 1. At or in the full extent. 2. To last; at the end or conclusion.
- † LENGTH, *v. t.* To extend.
- LENGTHEN, (lengthn) *v. t.* 1. To extend in length; to make longer; to elongate. 2. To draw out or extend in time; to protract; to continue in duration. 3. To extend. 4. To draw out in pronunciation.
- LENGTHEN, *v. i.* To grow longer; to extend in length.
- LENGTHENED, *pp.* Made longer; drawn out in length; continued in duration.
- LENGTHEN-ING, *pp.* Making longer; extending in length or in duration.
- LENGTHEN-ING, *n.* Continuation; protraction.
- LENGTH-FUL, *a.* Of great length in measure.
- LENGTH-WISE, *adv.* In the direction of the length; in a longitudinal direction.
- LENGTHY, *a.* Being long or moderately long; not short; not brief; applied mostly to moral subjects, as to discourses, writings, &c.; as, a lengthy sermon. *London Quarterly Review*, Lord Byron.
- LENI-ENT, *a.* [L. *leniens*.] 1. Softening; mitigating; assuasive. 2. Laxative; emollient.
- LENI-ENT, *n.* That which softens or assuages; an emollient. *Wiseman*.
- LENI-FY, *v. t.* To assuage; to soften; to mitigate. [L. *u*.]
- † LENI-MENT, *n.* An assuasive.
- LENI-TIVE, *a.* [It. *lenitivo*; Fr. *lenitif*.] Having the quality of softening or mitigating; as pain or acrimony; assuasive; emollient.
- LENI-TIVE, *n.* 1. A medicine or application that has the quality of easing pain; that which softens or mitigates. 2. A palliative; that which abates passion. *South*.
- LENI-TY, *n.* [L. *lenitas*.] Mildness of temper; softness; tenderness; mercy.
- LEN-NOCK, *a.* Slender; pliable. *Lancashire Gloss*.
- LENS, *n.*; plu. *LENSES*. [L. *lens*.] A transparent substance, usually glass, so formed that rays of light passing through it are made to change their direction, and to magnify or diminish objects at a certain distance.
- † LENT, *a.* Slow; mild. *B. Jonson*.
- LENT, *pp.* of *lend*.
- LENT, *n.* [Sax. *lenten*.] The quadragesimal fast, or fast of forty days, observed by the Christian church before Easter, the festival of our Savior's resurrection. It begins at Ash-Wednesday, and continues till Easter.
- LENTEN, *a.* Pertaining to lent; used in lent; sparing.
- LENTICU-LAR, *a.* [L. *lenticularis*.] 1. Resembling a lentil. 2. Having the form of a lens; lentiform.
- LENTICU-LAR-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a lens; with a curve.
- LENTICU-LITE, *n.* A petrified shell.
- LENTI-FORM, *a.* [L. *lentus* and *forma*.] Of the form of a lens.
- LENTI-GI-NOUS, *a.* [L. *lentigo*.] Freckly; scurfy; fur-furaceous.
- LENTIGO, *n.* A freckly eruption on the skin.
- LENTIL, *n.* [Fr. *lentille*.] A plant.
- LENTISK, } [Fr. *lentisque*; L. *lentiscus*.] A tree
- LENTIS-CUS, } of the genus  *Pistacia*, the mastich-tree
- † LENTI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *lentus*.] Slowness.
- LENTNER, *n.* A kind of hawk. *Walton*.
- LENTOR, *n.* [L.] 1. Tenacity; viscosness. 2. Slowness; delay; sluggishness. 3. Sickness; thickness of fluids; viscosity; a term used in the humoral pathology.



LENT'OUS, a. [L. *lentus*.] Viscid; viscous; tenacious.  
*Brown.*  
 LEN-ZI-NITE, n. [from *Lentius*.] A mineral.  
 LENO, n. [L.] The Lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac.  
 LEOD, n. The people; or, rather, a nation; country.  
*Gibson.*  
 LE'OF, n. *Leof* denotes love; so *Loofwin*, a winner of love; *Loofstan*, best beloved. *Gibson.*  
 LE'ONINE, a. [L. *leoninus*.] Belonging to a lion; resembling a lion, or partaking of his qualities.—*Leonine verses*, so named from *Leo*, the inventor, are those, the end of which rhymes with the middle.  
 LE'ONINE-LY, adv. In the manner of a lion.  
 LEOPARD, (lep'ard) n. [L. *leo* and *pardus*.] A rapacious quadruped of the genus *Felis*.  
 LEOPARD'S-BANE, n. A plant. *Lee*.  
 LEPPER, n. [L. *lepra*; Fr. *lepre*.] A person affected with leprosy.  
 LEPID, a. [L. *lepidus*.] Pleasant; jocose. [*Little used*.]  
 LEPI-DO-LITE, n. [Gr. *λεπίς*.] A mineral.  
 LEPI-DOP-TER, } n. [Gr. *λεπίς* and *πτερον*.] The lep-  
 LEPI-DOP-TE-RA, } *adapters* are an order of insects hav-  
 ing four wings.  
 LEPI-DOP'TE-RAL, a. Belonging to the order of lepi-  
 doptera.  
 \*LEP'ORINE, a. [L. *leporinus*.] Pertaining to a hare; hav-  
 ing the nature or qualities of the hare.  
 LE-PRO-SI-TY, n. Squamousness. [*Little used*.] *Bacon*.  
 LEPRO-SY, n. A foul cutaneous disease, appearing in dry,  
 white, thin, scurfy scabs, attended with violent itching.  
 LEPROUS, a. [Fr. *lepreux*.] Infected with leprosy; cov-  
 ered with white scales.  
 LEPROUS-LY, adv. In an infectious degree.  
 LEPROUS-NESS, n. State of being leprous. *Sherwood*.  
 †L'ERE, n. Learning; lesson; lore. *Spenser*.  
 †L'ERE, v. t. To learn; to teach. *Chaucer*.  
 L'ERE, a. Empty.  
 L'ERTY, n. [from *lere*.] A rating; a lecture. *A rustic*  
*word*.  
 L'ESION, (l'ezhun) n. [L. *lasio*.] A hurting; hurt;  
 wound; injury. *Rush*.  
 †LESS, for *unless*.  
 LESS, a terminating syllable of many nouns, and some ad-  
 jectives, is the Sax. *leas*, Goth. *laus*, belonging to the  
 verb *lysan*, *lausan*, to loose, free, separate. Hence it is  
 a privative word, denoting destitution; as, a *witless* man,  
 a man destitute of wit; *childless*, without children; *fat-*  
*herless*; *faithless*; *peniless*; *lawless*, &c.  
 LESS, a. [Sax. *lass*.] *Less* has the sense of the comparative  
 degree of *little*. Smaller; not so large or great.  
 LESS, adv. Not so much; in a smaller or lower degree.  
 LESS, n. 1. Not so much. 2. An inferior.  
 †LESS, v. t. To make less. *Gower*.  
 LES-SEE, n. The person to whom a lease is given.  
 LESS'EN, (les'n) v. t. [from *less*.] 1. To make less; to  
 diminish; to reduce in bulk, size, quantity, number or  
 amount; to make smaller. 2. To diminish in degree,  
 state or quality. 3. To degrade; to reduce in dignity.  
 LESS'EN, (les'n) v. i. 1. To become less; to shrink; to  
 contract in bulk, quantity, number or amount; to be di-  
 minished. 2. To become less in degree, quality or inten-  
 sity; to decrease.  
 LESS'ENED, pp. Made smaller; diminished.  
 LESS'EN-ING, ppr. Reducing in bulk, amount or degree;  
 degrading.  
 LESS'ER, a. [Sax. *lassa*, *lasse*.] This word is a corrup-  
 tion, but too well established to be discarded. †Less;  
 smaller. Authors always write the *Lesser* Asia.  
 LESS'ER, adv. *Less*. *Shak*.  
 LESS'ES, n. [Fr. *laisées*.] The dung of beasts left on the  
 ground.  
 LESSON, (les'n) n. [Fr. *leçon*; L. *lectio*.] 1. Any thing  
 read or recited to a teacher by a pupil or learner for im-  
 provement; or such a portion of a book as a pupil learns  
 and repeats at one time. 2. A portion of Scripture read  
 in divine service. 3. A portion of a book or manuscript  
 assigned by a preceptor to a pupil to be learnt, or for an  
 exercise; something to be learnt. 4. Precept; doctrine  
 or notion inculcated. 5. Severe lecture; reproof; rebuke.  
 6. Tune written for an instrument. 7. Instruction or  
 truth, taught by experience.  
 LESSON, (les'n) v. t. To teach; to instruct. *L'Estrange*.  
 LESSONED, pp. Taught; instructed.  
 LESSON-ING, ppr. Teaching.  
 LESSOR, n. [from *lease*.] One who leases; the person  
 who lets to farm, or gives a lease. *Blackstone*.  
 \*LEST, conj. [Sax. *leas*.] That not; for fear that.  
 LET, v. t.; pret and pp. *let*. *Letted* is obsolete. [Sax. *letan*,  
*letan*; Goth. *letan*.] 1. To permit; to allow; to suffer;  
 to give leave or power by a positive act, or, negatively,  
 to withhold restraint; not to prevent. 2. To lease; to grant  
 possession and use for a compensation. 3. To suffer; to  
 permit; with the usual sign of the infinitive; [*obs*.]—4.

In the imperative mode, *let* has the following uses. Fol-  
 lowed by the first and third persons, it expresses desire or  
 wish. Followed by the first person plural, it expresses  
 exhortation or entreaty. Followed by the third person,  
 it implies permission or command addressed to an inferi-  
 or. 5. To retard; to hinder; to impede; to interpose  
 obstructions; 2 *Thess.* ii. [*obs*.]—*To let alone*, to leave;  
 to suffer to remain without intermeddling.—*To let down*,  
 to permit to sink or fall; to lower.—*To let loose*, to free  
 from restraint; to permit to wander at large.—*To let in*  
 or into, to permit or suffer to enter; to admit.—*To let*  
*blood*, to open a vein and suffer the blood to flow out.—  
*To let out*, to suffer to escape; also, to lease or let to hire.  
 —*To let off*, to discharge, to let fly, as an arrow; or cause  
 to explode, as a gun.

†LET, v. i. To forbear. *Bacon*.

LET, n. A retarding; hinderance; obstacle; impediment;  
 delay.

LET, [Sax. *lyte*.] A termination of diminutives; as, *hamlet*  
 a little house; *rivulet*, a small stream.

LETCHE, n. 1. A vessel to put ashes in, to run water through,  
 for the purpose of making washing lye. *Ray*. [See *LEACH*.]  
 2. A long, narrow swamp, in which water moves slowly  
 among rushes and grass. *Brockett*.

LETHAL, a. [L. *lethalis*.] Deadly; mortal; fatal.

LETHALI-TY, n. Mortality. *Akins*.

LETHAR'GIC, } a. [L. *lethargicus*.] Preternatural;  
 LE-THAR'GI-CAL, } inclined to sleep; drowsy; dull;  
 heavy.

LE-THAR'GI-CAL-LY, adv. In a morbid sleepiness.

LE-THAR'GI-CAL-NESS, } n. Preternatural or morbid  
 LE-THAR'GI-CAL-NESS, } sleepiness.

LETHAR-GIED, pp. or a. Laid asleep; entranced. *Shak*.

LETHAR-GY, n. [L. *lethargia*.] 1. Preternatural sleep-  
 ness; morbid drowsiness; continued or profound sleep,  
 from which a person can scarcely be awaked, and if  
 awaked, remains stupid. 2. Dullness; inaction; inat-  
 tentiveness.

LETHAR-GY, v. t. To make lethargic or dull. *Churchill*

LETHE, n. [Gr. *ληθη*.] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion

LE-TH'ER-AN, a. Inducing forgetfulness or oblivion.

LE-TH'ER-OUS, a. [L. *lethum* and *fero*.] Deadly; mor-  
 tal; bringing death or destruction.

LETTER, n. 1. One who permits. 2. One who retards  
 or hinders. 3. One who gives vent.

LETTER, n. [Fr. *lettre*; It. *lettera*; L. *littera*.] 1. A  
 mark or character, written, printed, engraved or painted;  
 used as the representative of a sound, or of an articula-  
 tion of the human organs of speech. 2. A written or  
 printed message; an epistle. 3. The verbal expression;  
 the literal meaning. 4. Type; a character formed of  
 metal or wood, usually of metal, and used in printing  
 books.—5. *Letters*, in the plural, learning; erudition.—

*Dead letter*, a writing or precept which is without au-  
 thority or force.—*Letter of attorney*, a writing by which  
 one person authorizes another to act in his stead.—*Letter*  
*of marque*, a private ship commissioned or authorized by  
 a government to make reprisals on the ships of another  
 state. [See *MARK*.]—*Letters patent*, or *open*, a  
 writing executed and sealed, by which power and authori-  
 ty are granted to a person to do some act, or enjoy some  
 right.

LETTER, v. t. To impress or form letters on.

LETTER-CASE, n. A case or book to put letters in.

LETTERED, pp. Stamped with letters.

LETTERED, a. 1. Literate; educated; versed in liter-  
 ature or science. 2. Belonging to learning; suited let-  
 ters.

LETTER-FOUNDER, n. One who casts letters; a type-  
 founder.

LETTER-ING, ppr. Impressing or forming letters on.

LETTER-LESS, a. Illiterate; unlettered; not learned.

LETTER-PRESS, n. Print; letters and words impressed  
 on paper or other material by types.

LETUCE, (let'tis) n. [Fr. *laitue*.] A genus of plants.

LEUCIN, } n. [Gr. *λευκος*.] A peculiar white pulveru-  
 LEUCINE, } lent substance.

LEUCITE, n. [Gr. *λευκος*.] A stony substance.

LEUCO-E-THI-OPIC, a. [Gr. *λευκος* and *αιθιοψ*.] White  
 and black; designating a white animal of a black spe-  
 cies, or the albino.

LEUCO-PHLEGMA-CV, n. [Gr. *λευκος* and *φλεγμα*.] A  
 dropsical habit of body, or the commencement of anasar-  
 ca; paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweats.

LEUCO-PHLEG-MATIC, a. Having a dropsical habit of  
 body, with a white, bloated skin.

LEUCO-THI-OP, n. [See *LEUCO-ETHIOPIC*.] An albino;  
 a white man of a black race.

LECTHRITE, n. A substance that appears to be a recom-  
 posed rock, of a loose texture.

LEVANT, a. [Fr. *levant*.] Eastern; denoting the part of  
 the hemisphere where the sun rises.

LE-VANT', n. [It. *levante*.] Properly, a country to the

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



eastward; but *appropriately*, the countries of Turkey, Syria, Asia Minor, Greece, Egypt, &c.

LEV-VANT'ER, *n.* [Sax. *leofan*.] 1. A strong, easterly wind, so called by the sailors in the Mediterranean. 2. A colloquial expression applied to one who bets at a horse race, and runs away without paying the wagers he has lost.

LEVIAN-TINE, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Levant. 2. Designating a particular kind of silk cloth.

LEV'AN-TINE, *n.* A particular kind of silk cloth.

LEV-VATOR, *n.* [L.] 1. In anatomy, a muscle that serves to raise some part, as the lip or the eyelid. 2. A surgical instrument used to raise a depressed part of the skull.

† LEVE, *for believe*. Gower.

LEVE, *a.* [Sax. *leof*.] Agreeable; pleasing; dear; written also, *leef*, *lefe*, *lief*. See LEVEN.

LEVÉE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The time of rising. 2. The concourse of persons who visit a prince or great personage in the morning. 3. A bank or causeway, particularly along a river to prevent inundation.

LEV'EL, *a.* [Sax. *lafe*.] 1. Horizontal; coinciding with the plane of the horizon. 2. Even; flat; not having one part higher than another; not ascending or descending. 3. Even with any thing else; of the same height; on the same line or plane. 4. Equal in rank or degree; having no degree of superiority.

LEV'EL, *v. t.* 1. To make horizontal. 2. To make even; to reduce or remove inequalities of surface in any thing. 3. To reduce or bring to the same height with something else. 4. To lay flat; to reduce to an even surface or plain. 5. To reduce to equality of condition, state or degree. 6. To point, in taking aim; to elevate or depress so as to direct a missile weapon to an object; to aim. 7. To aim; to direct. 8. To suit; to proportion.

LEV'EL, *v. i.* To accord; to agree; to suit; [l. u.] 2. To aim at; to point a gun or an arrow to the mark. 3. To aim at; to direct the view or purpose. 4. To be aimed; to be in the same direction with the mark. 5. To aim; to make attempts. 6. To conjecture; to attempt to guess; [obs.]

LEV'EL, *n.* 1. A horizontal line, or a plane; a surface without inequalities. 2. Rate; standard; usual elevation; customary height. 3. Equal elevation with something else; a state of equality. 4. The line of direction in which a missile weapon is aimed. 5. An instrument, in mechanics, by which to find or draw a horizontal line, as in setting buildings, or in making canals and drains. 6. Rule; plan; scheme; borrowed from the mechanic's level.

LEV'ELED, *pp.* 1. Reduced to a plane; made even. 2. Reduced to an equal state, condition or rank. 3. Reduced to an equality with something else. 4. Elevated or depressed to a right line towards something; pointed to an object. 5. Suted; proportioned.

LEV'EL-ER, *n.* 1. One that levels or makes even. 2. One that destroys or attempts to destroy distinctions, and reduce to equality.

LEV'EL-ING, *ppr.* 1. Making level or even. 2. Reducing to an equality of condition.

LEV'EL-ING, *n.* The art or practice of finding a horizontal line, or of ascertaining the different elevations of objects on the surface of the earth.

LEV'EL-NESS, *n.* 1. Evenness; equality of surface. 2. Equality with something else.

LEV'EN. See LEAVEN.

† LEVEN, *n.* [Sax. *leofan*.] Lightning. Chaucer.

\* LEVER, *n.* [Fr. *levier*; It. *leva*.] In mechanics, a bar of metal, wood, or other substance, turning on a support called the fulcrum or prop.

LEV'ER, *a.* The comparative degree of *leve*, *leef*, or *lief*. More agreeable; more pleasing.

LEV'ER, *adv.* Rather; as we now say, *I had rather*. Chaucer.

LEV'ER-ET, *n.* [Fr. *lievret*.] A hare in the first year of her age.

LEV'ER-OCK, *n.* A bird; a lark. See LARK.

† LEV'ET, *n.* [qu. Fr. *lever*.] A blast of a trumpet; probably that by which soldiers are called in the morning.

LEV'I-A-BLE, *a.* That may be levied; that may be assessed and collected. Bacon.

LEV-I-A-THAN, *n.* [Heb. לֵוִיָּתָן.] 1. An aquatic animal, described in the book of Job, ch. xli. It is not agreed what animal is intended, whether the crocodile, the whale, or a species of serpent. 2. The whale, or a great whale. Milton.

LEV-I-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *levigo*.] 1. In pharmacy and chemistry, to rub or grind to a fine, impalpable powder; to make fine, soft and smooth. 2. To plane; to polish.

LEV-I-GATE, *a.* Made smooth.

LEV-I-GA-TED, *pp.* Reduced to a fine, impalpable powder.

LEV-I-GA-TING, *ppr.* Rendering very fine, soft and smooth, by grinding or rubbing.

LEV-I-GA-TION, *n.* The act or operation of grinding or rubbing a solid substance to a fine, impalpable powder. † LEV'IN, *n.* [Sax. *leofan*.] Lightning. See LEVEN.

LEV-I-TA-TION, *n.* [L. *levis*, *levitas*.] Lightness; buoyancy; act of making light.

LEV'ITE, *n.* [from *Levi*.] One of the tribe or family of Levi; a descendant of Levi; an officer in the Jewish church, who was employed in manual service.

LE-VIT'I-CAL, *a.* 1. Belonging to the Levites, or descendants of Levi. 2. Priestly. Milton.

LE-VIT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of the Levites.

LE-VIT'I-CUS, *n.* A canonical book of the Old Testament, containing the laws and regulations which relate to the priests and Levites.

LEV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *levitas*.] 1. Lightness; the want of weight in a body, compared with another that is heavier. 2. Lightness of temper or conduct; inconstancy; changeableness; unsteadiness. 3. Want of due consideration; vanity; freak. 4. Gayety of mind; want of seriousness; disposition to trifle.

LEV'Y, *v. t.* [Fr. *lever*.] 1. To raise; to collect. 2. To raise; to collect by assessment.—*To levy war*, is to raise or begin war; to take arms for attack; to attack.—*To levy a fine*, to commence and carry on a suit for assuring the title to lands or tenements.

LEV'Y, *n.* 1. The act of collecting men for military or other public service, as by enlistment, enrollment or other means. 2. Troops collected; an army raised. 3. The act of collecting money for public use by tax or other imposition. 4. War raised; [obs.]

† LEW, *a.* [Dan. *laauw*.] Tepid; lukewarm; pale; wan.

LEWD, *a.* [W. *ludig*.] 1. Given to the unlawful indulgence of lust; addicted to fornication or adultery; dissolute; lustful; libidinous. 2. Proceeding from unlawful lust. 3. Wicked; vile; profligate; licentious.

† LEWD, *a.* [Sax. *lewood*, *lewd*.] Lay; laical; not clerical.

LEWD'LY, *adv.* 1. With the unlawful indulgence of lust; lustfully. 2. Wickedly; wantonly.

LEWD'NESS, *n.* 1. The unlawful indulgence of lust; fornication, or adultery.—2. In Scripture, it generally denotes idolatry. 3. Licentiousness; shamelessness.

† LEWD'STER, *n.* One given to the criminal indulgence of lust; a lecher. Shak.

LEX-I-COG-RA-PHER, *n.* The author of a lexicon or dictionary.

LEX-I-CO-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the writing or compilation of a dictionary. Boswell.

LEX-I-CO-GRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *λεξικον* and *γραφω*.] 1. The act of writing a lexicon or dictionary, or the art of composing dictionaries. 2. The composition or compilation of a dictionary.

LEX-I-COL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *λεξικον* and *λογος*.] The science of words; that branch of learning which treats of the proper signification and just application of words.

LEX'I-CON, *n.* [Gr. *λεξικον*.] A dictionary; a vocabulary or book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language, with the definition of each.

LEX'I-CON-IST, *n.* A writer of a lexicon. [Little used.]

LEX'I-GRAPH-Y, *n.* [Gr. *λεξίς* and *γραφω*.] The art or practice of defining words.

LEY, a different orthography of *lay* and *lea*, a meadow or field.

LHER'ZO-LITE, *n.* A mineral.

LI'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *lier*.] 1. Bound; obliged in law or equity; responsible; answerable. 2. Subject; obnoxious; exposed.

LI'A-BLE-NESS, or LI-A-BIL'ITY, *n.* 1. The state of being bound or obliged in law or justice; responsibility. 2. Exposedness; tendency; a state of being subject.

LI'AR, *n.* 1. A person who knowingly utters falsehood; one who declares to another as a fact what he knows to be not true, and with an intention to deceive him. 2. One who denies Christ. 1 John ii.

† LI'ARD, *a.* Gray. Chaucer.

LI'AS, *n.* A species of limestone. Encyc.

† LIB, *v. t.* [D. *libben*.] To castrate. Chapman.

LI-BE-TION, *n.* [L. *libatio*.] 1. The act of pouring a liquor, usually wine, either on the ground, or on a victim in sacrifice, in honor of some deity. 2. The wine or other liquor poured out in honor of a deity.

LI'B'ARD, an obsolete spelling of *leopard*.

LI'B'ARD'S-BANE, *n.* A poisonous plant. B. Jonson.

LI'BEL, *n.* [L. *libellus*.] 1. A defamatory writing, L. *libellus famosus*. Any book, pamphlet, writing or picture, containing representations, maliciously made or published, tending to bring a person into contempt, or expose him to public hatred and derision.—2. In the civil law, and in courts of admiralty, a declaration or charge in writing exhibited in court, particularly against a ship or goods, for violating the laws of trade or of revenue.



LIBEL, *v. t.* 1. To defame or expose to public hatred and contempt by a writing or picture; to lampoon. 2. To exhibit a charge against any thing in court, particularly against a ship or goods, for a violation of the laws of trade or revenue.

† LIBEL, *v. i.* To spread defamation, written or printed.

LIBEL-ANT, *n.* One who libels; one who brings a libel or institutes a suit in an admiralty court.

LIBELED, *pp.* 1. Defamed by a writing or picture made public. 2. Charged or declared against in an admiralty court.

LIBEL-ER, *n.* One who libels or defames by writing or pictures; a lampooner.

LIBEL-ING, *pp.* 1. Defaming by a published writing or picture. 2. Exhibiting charges against in court.

LIBEL-OUS, *a.* Defamatory; containing that which exposes a person to public hatred, contempt and ridicule.

LIBER-AL, *a.* [Fr.; *L. liberalis.*] 1. Of a free heart; free to give or bestow; not close or contracted; munificent; bountiful; generous; giving largely. It expresses less than *profuse* or *extravagant*. 2. Generous; ample; large. 3. Not selfish, narrow or contracted; catholic; enlarged; embracing other interests than one's own. 4. General; extensive; embracing literature and the sciences generally. 5. Free; open; candid. 6. Large; profuse. 7. Free; not literal or strict. 8. Not mean; not low in birth or mind. 9. Licentious; free to excess.—*Liberal arts*, as distinguished from *mechanical arts*, are such as depend more on the exertion of the mind than on the labor of the hands.

LIBER-AL-I-TY, *n.* [L. *liberalitas.*] 1. Munificence; bounty. 2. A particular act of generosity; a donation; a gratuity. 3. Largeness of mind; catholicism. 4. Candor; impartiality.

LIBER-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To render liberal or catholic; to enlarge; to free from narrow views or prejudices.

LIBER-AL-IZED, *pp.* Freed from narrow views and prejudices; made liberal.

LIBER-AL-IZ-ING, *pp.* Rendering liberal; divesting of narrow views and prejudices.

LIBER-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. Bountifully; freely; largely; with munificence. 2. With enlarged views; without selfishness or meanness. 3. Freely; not strictly; not literally.

LIBER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *libero.*] 1. To free; to release from restraint or bondage; to set at liberty. 2. To manumit.

LIBER-A-TED, *pp.* Freed; released from confinement, restraint or slavery; manumitted.

LIBER-A-TING, *pp.* Delivering from restraint or slavery.

LIBER-ATION, *n.* [L. *liberatio.*] The act of delivering from restraint, confinement or slavery.

LIBER-ATOR, *n.* One who liberates or delivers.

LIBER-TARI-AN, *a.* [L. *liber.*] Pertaining to liberty, or to the doctrine of free will, as opposed to the doctrine of necessity.

LIBER-TIN-AGE, *n.* Libertinism, which is most used.

LIBER-TINE, *n.* [L. *libertinus.*] 1. Among the *Romans*, a freedman; a person manumitted or set free from legal servitude. 2. One unconfined; one free from restraint. 3. A man who lives without restraint of the animal passion; one who indulges his lust without restraint; one who leads a dissolute, licentious life; a rake; a debauchee.

LIBER-TINE, *a.* Licentious; dissolute; not under the restraint of law or religion; as, *libertine principles*.

LIBER-TIN-ISM, *n.* 1. State of a freedman; [L. *u.*] 2. Licentiousness of opinion and practice; an unrestrained indulgence of lust; debauchery; lewdness.

LIBER-TY, *n.* [L. *libertas.*] 1. Freedom from restraint, in a general sense, and applicable to the body, or to the will or mind.—2. *Natural liberty* consists in the power of acting as one thinks fit, without any restraint or control, except from the laws of nature.—3. *Civil liberty* is the liberty of men in a state of society, or natural liberty, so far only abridged and restrained, as is necessary and expedient for the safety and interest of the society, state or nation.—4. *Political liberty* is sometimes used as synonymous with *civil liberty*. But it more properly designates the liberty of a nation, the freedom of a nation or state from all unjust abridgment of its rights and independence by another nation.—5. *Religious liberty* is the free right of adopting and enjoying opinions on religious subjects, and of worshipping the Supreme Being according to the dictates of conscience, without external control.—6. *Liberty*, in *metaphysics*, as opposed to *necessity*, is the power of an agent to do or forbear any particular action, according to the determination or thought of the mind, by which either is preferred to the other. *Locke*. 7. Privilege; exemption; immunity enjoyed by prescription or by grant; with a plural. 8. Leave; permission granted. 9. A space in which one is permitted to pass without restraint, and beyond which he may not lawfully pass;

with a plural. 10. Freedom of action or speech beyond the ordinary bounds of civility or decorum.—*To take this liberty* to do or say any thing, to use freedom not specially granted.—*To set at liberty*, to deliver from confinement; to release from restraint.—*To be at liberty*, to be free from restraint.—*Liberty of the press* is freedom from any restriction on the power to publish books.

LIB-ID/I-IST, *n.* One given to lewdness. *Junius*.

LI-BIDI-NOUS, *a.* [L. *libidinosus.*] Lustful; lewd; having an eager appetite for venereal pleasure.

LI-BIDI-NOUS-LY, *a.* Lustfully; with lewd desire.

LI-BIDI-NOUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being lustful; inordinate appetite for venereal pleasure.

LIBRA, *n.* [L.] The Balance; the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox, in September.

LIBRAL, *a.* [L. *libralis.*] Of a pound weight. *Dict.*

LI-BRARI-AN, *n.* [L. *librarius.*] 1. The keeper or one who has the care of a library or collection of books. 2. One who transcribes or copies books; [obs.]

LI-BRARI-AN-SHIP, *n.* The office of a librarian.

LIBRA-RY, *n.* [L. *librarium.*] 1. A collection of books belonging to a private person, or to a public institution or a company. 2. An edifice or an apartment for holding a collection of books.

LIBRATE, *v. t.* [L. *libro.*] To poise; to balance; to hold in equipoise.

LIBRATE, *v. i.* To move, as a balance; to be poised.

LI-BRA-TION, *n.* 1. The act of balancing or state of being balanced; a state of equipoise, with equal weights on both sides of a centre.—2. In *astronomy*, an apparent irregularity of the moon's motions, by which it seems to librate about its axis. 3. A balancing or equipoise between extremes.

LIBRA-TO-RY, *a.* Balancing; moving like a balance, as it tends to an equipoise or level.

LICE, *pl.* of louse.

LICE-BANE, *n.* A plant.

LICEN-SA-BLE, *a.* That may be permitted by a legal grant.

LICENSE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *licentia.*] 1. Leave; permission; authority or liberty given to do or forbear any act. 2. Excess of liberty; exorbitant freedom; freedom abused, or used in contempt of law or decorum.

LICENSE, *v. t.* 1. To permit by grant of authority; to remove legal restraint by a grant of permission. 2. To authorize to act in a particular character. 3. To dismiss, [obs.]

LICEN-SER, *n.* One who grants permission; a person authorized to grant permission to others.

\* LI-CENTI-ATE, *n.* [L. *licentia.*] 1. One who has a license.—2. In *Spain*, one who has a degree.

LI-CENTI-ATE, *v. t.* To give license or permission.

LI-CEN-TI-ATION, *n.* The act of permitting. *Freeman*.

LI-CENTI-IOUS, *a.* [L. *licentiosus.*] 1. Using license; in indulging freedom to excess; unrestrained by law or morality; loose; dissolute. 2. Exceeding the limits of law or propriety; wanton; unrestrained.

LI-CENTI-IOUS-LY, *adv.* With excess of liberty; in contempt of law and morality.

LI-CENTI-IOUS-NESS, *n.* Excessive indulgence of liberty contempt of the just restraints of law, morality and decorum.

† LICHT, *a.* [Sax. *lic.* See *LICK.*] Like; even; equal. *Gover.*

LICH, *n.* [Sax. *lic.* or *lice.*] A dead body or corpse; *lichama*, a living body; hence *lichwake*, watching with the dead; *Lichfield*, the field of dead bodies.

LICHEN, *n.* [L.] 1. In *botany*, the name for an extensive division of cryptogamian plants, which appear in the form of thin, flat crusts, covering rocks and the bark of trees.—2. In *surgery*, a species of *impetigo*, appearing in the form of a red, dry, rough, and somewhat prurient spot, that gives off small furfuraceous scales.

LI-CHEN-O-GRAPHIC, } *a.* Pertaining to lichenog-  
LI-CHEN-O-GRAPH-I-CAL, } raphy.

LI-CHEN-OG-RA-PHIST, *n.* One who describes the lichens.

LI-CHEN-OG-RA-PHY, *n.* [*lichen*, and Gr. *γραφω*.] A description of the vegetables called *lichens*; the science which illustrates the natural history of the lichens.

LICH-OWL, *n.* A sort of owl, by the vulgar supposed to foretell death.

LICHT, *a.* [L. *licitus.*] Lawful.

LICHT-LY, *adv.* Lawfully.

LICHT-NESS, *n.* Lawfulness.

LICK, *v. t.* [Sax. *liccian*; D. *likken.*] 1. To pass or draw the tongue over the surface. 2. To lap; to take in by the tongue.—*To lick up*, to devour; to consume entirely.—*To lick the dust*, to be slain; to perish in battle.

LICK, *n.* In *America*, a place where beasts of the forest lick for salt, at salt springs.

LICK, *n.* [W. *lag.*] 1. A blow; a stroke; [not an elegant word.] 2. A wash; something rubbed on; [obs.]

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



- LICK**, *v. t.* To strike repeatedly for punishment; to flog; to chastise with blows. [Not an elegant word.]
- LICKER**, *n.* One that licks.
- LICKERISH**, *a.* [D., Dan. *lekker*; G. *lecker*.] 1. Nice in the choice of food; dainty. 2. Eager; greedy to swallow; eager to taste or enjoy; having a keen relish. 3. Dain. 4. tempting the appetite.
- LICKERISHNESS**, *n.* Niceness of palate; daintiness.
- LICO-RIC**, *n.* [It. *liquiritia*.] A plant.
- LICOROUS**, **LICOROUSNESS**, for *lickerish*, &c.
- LICTOR**, *n.* [L.] An officer among the Romans, who bore an axe and fasces or rods, as ensigns of his office.
- LID**, *n.* [Sax. *lida*.] A cover; that which shuts the opening of a vessel or box.
- LIE**, water impregnated with alkaline salt, is written *lye*, to distinguish it from *lie*, a falsehood.
- LIE**, *n.* [Sax. *lig*, or *lyge*.] 1. A criminal falsehood; a falsehood uttered for the purpose of deception; an intentional violation of truth. 2. A fiction. 3. False doctrine. 4. An idolatrous picture of God, or a false god. 5. That which deceives and disappoints confidence.—*To give the lie*, to charge with falsehood.
- LIE**, *v. i.* [Sax. *ligan*, *leogan*.] 1. To utter falsehood with an intention to deceive, or with an immoral design. 2. To exhibit a false representation; to say or do that which deceives another, when he has a right to know the truth, or when morality requires a just representation.
- LIE**, *v. i.*; pret. *lay*; pp. *lain*, [*lien*, obs.]. [Sax. *ligan*, or *licgan*; Goth. *ligan*.] 1. To be in a horizontal position, or nearly so, and to rest on any thing lengthwise, and not on the end. 2. To rest in an inclining posture; to lean. 3. To rest, to press on. 4. To be reposed in the grave. 5. To rest on a bed or couch; to be prostrate. 6. To be situated. 7. To be; to rest; to abide; to remain; often followed by some word denoting a particular condition. 8. To consist. 9. To be sustainable in law; to be capable of being maintained.
- To lie at*, to tease or importune; [*little used*].—*To lie at the heart*, to be fixed as an object of affection or anxious desire.—*To lie by*. 1. To be reposed, or remaining with. 2. To rest; to intermit labor.—*To lie in the way*, to be an obstacle or impediment.—*To lie hard or heavy*, to press; to oppress; to burden.—*To lie on hand*, to be or remain in possession; to remain unsold or undisposed of.—*To lie on the hands*, to remain unoccupied or unemployed; to be tedious.—*To lie on the head*, to be imputed.—*To lie in wait*, to wait for in concealment; to lie in ambush; to watch for an opportunity to attack or seize.—*To lie in one*, to be in the power of; to belong to.—*To lie down*, to lay the body on the ground or other level place; also, to go to rest.—*To lie in*, to be in childbed; to bring forth young.—*To lie under*, to be subject to; to suffer; to be oppressed by.—*To lie on or upon*, to be a matter of obligation or duty.—*To lie with*. 1. To lodge or sleep with; also, to have carnal knowledge of. 2. To belong to.—*To lie over*, to remain unpaid, after the time when payment is due.—*To lie to*, to be stationary, as a ship.
- LIEF**, *a.* [Sax. *leaf*; D. *lief*.] Dear; beloved.
- LIEF**, *adv.* Gladly; willingly; freely; used in familiar speech, in the phrase, I had as lief go as not.
- LIEGE**, *a.* [It. *ligio*; Fr. *liege*.] 1. Bound by a feudal tenure; obliged to be faithful and loyal to a superior, as a vassal to his lord; subject; faithful; as, a liege man. 2. Sovereign; as, a liege lord.
- LIEGE**, *n.* 1. A vassal holding a fee by which he is bound to perform certain services and duties to his lord. 2. A lord or superior; a sovereign.
- LIEGE-MAN**, *n.* A vassal; a subject. *Shak.*
- LIEGER**, *n.* [more properly *legier*, or *ledger*.] A resident ambassador. *Deham.*
- LIEU**. The obsolete participle of *lie*. See **LAIN**.
- LIEU**, *n.* A legal claim; as, a lieu upon land.
- LIENTERIC**, *a.* Pertaining to a lientery. *Grew.*
- LIENTERIC-Y**, *n.* [Fr. *lienteric*.] A flux of the bowels, in which the aliments are discharged undigested.
- LIER**, *n.* One who lies down; one who rests or remains.
- LIEU**, [*li*] *n.* [Fr.] Place; room; stead. It is used only with *in*.
- LIEU-TENANT**, (*li-ten'an-sy*) *n.* 1. The office or commission of a lieutenant. 2. The body of lieutenants.
- LIEU-TENANT**, (*li-ten'ant*) *n.* [Fr.] 1. An officer who supplies the place of a superior in his absence.—2. In military affairs, the second commissioned officer in a company of infantry, cavalry or artillery.—3. In ships of war, the officer next in rank to the captain.
- LIEU-TENANT-SHIP**. See **LIEUTENANCY**.
- LIEVE**, for *lief*, is vulgar. See **LIEF**.
- LIEVRITE**, *n.* A mineral, called also *yenite*.
- LIFE**, *n.*; plu. **LIVES**. [Sax. *lif*, *lyf*; Sw. *lif*.] 1. In a general sense, that state of animals and plants, or of an organized being, in which its natural functions and motions are performed.—2. In animals, animation; vitality; and in man, that state of being in which the soul and body are united.—3. In plants, the state in which they grow or are capable of growth, by means of the circulation of the sap. 4. The present state of existence; the time from birth to death. 5. Manner of living; conduct; deportment, in regard to morals. 6. Condition; course of living, in regard to happiness and misery. 7. Blood, the supposed vehicle of animation. 8. Animals in general; animal being. 9. System of animal nature. 10. Spirit; animation; briskness; vivacity; resolution. 11. The living form; real person or state; in opposition to a copy. 12. Exact resemblance. 13. General state of man, or of social manners. 14. Condition; rank in society. 15. Common occurrences; course of things; human affairs. 16. A person; a living being; usually, or always, a human being. 17. Narrative of a past life; history of the events of life; biographical narration.—18. In Scripture, nourishment; support of life. 19. The stomach or appetite. 20. The enjoyments or blessings of the present life. 21. Supreme felicity. 22. Eternal happiness in heaven. *Rom. v. 23.* Restoration to life. *Rom. v. 24.* The Author and Giver of supreme felicity. 25. A quickening, animating and strengthening principle, in a moral sense. 26. The state of being in force, or the term for which an instrument has legal operation.
- LIFE-BLOOD**, *n.* 1. The blood necessary to life; vital blood. *Dryden.* 2. That which constitutes or gives strength and energy.
- LIFE-BLOOD**, *a.* Necessary as blood to life; essential.
- LIFE-ESTATE**, *n.* An estate that continues during the life of the possessor.
- LIFE-EV-ER-LASTING**, *n.* A plant of the genus *gnaphalium*.
- LIFE-GIV-ING**, *a.* Having power to give life; inspiring; invigorating. *Milton.*
- LIFE-GUARD**, *n.* A guard of the life or person; a guard that attends the person of a prince, or other person.
- LIFELESS**, *a.* 1. Dead; deprived of life. 2. Destitute of life; unanimated. 3. Destitute of power, force, vigor or spirit; dull; heavy; inactive. 4. Void of spirit; vapid; as liquor. 5. Torpid. 6. Wanting physical energy.
- LIFELESS-LY**, *adv.* Without vigor; dully; frigidly; heavily.
- LIFELESSNESS**, *n.* Destitution of life, vigor and spirit; inactivity.
- LIFE-LIKE**, *a.* Like a living person. *Pope.*
- LIFE-RENT**, *n.* The rent of an estate that continues for life.
- LIFE-STRING**, *n.* A nerve or string that is imagined to be essential to life.
- LIFE-TIME**, *n.* The time that life continues; duration of life. *Addison.*
- LIFEWEARY**, *a.* Tired of life; weary of living.
- LIFT**, *v. t.* [Sw. *lyfta*; Dan. *lyfter*.] 1. To raise; to elevate. 2. To raise; to elevate mentally. 3. To raise in fortune. 4. To raise in estimation, dignity or rank. 5. To elate; to cause to swell, as with pride. 6. To bear to support. 7. To steal, that is, to take and carry away.—8. In Scripture, to crucify.
- To lift up the eyes*. 1. To look; to fix the eyes on. 2. To direct the desires to God in prayer. *Ps. cxxi.*—*To lift up the head*. 1. To raise from a low condition; to exalt. *Gen. xl.* 2. To rejoice. *Luke xxi.*—*To lift up the hand*. 1. To swear, or to confirm by oath. *Gen. xiv.* 2. To raise the hands in prayer. *Ps. xxviii.* 3. To rise in opposition to; to rebel; to assault. *2 Sam. xviii.* 4. To injure or oppress. *Job xxxi.* 5. To shake off sloth and engage in duty. *Heb. xii.*—*To lift up the face*, to look to with confidence, cheerfulness and comfort. *Job xxii.*—*To lift up the heel against*, to treat with insolence and contempt.—*To lift up the horn*, to behave arrogantly or scornfully. *Ps. lxxv.*—*To lift up the feet*, to come speedily to one's relief. *Ps. lxxiv.*—*To lift up the voice*, to cry aloud; to call out, either in grief or joy. *Gen. xxi.*
- LIFT**, *v. i.* 1. To try to raise; to exert the strength for the purpose of raising or bearing. 2. To practice theft; [obs.]
- LIFT**, *n.* 1. The act of raising; a lifting. 2. An effort to raise; [popular use.] 3. That which is to be raised. 4. A dead lift, an ineffectual effort to raise; or the thing which the strength is not sufficient to raise. 5. Any thing that is done which exceeds the strength; or a state of inability. 6. A rise; a degree of elevation.—7. [Sax. *lyft*; Sw. *lyft*.] In Scottish, the sky; the atmosphere; the firmament.—8. In seamen's language, a rope descending from the cap and mast-head to the extremity of a yard.
- LIFTED**, *pp.* Raised; elevated; swelled with pride.
- LIFTER**, *n.* One that lifts or raises.
- LIFTING**, *pp.* Raising; swelling with pride.
- LIFTING**, *n.* The act of lifting; assistance.
- LIG**, *v. i.* To lie. [See **LIE**.] *Chaucer.*
- LIGAMENT**, *n.* [*Ligamentum*.] 1. Any thing that ties or unites one thing or part to another.—2. In anatomy, a strong, compact substance, serving to bind one bone to another. 3. Bond; chain; that which binds or restrains.



- LIG-A-MENT'AL, } *a.* Composing a ligament; of the na-  
LIG-A-MENT'OUS, } ture of a ligament; binding.
- LIG-GATION, *n.* [*L. ligatio.*] The act of binding, or state of being bound. *Addison.*
- LIGATURE, *n.* [*Fr.; L. ligatura.*] 1. Any thing that binds; a band or bandage. 2. The act of binding. 3. Impotence induced by magic.—4. In *music*, a band or line connecting notes.—5. Among *printers*, a double character, or a type consisting of two letters or characters united; as *f*, *fi*, in English. 6. The state of being bound.—7. In *medicine*, stiffness of a joint.—8. In *surgery*, a cord or string for tying the blood vessels, particularly the arteries, to prevent hemorrhage.
- LIGHT, (*lre*) *n.* [*Sax. lecht, lht; D., G. licht.*] 1. That ethereal agent or matter which makes objects perceptible to the sense of seeing, but the particles of which are separately invisible. 2. That flood of luminous rays which flows from the sun, and constitutes day. 3. Day; the dawn of day. 4. Life. 5. Any thing that gives light, as a lamp, candle, taper, lighted tower, star, &c. 6. The illuminated part of a picture; opposed to *shade*. 7. Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge. 8. Means of knowing. 9. Open view; a visible state. 10. Public view or notice. 11. Explanation; illustration; means of understanding. 12. Point of view; situation to be seen or viewed. 13. A window; a place that admits light to enter. 14. A pane of glass.—15. In *Scripture*, God, the Source of knowledge. 16. Christ. *John i. 17.* Joy; comfort; felicity. 18. Saving knowledge. 19. Prosperity; happiness. 20. Support; comfort; deliverance. *Mic. vii.* 21. The gospel. *Matt. iv. 22.* The understanding or judgment. *Matt. vi. 23.* The gifts and graces of Christians. *Matt. v. 24.* A moral instructor, as John the Baptist. *John v. 25.* A true Christian, a person enlightened. *Eph. v. 26.* A good king, the guide of his people. *Sam. xxi.*—The light of the countenance, favor; smiles. *Ps. iv.*—To stand in one's own light, to be the means of preventing good, or frustrating one's own purposes.—To come to light, to be detected; to be discovered or found.
- LIGHT, (*lite*) *a.* 1. Bright; clear; not dark or obscure.—2. In *colors*, white or whitish.
- LIGHT, (*lite*) *a.* [*Sax. lht, lecht; D. lht; G. leicht; Fr. léger.*] 1. Having little weight; not tending to the centre of gravity with force; not heavy. 2. Not burdensome; easy to be lifted, borne or carried by physical strength. 3. Not oppressive; easy to be suffered or endured. 4. Easy to be performed; not difficult; not requiring great strength or exertion. 5. Easy to be digested; not oppressive to the stomach. 6. Not heavily armed, or armed with light weapons. 7. Active; swift; nimble. 8. Not encumbered; unembarrassed; clear of impediments. 9. Not laden; not deeply laden; not sufficiently ballasted. 10. Slight; trifling; not important. 11. Not dense; not gross. 12. Small; inconsiderable; not copious or vehement. 13. Not strong; not violent; moderate. 14. Easy to admit influence; inconsiderate; easily influenced by trifling considerations; unsteady; unsettled; volatile. 15. Gay; airy; indulging levity; wanting dignity or solidity; trifling. 16. Wanton; unchaste; as, a woman of light carriage. 17. Not of legal weight; clipped; diminished.—To set light by, to undervalue; to slight; to treat as of no importance; to despise.—To make light of, to treat as of little consequence; to slight; to disregard.
- LIGHT, (*lre*) *v. t.* 1. To kindle; to inflame; to set fire to. 2. To give light to. 3. To illuminate; to fill or spread over with light. 4. To lighten; to ease of a burden; [*obs.*]
- LIGHT, (*lre*) *v. i.* [*Sax. lhtan, alhtan, gelhtan.*] 1. To fall on; to come to by chance; to happen to find; with *on*. 2. To fall on; to strike. 3. To descend, as from a horse or carriage. 4. To settle; to rest; to stoop from flight.
- LIGHT, *adv.* Lightly; cheaply. *Hooker.*
- LIGHT-ARMED, *a.* Armed with light weapons.
- LIGHT-BEAR-ER, *n.* A torch-bearer. *B. Jonson.*
- LIGHT-BRAIN, *n.* An empty headed person. *Martin.*
- LIGHTED, (*lited*) *pp.* Kindled; set on fire; caused to burn. [*Lit*, for *lighted*, is inelegant.]
- LIGHTEN, (*lhtn*) *v. i.* [*Sax. lhtan.*] 1. To flash; to burst forth or dart, as lightning; to shine with an instantaneous illumination. 2. To shine like lightning. 3. To fall; to light; [*obs.*]
- LIGHTEN, (*lhtn*) *v. t.* 1. To dissipate darkness; to fill with light; to spread over with light; to illuminate; to enlighten. 2. To illuminate with knowledge. 3. To free from trouble and fill with joy.
- LIGHTEN, (*lhtn*) *v. t.* [*Sax. lhtan.*] 1. To make lighter; to reduce in weight; to make less heavy. 2. To alleviate; to make less burdensome or afflictive. 3. To cheer; to exhilarate.
- LIGHTER, (*lhter*) *n.* 1. One that lights. 2. A large, open, flat-bottomed boat, used in loading and unloading ships.
- LIGHTER-MAN, (*lhter-man*) *n.* A man who manages a lighter; a boatman.
- LIGHT-FINGERED, *a.* Dextrous in taking and conveying away; thievish; addicted to petty thefts.
- LIGHT-FOOT, } *a.* Nimble in running or dancing,  
LIGHT-FOOT-ED, } active. [*Little used.*]
- LIGHT-HEAD-ED, *a.* 1. Thoughtless; heedless; weak volatile; unsteady. 2. Disordered in the head; dizzy delirious.
- LIGHT-HEAD-ED-NESS, *n.* Disorder of the head; dizziness; deliriousness.
- LIGHT-HEART-ED, *a.* Free from grief or anxiety; gay; cheerful; merry.
- LIGHT-HORSE, *n.* Light-armed cavalry.
- LIGHT-HOUSE, *n.* A pharos; a tower or building with a light or number of lamps on the top intended to direct seamen in navigating ships at night.
- LIGHT-LEGGED, *a.* Nimble; swift of foot. *Sidney.*
- LIGHT-LESS, (*lreless*) *a.* Destitute of light; dark.
- LIGHTLY, (*lrely*) *adv.* 1. With little weight. 2. With out deep impression. 3. Easily; readily; without difficulty; of course. 4. Without reason, or for reasons of little weight. 5. Without dejection; cheerfully. 6. Not chastely; wantonly. 7. Nimble; with agility; not heavily or tardily. 8. Gayly; airily; with levity; without heed or care.
- LIGHT-MIND-ED, *a.* Unsettled; unsteady; volatile; not considerate.
- LIGHT-NESS, (*lretnes*) *n.* 1. Want of weight; levity. 2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; the quality of mind which disposes it to be influenced by trifling considerations. 3. Levity; wantonness; lewdness; unchastity. 4. Agility; nimbleness.
- LIGHT-NING, (*lretning*) *n.* 1. A sudden discharge of electricity from a cloud to the earth, or from the earth to a cloud, or from one cloud to another, producing a vivid flash of light, and usually a loud report, called *thunder*. 2. Abatement; alleviation; mitigation. *Spectator.*
- LIGHT-ROOM, *n.* In a ship of war, a small apartment, having double glass windows towards the magazine, and containing lights by which the gunner fills cartridges.
- LIGHTS, (*lites*) *n. plu.* The lungs; the organs of breathing in animals.
- LIGHT-SOME, *a.* 1. Luminous; not dark; not obscure. 2. Gay; airy; cheering; exhilarating. *Hooker.*
- LIGHT-SOME-NESS, *n.* 1. Luminousness; the quality of being light. 2. Cheerfulness; merriment; levity.
- LIG-NAL/OES, *n.* [*L. lignum, and aloes.*] Aloes-wood. *Numb. xxiv.*
- LIGNEOUS, *a.* [*L. ligneus.*] Wooden; made of wood; consisting of wood; resembling wood.
- LIG-NI-FICATION, *n.* The process of converting into wood, or the hard substance of a vegetable.
- LIGNIFORM, *a.* [*L. lignum, and form.*] Like wood; resembling wood. *Kirwan.*
- LIGNIFY, *v. t.* [*L. lignum and facio.*] To convert into wood.
- LIGNIFY, *v. i.* To become wood.
- LIGNITE, *n.* [*L. lignum.*] Fossil or bituminous wood, a mineral combustible substance.
- LIGNOUS, *a.* Ligneous. [*Little used.*] *Evelyn.*
- LIGNUM-VITÆ, *n.* [*L. Guaiacum,* or pockwood, a genus of plants, natives of warm climates.
- LIGU-LATE, } *a.* [*L. ligula.*] Like a bandage or strap  
LIGU-LATED, }
- LIGURE, *n.* A kind of precious stone. *Ex. xxviii.*
- LIGURITE, *n.* [*from Liguria.*] A mineral.
- LIKE, *a.* [*Sax. lic, gelic; Goth. leiks; Sw. lik.*] 1. Equal in quantity, quality or degree. 2. Similar; resembling; having resemblance. 3. Probable; likely, that is, having the resemblance or appearance of an event; giving reason to expect or believe.
- LIKE, *n.* [*elliptically, for like thing, like person.*] 1. Some person or thing resembling another; an equal. 2. *Had like*, in the phrase "he had like to be defeated," seems to be a corruption; but it is authorized by good usage.
- LIKE, *adv.* 1. In the same manner. 2. In a manner becoming. 3. Likely; probably.
- LIKE, *v. t.* [*Sax. lican, lician; Goth. leikan.*] 1. To be pleased with in a moderate degree; to approve. It expresses less than *love* and *delight*. 2. To please; to be agreeable to; [*obs.*] 3. To liken; [*obs.*]
- LIKE, *v. i.* 1. To be pleased; to choose; as, "he may go or stay, as he likes." *Locke.* 2. To like of, to be pleased [*obs.*] *Knolles.*
- LIKE-LIHOOD, *n.* 1. Probability; verisimilitude; appearance of truth or reality. 2. Appearance; show; resemblance; [*obs.*]
- LIKE-LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Probability. 2. The qualities that please.
- LIKE-LY, *a.* [*that is, like-like.*] Probable; that may be rationally thought or believed to have taken place in time past, or to be true now or hereafter; such as is more reasonable than the contrary. 2. Such as may be liked; pleasing.—In *England*, *likely* is equivalent to *handsome*, *well-formed*; as a *likely man*, a *likely horse*.—In *America*,



the word is applied to the endowments of the mind, and a *likely* man denotes a man of good character and talents.

**LIKELY**, *adv.* Probably. *Glanville.*

**LIKE-MIND-ED**, *a.* Having a like disposition or purpose. *Rom. xv.*

**LIKEN**, (*l'kn*) *v. t.* [*Sw. likna.*] To compare; to represent as resembling or similar.

**LIKENED**, *pp.* Compared.

**LIKE-NESS**, *n.* 1. Resemblance in form; similitude. 2. Resemblance; form; external appearance. 3. One that resembles another; a copy; a counterpart. 4. An image, picture or statue, resembling a person or thing.

**LYKEN-ING**, *ppr.* Comparing; representing as similar.

**LIKE-WISE**, *adv.* In like manner; also; moreover; too.

**LIKING**, *ppr.* of *like*. 1. Approving; being pleased with.

2. *a.* Plump; full; of a good appearance; [*obs.*]

**LIKING**, *n.* 1. A good state of body; healthful appearance; plumpness. 2. State of trial; [*obs.*]

3. Inclination; pleasure. 4. Delight in; pleasure in; with to.

**LILAE**, *n.* [*Fr. lilas; Sp. lilac.*] A plant or shrub of the genus *syringa*, a native of Persia.

**LIL-A-LITE**, *n.* A species of argillaceous earth.

**LIL-I-ACEOUS**, *a.* [*L. liliaceus.*] Pertaining to lilies; lily-like. *Martyn.*

**LILIED**, *a.* Embellished with lilies. *Milton.*

**LILL**, *v. t.* [*See LOLL.*] *Spenser.*

**LILT**, *v. i.* 1. To do anything with dexterity or quickness; [*local.*] *Pegge.* 2. To sing or play on the bagpipe.

**LILY**, *n.* [*L. lilium.*] A genus of plants of many species, producing flowers of great beauty and variety of colors.—*Lily of the valley*, a plant of the genus *convallaria*.

**LILY-DAFFODIL**, *n.* A plant and flower.

**LILY-HAND-ED**, *a.* Having white, delicate hands. *Spenser.*

**LILY-HY/A-CINTH**, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*

**LILY-LIV-ERED**, *a.* White-livered; cowardly. *Shak.*

**LI-MA-TION**, *n.* [*L. limo.*] The act of filing or polishing.

**LI-MA-TURE**, *n.* [*L. limo.*] 1. A filing. 2. Filings; particles rubbed off by filing. *Johnson.*

**LIMB**, (*lim*) *n.* [*Sax. lim; Dan., Sw. lem; L. limbus.*] 1. Edge or border.—2. In anatomy, and in common use, an extremity of the human body; a member; a projecting part; as the arm or leg; that is, a shoot. 3. The branch of a tree; applied only to a branch of some size, and not to a small twig.—4. In botany, the border or upper spreading part of a monopetalous corol.

**LIMB**, (*lim*) *v. t.* To supply with limbs. *Milton.* 2. To dismember; to tear off the limbs.

**LIMBAT**, *n.* A cooling periodical wind in Cyprus.

† **LIMBEC**, *n.* [*contracted from alembic.*] A still.

**LIMBEG**, *v. t.* To strain or pass through a still. *Sandys.*

**LIMBED**, *a.* In composition, formed with regard to limbs.

**LIMBER**, *a.* Easily bent; flexible; pliant; yielding.—In America, it is applied to material things; as a *limber* rod.

**LIMBER**, *n.* In a ship, a square hole cut through the floor timbers, as a passage for water to the pump-well.

**LIMBER-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being easily bent; flexibility; pliancy.

**LIMBERS**, *n.* 1. A two-wheeled carriage, having boxes for ammunition. 2. Thills; shafts of a carriage; [*local.*]

**LIMBI LITE**, *n.* A mineral from Limbourg in Swabia.

**LIMBLESS**, *a.* Destitute of limbs. *Massinger.*

**LIMB-MEAL**, *a.* Piece-meal. *Shak.*

**LIMBO**, } *n.* [*L. limbus.*] 1. A region bordering on hell,

**LIMBUS**, } or hell itself. 2. A place of restraint.

**LIME**, *n.* [*Sax. lim; Sw., Dan. lim; L. limus.*] 1. A viscid substance, sometimes laid on twigs for catching birds. 2. Calcareous earth, oxyd of calcium. 3. The linden tree. 4. [*Fr. lime.*] A species of acid fruit, smaller than the lemon.

**LIME**, *v. t.* [*Sax. geliman.*] 1. To smear with a viscid substance. 2. To entangle; to ensnare. 3. To manure with lime. 4. To cement.

**LIME-BURN-ER**, *n.* One who burns stones to lime.

**LIMED**, *pp.* Smeared with lime; entangled; manured with lime.

**LIME-HOUND**, *n.* A dog used in hunting the wild boar; a *limmer* *Spenser.*

**LIME-KILN**, (*limekil*) *n.* A furnace in which stones or shells are exposed to a strong heat and reduced to lime.

**LIME-STONE**, *n.* Stone of which lime is made by the expulsion of its carbonic acid, or fixed air.

**LIME-TWIG**, *n.* A twig smeared with lime. *Milton.*

**LIME-TWIGGED**, *a.* Smeared with lime. *Addison.*

**LIME-WA-TER**, *n.* Water impregnated with lime.

**LIMING**, *ppr.* Daubing with viscid matter; entangling; manuring with lime.

**LIMIT**, *n.* [*L. limis.*] 1. Bound; border; utmost extent; the part that terminates a thing. 2. The thing which bounds; restraint.—3. *Limits, plu.* the extent of the liberties of a prison.

**LIMITT**, *v. t.* 1. To bound; to set bounds to. 2. To confine within certain bounds; to circumscribe; to restrain. 3. To restrain from a lax or general signification.

**LIMI-TA-BLE**, *a.* That may be limited, circumscribed, bounded or restrained. *Hume.*

**LIMI-TA-INE-OUS**, *a.* Pertaining to bounds. *Dict.*

**LIMI-TA-RI-AN**, *a.* That limits or circumscribes.

**LIMI-TA-RI-AN**, *n.* One that limits; one who holds the doctrine that a part of the human race only are to be saved. *Huntington.*

**LIMI-TA-RY**, *a.* Placed at the limit, as a guard.

**LIMI-TATION**, *n.* [*L. limitatio.*] 1. The act of bounding or circumscribing.—2. Restriction; restraint; circumscription. 3. Restriction; confinement from a lax, indeterminate import. 4. A certain precinct within which friars were allowed to beg or exercise their functions.

**LIMIT-ED**, *pp.* 1. Bounded; circumscribed; restrained. 2. *a.* Narrow; circumscribed.

**LIMIT-ED-LY**, *adv.* With limitation.

**LIMIT-ED-NESS**, *n.* State of being limited. *Parker.*

**LIMIT-ER**, *n.* He or that which limits or confines. 2. A friar licensed to beg within certain bounds, or whose duty was limited to a certain district.

**LIMIT-LESS**, *a.* Having no limits; unbounded.

**LIMMER**, *n.* 1. A limelhound; a mongrel. 2. A dog engendered between a hound and a mastiff. 3. A thill or shaft; [*local.* See *LIMBER.*] 4. A thill-horse; [*local.*]

**LIMN**, (*lim*) *v. t.* [*Fr. enluminer; L. lumino.*] To draw a picture; to paint in water-colors. *Encyc.*

**LIMNED**, (*limd*) *pp.* Painted.

**LIMNER**, *n.* [*Fr. enlumineur; L. illuminator.*] 1. One that colors or paints on paper or parchment; one who decorates books with initial pictures. 2. A portrait painter.

**LIMNING**, *ppr.* Drawing; painting; painting in water colors.

**LIMNING**, *n.* The act or art of drawing or painting in water-colors. *Addison.*

**LIMOUS**, *a.* [*L. limosus.*] Muddy; slimy; thick.

**LIMP**, *v. i.* [*Sax. lemp-healt.*] To halt; to walk lamely

**LIMP**, *n.* A halt; act of limping.

† **LIMP**, *a.* Vapid; weak. *Walton.*

**LIMPER**, *n.* One that limps.

**LIMPET**, *n.* [*L. lepas.*] A univalve shell of the genus *patella*, adhering to rocks.

**LIMPID**, *a.* [*L. limpidus.*] Pure; clear; transparent

**LIMPID-NESS**, *n.* Clearness; purity.

**LIMPING**, *ppr.* Halting; walking lamely.

**LIMPING-LY**, *adv.* Lamely; in a halting manner.

**LIMSY**, *a.* [*W. llymsi.*] Weak; flexible. *New England.*

**LIMY**, *a.* [*See LIME.*] 1. Viscous; glutinous. 2. Containing lime. 3. Resembling lime; having the qualities of lime.

† **LIN**, *v. i.* [*Ice. linna.*] To yield.

† **LIN**, *n.* [*Celtic.*] A pool or mere.

**LINCH**, *n.* A ledge; a rectangular projection. *Jennings.*

**LIN-COLN-GREEN**, *n.* The color of stuff or cloth made formerly at Lincoln. *Spenser.*

**LINCHPIN**, *n.* [*Sax. lynis.*] A pin used to prevent the wheel of a carriage from sliding off the axle-tree.

**LINETURE**, *n.* [*L. linctus.*] Medicine taken by licking.

**LIN-DEN**, or **LIND**, *n.* [*Sax., Sw., Dan. lind.*] The lime tree, or tall-tree, of the genus *tilia*. *Dryden.*

**LINE**, *n.* [*L. linea; Fr. ligne.*] 1. In geometry, a quantity extended in length, without breadth or thickness; or a limit terminating a surface. 2. A slender string; a small cord or rope. 3. A thread, string or cord extended to direct any operation. 4. Lineament; a mark in the hand or face. 5. Delineation; sketch. 6. Contour; outline; exterior limit of a figure.—7. In writing, printing, and engraving, the words and letters which stand on a level in one row, between one margin and another.—8. In poetry, a verse, or the words which form a certain number of feet, according to the measure. 9. A short letter; a note. 10. A rank or row of soldiers, or the disposition of an army drawn up with an extended front; or the like disposition of a fleet prepared for engagement. 11. A trench or rampart; an extended work in fortification. 12. Method; disposition. 13. Extension; limit; border. 14. Equator; equinoctial circle. 15. A series or succession of progeny or relations, descending from a common progenitor. 16. The twelfth part of an inch. 17. A straight extended mark. 18. A straight or parallel direction. 19. Occupation; employment; department or course of business. 20. Course; direction. 21. Lint or flax.—22. In heraldry, lines are the figures used in armories to divide the shield into different parts, and to compose different figures.—23. In Scripture, line signifies a cord for measuring; also, in instruction, doctrine. *Is. xxviii.*

A right line, a straight or direct line; the shortest line that can be drawn between two points.—Horizontal line, a line drawn parallel to the horizon.—Equinoctial line, in geography, a great circle on the earth's surface, at 90 degrees distance from each pole, and bisecting the earth at that part.—In astronomy, the circle

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



- which the sun seems to describe in March and September, when the days and nights are of equal length.—*Meridian line*, an imaginary circle drawn through the two poles of the earth, and any part of its surface.—*A ship of the line*, a ship of war large enough to have a place in the line of battle; a ship carrying 74 guns or more.
- LINE**, *v. t.* [*L. linum.*] 1. To cover on the inside. 2. To put in the inside. 3. To place along by the side of any thing for guarding. 4. To strengthen by additional works or men. 5. To cover; to add a covering. 6. To strengthen with any thing added. 7. To impregnate; applied to irrational animals.
- LINE-AGE**, *n.* [*Fr. lignage.*] Race; progeny; descendants in a line from a common progenitor.
- LINE-AL**, *a.* [*L. linealis.*] 1. Composed of lines; delineated. 2. In a direct line from an ancestor. 3. Hereditary; derived from ancestors. *Shak.* 4. Allied by direct descent. 5. In the direction of a line.—*Lineal measure*, the measure of length.
- LINE-ALITY**, *n.* The state of being in the form of a line. *Am. Review.*
- LINE-ALLY**, *adv.* In a direct line.
- LINE-A-MENT**, *n.* [*Fr.; L. lineamentum.*] Feature; form; make; the outline or exterior of a body or figure, particularly of the face.
- LINE-AR**, *a.* [*L. linearis.*] 1. Pertaining to a line; consisting of lines; in a straight direction.—2. In botany, like a line; slender; of the same breadth throughout, except at the extremities.
- LINE-ATE**, *a.* In botany, marked longitudinally with depressed parallel lines; as a *lineate leaf*.
- LINE-ATION**, *n.* Draught; delineation, which see.
- LINED**, *pp.* Covered on the inside.
- LINEN**, *n.* [*L. linum; fr. lin.*] 1. Cloth made of flax or hemp. 2. An under garment.
- LINEN**, *a.* [*L. lineus.*] 1. Made of flax or hemp. 2. Resembling linen cloth; white; pale.—*Fossil-linen*, a kind of amianth.
- LINEN-DRA-PER**, *n.* A person who deals in linens.—*Lincner and linenman*, in a like sense, are obsolete.
- LING**, *n.* [*D. leng; fr. long.*] A fish.
- LING**, *n.* [*Ice. ling.*] A species of long grass; heath.
- LING**, a Saxon termination, as in *darling, firstling*, denotes, primarily, state, condition or subject.
- LINGER**, *v. i.* [*Sax. leng.*] 1. To delay; to loiter; to remain or wait long; to be slow. 2. To hesitate; to be slow in deciding; to be in suspense. 3. To remain long in any state.
- LINGER**, *v. t.* To protract. *Shak.*
- LINGER-ER**, *n.* One who lingers.
- LINGER-ING**, *pp.* 1. Delaying; loitering. 2. *a.* Drawing out in time; remaining long; protracted.
- LINGER-ING**, *n.* A delaying; a remaining long; tardiness; protraction. *Irving.*
- LINGER-ING-LY**, *adv.* With delay; slowly; tediously. *Hale*
- LING-ET**, *n.* [*Fr. lingot.*] A small mass of metal.
- LING-LE**, *n.* [*Fr. ligneul.*] Shoemaker's thread.
- LINGUA**, *n.* [*L. lingua.*] Language; speech. [*Vulgar.*]
- † **LINGUACIOUS**, *a.* [*L. linguax.*] Full of tongue; loquacious.
- LINGUA-DENTAL**, *a.* [*L. lingua and dens.*] Formed or uttered by the joint use of the tongue and teeth; as the letters *d* and *t*. *Holder.*
- LINGUA-DENTAL**, *n.* An articulation formed by the tongue and teeth.
- LINGUA-FORM**, *a.* [*L. lingua and form.*] Having the form or shape of the tongue. *Martyn.*
- LINGUAL**, *a.* [*L. lingua.*] Pertaining to the tongue.
- LINGUIST**, *n.* [*L. lingua.*] A person skilled in languages.
- LINGU-LATE**, *a.* [*L. lingulatus.*] Shaped like the tongue or a strap.
- LING-WÖRT**, *n.* An herb.
- LINGY**, *a.* 1. Limber; tall; flexible. *Craven dialect.* 2. Active; strong; able to bear fatigue. *Brockett.*
- LINIMENT**, *n.* [*Fr.; L. linimentum.*] A species of soft ointment.
- LINING**, *pp.* Covering on the inside, as a garment.
- LINING**, *n.* 1. The inner covering of any thing, as of a garment or a box. 2. That which is within.
- LINK**, *n.* [*G. gelenk; Dan. lenke.*] 1. A single ring or division of a chain. 2. Any thing doubled and closed like a link. 3. A chain; any thing connecting. 4. Any single constituent part of a connected series. 5. A series; a chain.
- LINK**, *n.* [*Gr. λυχνος; L. lychnus.*] A torch made of tow or hards, &c., and pitch. *Dryden.*
- LINK**, *v. t.* 1. To complicate. 2. To unite or connect by something intervening or in another manner.
- LINK**, *v. i.* To be connected. *Burke.*
- LINK-BOY**, or **LINK-MAN**, *n.* A boy or man that carries a link or torch to light passengers. *Gay.*
- LINKED**, *pp.* United; connected.
- LINKING**, *pp.* Uniting; connecting.
- LIN'NET**, *n.* [*Fr. linot.*] A small singing bird of the genus *fringilla*.
- LIN'SEED**. See **LINTSEED**.
- LINSEY-WOOLSEY**, *a.* Made of linen and wool; hence, vile; mean; of different and unsuitable parts.
- LINSEY-WOOLSEY**, *n.* Stuff made of linen and wool mixed.
- LIN-STOCK**, *n.* A pointed staff with a crotch or fork at one end, to hold a lighted match; used in firing cannon.
- LINT**, *n.* [*Sax. lincet; L. linteum.*] Flax; but more generally, linen scraped into a soft substance, and used for dressing wounds and sores.
- LINT'EL**, *n.* [*Fr. linteau; Sp. lintel.*] The head-piece of a door-frame or window-frame; the part of the frame that lies on the side pieces.
- LINTSEED**, *n.* [*lint and seed; Sax. linsæd.*] Flaxseed.
- LION**, *n.* [*Fr.; L. leo, leonis.*] 1. A quadruped of the genus *felis*, very strong, fierce and rapacious. 2. A sign in the zodiac.
- LION-ESS**, *n.* The female of the lion kind.
- LION-LIKE**, or **LION-LY**, *a.* Like a lion; fierce
- LION-MET-TLED**, *a.* Having the courage and spirit of a lion. *Hillhouse*
- LION'S FOOT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *catananche*.
- LION'S LEAF**, *n.* A plant of the genus *leontice*.
- LION'S TAIL**, *n.* A plant of the genus *leonurus*.
- LIP**, *n.* [*Sax. lippa, lippe; D. lip; G., Dan. lippe.*] 1. The edge or border of the mouth. 2. The edge of any thing.—3. In botany, one of the two opposite divisions of a labiate corol.—To *make a lip*, to drop the under lip in sullenness or contempt.
- LIP**, *v. t.* To kiss. *Shak.*
- LIP-DE-VOTION**, *n.* Prayers uttered by the lips without the desires of the heart.
- LIP-GOOD**, *a.* Good in profession only. *B. Jenson.*
- LIP-LÀ-BOR**, *n.* Labor or action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments.
- LIP-O-GRAM**, *n.* [*Gr. λιπος and γραμμα.*] A writing in which a single letter is wholly omitted.
- LIP-O-GRAMMA-TIST**, *n.* One who writes any thing, dropping a single letter. *Addison.*
- LIP-POTHY-MOUS**, *a.* Swimming; fainting.
- LIP-POTHY-MY**, *n.* [*Gr. λιποθυμία.*] A fainting; a swoon
- LIPPED**, *a.* 1. Having lips.—2. In botany, labiate.
- LIPPLI-TUDE**, *n.* [*L. lippitudo.*] Soreness of eyes; blearedness. *Bacon.*
- LIP-WISDOM**, *n.* Wisdom in talk without practice; wisdom in words not supported by experience.
- LIQUA-BLE**, *a.* That may be melted.
- LIQUATION**, *n.* [*L. liquidatio.*] 1. The act or operation of melting. 2. The capacity of being melted.
- LIQUATE**, *v. i.* [*L. liquo.*] To melt; to liquefy; to be dissolved. [*Little used.*] *Woodward.*
- LIQ-UE-FACTION**, *n.* [*L. liquefactio.*] 1. The act or operation of melting or dissolving; the conversion of a solid into a liquid by the sole agency of heat or caloric. 2. The state of being melted.
- LIQ-UE-FABLE**, *a.* That may be melted, or changed from a solid to a liquid state. *Bacon.*
- LIQ-UE-FER**, *n.* That which melts any solid substance.
- LIQ-UE-FY**, *v. t.* [*Fr. liquefier.*] To melt; to dissolve; to convert from a fixed or solid form to that of a liquid; to melt by the sole agency of heat or caloric.
- LIQ-UE-FY**, *v. i.* To be melted; to become liquid.
- LIQ-UE-FY-ING**, *pp.* Melting; becoming liquid.
- LI-QUESCENT-CY**, *n.* [*L. liquescencia.*] Aptness to melt.
- LI-QUESCENT**, *a.* Melting; becoming fluid.
- LI-QUEUR**, (*le-küre*) *n.* [*Fr.*] A spirituous cordial.
- LIQUID**, (*lik'wid*) *a.* [*L. liquidus.*] Fluid; flowing or capable of flowing; not fixed or solid. But *liquid* is not precisely synonymous with *fluid*. Mercury and air are *fluid*, but not *liquid*. 2. Soft; clear; flowing; smooth. 3. Pronounced without any jar; smooth. 4. Dissolved; not obtainable by law; [*obs.*]
- LIQUID**, *n.* 1. A fluid or flowing substance; a substance whose parts change their relative position on the slightest pressure, and which flows on an inclined plane.—2. In grammar, a letter which has a smooth flowing sound, or which flows smoothly after a mute; as *l* and *r*, in *bla, bra*. *m* and *n* are also called liquids
- LIQUID-DATE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. liquider; L. liquido.*] 1. To clear from all obscurity. 2. To settle; to adjust; to ascertain or reduce to precision in amount. 3. To pay; to settle, adjust and satisfy; as a debt.
- LIQUID-DA-TED**, *pp.* Settled; adjusted; reduced to certainty; paid.
- LIQUID-DA-TING**, *pp.* Adjusting; ascertaining; paying.
- LIQUID-ATION**, *n.* The act of settling and adjusting debts, or ascertaining their amount or the balance due.
- LIQUID-A-TOR**, *n.* He or that which liquidates or settles. *E. Everett.*
- LIQUIDITY**, *n.* [*Fr. liquidité.*] 1. The quality of being fluid or liquid. 2. Thinness.
- LIQUID-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being liquid; fluency.

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



- LIQUOR, (lik'ur) n. [Fr. *liqueur*; L. *liquor*.] A liquid or fluid substance; commonly applied to spirituous fluids.
- LIQUOR, v. t. To moisten; to drench. [L. u.] Bacon.
- LIQUOR-ICE. See LICONICE.
- LISBON, n. A species of wine exported from Lisbon.
- LISH, a. Stout; active; strong; nimble. *Grose*.
- LIRI-CON-FAN-CY, n. A flower.
- LIRI-POOP, n. [Fr. *liripipion*.] The hood of a graduate.
- † LISNE, n. A cavity or hollow. *Hale*.
- † LISP, v. t. [G. *lispeln*; D. *lispēn*; Sax. *vlisp*, or *vlips*.] To speak with a particular articulation of the tongue and teeth, nearly as in pronouncing *th*.
- LISP, v. t. To pronounce with a lisp.
- LISP, n. The act of lisping, as in uttering an aspirated *th* for *s*.
- LISPER, n. One that lisps.
- LISPING, ppr. Uttering with a lisp.
- LISPING-LY, adv. With a lisp. *Holder*.
- LISPSOM, a. [probably from Sax. *lesan*.] Limber; supple; relaxed; loose; free.
- LIST, n. [Sax., Sw. *list*; It., Sp. *lista*; Fr., Dan. *liste*.] 1. In commerce, the border, edge or selvage of cloth; a strip of cloth forming the border. 2. A line inclosing or forming the extremity of a piece of ground, or field of combat; hence, the ground or field inclosed for a race or combat. 3. A limit or boundary; a border.—4. In architecture, a little square molding; a fillet; called also a *listel*. 5. A roll or catalogue, that is, a row or line. 6. A strip of cloth; a fillet.—Civil list, in Great Britain and the United States, the civil officers of government, as judges, ambassadors, secretaries, &c. Hence it is used for the revenues or appropriations of public money for the support of the civil officers.
- LIST, v. t. 1. To enroll; to register in a list or catalogue; to enlist. 2. To engage in the public service, as soldiers. *Dryden*. 3. To inclose for combat. 4. To sew together, as strips of cloth; or to form a border. 5. To cover with a list, or with strips of cloth. 6. To hearken; to attend.
- LIST, v. i. To engage in public service by enrolling one's name; to enlist.
- LIST, v. i. [Sax. *lystan*.] Properly, to lean or incline; to be propense; hence, to desire or choose.
- LIST, n. In the language of seamen, an inclination to one side; as, the ship has a list to port.
- LIST'ED, pp. 1. Striped; particolored in stripes. 2. Covered with list. 3. Inclosed for combat. 4. Engaged in public service; enrolled.
- LIST'EL, n. A list in architecture; a fillet. *Encyc.*
- LISTEN, (lis'n) v. i. [Sax. *lystan* or *hlystan*.] 1. To hearken; to give ear; to attend closely with a view to hear. 2. To obey; to yield to advice; to follow admonition.
- LISTEN, (lis'n) v. t. To hear; to attend. *Shak*.
- LISTEN-ER, n. One who listens; a hearer.
- LISTEN, n. One who makes a list or roll.
- † LIST'FUL, a. Attentive. *Spenser*.
- LISTING, ppr. Inclosing for combat; covering with list; enlisting.
- LISTLESS, a. Not listening; not attending; heedless; inattentive; thoughtless; careless.
- LISTLESS-LY, adv. Without attention; heedlessly.
- LISTLESS-NESS, n. Inattention; heedlessness; indifference to what is passing and may be interesting.
- LIT, pret. of *light*; as, the bird lit on a tree. [Inelegant.]
- LIT'ANY, n. [Fr. *litanie*; Gr. *λεηναία*.] A solemn form of supplication, used in public worship.
- † LITE, n. A little; a small portion. *Chaucer*.
- † LITE, a. Little.
- LITRE, or LIT'ER, n. [Fr. *litre*.] A French measure of capacity; equal to nearly 2½ wine pints.
- LIT'ER-AL, a. [Fr.; L. *litera*.] 1. According to the letter; primitive; real; not figurative or metaphorical. 2. Following the letter or exact words; not free. 3. Consisting of letters.
- † LIT'ER-AL, n. Literal meaning. *Brown*.
- LIT'ER-AL-ISM, n. That which accords with the letter.
- LIT'ER-AL-I-TY, n. Original or literal meaning. *Brown*.
- LIT'ER-AL-LY, adv. 1. According to the primary and natural import of words; not figuratively. 2. With close adherence to words; word by word.
- LIT'ER-A-RY, a. [L. *literarius*.] 1. Pertaining to letters or literature; respecting learning or learned men. 2. Derived from erudition. 3. Furnished with erudition; versed in letters. 4. Consisting in letters, or written or printed compositions.
- LIT'ER-ATE, a. [L. *literatus*.] Learned; lettered; instructed in learning and science. *Johnson*.
- LIT'ER-ATI, n. plu. [L. *literatus*.] The learned; men of erudition. *Spectator*.
- LIT'ER-A-TOR, n. [L.] A petty school-master. *Burke*.
- LIT'ER-A-TURE, n. [L. *literatura*.] Learning; acquaintance with letters or books.
- † LITH, n. [Sax.] A joint or limb. *Chaucer*.
- LITHAN'THRAX, n. [Gr. *λίθος* and *ἀνθράξ*.] Stone-coal.
- LITHARGE, n. [Fr.] A semi-vitreous oxyd of lead.
- LITHE, a. [Sax. *lith*, *lithe*; W. *lyth*.] That may be easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber. *Milton*.
- † LITHE, v. t. 1. To smooth; to soften; to palliate. *Chaucer*. 2. To listen. See LISTEN.
- LITHE-NESS, n. Flexibility; limberness.
- LITHE-SOME, a. Pliant; nimble; limber. *Scott*.
- † LITHER, a. 1. Soft; pliant. *Shak*. 2. [Sax. *lythr*.] Bad corrupt. *Woolton*.
- † LITHER-LY, adv. Slowly; lazily. *Barret*.
- † LITHER-NESS, n. Idleness; laziness. *Barret*.
- LITH'IA, n. A new alkali, found in a mineral called *petalite*, of which the basis is a metal called *lithium*.
- LITHI-ATE, n. [Gr. *λίθος*.] A salt or compound formed by the lithic acid combined with a base.
- LITHIC, a. Pertaining to the stone in the bladder.
- LITH-O-BIB'LION. See LITHOBYL.
- LITH-O-CARP, n. [Gr. *λίθος* and *καρπος*.] Fossil fruit; fruit petrified. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*
- LITH-O-COL-LA, n. [Gr. *λίθος* and *κόλλα*.] A cement that unites stones. *Ash*.
- LITH-O-DENDRON, n. [Gr. *λίθος* and *δένδρον*.] Coral.
- LITH-O-GENE-SY, n. [Gr. *λίθος* and *γενεσις*.] The doctrine or science of the origin of minerals.
- LITH-O-GLYPHITE, n. [Gr. *λίθος* and *γλυφω*.] A fossil.
- LITHOGRAPHER, n. One who practices lithography.
- LITH-O-GRAPHIC, } a. Pertaining to lithography
- LITH-O-GRAPHIC-CAL, } a. Pertaining to lithography
- LITH-O-GRAPHIC-CAL-LY, adv. By the lithographic art.
- LITHOGRAPHERY, n. [Gr. *λίθος* and *γραφω*.] The art of engraving, or of tracing letters, figures or other designs on stone, and of transferring them to paper by impression.
- LITH-O-LOG'IC, } a. Pertaining to the science of
- LITH-O-LOG'IC-CAL, } stones.
- LITHO-LOGIST, n. A person skilled in the science of stones.
- LITHO-LOG-Y, n. [Gr. *λίθος* and *λογος*.] 1. The science or natural history of stones. 2. A treatise on stones found in the body. *Coze*.
- LITHO-MAN-CY, n. [Gr. *λίθος* and *μαντεία*.] Divination or prediction of events by means of stones. *Brown*.
- LITH-O-MARGA, } n. [Gr. *λίθος*, and L. *marga*.] An earth
- LITHO-MARGE, } of two species.
- LITH-ON-TRIP'TIC, a. [Gr. *λίθος* and *τριβω*.] Having the quality of dissolving the stone in the bladder or kidneys.
- LITH-ON-TRIP'TIC, n. A medicine which has the power of dissolving the stone in the bladder or kidneys.
- LITH'ON-TRIP-TOR, or LITHO-TRIT-OR, n. An instrument for triturating the stone in the bladder.
- LITH'ON-TRIP-TY, or LITHO-TRIT-Y, n. The operation of triturating the stone in the bladder.
- LITHOPHAGOUS, a. [Gr. *λίθος* and *φαγω*.] Eating or swallowing stones or gravel, as the ostrich.
- LITHO-PHOS-PHOR, n. [Gr. *λίθος* and *φωσφορος*.] A stone that becomes phosphoric by heat.
- LITH-O-PHOS-PHOR'IC, a. Pertaining to lithophosphor; becoming phosphoric by heat.
- LITHO-PHYL, n. [Gr. *λίθος* and *φυλλον*.] Bibliolite or lithobiblion, fossil leaves.
- LITHO-PHYTE, n. [Gr. *λίθος* and *φύτον*.] Stone-coral.
- LITH-O-PHYTIC, a. Pertaining to lithophytes.
- LITHOPHYTOUS, a. Pertaining to or consisting of lithophytes.
- LITHO-TOME, n. [Gr. *λίθος* and *τεμνω*.] A stone so formed naturally as to appear as if cut artificially.
- LITH-O-TOM'IC, a. Pertaining to or performed by lithotomy.
- LIT'HOT'O-MIST, n. One who performs the operation of cutting for the stone in the bladder.
- LIT'HOT'O-MY, n. [Gr. *λίθος* and *τεμνω*.] The operation, art or practice of cutting for the stone in the bladder.
- LITHOXYLE, n. [Gr. *λίθος* and *ξύλον*.] Petrified wood.
- LIT'HY, a. Easily bent; pliable.
- LIT'I-GANT, a. Contending in law; engaged in a lawsuit.
- LIT'I-GANT, n. A person engaged in a lawsuit.
- LIT'I-GATE, v. t. [L. *litigo*.] To contest in law; to prosecute or defend by pleadings, exhibition of evidence, and judicial debate.
- LIT'I-GATE, v. i. To dispute in law; to carry on a suit by judicial process.
- LIT'I-GA-TED, pp. Contested judicially.
- LIT'I-GA-TING, ppr. Contesting in law.
- LIT-I-GATION, n. The act or process of carrying on a suit in a court of law or equity for the recovery of a right or claim; a judicial contest.
- LIT-I-GIOUS, a. [Fr. *litigieux*; L. *litigiosus*.] 1. Inclined to judicial contest; given to the practice of contending in law; quarrelsome; contentious. 2. Disputable; controvertible; subject to contention.
- LIT-I-GIOUS-LY, adv. In a contentious manner.
- LIT-I-GIOUS-NESS, n. A disposition to engage in or to carry on lawsuits; inclination to judicial contests.



- LITMUS, or LACMUS, *n.* A blue pigment, formed from archil, a species of lichen. See ARCHIL.
- LITORN, *n.* A bird, a species of thrush.
- LITOTE, *n.* [Gr. *litote*.] Diminution; extenuation.
- LIT-TEN, *n.* [Sax. *litun*.] A place where the dead are reposed.
- LIT-TER, *n.* [Fr. *litère*.] A vehicle formed with shafts supporting a bed between them, in which a person may be borne by men or by a horse. 2. Straw, hay or other soft substance, used as a bed for horses and for other purposes. 3. [Ice. *litter*.] A brood of young pigs, kittens, puppies, or other quadrupeds. 4. A birth of pigs or other small animals. 5. Waste matters, shreds, fragments and the like, scattered on a floor or other clean place.
- LIT-TER, *v. t.* 1. To bring forth young, as swine and other small quadrupeds. 2. To scatter over carelessly with shreds, fragments and the like. 3. To cover with straw or hay. 4. To supply with litter.
- LIT-TERED, *pp.* 1. Furnished with straw. 2. *a.* Covered or overspread with litter.
- LIT-TLE, *a.*; *comp. less, lesser*; *sup. least*. [Sax. *lytel*, *lytle*; Scot. *lite*, *lyte*.] 1. Small in size or extent; not great or large. 2. Short in duration. 3. Small in quantity or amount. 4. Of small dignity, power or importance. 5. Of small force or effect; slight; inconsiderable.
- LIT-TLE, *n.* 1. A small quantity or amount. 2. A small space. 3. Any thing small, slight, or of inconsiderable importance. 4. Not much.
- LIT-TLE, *adv.* In a small degree; slightly. 2. Not much; in a small quantity or space of time. 3. In some degree; slightly; sometimes preceded by *a*.
- LIT-TLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Smallness of size or bulk. 2. Meanness; want of grandeur. 3. Want of dignity. 4. Meanness; penuriousness.
- LIT-TOR-RAL, *a.* [L. *littoralis*.] Belonging to a shore. [L. *u.*]
- LIT-U-ITE, *n.* A fossil shell.
- LIT-TUR-GIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a liturgy.
- LIT-TUR-GI-CAL, }
- LIT-TUR-GY, *n.* [Fr. *liturgie*; Sp. It. *liturgia*.] In a general sense, all public ceremonies that belong to divine service; hence, among the Romanists, the mass; and among Protestants, the common prayer, or the formulary of public prayers.
- LIVE, (liv) *v. i.* [Sax. *liban*, *leafan*, *lifian*; Goth. *liban*.] 1. To abide; to dwell; to have settled residence in any place. 2. To continue; to be permanent; not to perish. 3. To be animated; to have the vital principle. 4. To have the principles of vegetable life. 5. To pass life or time in a particular manner, with regard to habits or condition. 6. To continue in life; as, the way to live long is to be temperate. 7. To live, emphatically; to enjoy life; to be in a state of happiness. 8. To feed; to subsist; to be nourished and supported in life. 9. To subsist; to be maintained in life; to be supported. 10. To remain undestroyed; to float; not to sink or founder. 11. To exist; to have being.—12. In Scripture, to be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual. 13. To recover from sickness; to have life prolonged. John iv. 14. To be inwardly quickened, nourished and actuated by divine influence or faith. Gal. ii. 15. To be greatly refreshed, comforted and animated. 16. To appear as in life or reality; to be manifest in real character.—To live with. 1. To dwell or to be a lodger with. 2. To cohabit; to have intercourse, as male and female.
- LIVE, (liv) *v. t.* 1. To continue in, constantly or habitually. 2. To act habitually in conformity to.
- LIVE, *a.* 1. Having life; having respiration and other organic functions in operation, or in a capacity to operate; not dead. 2. Having vegetable life. 3. Containing fire; ignited; not extinct. 4. Vivid, as color.
- † LIVE, *n.* Life.
- † LIVE-LESS. See LIFELESS.
- LIVE-LIHOOD, *n.* [lively and hood.] Means of living; support of life; maintenance.
- LIVE-LI-LY. See LIVELY.
- LIVE-LI-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being lively or animated; sprightliness; vivacity; animation; spirit. 2. An appearance of life, animation or spirit. 3. Briskness; activity; effervescence, as of liquors.
- † LIVE-LIHOOD, for livelihood. Hubbard's Tale.
- LIVE-LONG, (liv'long) *a.* [live and long.] 1. Long in passing. 2. Lasting; durable; [obs.] 3. A plant of the genus *salix*.
- LIVE-LY, *a.* 1. Brisk; vigorous; vivacious; active. 2. Gay; airy. 3. Representing life. 4. Animated; spirited. 5. Strong; energetic.
- LIVE-LY, *adv.* 1. Briskly; vigorously; [L. *u.*] *Hayward*. 2. With strong resemblance of life; [L. *u.*] *Dryden*.
- LIVER, *n.* One who lives. *Prose*.
- LIVER, *n.* [Sax. *lifer*, *lifer*.] A viscus or intestine of considerable size and of a reddish color.
- LIVER-COL-OR, *a.* Dark red; of the color of the liver.
- LIVERED, *a.* Having a liver; as, white-livered.
- LIVER-GROWN, *a.* Having a large liver. *Graunt*.
- LIVER-STONE, *n.* [G. *leber-stein*.] A stone.
- LIVER WORT, *n.* The name of many species of plants.
- LIVER-Y, *n.* [Norm.; Fr. *liver*.] 1. The act of delivering possession of lands or tenements; a term of English law. 2. Release from wardship; deliverance. 3. The writ by which possession is obtained. 4. The state of being kept at a certain rate. 5. A form of dress by which noblemen and gentlemen distinguish their servants. 6. A particular dress or garb, appropriate or peculiar to particular times or things. 7. The whole body of liverymen in London.
- LIVER-Y, *v. t.* To clothe in livery. *Shak*.
- LIVER-Y-MAN, *n.* 1. One who wears a livery; as a servant.—2. In London, a freeman of the city, of some distinction.
- LIVER-Y-STABLE, *n.* A stable where horses are kept for hire.
- LIVES, *n.*; *plu.* of LIFE.
- LIVE-STOCK, *n.* Horses, cattle and smaller domestic animals; a term applied in America to such animals as may be exported alive for foreign market.
- LIVID, *a.* [Fr. *livide*; L. *lividus*.] Black and blue; of a lead color; discolored, as flesh by contusion.
- LIV-IDI-TY, } *n.* A dark color, like that of bruised flesh
- LIV-ID-NESS, }
- LIVING, *ppr.* 1. Dwelling; residing; existing; subsisting; having life, or the vital functions in operation; not dead. 2. *a.* Issuing continually from the earth; running; flowing. 3. *a.* Producing action, animation and vigor; quickening.
- LIVING, *n.* He or those who are alive; usually with a plural signification.
- LIVING, *n.* Means of subsistence; estate. 2. Power of continuing life. 3. Livelihood. 4. The benefice of a clergyman.
- LIVING-LY, *adv.* In a living state. *Brown*.
- LIVON-IA TERRA, *n.* A species of fine bole found in Livonia.
- LIVRE, (liv'vr) *n.* [Fr.; L. *libra*.] A French money of account, equal to 20 sous, or 10 pence sterling.
- LIX-IV-I-AL, or LIX-IV-I-OUS, *a.* [L. *lixivius*.] 1. Obtained by lixiviation; impregnated with alkaline salt. 2. Containing salt extracted from the ashes of wood. 3. Of the color of lye; resembling lye. 4. Having the qualities of alkaline salts from wood ashes.
- LIX-IV-I-ATE, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to lye or lixivium; of
- LIX-IV-I-A-TED, } the quality of alkaline salts. 2. Impregnated with salts from wood ashes.
- LIX-IV-I-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *lixivia*, *lixivium*.] To form lye; to impregnate with salts from wood ashes.
- LIX-IV-I-ATION, *n.* The process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes by pouring water on them.
- LIX-IV-I-UM, *n.* [L.] Lye; water impregnated with alkaline salts imbibed from wood ashes.
- LIZARD, *n.* [Fr. *lezarde*; L. *lacertus*.] In zoology, a genus of amphibious animals, called *lacerta*, and comprehending the crocodile, alligator, chameleon, salamander, &c.
- LIZARD-TAIL, *n.* A plant of the genus *saururus*.
- LL. D. Letters standing for *Doctor of Laws*, the title of an honorary degree.
- LO, *exclam.* [Sax. *la*.] Look; see; behold; observe.
- LOACH, or LÖCHE, *n.* [Fr. *loche*.] A small fish of the genus *cobitis*, inhabiting small clear streams.
- LOAD, *n.* [Sax. *hlad*, or *lade*.] 1. A burden; that which is laid on or put in any thing for conveyance. 2. Any heavy burden; a large quantity borne or sustained. 3. That which is borne with pain or difficulty; a grievous weight; encumbrance; in a literal sense. 4. Weight or violence of blows. 5. A quantity of food or drink that oppresses, or as much as can be borne.—6. Among miners, the quantity of nine dishes of ore, each dish being about half a hundred weight.
- LOAD, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *loaded*; [*loaden*, formerly used, is obsolete.] 1. To lay on a burden; to put on or in something to be carried, or as much as can be carried. 2. To encumber; to lay on or put in that which is borne with pain or difficulty. 3. To make heavy by something added or appended. 4. To bestow or confer on in great abundance.
- LOAD-ED, *pp.* 1. Charged with a load or cargo; having a burden. 2. Burdened with any thing oppressive.
- LOAD-ER, *n.* One who puts on a load.
- LOAD-ING, *ppr.* Charging with a load; burdening; encumbering; charging, as a gun.
- LOAD-ING, *n.* A cargo; a burden; also, any thing that makes part of a load.
- † LOAD-MAN-AGE, *n.* Pilotage; skill of a pilot.
- † LOAD-MAN, *n.* [*load* and *man*.] A pilot.
- † LOAD-STAR, or LÖDE-STAR, *n.* [*lead* and *star*.] The star that leads; the polestar; the cynosure.
- LOAD-STONE, *n.* [from the verb *lead* and *stone*.] The old orthography, *lodestone*, is most correct. The native magnet, an ore of iron in the lowest state of oxydation, which has the power of attracting metallic iron. See LODESTONES.
- LOAF, *n.*; *plu.* LOAVES. [Sax. *hlaf*, or *laf*.] 1. A mass of



break when baked. 2. A mass or lump, as of sugar. 3. Any thick mass.

**LŌAF-SHĠG-AR**, (lōfe/shyng-ar) *n.* Sugar refined and formed into a conical mass.

**LŌAM**, *n.* [Sax. *lam*; D. *leem*.] A natural mixture of sand and clay with oxyd of iron; a species of earth or soil of different colors.

**LŌAM**, *v. t.* To cover with loam. *Mozon*.

**LŌAMY**, *a.* Consisting of loam; partaking of the nature of loam, or resembling it.

**LŌAN**, *n.* [Sax. *lan*, *hlen*.] 1. The act of lending; a lending. 2. That which is lent. 3. Something furnished for temporary use, on the condition that it shall be returned or its equivalent, but with a compensation for the use. 4. A furnishing; permission to use; grant of the use.

**LŌAN**, *v. t.* [Sax. *lennan*; G. *lehnen*.] To lend; to deliver to another for temporary use; or to deliver for temporary use, on condition that an equivalent in kind shall be returned, with a compensation for the use, as in the case of money at interest. *Ramsay. Kent*.

**LŌAN-OF-FICE**, *n.* In *America*, a public office in which loans of money are negotiated for the public.

**LŌAN-OF-FICER**, *n.* A public officer empowered to superintend and transact the business of a loan-office.

**LŌATH**, *a.* [Sax. *lath*, *lathian*. See **LOTH**.] Disliking; **LOTH**, } unwilling; reluctant.

**LŌATHE**, } *v. t.* To hate; to look on with hatred or abhor-

**LŌTHE**, } rence; particularly, to feel disgust at food or drink. See **LOTHE**.

**LŌATHER**, *n.* One that loathes.

**LŌATHFUL**, *a.* 1. Hating; abhorring through disgust. 2. Abhorred; hated. *Spenser*.

**LŌATHING**, *ppr.* Hating from disgust; abhorring.

**LŌATHING-LY**, *adv.* In a fastidious manner.

**LŌATHLI-NESS**, *n.* The quality of exciting disgust or abhorrence.

† **LŌATHLY**, *a.* Hateful; exciting hatred. *Spenser*.

**LŌATHLY**, *adv.* Unwillingly; reluctantly. See **LOTHLY**.

**LŌATHNESS**, *n.* Unwillingness; reluctance. See **LOTH-NESS**.

**LŌATHSOME**, *a.* 1. Disgusting; exciting disgust. 2. Hateful; abhorred; detestable. 3. Causing fastidiousness. See **LOATHSOME**.

**LŌATHSOME-LY**, *adv.* In a loathsome manner.

**LŌATHSOME-NESS**, *n.* The quality which excites disgust, hatred or abhorrence. *Addison*.

**LŌAVES**, *n. plu.* of **LŌAF**.

**LOB**, *n.* [W. *lob*.] 1. A dull, heavy, sluggish person. 2. Something thick and heavy. *Walton*.

**LOB**, *v. t.* To let fall heavily or lazily. *Shak*.

**LŌBATE**, or **LŌBED**, *a.* Consisting of lobes.—In *botany*, divided to the middle into parts distant from each other, with convex margins. *Martyn*.

**LŌBBY**, *n.* 1. An opening before a room, or an entrance into a principal apartment, where there is a considerable space between that and the portico or vestibule. 2. A small hall or waiting room. 3. A small apartment taken from a hall or entry.—4. In a *ship*, an apartment close before the captain's cabin.—5. In *agriculture*, a confined place for cattle, formed by hedges, trees or other fencing, near the farm-yard.

**LŌB-CŌCK**, *n.* A sluggish, stupid, inactive person; a lob. *Bretton*.

**LŌBE**, *n.* [Fr. *lobe*.] 1. A part or division of the lungs, liver, &c. 2. The lower, soft part of the ear. 3. A division of a simple leaf. 4. The cotyledon or placenta of a seed.

**LŌBED**, *a.* Lobate, which see.

**LŌBLŌL-LY**, *n.* A kind of seafaring dish. *Chambers*.

**LŌBS-PŌUND**, *n.* A prison. *Hudibras*.

**LŌBSTER**, *n.* [Sax. *loppestre*, or *lopystre*.] A crustaceous fish of the genus *cancer*.

**LŌBULE**, *n.* [Sp. *lobulo*.] A small lobe.

**LŌCAL**, *a.* [Fr., Sp. *local*; L. *localis*.] 1. Pertaining to a place, or to a fixed or limited portion of space. 2. Limited or confined to a spot, place, or definite district.—3. In *law*, *local* actions are such as must be brought in a particular county, where the cause arises.

**LŌCAL-I-TY**, *n.* 1. Existence in a place, or in a certain portion of space. 2. Linnitation to a county, district or place. 3. Position; situation; place; particularly, geographical place or situation.

**LŌCAL-LY**, *adv.* With respect to place; in place.

**LŌCATE**, *v. t.* [L. *loco*, *locatus*.] 1. To place; to set in a particular spot or position. *Cumberland*. 2. To select, survey and settle the bounds of a particular tract of land; or to designate a portion of land by limits. *United States*. 3. To designate and determine the place of. *N. England*.

**LŌCA-TED**, *pp.* Placed; situated; fixed in place.

**LŌCA-TING**, *ppr.* Placing; designating the place of.

**LŌ-CĀ-TION**, *n.* 1. The act of placing, or of designating the place of. 2. Situation with respect to place. 3. That which is located; a tract of land designated in place. *U. States*.—4. In the *civil law*, a leasing on rent.

**LOCH**, *n.* [Gaelic.] A lake; a bay or arm of the sea; used in *Scotland*.

**LOCH**, *n.* *Loch*, or *lochoch*, is an Arabian name for the forms of medicines called *eclegmas*, *lambatives*, *lectures*, and the like.

**LOCH'AGE**, *n.* [Gr. *λοχαγος*.] In *Greece*, an officer who commanded a lochus or cohort. *Mitford*.

**LOCHE**. See **LOACH**.

**LŌ'CHI-A**, *n.* [Gr. *λοχεια*.] Evacuations which follow childbirth.

**LŌ'CHI-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to evacuations from the womb after childbirth.

**LOCK**, *n.* [Sax. *loc*, or *locc*.] 1. An instrument used to fasten doors, chests and the like. 2. The part of a musket or fowling-piece or other fire-arm, which contains the pan, trigger, &c. 3. The barrier or works of a canal, which confine the water. 4. A grapple in wrestling. 5. Any inclosure. 6. A tuft of hair; a plexus of wool, hay or other like substance; a flock; a ringlet of hair.

**LOCK-KEEPER**, *n.* One who attends the locks of a canal.

**LOCK-PAD-DLE**, *n.* A small sluice that serves to fill and empty a lock.

**LOCK-SIL**, *n.* An angular piece of timber at the bottom of a lock, against which the gates shut.

**LOCK-WEIR**, *n.* A paddle-weir, in canals.

**LOCK**, *v. t.* 1. To fasten with a particular instrument. 2. To shut up or confine, as with a lock. 3. To close fast. 4. To embrace closely. 5. To furnish with locks, as a canal. 6. To confine; to restrain.—7. In *fencing*, to seize the sword-arm of an antagonist.

**LOCK**, *v. i.* 1. To become fast. 2. To unite closely by mutual insertion. *Boyle*.

**LOCK'AGE**, *n.* 1. Materials for locks in a canal. 2. Works which form a lock on a canal. 3. Toll paid for passing the locks of a canal.

**LOCKED**, *pp.* Made fast by a lock; furnished with a lock or locks; closely embraced.

**LOCK'ER**, *n.* A close place, as a drawer or an apartment in a ship, that may be closed with a lock.

**LOCK'ET**, *n.* [Fr. *loquet*.] A small lock; a catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament.

**LOCK'RAM**, *n.* A sort of coarse linen. *Hammer*.

**LOCK'RON**, *n.* A kind of ranunculus.

**LOCKSMITH**, *n.* An artificer whose occupation is to make locks.

**LOCKY**, *a.* Having locks or tufts. *Sherwood*.

**LO-CŌ-MŌ-TION**, *n.* [L. *locus* and *motio*.] 1. The act of moving from place to place. 2. The power of moving from place to place.

**LO-CŌ-MŌ-TIVE**, *n.* Moving from place to place; changing place, or able to change place.

**LO-CŌ-MŌ-TIV-I-TY**, *n.* The power of changing place.

**LŌC'U-LA-MENT**, *n.* [L. *loculamentum*.] In *botany*, the cell of a pericarp in which the seed is lodged.

**LŌC'UST**, *n.* [L. *locusta*.] An insect of the genus *gryllus*.

**LŌC'UST**, *n.* A name of several plants and trees.

**LŌC'UST-TREE**, *n.* A tree of the genus *Hymenaea*.

† **LŌ-CŌ-TION**, *n.* Discourse; manner of speech; phrase.

**LODE**, *n.* [from Sax. *ladan*.] 1. Among *miners*, a metallic vein, or any regular vein or course. *Cyc*. 2. A cut or reach of water. *Cyc*.

**LŌDE-STONE**, *n.* [from the verb to *lead*, and *stone*.] 1. A magnet, an ore of iron. 2. A name given by Cornish miners to a species of stones, called, also, *tin-stones*.

† **LŌD'G'A-BLE**, *a.* Capable of affording a temporary abode.

**LŌDGE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *loger*; It. *loggia*.] 1. To set, lay or deposit for keeping or preservation, for a longer or shorter time. 2. To place; to plant; to infix. 3. To fix; to settle in the heart, mind or memory. 4. To furnish with a temporary habitation, or with an accommodation for a night. 5. To harbor; to cover. 6. To afford place to; to contain for keeping. 7. To throw in or on. 8. To throw down; to lay flat.

**LŌDGE**, *v. i.* 1. To reside; to dwell; to rest in a place. 2. To rest or dwell for a time, as for a night, a week, a month. 3. To fall flat, as grain.

**LŌDGE**, *n.* 1. A small house in a park or forest, for a temporary place of rest at night; a temporary habitation; a hut. 2. A small house or tenement appended to a larger. 3. A den; a cave; any place where a wild beast dwells.

**LŌDGED**, *pp.* Placed at rest; deposited; infixd; furnished with accommodations for a night or other short time; laid flat.

**LŌDGER**, *n.* 1. One who lives at board, or in a hired room, or who has a bed in another's house for a night. 2. One that resides in any place for a time.

**LŌD'GING**, *ppr.* 1. Placing at rest; depositing; furnishing lodgings. 2. Resting for a night; residing for a time.

**LŌD'ING**, *n.* 1. A place of rest for a night, or of residence for a time; temporary habitation; apartment. 2. Place of residence. 3. Harbor; cover; place of rest. 4. Convenience for repose at night.

**LŌD'GMENT**, *n.* [Fr. *logement*.] 1. The act of lodging, or

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



the state of being lodged; a being placed or deposited at rest for keeping for a time or for permanence. 2. Accumulation or collection of something deposited or remaining at rest.—3. In *military affairs*, an encampment made by an army. 4. A work cast up by besiegers during their approaches, in some dangerous post.

LOFFE, *v. i.* To laugh. *Shak.*

LOFT, *n.* [Dan. *loft*; Sax. *lyfte*.] 1. In a building, the elevation of one story or floor above another. 2. A high room or place. *Pope.*

LOFTI-LY, *adv.* 1. On high; in an elevated place. 2. Proudly; haughtily. 3. With elevation of language, diction or sentiment; sublimely. 4. In an elevated attitude.

LOFTI-NESS, *n.* 1. Height; elevation in place or position; altitude. 2. Pride; haughtiness. 3. Elevation of attitude or mien. 4. Sublimity; elevation of diction or sentiment.

LOFTY, *a.* 1. Elevated in place; high. 2. Elevated in condition or character. 3. Proud; haughty. 4. Elevated in sentiment or diction; sublime. 5. Stately; dignified.

LOG, *n.* [D. *log*, *logge*, heavy.] 1. A bulky piece or stick of timber unhewed.—2. In navigation, a machine for measuring the rate of a ship's velocity through the water. 3. [Heb. *log*.] A Hebrew measure of liquids.

LOG, *v. i.* To move to and fro. *Polyehete.*

LOG-BOARD, *n.* In navigation, two boards, shutting like a book, and divided into columns, containing the hours of the day and night, direction of the wind, course of the ship, &c., from which is formed the log-book.

LOG-BOOK, *n.* A book into which are transcribed the contents of the log-board. *Mar. Dict.*

LOG-HOUSE, *n.* A house or hut whose walls are composed of logs laid on each other.

LOG-LINE, *n.* A line or cord about a hundred and fifty fathoms in length, fastened to the log by means of two legs.

LOG-REEL, *n.* A reel in the gallery of a ship, on which the log-line is wound. *Mar. Dict.*

LOG-A-RITHM, *n.* [Fr. *logarithme*.] *Logarithms* are the exponents of a series of powers and roots. *Day.*

LOG-A-RITH-METIC, } *a.* Pertaining to logarithms;  
LOG-A-RITH-METI-CAL, } consisting of logarithms.  
LOG-A-RITHMIC, }

LOG-GATS, *n.* The name of a play or game, the same as is now called *kettle-pins*. *Hammer.*

LOGGER-HEAD, *n.* 1. A blockhead; a dunce; a dolt; a thick-skull. *Shak.* 2. A spherical mass of iron, with a long handle.—To fall to loggerheads, or to go to loggerheads, to come to blows; to fall to fighting without weapons.

LOGGER-HEAD-ED, *a.* Dull; stupid; doltish. *Shak.*

LOGIC, *n.* [Fr. *logique*; L. *logica*.] The art of thinking and reasoning justly. *Watts.* The purpose of logic is to direct the intellectual powers in the investigation of truth, and in the communication of it to others. *Hedge.*

LOGI-CAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to logic; used in logic. 2. According to the rules of logic. 3. Skilled in logic; versed in the art of thinking and reasoning; discriminating.

LOGI-CAL-LY, *adv.* According to the rules of logic.

LOGI-CIAN, *n.* A person skilled in logic. *Pope.*

LOGI-STIC, *a.* Relating to sexagesimal fractions.

LOG-MAN, *n.* 1. A man who carries logs. *Shak.* 2. One whose occupation is to cut and convey logs to a mill; [*local*.] *United States.*

LOG-O-GRAPHIC, } *a.* Pertaining to logography.  
LOG-O-GRAPHI-CAL, }

LOG-O-RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *logos* and *γραφω*.] A method of printing, in which a type represents a word, instead of forming a letter.

LOG-O-GRIPHE, *n.* [Gr. *logos* and *γριφος*.] A sort of riddle. *B. Jonson.*

LOGO-MACHIST, *n.* One who contends about words. *E. T. Fitch.*

LOGO-MACHY, *n.* [Gr. *logos* and *μαχη*.] Contention in words merely, or rather a contention about words; a war of words. *Howell.*

LOG-O-METRIC, *a.* [Gr. *logos* and *μετρον*.] A logometric scale is intended to measure or ascertain chemical equivalents.

LOG-WOOD, *n.* A species of tree and wood, called, also, *Campachy-wood*.

LOGGICH, *n.* [Ar.] A medicine of a middle consistence LÖBÖCK, } between a soft electuary and a sirup. See  
Loch.

LOIN, *n.* [Sax. *lënd*; G., D. *lende*.] The loins are the space on each side of the vertebrae, between the lowest of the false ribs and the upper portion of the os ilium or haunch bone, or the lateral portions of the lumbar region; called, also, the reins.

LOITER, *v. i.* [D. *leuteren*.] To linger; to be slow in moving; to delay; to be dilatory; to spend time idly.

LOITER-ER, *n.* A lingerer; one that delays or is slow in motion; an idler; one that is sluggish or dilatory.

LOITER-ING, *ppr.* Lingerer; delaying; moving slowly

LOKE, *n.* [qu. fr. *loch*.] 1. In the *Scandinavian mythology*, the evil deity. 2. A close, narrow lane; [*local*.]

LOLL, *v. i.* [Dan. *laller*; G. *lallen*.] 1. To recline; to lean; properly, to throw one's self down; hence, to lie at ease

2. To suffer the tongue to hang extended from the mouth, as an ox or a dog when heated with labor or exertion.

LOLL, *v. t.* To thrust out, as the tongue. *Dryden.*

LOLLARD, or LOLLER, *n.* [qu. G. *lallen*, *lollen*, to prate or to sing.] The *Lollards* were a sect of early reformers in Germany and England, the followers of Wickliffe.

LOLLARD-Y, *n.* The doctrines of the Lollards.

LOLLING, *ppr.* Throwing down or out; reclining at ease; thrusting out the tongue.

LOLLOP, *v. i.* To move heavily; to walk in a heavy, lounging manner; to lean idly; and, in a general sense, to idle. *Brockett.* A low word.

LOM-BARDIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Lombards.

LÖMENT, *n.* [L. *lomentum*.] An elongated pericarp.

LÖMENT-ACEOUS, *a.* [L. *lomentum*.] Furnished with a loment.

LÖM-O-NITE, *n.* Laumontite, or di-prismatic zeolite.

LÖMP, *n.* A kind of roundish fish. *Johnson.*

LÖNDON-ER, *n.* A native of London; an inhabitant of London.

LÖNDON-ISM, *n.* A mode of speaking peculiar to London. *Pegge.*

LÖNE, *a.* [Dan. *lön*.] 1. Solitary; retired; unfrequented; having no company. 2. Single; standing by itself; not having others in the neighborhood. 3. Single; unmarried, or in widowhood.

LÖNE, or LÖN-NIN, *n.* A lane. [*Local*.]

LÖNELI-NESS, *n.* 1. Solitude; retirement; seclusion from company. 2. Love of retirement; disposition to solitude.

LÖNELY, *a.* 1. Solitary; retired; sequestered from company or neighbors. 2. Solitary. 3. Addicted to solitude or seclusion from company.

LÖNENESS, *n.* Solitude; seclusion. *Donne.*

LÖNESOME, *a.* Solitary; secluded from society.

LÖNESOME-LY, *adv.* In a dismal or lonesome manner.

LÖNESOME-NESS, *n.* The state of being solitary; solitude.

LÖNG, *a.* [Sax. *lang*, *lang* and *leng*; G. *lange*; D., Dan *lang*; L. *longus*; It. *lungo*; Fr. *long*.] 1. Extended; drawn out in a line, or in the direction of length; opposed to short. 2. Drawn out or extended in time. 3. Extended to any certain measure expressed. 4. Dilatory; continuing for an extended time. 5. Tedious; continued to a great length. 6. Continued in a series to a great extent

7. Continued in sound; protracted. 8. Continued; lingering or longing. 9. Extensive; extending far in prospect or into futurity.—*Long home*, the grave, or death. *Eccles. xii.*

† LÖNG, *n.* Formerly, a musical note equal to two breves

LÖNG, *adv.* 1. To a great extent in space. 2. To a great extent in time. 3. At a point of duration far distant either prior or posterior. 4. Through the whole extent of duration of.

† LÖNG, *adv.* [Sax. *gelang*.] By means of; by the fault of; owing to. *Shak.*

† LÖNG, *v. t.* To belong. *Chaucer.*

LÖNG, *v. i.* [Sax. *langian*.] 1. To desire earnestly or eagerly. 2. To have a preternatural, craving appetite. 3. To have an eager appetite.

LÖNGA-NIMI-TY, *n.* [L. *longanimitas*.] Forbearance; patience; disposition to endure long under offenses.

LÖNGBOAT, *n.* The largest and strongest boat belonging to a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

LÖNGER, *a.* [comp. of *long*.] More long; of greater length.

LÖNGER, *adv.* For a greater duration.

LÖNGEST, *a.* Of the greatest extent.

LÖNGEST, *adv.* For the greatest continuance of time

LÖNGEVAL, *a.* [L. *longus* and *ævum*.] Long-lived.

LÖNGEVITY, *n.* [L. *longævitas*.] Length or duration of life; more generally, great length of life.

LÖNGEVIOUS, *a.* [L. *longævus*.] Living a long time; of great age.

LÖNG-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a great extent of thought.

LÖNGIMANOUS, *a.* [L. *longus* and *manus*.] Having long hands. *Brown.*

LÖNGIME-TRY, *n.* [L. *longus*, and Gr. *μετρον*.] The art or practice of measuring distances or lengths.

LÖNGING, *ppr.* Earnestly desiring; having a craving or preternatural appetite.

LÖNGING, *n.* An eager desire; a craving or preternatural appetite.

LÖNGING-LY, *adv.* With eager wishes or appetite.

LÖNGINQUITY, *n.* [L. *longinquitas*.] Great distance.

LÖNGISH, *a.* Somewhat long; moderately long.

LÖNGITUDE, *n.* [L. *longitudo*.] 1. Properly, length

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



2. The distance of any place on the globe from another place, eastward or westward; or the distance of any place from a given meridian. 3. The *longitude* of a star is its distance from the equinoctial points, or the beginning of Aries or Libra.

LONG-ITUDINAL, *n.* 1. Pertaining to longitude or length. 2. Extending in length; running lengthwise, as distinguished from *transverse* or *across*. *Bailey.*

LONG-ITUDINAL-LY, *adv.* In the direction of length.

LONGLEGGED, *a.* Having long legs.

LONG-LIVED, *a.* Having a long life or existence; living long; lasting long.

† LONGLY, *adv.* With longing desire. *Shak.*

LONG-MEASURE, *n.* Lineal measure; the measure of length.

LONGNESS, *n.* Length. [*Little used.*]

LONG-PRIMER, *n.* A printing type of a particular size, between small pica and bourgeois.

LONGSHANKED, *a.* Having long legs. *Burton.*

LONG-SIGHT, *n.* Long-sightedness. *Good.*

LONG-SIGHTED, *a.* Able to see at a great distance; used *literally* of the eyes, and *figuratively* of the mind or intellect.

LONG-SIGHTEDNESS, *n.* 1. The faculty of seeing objects at a great distance.—2. In *medicine*, presbyopia; that defect of sight by which objects near at hand are seen confusedly, but at remoter distances distinctly.

† LONGSOME, *a.* Extended in length; tiresome; tedious.

† LONGSOME-NESS, *n.* Tediumness. *Hist. Conformity.*

LONGSPUN, *a.* Spun or extended to a great length. *Addison.*

LONG-SUFFERANCE, *n.* Forbearance to punish; clemency; patience. *Com. Prayer.*

LONG-SUFFERING, *a.* Bearing injuries or provocation for a long time; patient; not easily provoked.

LONG-SUFFERING, *n.* Long endurance; patience of offense.

LONGTAIL, *n.* *Cut and longtail*, a canting term for one or another. *Shak.*

LONG-TONGUED, *a.* Raving; babbling. *Shak.*

LONGWAYS, a mistake for *longwise*.

LONG-WINDED, *a.* Long-breathed; tedious in speaking, argument or narration.

LONGWISE, *adv.* In the direction of length; lengthwise. [*Little used.*] *Hakewill.*

LONGE, *n.* [Fr.] A thrust with a sword. *Smollett.*

† LONISH, *a.* Somewhat solitary.

LOO, *n.* A game at cards. *Pope.*

LOO, *v. t.* To beat the opponents by winning every trick at the game. *Shak.*

LOOBI-LY, *adv.* Like a looby; in an awkward, clumsy manner. *L'Extrange.*

LOOBY, *n.* [W. *labb, llob.*] An awkward, clumsy fellow; a lubber.

LOOF, *n.* The after part of a ship's bow.

LOOF. See *LUFF*, which is the word used.

† LOOFED, *a.* [See *ALOOF*.] Gone to a distance. *Shak.*

LOOK, *v. i.* [Sax. *loocan.*] 1. To direct the eye towards an object, with the intention of seeing it. 2. To see; to have the sight or view of. 3. To direct the intellectual eye; to apply the mind or understanding; to consider; to examine. 4. To expect; [L. *u.*] 5. To take care; to watch. 6. To be directed. 7. To seem; to appear; to have a particular appearance. 8. To have a particular direction or situation; to face; to front.

*To look about*, to look on all sides, or in different directions. —*To look about one*, to be on the watch; to be vigilant; to be circumspect or guarded.—*To look after*. 1. To attend; to take care of. 2. To expect; to be in a state of expectation. 3. To seek; to search.—*To look for*. 1. To expect. 2. To seek; to search.—*To look into*, to inspect closely; to observe narrowly; to examine.—*To look on*. 1. To regard; to esteem. 2. To consider; to view; to conceive of; to think. 3. To be a mere spectator.—*To look over*, to examine one by one.—*To overlook* has a different sense; to pass over without seeing.—*To look out*, to be on the watch.—*To look to*, or *unto*. 1. To watch; to take care of. 2. To resort to with confidence or expectation of receiving something; to expect to receive from.—*To look through*, to penetrate with the eye, or with the understanding; to see or understand perfectly.

LOOK, *v. t.* 1. To seek; to search for; [Obs.] *Spenser.* 2. To influence by looks or presence. *Dryden.*—*To look out*, to search for and discover.

LOOK, in the *imperative*, is used to excite attention.

LOOK, *n.* 1. Cast of countenance; air of the face; aspect. 2. The act of looking or seeing. 3. View; watch.

LOOKER, *n.* One who looks.—A *looker on*, a mere spectator.

LOOKING, *n.* Expectation. *Heb. x.*

LOOKING-GLASS, *n.* A glass which reflects the form of the person who looks on it; a mirror.

LOOK-OUT, *n.* A careful looking or watching for any object or event. *Mar. Dict.*

LOOL, *n.* In *metallurgy*, a vessel used to receive the washings of ores of metals. *Encyc.*

LOOM, *n.* [Sax. *loom, gelona.*] 1. In *composition*, *heirloom*, in *law*, is a personal chattel that by special custom descends to an heir with the inheritance. 2. A frame in which a weaver works threads into cloth.—3. [Dan. *lom* or *loom*; G. *lohme.*] A fowl of the size of a goose. 4. That part of an oar which is within board.

LOOM, *v. i.* [qu. Sax. *looman.*] To appear above the surface either of sea or land, or to appear larger than the real dimensions, and indistinctly.

LOOM-GALE, *n.* A gentle gale of wind. *Encyc.*

LOOMING, *ppr.* Appearing above the surface, or indistinctly, at a distance.

LOON, *n.* [Scot. *loon*, or *loon.*] 1. A sorry fellow; a rogue, a rascal. *Dryden.* 2. [Icel. *lunde.*] A sea-fowl.

LOOP, *n.* [Ir. *tubam.*] 1. A folding or doubling of a string or a noose, through which a lace or cord may be run for fastening.—2. In *iron-works*, the part of a row or block of cast iron, melted off for the forge or hammer.

LOOPED, *a.* Full of holes. *Shak.*

LOOPHOLE, *n.* 1. A small aperture in the bulk-head and other parts of a merchant ship, through which small arms are fired at an enemy. 2. A hole or aperture that gives a passage. 3. A passage for escape; means of escape. *Dryden.*

LOOPHOLE, *a.* Full of holes or openings for escape.

LOOPING, *n.* [D. *loopen.*] In *metallurgy*, the running together of the matter of an ore into a mass, when the ore is only heated for calcination.

† LOORD, *n.* [D. *lar*; Fr. *lourd.*] A dull, stupid fellow; a drone. *Spenser.*

† LOOS, *n.* Praise; renown. *Chaucer.*

LOOSE, (loos) *v. t.* [Sax. *lysan, alysan, leosan*; D. *lossen, loosen*; G. *lösen*; Dan. *løser.*] 1. To untie or unbind; to free from any fastening. 2. To relax. 3. To release from imprisonment; to liberate; to set at liberty. 4. To free from obligation. 5. To free from any thing that binds or shackles. 6. To relieve; to free from any thing burdensome or afflictive. 7. To disengage; to detach. 8. To put off. 9. To open. 10. To remit; to absolve.

LOOSE, *v. i.* To set sail; to leave a port or harbor.

LOOSE, *a.* [Goth. *laus*; D. *los, losse*; G. *los*; Dan. *løs.*] 1. Unbound; untied; unsewed; not fastened or confined. 2. Not tight or close. 3. Not crowded; not close or compact. 4. Not dense, close or compact. 5. Not close; not concise; lax. 6. Not precise or exact; vague; indeterminate. 7. Not strict or rigid. 8. Unconnected; rambling. 9. Of lax bowels. 10. Unengaged; not attached or enslaved. 11. Disengaged; free from obligation. 12. Wanton; unrestrained in behavior; dissolute; unchaste. 13. Containing unchaste language.—*To break loose*, to escape from confinement; to gain liberty by violence.—*To let loose*, to free from restraint or confinement; to set at liberty.

LOOSE, *n.* Freedom from restraint; liberty. *Dryden.*

LOOSED, *pp.* Untied; unbound; freed from restraint.

LOOSELY, (loosly) *adv.* 1. Not fast; not firmly; that may be easily disengaged. 2. Without confinement. 3. Without union or connection. 4. Irregularly; not with the usual restraints. 5. Negligently; carelessly; heedlessly. 6. Meanly; slightly. 7. Wantonly; dissolutely; unchastely.

LOOSEN, (loos'n) *v. t.* [from *loose*.] 1. To free from tightness, tension, firmness or fixedness. 2. To render less dense or compact. 3. To free from restraint. 4. To remove costiveness from; to facilitate or increase alvine discharges.

LOOSEN, *v. i.* To become loose; to become less tight, firm or compact.

LOOSENED, *pp.* Freed from tightness or fixedness; rendered loose.

LOOSENESS, (loos'nes) *n.* 1. The state of being loose or relaxed; a state opposite to that of being tight, fast, fixed or compact. 2. The state opposite to rigor or rigidity; laxity; levity. 3. Irregularity; habitual deviation from strict rules. 4. Habitual lewdness; unchastity. 5. Flux from the bowels; diarrhea.

LOOSEN-ING, *ppr.* Freeing from tightness, tension or fixedness; rendering less compact.

LOOSESTRIFE, (loos'strife) *n.* In *botany*, the name of several species of plants. *Lee.*

LOOSING, *ppr.* Setting free from confinement.

LOP, *v. t.* 1. To cut off, as the top or extreme part of any thing; to shorten by cutting off the extremities. 2. To cut off, as exuberances; to separate, as superfluous parts. 3. To cut partly off and bend down. 4. To let fall.

LOP, *n.* That which is cut from trees.

LOP, *n.* [Sax. *luppe.*] A flea. [*Local.*]

† LOPE, *pret.* of *leap*. [Sw. *löpa*; D. *loopen*] *Spenser.*

LOPE, *n.* [Sw. *löpa*; D. *loopen.*] A leap; a long step. [*A word in popular use in America.*]

LOPE, *v. i.* To leap; to move or run with a long step, as a dog.

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



- LÖPING**, *ppr.* Leaping; moving or running with a long step.
- LOPPED**, *pp.* Cut off; shortened by cutting off the top or end; bent down.
- LOPPER**, *n.* One that lops.
- LOPPING**, *ppr.* Cutting off; shortening by cutting off the extremity; letting fall.
- LOPPING**, *n.* That which is cut off.
- LOQUACIOUS**, *a.* [*L. loquax.*] 1. Talkative; given to continual talking. 2. Speaking; noisy. 3. Apt to blab and disclose secrets.
- LOQUACIOUSNESS**, *n.* [*L. loquacitas.*] Talkative-LOQUACITY, } ness; the habit or practice of talking continually or excessively.
- LORD**, *n.* [*Sax. hlaford.*] 1. A master; a person possessing supreme power and authority; a ruler; a governor. 2. A tyrant; an oppressive ruler. 3. A husband. 4. A baron; the proprietor of a manor. 5. A nobleman; a title of honor in Great Britain given to those who are noble by birth or creation; a peer of the realm. 6. An honorary title bestowed on certain official characters; as, Lord chancellor.—7. In Scripture, the Supreme Being; Jehovah.
- LORD**, *v. t.* To invest with the dignity and privileges of a lord.
- LORD**, *v. i.* To domineer; to rule with arbitrary or despotic sway.
- LORDING**, *n.* A little lord; a lord, in contempt or ridicule. [*Little used.*] *Swift.*
- LORDLIKE**, *a.* 1. Becoming a lord. 2. Haughty; proud; insolent. *Dryden.*
- LORDLI-NESS**, *n.* 1. Dignity; high station. *Shak.* 2. Pride; haughtiness. *More.*
- LORDLING**, *n.* A little or diminutive lord. *Swift.*
- LORDLY**, *a.* 1. Becoming a lord; pertaining to a lord. 2. Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent. *Swift.*
- LORDLY**, *adv.* Proudly; imperiously; despotically.
- LORDSHIP**, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being a lord; hence, a title of honor given to noblemen. 2. A titular compellation of judges and certain other persons in authority and office. 3. Dominion; power; authority. 4. Seignior; domain; the territory of a lord over which he holds jurisdiction; a manor.
- LORE**, *n.* [*Sax. lar.*] Learning; doctrine; lesson; instruction.
- LOREEL**, *n.* [*Sax. lorlan.*] An abandoned scoundrel; a vagrant. *Chaucer.*
- LORES'MAN**, *n.* An instructor. *Goocer.*
- LORI-GATE**, *v. t.* [*L. lorico, loriceatus.*] 1. To plate over; to spread over, as a plate for defense. 2. To cover with a crust, as a chemical vessel, for resisting fire.
- LORI-GATED**, *pp.* Covered or plated over; encrusted.
- LORI-GATING**, *ppr.* Covering over with a plate or crust.
- LORI-GATION**, *n.* The act or operation of covering any thing with a plate or crust for defense.
- LORI-MER**, *n.* [*L. lorum; Fr. lormier.*] A bridle-maker; one that makes bits for bridles, &c.
- LÖRING**, *n.* Instructive discourse. *Spenser.*
- LÖRI-OT**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A bird called *vireol*; the oriole.
- LÖRIS**, *n.* A small quadruped of Ceylon.
- LÖRN**, *a.* [*Sax., Dan. forloren.* See **FÖRLORN.**] Lost; forsaken; lonely. *Spenser.*
- LÖRY**, *n.* A subordinate genus of fowls.
- LÖS'ABLE**, *a.* That may be lost. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*
- LÖSE**, (*looz*) *v. t.*; pret. and *pp. lost.* [*Sax. losian, forlosian, forlysan.*] 1. To mislay; to part or be separated from a thing, so as to have no knowledge of the place where it is. 2. To forfeit by unsuccessful contest. 3. Not to gain or win. 4. To be deprived of. 5. To forfeit, as a penalty. 6. To suffer diminution or waste of. 7. To ruin; to destroy. 8. To wander from; to miss, so as not to be able to find. 9. To bewilder. 10. To possess no longer; to be deprived of. 11. Not to employ or enjoy; to waste. 12. To waste; to squander; to throw away. 13. To suffer to vanish from view or perception. 14. To ruin; to destroy by shipwreck, &c. 15. To cause to perish. 16. To employ ineffectually; to throw away; to waste. 17. To be freed from. 18. To fail to obtain.—*To lose one's self*, to be bewildered; also, to slumber; to have the memory and reason suspended.
- LÖSE**, (*looz*) *v. i.* 1. To forfeit any thing in contest; not to win. 2. To decline; to fail.
- LÖS'EL**, *n.* [from the root of *loose.*] A wasteful fellow, one who loses by sloth or neglect; a worthless person. *Spenser.*
- LÖSEN-GER**, *n.* [*Sax. leas.*] A deceiver.
- LÖSER**, (*looz'er*) *n.* One that loses, or that is deprived of any thing by defeat, forfeiture or the like.
- LÖSING**, (*looz'ing*) *ppr.* Parting from; missing; forfeiting; wasting; employing to no good purpose.
- LÖSS**, *n.* 1. Privation. 2. Destruction; ruin. 3. Defeat. 4. Waste; useless application. 5. Waste by leakage or escape.—*To bear a loss*, to make good; also, to sustain a loss without sinking under it.—*To be at a loss*, to be puzzled; to be unable to determine; to be in a state of uncertainty.
- LÖSS'FUL**, *a.* Detrimental. *Bp. Hall.*
- LÖSS'LESS**, *a.* Free from loss. *Milton.*
- LÖST**, *pp.* [from *lose.*] 1. Misaid or left in a place unknown or forgotten; that cannot be found. 2. Ruined; destroyed; wasted or squandered; employed to no good purpose. 3. Forfeited. 4. Not able to find the right way, or the place intended. 5. Bewildered; perplexed; being in a maze. 6. Alienated; insensible; hardened beyond sensibility or recovery. 7. Not perceptible to the senses; not visible. 8. Shipwrecked or foundered; sunk or destroyed.
- LÖT**, *n.* [*Sax. lot, hlodd, hlet, hlyt; D., Fr. lot; Sw. lott.*] 1. That which, in human speech, is called chance, hazard, fortune. 2. That by which the fate or portion of one is determined. 3. The part, division or fate which falls to one by chance, that is, by divine determination. 4. A distinct portion or parcel. 5. Proportion or share of taxes.—6. In the United States, a piece or division of land. *Franklin.*—*To cast lots*, is to use or throw a die, or some other instrument.—*To draw lots*, to determine an event by drawing one thing from a number whose marks are concealed from the drawer, and thus determining an event.
- LÖT**, *v. t.* To allot; to assign; to distribute; to sort; to catalogue; to portion. *Prior.*
- LÖT** Upon, *v.* To anticipate with fondness or desire. [*A colloquial phrase in New England.*]
- LÖTE**, *n.* [*L. lotus, lotos.*] 1. A plant of the genus *celtis*, the *loto-tree*. 2. A little fish.
- LÖTH**, *a.* [*Sax. lath; Sw. led; Dan. leede.* I have followed *Milton, Dryden, Waller, Spenser* and *Shakspeare* in the orthography of the adjective, and *Cruden* in that of the verb.] 1. Literally, hating; detesting; hence, 2. Unwilling; disliking; not inclined; reluctant.
- LÖTHE**, *v. t.* [*Sax. lathian.*] 1. To feel disgust at any thing; properly, to have an extreme aversion of the appetite to food or drink. 2. To hate; to dislike greatly; to abhor.
- LÖFHE**, *v. i.* To create disgust. *Spenser.*
- LÖTHED**, *pp.* Hated; abhorred; turned from with disgust.
- LÖTH'ER**, *n.* One that lothes or abhors.
- LÖTH'FUL**, *a.* 1. Hating; abhorring. 2. Disgusting; hated; exciting abhorrence.
- LÖTHING**, *ppr.* 1. Feeling disgust at; having extreme aversion to. 2. Hating; abhorring.
- LÖTHING**, *n.* Extreme disgust; abhorrence.
- LÖTHING-LY**, *adv.* With extreme disgust or abhorrence in a fastidious manner.
- LÖTHLY**, *adv.* Unwillingly; reluctantly. *Denne.*
- LÖTHNESS**, *n.* Unwillingness; reluctance.
- LÖTH'SÖME**, *a.* [*Sw. ledsam.*] 1. Causing an extreme aversion of appetite; exciting fastidiousness. 2. Exciting extreme disgust; offensive. 3. Odious; exciting hatred or abhorrence; detestable.
- LÖTH'SÖME-NESS**, *n.* The quality of exciting extreme disgust or abhorrence. *Addison.*
- LÖTION**, *n.* [*L. lotio.*] 1. A washing; particularly, a washing of the skin for the purpose of rendering it fair. 2. A liquid preparation for washing some part of the body to cleanse it of foulness or deformity.—3. In pharmacy, a preparation of medicine, by washing them in some liquid, to remove foreign substances, impurities, &c.
- LÖTTER-Y**, *n.* [*Fr. loterie; Sp. loteria.*] 1. A scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance, or the distribution itself. 2. Allotment; [*obs.*]
- LÖUD**, *a.* [*Sax. hlud, or lud.*] 1. Having a great sound, high-sounding; noisy; striking the ear with great force. 2. Uttering or making a great noise. 3. Clamorous; noisy. 4. Emphatical; impressive.
- LÖUDLY**, *adv.* 1. With great sound or noise; noisily. 2. Clamorously; with vehement complaints or importunity.
- LÖUDNESS**, *n.* 1. Great sound or noise. 2. Clamor; clamorousness; turbulence; uproar.
- LÖUGH**, (*lok*) *n.* [*Ir. and Scot. loch.*] A lake; a different orthography of *loch* and *lake*. *Fairfax.*
- LÖÜS D'ÖR**, (*lü'e-dore*) *n.* [a Lewis of gold.] A gold coin of France, value, twenty shillings sterling, equal to \$4,444.
- LÖUNGE**, *v. i.* [*Fr. longis.*] To live in idleness; to spend time lazily.
- LÖUNGER**, *n.* An idler; one who loiters away his time in idleness.
- LÖUR**. See **LÖWER**.
- LÖUSE**, (*lous*) *n.*; *plu. Lice.* [*Sax. lus; plu. lys.*] A small insect of the genus *pediculus*.
- LÖUSE**, (*looz*) *v. t.* To clean from lice. *Swift.*
- LÖUSE-WÖRT**, (*lous-wurt*) *n.* A plant.
- LÖUS'ELY**, *adv.* In a mean, paltry manner; scurvily
- LÖUS'INESS**, *n.* The state of abounding with lice.
- LÖUS'Y**, *a.* 1. Swarming with lice; infested with lice. 2. Mean; low; contemptible. *Shak.*



**LOUT**, *n.* [qu. Sax. *leod*.] A mean, awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown. *Shak.*  
 † **LOUT**, *v. i.* [Sax. *hlutan*.] To bend; to bow; to stoop. *Spenser. B. Jonson.*  
**LOUTISH**, *a.* Clownish; rude; awkward. *Sidney.*  
**LOUTISH-LY**, *adv.* Like a clown; in a rude, clumsy, awkward manner.  
**LOUTISH-NESS**, *n.* Clownishness; behavior of a bumpkin.  
**LOUVER**, (*loo'ver*) *n.* [Fr. *Pouvert*.] An opening in the roof of a cottage for the smoke to escape.  
**LOV'ABLE**, *a.* Worthy of love; amiable. *Sherrwood.*  
**LOV'AGE**, *n.* A plant of the genus *ligusticum*.  
**LOVE**, (*luv*) *v. t.* [Sax. *lufian*, *lufian*; D. *lieben*; G. *lieben*.]  
 1. To be pleased with; to regard with affection, on account of some qualities which excite pleasing sensations or desire of gratification; to have a strong, a tender, or a dutiful affection for. 2. To have benevolence or good will for.  
**LOVE**, *n.* 1. An affection of the mind excited by beauty and worth of any kind, or by the qualities of an object which communicate pleasure, sensual or intellectual. It is opposed to *hatred*. *Love* between the sexes is a compound affection, consisting of esteem, benevolence and animal desire. 2. Courtship; chiefly in the phrase to *make love*, that is, to court; to woo; to solicit union in marriage. 3. Patriotism; the attachment one has to his native land. 4. Benevolence; good will. 5. The object beloved. 6. A word of endearment. 7. Picturesque representation of love. 8. Lewdness. 9. A thin, silk stuff; [obs.]—*Love in idleness*, a kind of violet. *Shak.*—*Free of love*, a plant of the genus *cercis*. *Fam. of Plants.*  
**LOVE-AP-PLE**, *n.* A plant of the genus *solanum*.  
**LOVE-BRO-KER**, *n.* A third person who acts as agent between lovers. *Shak.*  
**LOVED**, *pp.* Having the affection of any one.  
**LOVE-DART-ING**, *a.* Darting love. *Milton.*  
**LOVE-DAY**, *n.* A day formerly appointed for an amicable adjustment of differences. *Chaucer.*  
**LOVE-FA-VOR**, *n.* Something given to be worn in token of love. *Bp. Hall.*  
**LOVE-KNOT**, (*luv'-not*) *n.* A knot so called, used as a token of love, or representing mutual affection.  
**LOVE-LA-BORED**, *a.* Labored by love. *Milton.*  
**LOVE-LASS**, *n.* A sweetheart.  
**LOVELESS**, *a.* Void of love; void of tenderness.  
**LOVE-LET-TER**, *n.* A letter professing love; a letter of courtship.  
**LOVE-LI-LY**, *adv.* Amiaably; in a manner to excite love.  
**LOVE-LI-NESS**, *n.* Amiability; qualities of body or mind that may excite love. *Spectator.*  
**LOVE-LOCK**, *n.* A curl or lock of hair so called; worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. *Lily.*  
**LOVE-LORN**, *a.* Forsaken by one's love. *Milton.*  
**LOVE-LY**, (*luv'ly*) *a.* Amiable; that may excite love; possessing qualities which may invite affection.  
 † **LOVE-MON-GER**, *n.* One who deals in affairs of love.  
**LOVE-PINED**, *a.* Wasted by love. *Spenser.*  
**LOVER**, *n.* 1. One who loves; one who has a tender affection, particularly for a female. 2. A friend; one who regards with kindness. 3. One who likes or is pleased with any thing.  
**LOVER**, and **LOOVER**. See **LOUVER**.  
**LOVE-SE-CRET**, *n.* A secret between lovers. *Dryden.*  
**LOVE-SHAFT**, *n.* Cupid's arrow. *Shak.*  
**LOVE-SICK**, *a.* 1. Sick or languishing with love or amorous desire. 2. Dictated by a languishing lover, or expressive of languishing love.  
 † **LOVESOME**, *a.* Lovely. *Dryden.*  
**LOVE-SONG**, *n.* A song expressing love. *Shak.*  
**LOVE-SCIT**, *n.* Courtship; solicitation of union in marriage. *Shak.*  
**LOVE-TALE**, *n.* A narrative of love. *Addison.*  
 † **LOVE-THOUGHT**, *n.* Amorous fancy. *Shak.*  
**LOVE-TOKEN**, *n.* A present in token of love. *Shak.*  
**LOVE-TOY**, *n.* A small present from a lover. *Arbutnot.*  
**LOVETRICK**, *n.* Art or artifice expressive of love.  
**LOVING**, *pp.* 1. Entertaining a strong affection for; having tender regard for. 2. *a.* Fond; affectionate. 3. Expressing love or kindness.  
**LOVING-KINDNESS**, *n.* Tender regard; mercy; favor; *a* Scriptural word. *Ps. lxxxix.*  
**LOVING-LY**, *adv.* With love; affectionately.  
**LOVING-NESS**, *n.* Affection; kind regard. *Sidney.*  
**LOW**, *a.* [D. *laag*; G. *leg*; Sw. *låg*; Sax. *loh*.] 1. Not high or elevated; depressed below any given surface or place. 2. Not rising to the usual height. 3. Declining near the horizon. 4. Deep; descending far below the adjacent ground. 5. Sunk to the natural level of the ocean by the retiring of the tide. 6. Below the usual rate or amount, or below the ordinary value. 7. Not high or loud. 8. Grave; depressed in the scale of sounds. 9. Near or not very distant from the equator. 10. Late in

time; modern. 11. Dejected; depressed in vigor; wanting strength or animation. 12. Depressed in condition in a humble state. 13. Humble in rank; in a mean condition. 14. Mean; abject; groveling; base. 15. Dishonorable; mean. 16. Not elevated or sublime; not exalted in thought or diction. 17. Vulgar; common. 18. Submissive; humble; reverent. 19. Weak; exhausted of vital energy. 20. Feeble; weak; without force. 21. Moderate; not inflammatory. 22. Moderate; not in tense. 23. Impoverished; in reduced circumstances. 24. Moderate. 25. Plain; simple; not rich, high-seasoned or nourishing.  
**LOW**, *adv.* 1. Not aloft; not on high; often in composition. 2. Under the usual price; at a moderate price. 3. Near the ground. 4. In a mean condition. 5. In time approaching our own. 6. With a depressed voice; not loudly. 7. In a state of subjection, poverty or disgrace.  
 † **LOW**, *v. t.* To sink; to depress. *Wickliffe.*  
**LOW**, *v. i.* [Sax. *leowan*.] To bellow, as an ox or cow.  
**LOW**, or **LOWE**, [Sax. *hlaw*, a hill.] A termination of names; as in *Bed-low*.  
**LOW-BELL**, *n.* [Sw. *låg*; Scot. *lowe*.] A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are awakened by a bell.  
**LOW-BELL**, *v. t.* To scare, as with a lowbell.  
**LOW-BORN**, *a.* Born in low life.  
**LOW-BRED**, *a.* Bred in a low condition or manner; vulgar.  
**LOW-ER**, *v. t.* 1. To cause to descend; to let down; to take or bring down. 2. To suffer to sink downwards. 3. To bring down; to reduce or humble. 4. To lessen; to diminish; to reduce, as value or amount.  
**LOW-ER**, *v. i.* To fall; to sink; to grow less. *Shak.*  
**LOW-ER**, *v. i.* 1. To appear dark or gloomy; to be clouded; to threaten a storm. 2. To frown; to look sullen.  
**LOW-ER**, *n.* 1. Cloudiness; gloominess. 2. A frowning; sullenness. *Sidney.*  
**LOW-ER**, *a.* [comp. of *low*.] Less high or elevated.  
**LOWER-ING-LY**, *adv.* With cloudiness or threatening gloom.  
**LOWER-MOST**, *a.* [from *low*.] Lowest.  
**LOW-ER-Y**, *a.* Cloudy; gloomy.  
**LOW-EST**, *a.* [superl. of *low*.] Most low; deepest; most depressed or degraded, &c.  
**LOW-ING**, *pp.* Bellowing, as an ox.  
**LOW-ING**, *n.* The bellowing or cry of cattle.  
**LOW-LAND**, *n.* Land which is low with respect to the neighboring country; a low or level country.  
 † **LOW-LI-HOOD**, *n.* A humble state. *Chaucer.*  
**LOW-LI-LY**, *adv.* Humbly; without pride; meanly; without dignity.  
**LOW-LI-NESS**, *n.* 1. Freedom from pride; humility; humbleness of mind. 2. Meanness; want of dignity; abject state.  
**LOW-LY**, *a.* 1. Having a low esteem of one's own worth; humble; meek; free from pride. 2. Mean; low; wanting dignity or rank. 3. Not lofty or sublime; humble. 4. Not high; not elevated in place.  
**LOW-LY**, *adv.* 1. Humbly; meekly; modestly. 2. Meanly; in a low condition; without grandeur or dignity.  
**LOW-N**, *n.* [See *Loon*.] A low fellow; a scoundrel.  
**LOWND**, *a.* [Ice. *lagn*.] Calm and mild; out of the wind; under cover or shelter.  
**LOW-NESS**, *n.* 1. The state of being low or depressed; the state of being less elevated than something else. 2. Meanness of condition. 3. Meanness of mind or character; want of dignity. 4. Want of sublimity in style or sentiment. 5. Submissiveness. 6. Depression of mind; want of courage or fortitude; dejection. 7. Depression in fortune; a state of poverty. 8. Depression in strength or intensity. 9. Depression in price or worth. 10. Graveness of sound. 11. Softness of sound.  
**LOW-SPIRIT-ED**, *a.* Not having animation and courage; dejected; depressed; not lively or sprightly.  
**LOW-SPIRIT-ED-NESS**, *n.* Dejection of mind or courage; a state of low spirits. *Cheyne.*  
**LOW-THOUGHT-ED**, *a.* Having the thoughts employed on low subjects; not having elevated thoughts.  
**LOW-WINES**, *n.* The liquor produced by the first distillation of fermented liquors; the first run of the still.  
**LOX-O-DROM'IC**, *a.* [Gr. *λοξος* and *δρομος*.] Pertaining to oblique sailing by the rhomb.  
**LOX-O-DROM'ICS**, *n.* The art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian.  
**LOYAL**, *a.* [Fr. *loyal*.] Faithful to a prince or superior, true to plighted faith, duty or love; not treacherous; used of subjects to their prince, and of husband, wife and lovers.  
**LOYAL-IST**, *n.* A person who adheres to his sovereign; one who maintains his allegiance to his prince, and defends his cause in times of revolt.  
**LOYAL-LY**, *adv.* With fidelity to a prince or sovereign, or to a husband or lover.



LOYALTY *n.* Fidelity to a prince or sovereign, or to a husband or lover. *Clarendon.*

LOZENGE, *n.* [Fr. *losange.*] 1. Originally, a figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb.—2. In *heraldry*, a four-cornered figure, resembling a pane of glass in old casements.—3. Among *jewelers*, lozenges are common to brilliants and rose diamonds. 4. A form of medicine in small pieces, to be chewed or held in the mouth till melted.—5. In *confectionary*, a small cake of preserved fruit, or of sugar, &c.

LOZENGED, *a.* Made into the shape of lozenges.

LOZEN-GY, *a.* In *heraldry*, having the field or charge covered with lozenges.

LP, a contraction of lordship.

LU. See Loo.

† LUBBARD. See LUBBER.

LUBBER, *n.* [W. *llabi, llab.*] A heavy, clumsy fellow; a sturdy drone; a clown. *Tusser.*

LUBBER-LY, *a.* Properly, tall and lank without activity; hence, bulky and heavy; clumsy; lazy.

LUBBER-LY, *adv.* Clumsily; awkwardly. *Dryden.*

LUBRIC, *a.* [L. *lubricus.*] 1. Having a smooth surface; slippery. 2. Wavering; unsteady. 3. Lascivious; wanton; lewd.

LUBRICANT, *n.* That which lubricates.

LUBRICATE, *v. t.* [L. *lubrico.*] To make smooth or slippery.

LUBRICATED, *pp.* Made smooth and slippery.

LUBRICATING, *ppr.* Rendering smooth and slippery.

LUBRICATOR, *n.* That which lubricates.

LUBRICITY, *n.* [Fr. *lubricité.*] 1. Smoothness of surface; slipperiness. 2. Smoothness; aptness to glide over any thing, or to facilitate the motion of bodies in contact by diminishing friction. 3. Slipperiness; instability. 4. Lasciviousness; propensity to lewdness; lewdness; lechery; incontinency.

LUBRICOUS, *a.* [L. *lubricus.*] 1. Smooth; slippery. 2. Wavering; unstable. *Glanville.*

LUBRICATION, *n.* The act of lubricating or making smooth.

LUBRICATION, *n.* [L. *lubricus* and *facio.*] The act or operation of making smooth and slippery.

LUC, *n.* A pike full grown. *Shak.*

LUCENT, *a.* [L. *lucens.*] Shining; bright; resplendent.

LUCERN, *n.* A plant cultivated for fodder.

LUCID, *a.* [L. *lucidus.*] 1. Shining; bright; resplendent. 2. Clear; transparent; pellucid. 3. Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened or confused by delirium or madness; marked by the regular operations of reason. 4. Clear; distinct; presenting a clear view; easily understood.

† LUCIDITY, *n.* Brightness.

LUCIDNESS, *n.* Brightness; clearness.

LUCIFER, *n.* [L. *lux, lucis.*] 1. The planet Venus, so called from its brightness. 2. Satan.

LU-CI-FE-RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Lucifer, or to the Luciferians.

LU-CI-FE-RI-ANS, *n.* A sect that followed Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari, in the fourth century.

LU-CI-FE-RIOUS, *a.* [L. *lucifer.*] Giving light; affording light or means of discovery. *Boyle.*

LU-CI-FE-RIOUS-LY, *adv.* So as to discover.

LU-CI-FIC, *a.* [L. *lux* and *facio.*] Producing light.

LUCIFORM, *a.* [L. *lux* and *forma.*] Having the form of light; resembling light.

LUCK, *n.* [D. *luk, geluk;* G. *glück.*] That which happens to a person; an event, good or ill, affecting a man's interest or happiness, and which is deemed casual; fortune.

LUCK-LY, *adv.* Fortunately; by good fortune; with a favorable issue; in a good sense.

LUCK-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being fortunate. 2. Good fortune; a favorable issue or event.

LUCKLESS, *a.* 1. Unfortunate; meeting with ill success. 2. Unfortunate; producing ill or no good. *Dryden.*

LUCKY, *a.* 1. Fortunate; meeting with good success. 2. Fortunate; producing good by chance; favorable.

LUCRATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *lucratif;* L. *lucrativus.*] Gainful; profitable; making increase of money or goods.

LUCRE, (*id'ker*) *n.* [L. *lucrum;* Fr. *lucre.*] Gain in money or goods; profit; usually in an ill sense, or with the sense of something base or unworthy.

† LUCRE, *v. i.* To have a desire of pecuniary advantage. *Anderson.*

LU-CRIFE-ROUS, *a.* [L. *lucrum* and *fero.*] Gainful; profitable. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

† LU-CRIFIC, *a.* [L. *lucrum* and *facio.*] Producing profit; gainful.

LUCRATION, *n.* [L. *luctatio.*] Struggle; contest; effort to overcome in contest. [*Little used.*]

LUCTUAL, *a.* [L. *luctus.*] Producing grief.

LU-CU-BRATE, *v. i.* [L. *lucubro.*] To study by candle-light or a lamp; to study by night.

LU-CU-BRATION, *n.* 1. Study by a lamp or by candle-light; nocturnal study. 2. That which is composed by

night; that which is produced by meditation in retirement.

LU-CU-BRA-TO-RY, *a.* Composed by candle-light or by night.

LU-CU-LENT, *a.* [L. *luculentus.*] 1. Lucid; clear; transparent. 2. Clear; evident; luminous.

LU-CUL-LITE, *n.* A subspecies of carbonate of lime.

LU-DIBRIOUS, *a.* [L. *ludibriosus.*] Sportive; wanton. *J. Barlow.*

LU-DI-CROUS, *a.* [L. *ludicr.*] Sportive; burlesque; adapted to raise laughter, without scorn or contempt.

LU-DI-CROUS-LY, *adv.* Sportively; in burlesque; in a manner to raise laughter without contempt.

LU-DI-CROUS-NESS, *n.* Sportiveness; the quality of exciting laughter without contempt; merry cast.

LU-DI-FI-CATION, *n.* [L. *ludificor.*] The act of deriding.

LU-DI-FI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Making sport; exciting derision.

LUFF, *n.* [Goth. *lofa.*] The palm of the hand.

LUFF, *n.* [Fr. *lof;* G. *loof.*] Weather-gage, or part towards the wind; or the sailing of a ship close to the wind.

LUFF, *v. t.* [D. *loeven.*] To turn the head of a ship towards the wind; to sail nearer the wind.

LUFF-TACKLE, *n.* A large tackle not destined for any particular place in the ship, but movable.

LUG, *v. t.* [Sax. *lycan, alucan, geluggian.*] 1. To haul to drag; to pull with force, as something heavy and moved with difficulty. 2. To carry or convey with labor.—*To lug out*, to draw a sword, in burlesque. *Dryden.*

LUG, *v. i.* To drag; to move heavily. *Dryden.*

LUG, *n.* 1. A small fish.—2. In *Scotland*, an ear; [*obs.*] 3. A pole or perch, a land-measure; [*obs.*] 4. Something heavy to be drawn or carried; [*vulgar.*]

LUGGAGE, *n.* 1. Any thing cumbersome and heavy to be carried; traveling baggage. 2. Something of more weight than value.

LUGGER, *n.* [D. *loger.*] A vessel carrying three masts with a running bowsprit and lug-sails.

LUGGS, *n.* An insect like an earth-worm, but having legs.

LUGSAIL, *n.* A square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast at one third of its length.

LU-GU-BRIOUS, *a.* [L. *lugubris.*] Mourful; indicating sorrow. *Decay of Piety.*

LUKE, or LUCKE, *a.* [Sax. *wlac.*] Not fully hot.

LUKE-NESS, or LUCKE-NESS, *n.* Moderate warmth. *Orth. Vocab.*

LUKEWARM, *a.* [Sax. *vlaco, vlacian.*] 1. Moderately warm; tepid. 2. Not ardent; not zealous; cool; indifferent.

LUKEWARM-LY, *adv.* 1. With moderate warmth. 2. With indifference; coolly.

LUKEWARM-NESS, *n.* 1. A mild or moderate heat. 2. Indifference; want of zeal or ardor; coldness.

LULL, *v. t.* [Dan. *luller;* G., D. *lullen.*] To quiet; to compose; to cause to rest.

LULL, *v. i.* To subside; to cease; to become calm.

LULL, *n.* Power or quality of soothing. *Young.*

LULLA-BY, *n.* [*lull* and *by.*] A song to quiet babes, &c. which quiets. *Locke.*

LULLED, *pp.* Quieted; appeased; composed to rest.

LULLER, *n.* One that lulls; one that fondles.

LULLING, *ppr.* Stilling; composing to rest.

LUM, *n.* [qu. Sax. *leoma.*] The chimney of a cottage.

LUM-A-CHEL, *n.* A calcareous stone composed of shells and coral.

LUM-BAG-I-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to lumbago. *Cheyne.*

LUM-BAGO, *n.* [L. *lumbus.*] A pain in the loins and small of the back, such as precedes certain fevers. A rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins.

LUMBAL, *a.* [L. *lumbus.*] Pertaining to the loins.

LUMBAR, *a.* [L. *lumbus.*] Pertaining to the loins.

LUMBER, *n.* [Sax. *leoma;* Sw. *lumpor;* G. *lumpen.*] 1. Any thing useless and cumbersome, or things bulky and thrown aside as of no use.—2. In *America*, timber sawed or split for use; as beams, boards, &c. 3. Harm; mischief; [*local.*] *Pegge.*

LUMBER, *v. t.* 1. To heap together in disorder. 2. To fill with lumber.

LUMBER, *v. i.* To move heavily, as if burdened with his own bulk.

LUMBER-ROOM, *n.* A place for the reception of lumber or useless things.

LUMBRIC, *n.* [L. *lumbricus.*] A worm. *Med. Repcs.*

LUMBRICAL, *a.* [L. *lumbricus.*] Resembling a worm.

LUMBRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the loins.

LUMBRICAL, *n.* A muscle of the fingers and toes, so named from its resembling a worm.

LUMBRICIFORM, *a.* [L. *lumbricus.*] Resembling a worm in shape.

LU-MI-NA-RY, *n.* [L. *luminare.*] 1. Any body that gives light, but chiefly one of the celestial orbs. 2. One that illustrates any subject, or enlightens mankind.

† LU-MI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *lumino.*] To give light to; to illuminate.

LU-MI-NATION. See ILLUMINATION.

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



- † LUMINE, *v. t.* To enlighten. See ILLUMINE.
- LUMI-NIFER-OUS, *a.* [*L. lumen.*] Producing light.
- LUMINOUS, *a.* [*L. luminosus.*] 1. Shining; emitting light; 2. Light; illuminated. 3. Bright; shining. 4. Clear.
- LUMINOUS-LY, *adv.* With brightness or clearness.
- LUMINOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being bright or shining; brightness; *Encyc.* 2. Clearness; perspicuity.
- LUMP, *n.* [*G., Dan. and Sw. klump.*] 1. A small mass of matter of no definite shape. 2. A mass of things blended or thrown together without order or distinction. 3. A cluster.—*In the lump*, the whole together; in gross.
- LUMP, *v. t.* 1. To throw into a mass; to unite in a body or sum without distinction of particulars. 2. To take in the gross.
- LUMPEN, *n.* A long fish of a greenish color, and marked with lines.
- LUMPFISH, *n.* A thick fish of the genus *cyclopterus*.
- LUMPING, *ppr.* 1. Throwing into a mass or sum. 2. *a.* Bulky; heavy; [*a low word.*] *Arbutnot.*
- LUMPISH, *a.* 1. Like a lump; heavy; gross; bulky. *Dryden.* 2. Dull; inactive. *Shak.*
- LUMPISH-LY, *adv.* Heavily; with dullness.
- LUMPISH-NESS, *n.* Heaviness; dullness; stupidity.
- LUMPY, *a.* Full of lumps or small compact masses.
- LUNA-CORNE-A, *n.* Muriate of silver. *Ure.*
- LUNA-CY, *n.* [*from L. luna.*] 1. A species of insanity or madness, supposed to be influenced by the moon, or periodical in the month. 2. Madness in general.
- LUNAR, or LUNARY, *a.* [*L. lunaris.*] 1. Pertaining to the moon. 2. Measured by the revolutions of the moon. 3. Resembling the moon; orb'd. 4. Under the influence of the moon; [*obs.*]—*Lunar caustic*, nitrate of silver, fused in a low heat. *Nicholson.*
- LUNARIAN, *n.* An inhabitant of the moon.
- LUNARY, *n.* Moonwort, a plant of the genus *lunaria*.
- LUNA-TED, *a.* Formed like a half-moon.
- LUNA-TIC, *a.* Affected by a species of madness, supposed to be influenced by the moon.
- LUNA-TIC, *n.* A person affected by insanity, supposed to be influenced or produced by the moon, or by its position in its orbit; a madman.
- LUNATILN, *n.* [*L. lunatio.*] A revolution of the moon.
- LUNCH, *n.* [*W. lunc.*] A portion of food taken at any time, except at a regular meal.
- LUNE, *n.* [*L. luna.*] 1. Any thing in the shape of a half-moon; [*l. u.*] *Watts.* 2. A fit of lunacy or madness, or a freak; [*obs.*] 3. A teash.
- LUNET, *n.* [*Fr. lunette.*] 1. In fortification, an enveloped counterguard, or elevation of earth made beyond the second ditch, opposite to the places of arms.—2. In the manege, a half horse-shoe, which wants the sponge, or that part of the branch which runs towards the quarters of the foot. 3. A piece of felt to cover the eye of a vicious horse.
- LUNET, *n.* A little moon. *Bp. Hall.*
- LUNG, *n.* [*Sax. lungen; G., Dan. lunge.*] 1. The lungs are the organs of respiration in man and many other animals.—2. Formerly, a person having a strong voice, and a sort of servant.
- LUNGE, *n.* [*See ALLONGE.*] A sudden push or thrust.
- LUNGED, *a.* Having lungs, or the nature or resemblance of lungs; drawing in and expelling air. *Dryden.*
- LUNGE-OUS, *a.* Spiteful; malicious.
- LUNG-GROWN, *a.* Having lungs that adhere to the pleura. *Harvey.*
- LUNGIS, *n.* [*Fr. longis.*] A lingerer, a dull, drowsy fellow.
- LUNG-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *pulmonaria*.
- LUNIFORM, *a.* [*L. luna and form.*] Resembling the moon.
- LUNISOLAR, *a.* [*L. luna and solaris.*] Compounded of the revolutions of the sun and moon.
- LUNIS-TICE, *n.* [*L. luna and sto.*] The farthest point of the moon's northing and southing, in its monthly revolution.
- LUNT, *n.* [*D. lont; Dan. lunte.*] The match-cord used for firing cannon. *Johnson.*
- LUNULAR, *a.* [*from L. luna.*] In botany, like the new moon; shaped like a small crescent.
- LUNULATE, *a.* [*from L. luna.*] In botany, resembling a small crescent.
- LUPER-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the *lupercalia*, or feasts of the Romans in honor of Pan; as a *noan*, the feast itself.
- LUPINE, *n.* [*Fr. lupin; L. lupinus.*] A kind of pulse.
- LUPIN, *a.* Like a wolf. *Bp. Gauden.*
- LUPULIN, *n.* [*L. lupulus.*] The fine yellow powder of hops. *A. W. Ives.*
- LURCH, *n.* [*W. Uerc.*] In seamen's language, a sudden roll of a ship.—*To leave in the lurch*, to leave in a difficult situation.
- LURCH, *v. i.* 1. To roll or pass suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea. 2. To withdraw to one side, or to a private place; to lie in ambush or in secret; to lie close. [*See LURK.*] 3. To shift; to play tricks.
- LURCH, *v. t.* 1. To defeat; to disappoint, that is, to evade. [*L. u.*] 2. To steal; to filch; to pilfer; [*l. u.*]
- † LURCH, *v. t.* [*L. lurco.*] To swallow or eat greedily; to devour. *Bacon.*
- LURCHER, *n.* 1. One that lies in wait, or lurks; one that watches to pilfer, or to betray or entrap; a poacher. 2. A dog that watches for his game. 3. [*L. lurco.*] A glutton; a gormandizer.
- † LURDAN, *a.* Blockish. *Johnson.*
- † LURDAN, *n.* A clown; a blockhead.
- LURE, *n.* [*Fr. leurre.*] 1. Something held out to call a hawk; hence, 2. Any enticement; that which invites by the prospect of advantage or pleasure.
- LURE, *v. i.* To call hawks. *Bacon.*
- LURE, *v. t.* To entice; to attract; to invite by anything that promises pleasure or advantage.
- LURED, *pp.* Enticed; attracted; invited by the hope of pleasure or advantage.
- LURID, *a.* [*L. luridus.*] Gloomy; dismal.
- LURING, *ppr.* Enticing; calling.
- LURK, *v. i.* [*W. Uercian.*] 1. To lie hid; to lie in wait. 2. To lie concealed or unperceived. 3. To retire from public observation; to keep out of sight.
- LURKER, *n.* One that lurks or keeps out of sight.
- LURKING, *ppr.* Lying concealed; keeping out of sight.
- LURKING-PLACE, *n.* A place in which one lies concealed; a secret place; a hiding-place; a den.
- LURRY, *n.* A crowd; a throng; a heap. *World of Wonders.*
- LUSCIOUS, *a.* 1. Sweet or rich so as to cloy or nauseate; sweet to excess. 2. Very sweet; delicious; grateful to the taste. 3. Pleasing; delightful. 4. Fulsome. 5. Smutty; obscene; [*unusual.*]
- LUSCIOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With sweetness or richness that cloy or nauseates. 2. Obscenely. *Steele.*
- LUSCIOUS-NESS, *n.* Immoderate richness or sweetness that cloy or offends. *Mortimer.*
- LUSERN, *n.* A lynx. *Johnson.*
- † LUSH, *a.* Of a dark, deep, full color. *Shak.*
- † LUSK, *a.* [*Fr. lasche.*] Lazy; slothful.
- † LUSK, *n.* A lazy fellow; a lubber.
- LUSKISH, *a.* Inclined to be lazy. *Marston.*
- LUSKISH-LY, *adv.* Lazily.
- † LUSKISH-NESS, *n.* Disposition to indolence; laziness.
- LU-SORI-OUS, *a.* [*L. lusorius.*] Used in play; sportive. [*Little used.*] *Sanderson.*
- LUSORY, *a.* [*L. lusorius.*] Used in play; playful.
- LUST, *n.* [*Sax., G., D., Sw. lust.*] 1. Longing desire; eagerness to possess or enjoy. 2. Concupiscence; carnal appetite; unlawful desire of carnal pleasure. 3. Evil propensity; depraved affections and desires. 4. Vigor; active power; [*obs.*]
- LUST, *v. i.* [*Sax. lustan.*] 1. To desire eagerly; to long; with after. 2. To have carnal desire; to desire eagerly the gratification of carnal appetite. 3. To have irregular or inordinate desires. 4. To list; to like.
- LUSTFUL, *a.* 1. Having lust, or eager desire of carnal gratification; libidinous. 2. Provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust, or exciting carnal desire. 3. Vigorous; robust; stout.
- LUSTFUL-LY, *adv.* With concupiscence or carnal desire.
- LUSTFUL-NESS, *n.* The state of having carnal desires; libidinousness.
- † LUSTI-HEAD, *n.* Vigor of body. *Spenser.*
- † LUSTI-HOOD, *n.* Vigor of body; stoutly.
- LUST-LY, *adv.* With vigor of body; stoutly.
- LUSTI-NESS, *n.* Vigor of body; stoutness; strength; robustness; sturdiness. *Dryden.*
- LUSTING, *ppr.* Having eager desire; having carnal appetite.
- LUSTING, *n.* Eager desire; inordinate desire; desire of carnal gratification.
- † LUSTLESS, *a.* 1. Listless; not willing. 2. Not vigorous.
- LUSTRAL, *a.* [*L. Iustralis.*] 1. Used in purification. 2. Pertaining to purification.
- LUSTRATE, *v. t.* [*L. Iustro.*] 1. To make clear or pure; to purify; [*see ILLUSTRATE.*] 2. To view; to survey.
- LUSTRATION, *n.* 1. The act or operation of making clear or pure; a cleansing or purifying by water.—2. In antiquity, the sacrifices or ceremonies by which cities, fields, armies or people, defiled by crimes, were purified.
- LUSTRE, *n.* [*Fr. lustre; L. Iustrum.*] 1. Brightness; splendor; gloss. 2. The splendor of birth, of deeds, or of fame; renown; distinction. 3. A scone with lights; a branched candlestick of glass. 4. [*L. Iustrum.*] The space of five years.
- LUSTRI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to purification. *Middleton.*
- \* LUSTRING, *n.* A species of glossy silk cloth. [*Corruptly written and pronounced Iuststring.*]
- LUSTROUS, *a.* Bright; shining; lustrous. *Shak.*
- LUSTRUM, *n.* In ancient Rome, the space of five years.
- LUST-STAINED, *a.* Defiled by lust. *Shak.*



**LUSTWORT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *drosera*.  
**LUSTY**, *a.* [Dan. *lustig*.] 1. Stout; vigorous; robust; healthful; able of body. 2. Bulky; large; of great size. 3. Handsome; pleasant; saucy; [obs.] 4. Copious; plentiful. 5. Pregnant; a colloquial use.  
**LUTA-NIST**, *n.* A person that plays on the lute.  
**LU-TA-RIO-US**, *a.* [L. *lutarius*.] 1. Pertaining to mud; living in mud. 2. Of the color of mud. *Grew*.  
**LU-TA-TION**, *n.* The act or method of luting vessels.  
**LUTE**, *n.* [Fr. *luth*; It. *luto*; Sp. *laud*; D. *luit*.] An instrument of music with strings.  
**LUTE**, { *n.* [L. *lutum*.] Among chemists, a composition  
**LUTING**, } of clay or other tenacious substance, used for stopping the juncture of vessels.  
**LUTE**, *v. t.* To close or coat with lute. *Bacon*.  
**LUTE/CASE**, *n.* A case for a lute. *Shak*.  
**LUTED**, *pp.* Closed with lute.  
**LUTE-NIST**, *n.* A performer on the lute. *Busby*.  
**LUTER**, or **LUTIST**, *n.* One who plays on a lute.  
**LUTE/STRING**, *n.* The string of a lute. *Shak*.  
**LUTE/STRING**. See **LUSTRING**.  
**LUTHER-AN**, *a.* Pertaining to Luther, the reformer.  
**LUTHER-AN**, *n.* A disciple or follower of Luther.  
**LUTHER-AN-ISM**, *n.* The doctrines of religion as taught by Luther.  
**LUTHERN**, *n.* In architecture, a kind of window over the cornice, in the roof of a building.  
**LUTING**, *pp.* Closing with lute.  
**LUTU-LENT**, *a.* [L. *lutulentus*.] Muddy; turbid; thick.  
**LUX**, { *v. t.* [L. *luzo*; Fr. *luzer*.] To displace, or re-  
**LUXATE**, } move from its proper place, as a joint; to put out of joint; to dislocate.  
**LUXA-TED**, *pp.* Put out of joint; dislocated.  
**LUXA-TING**, *pp.* Removing or forcing out of its place, as a joint; dislocating.  
**LUXA-TION**, *n.* 1. The act of moving or forcing a joint from its proper place or articulation; or the state of being thus put out of joint. 2. A dislocation; that which is dislocated.  
**LUXE**, *n.* Luxury.  
**LUX-URI-ANCE**, { *n.* [L. *luxurians*.] 1. Rank growth;   
**LUX-URI-AN-CY**, } strong, vigorous growth; exuberance. 2. Excessive or superfluous growth.  
**LUX-URI-ANT**, *a.* 1. Exuberant in growth; abundant. 2. Exuberant in plenty; superfluous in abundance.—3. A luxuriant flower multiplies the covers of the fructification so as to destroy the essential parts.  
**LUX-URI-ANT-LY**, *adv.* With exuberant growth.  
**LUX-URI-ATE**, *v. i.* To grow exuberantly, or to grow to superfluous abundance.  
**LUX-URI-ATION**, *n.* The process of growing exuberantly, or beyond the natural growth. *Lee*.  
**LUX-URI-OUS**, *a.* [Fr. *luxurieux*; L. *luxuriosus*.] 1. Voluptuous; indulging freely or excessively the gratification of appetite, or in expensive dress and equipage. 2. Administering to luxury; contributing to free or extravagant indulgence in diet, dress and equipage. 3. Furnished with luxuries. 4. Softening by pleasure, or free indulgence in luxury. 5. Lustful; libidinous; given to the gratification of lust. 6. Luxuriant; exuberant; [obs.]

**LUX-URI-OUS-LY**, *adv.* In abundance of rich diet, dress or equipage; deliciously; voluptuously.  
**LUX-URIST**, *n.* One given to luxury. *Temple*.  
**LUX-URY**, *n.* [L. *luxuria*.] 1. A free or extravagant indulgence in the pleasures of the table; voluptuousness in the gratification of appetite; the free indulgence in costly dress and equipage. 2. That which gratifies a nice and fastidious appetite; a dainty; any delicious food or drink. 3. Any thing delightful to the senses. 4. Lust; lewd desire; [obs.] 5. Luxuriance; exuberance of growth; [obs.]  
**LY**, a termination of adjectives, is a contraction of Sax. *lic*, G. *lich*, D. *lyk*, Dan. *lige*, Sw. *lik*, Eng. *like*; as in *lovely*, *manly*, that is, *love-like*, *man-like*.  
**LYAM**, *n.* A leash for holding a hound. *Drayton*.  
**LY-CANTHRO-PY**, *n.* [Gr. *λυκανθρωπια*.] A madness.  
**LY-CEUM**, *n.* [L.] A school; a literary association.  
**LY-COS-TOM**, *n.* A Baltic fish resembling a herring.  
**LYDI-AN**, *a.* [from *Lydia*.] Noting a kind of soft, slow music, anciently in vogue. *Milton*.  
**LYDI-AN STONE**, *n.* Flinty slate. *Ure*.  
**LYE**, *n.* [Sax. *leah*.] Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood.  
**LYE**, *n.* A falsehood. See **LIE**.  
**LYING**, *pp.* of *lie*. Being prostrate. See **LIE**.  
**LYING**, *pp.* of *lie*. Telling falsehood.—*Lying in*. 1. Being in childbirth. 2. *n.* The act of bearing a child.  
**LYING-LY**, *adv.* Falsely; without truth. *Sherwood*.  
**LYMNITE**, *n.* A kind of fresh-water snail, found fossil.  
**LYMPH**, *n.* [L. *lymph*.] Water, or a colorless fluid in animal bodies, separated from the blood and contained in certain vessels called *lymphatics*.  
**LYMPH-ATE**, { *a.* Frightened into madness; raving.  
**LYMPH-A-TED**, }  
**LYMPHATIC**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to lymph. 2. Entiustastic; [obs.] *Shaftesbury*.  
**LYMPHATIC**, *n.* 1. A vessel of animal bodies which contains or conveys lymph. 2. A mad enthusiast; a lunatic; [obs.]  
**LYMPHE-DUCT**, *n.* [L. *lymph* and *ductus*.] A vessel of animal bodies which conveys the lymph.  
**LYM-PHOG-RA-PHY**, *n.* [L. *lymph*, and Gr. *γραφω*.] A description of the lymphatic vessels.  
**LYN-DEN-TREE**, *n.* A plant.  
**LYNX**, *n.* [L. *lynx*.] A quadruped of the genus *felis*, celebrated for the sharpness of his sight.  
**LYRATE**, { *a.* In botany, divided transversely into sev-  
**LYRA-TED**, } eral jags, the lower ones smaller and more remote from each other than the upper ones.  
**LYRE**, *n.* [Fr. *lyre*; L. *lyra*.] A stringed instrument of music, a kind of harp much used by the ancients.  
**LYRIC**, { *a.* [L. *lyricus*; Fr. *lyrique*.] Pertaining to a  
**LYRI-CAL**, } lyre or harp.  
**LYRIC**, *n.* A composer of lyric poems. *Addison*.  
**LYRIC-ISM**, *n.* A lyric composition. *Gray*.  
**LYRIST**, *n.* A musician who plays on the harp or lyre.  
**LYS**, *n.* A Chinese measure of length, equal to 533 yards.  
**LY-TER-I-AN**, *a.* [Gr. *λυττηριος*.] In medical science, terminating a disease; indicating the solution of a disease  
**LYTH-RODE**, *n.* A mineral found in Norway

## M.

**M** is the thirteenth letter of the English Alphabet, and a labial articulation, formed by a compression of the lips. It is called a *semi-consonant*, and its sound is uniform; as in *man*, *time*, *rim*.  
**M** is a numeral letter, and, among the ancients, stood for a thousand; a use which is retained by the moderns. With a dash or stroke over it, **M̄**, it stands for a thousand times a thousand, or a million.  
**A. M.** or **M. A.** stands for *artium magister*, master of arts; **M. D.** for *medicinae doctor*, doctor of medicine; **A. M.** for *anno mundi*, the year of the world; **MS.** for *manuscript*; **MSS.** for *manuscripts*.  
**MAB**, *n.* [W. *mab*.] 1. In northern mythology, the queen of the imaginary beings called *fairies*. 2. A slattern.  
**MAB**, *v. i.* To dress negligently. *Ray*.  
**MAE**, in names of Scotch and Irish origin, signifies *son*. See **MAID**.  
**MAE-A-RONI**, *n.* [It. *maccheroni*.] 1. A kind of paste made of flour, eggs, sugar and almonds, and dressed with butter and spices. 2. A sort of droll or fool, and, hence, a fop; a fribble; a fimal fellow.  
**MAE-A-RONIC**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or like a macaroni; empty; trifling; vain; affected. 2. Consisting of a mixture or jumble of ill-formed or ill-connected words.  
**MAE-A-RONIC**, *n.* A kind of burlesque poetry, in which

words of different languages are intermixed, and native words are made to end in Latin terminations, or Latin words are modernized. *Jones*.

**MAC-A-ROON**. The same as *macaroni*.  
**MA-CAU-CO**, *n.* A name of several species of quadrupeds of the genus *lemur*. *Encyc.*  
**MA-CAWI**, or **MA-CAU**, *n.* The name of a race of beautiful fowls of the parrot kind, under the genus *psittacus*.  
**MA-CAWI-TREE**, *n.* A species of palm tree. *Müller*.  
**MAC-CA-BEES**, *n.* The name of two apocryphal books in the Bible.  
**MAC-CO-BOY**, *n.* A kind of snuff.  
**MACE**, *n.* [It. *mazza*; Sp. *maza*; Port. *maça*.] An ensign of authority borne before magistrates.  
**MACE**, *n.* [L. *maccis*.] A spice; the second coat which covers the nutmeg.  
**MACE-A-LE**, *n.* Ale spiced with mace. *Wiseman*.  
**MACE-BEAR-ER**, *n.* A person who carries a mace.  
**MACE-RATE**, *v. t.* [L. *macero*.] 1. To make lean; to wear away. 2. To mortify; to harass with corporeal hardships; to cause to pine or waste away. 3. To steep almost to solution; to soften and separate the parts of a substance by steeping it in a fluid, or by the digestive process.  
**MACE-R-A-TED**, *pp.* Made thin or lean; steeped almost to solution.

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



- MADDER-A-TING, *ppr.* Making lean; steeping almost to solution; softening.
- MADDER-ACTION, *n.* 1. The act or the process of making thin or lean by wearing away, or by mortification. 2. The act, process or operation of softening and almost dissolving by steeping in a fluid.
- MADDER-REED, or REED-MADDER, *n.* A plant.
- MACH-I-A-VEL/IAN, *a.* [from *Machiavel.*] Pertaining to Machiavel, or denoting his principles; politically cunning; crafty; cunning in political management.
- MACH-I-A-VEL/IAN, *n.* One who adopts the principles of Machiavel.
- MACH-I-A-VEL-ISM, *n.* The principles of Machiavel; political cunning and artifice.
- MACH-I-CO-LATION, *n.* [Fr. *meche* and *coulter.*] In old castles, the pouring of hot substances through apertures in the upper part of the gate upon assailants; or the apertures themselves.
- MACH-I-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to machines. *Dict.*
- MACH-I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *machinor.*] To plan; to contrive; to form a scheme. *Sandys.*
- MACH-I-NATE-D, *pp.* Planned; contrived.
- MACH-I-NATING, *ppr.* Contriving; scheming.
- MACH-I-NATION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of planning or contriving a scheme for executing some purpose, particularly, an evil purpose; an artful design formed with deliberation.
- MACH-I-NATOR, *n.* One that forms a scheme, or who plots with evil designs. *Glancville.*
- MA-CHINE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *machina.*] 1. An artificial work, simple or complicated, that serves to apply or regulate moving power, or to produce motion, so as to save time or force. 2. An engine; an instrument of force. 3. Supernatural agency in a poem, or a superhuman being introduced into a poem to perform some exploit.
- MA-CHINER-Y, *n.* 1. A complicated work, or combination of mechanical powers in a work, designed to increase, regulate or apply motion and force. 2. Machines in general.—3. In *epic and dramatic poetry*, superhuman beings introduced by the poet to solve difficulty, or perform some exploit which exceeds human power.
- † MA-CHINING, *a.* Denoting the machinery of a poem.
- MA-CHINIST, *n.* [Fr. *machiniste.*] A constructor of machines and engines, or one well versed in the principles of machines.
- MA-CIG/NO, *n.* [It.] A species of stone. *Cyc.*
- MACH-LEN-CY, *n.* [See *MACILENT.*] Leanness.
- MACH-LENT, *a.* [L. *macilentus.*] Lean; thin.
- MACK, *n.* (a corruption of *make*, in the *North of England.*) A sort; a kind; a fashion.
- MACKER-EL, *n.* [D. *mackreel*; G. *mackrel.*] A species of fish of the genus *scomber*, an excellent table fish.
- MACKER-EL, *n.* [Old Fr. *maguerel.*] A pander or pimp.
- MACKER-EL-GALE, *n.*, in *Dryden*, may mean a gale that ripples the surface of the sea.
- MACKER-EL-SKY, *n.* A sky streaked or marked like a mackerel. *Hooke.*
- MAG/LE, *n.* A name given to chialtolite or hollow spar.
- MAG-LO/RITE, *n.* A mineral. *Nuttall.*
- MAG-RO-COSM, *n.* [Gr. *μακρος* and *κοσμος.*] The great world; the universe, or the visible system of worlds.
- MA-CRO/O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *μακρος* and *λογος.*] Long and tedious talk; prolonged discourse without matter; superfluity of words.
- MAG-TATION, *n.* [L. *mactio.*] The act of killing a victim for sacrifice. *Encyc.*
- MAG-U-LA, *n.* [L.] A spot, as on the skin, or on the surface of the sun or other luminous orb.
- MAG-U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *maculo.*] To spot; to stain.
- MAG-U-LATE, } *a.* Spotted.
- MAG-U-LA-TED, }
- MAG-U-LATION, *n.* The act of spotting; a spot; a stain.
- MAG/ULE, *n.* A spot. [Little used.]
- MAD, *a.* [Sax. *gemaad*; Ir. *amad*; It. *matto.*] 1. Disordered intellect; distracted; furious. 2. Proceeding from disordered intellect or expressing it. 3. Enraged; furious. 4. Inflamed to excess with desire; excited with violent and unreasonable passion or appetite; infatuated. 5. Distracted with anxiety or trouble; extremely perplexed. 6. Infatuated with folly. 7. Inflamed with anger; very angry. *Arbutnot.* 8. Proceeding from folly or infatuation.
- MAD, *v. t.* To make mad, furious or angry. *Sidney.*
- MAD, *v. i.* To be mad, furious or wild. *Spenser.*
- MAD, or MADE, *n.* [Sax., Goth. *matha.*] An earth-worm. *Ray.*
- MADAM, *n.* [Fr. *ma*, and *dame.*] An appellation or complimentary title given to married and elderly ladies, or chiefly to them.
- MAD/AP-PLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *solanum.*
- MAD/BRAIN, } *a.* Disordered in mind; hot headed;
- MAD/BRAINED, } rash. *Shak.*
- MAD/CAP, *n.* [mad-caput or cap.] A violent, rash, hotheaded person; a madman.
- MAD/DEN, (mad'n) *v. t.* To make mad. *Thomson*
- MAD/DEN, *v. i.* To become mad; to act as if mad
- MAD/DENED, *pp.* Rendered mad.
- MAD/DEN-ING, *ppr.* Making mad or angry.
- MAD/DER, *n.* [Sax. *maddere.*] A plant which is much used in dyeing red.
- MAD/DING, *ppr.* of mad. Raging; furious. *Dryden.*
- MAD/DLE, *v. i.* To forget; to wander; to be in a kind of confusion. *Brockett.*
- MADE, *pret.* and *pp.* of make.
- MAD-E-FAC/TION, *n.* [L. *madefacio.*] The act of making wet.
- MAD/E-FIED, *pp.* Made wet. *Bacon.*
- MAD/E-FY, *v. t.* [L. *madefio.*] To make wet or moist; to moisten. [Not much used.]
- MAD/E-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making moist or wet.
- MA-DEIRA, *n.* A rich wine made on the isle of Madeira.
- MAD-EM-OI-SELLE', (mad-em-wa-zell') *n.* [Fr. *ma* and *demoiselle.*] A young woman, or the title given to one; miss
- MAD/HEAD-ED, *a.* Hot-brained; rash. *Shak.*
- MAD/HOUSE, *n.* A house where insane persons are confined for cure or for restraint.
- † MAD/ID, *a.* [L. *madidus.*] Wet; moist.
- MADGE-HOW/LET, *n.* [Fr. *machette.*] An owl.
- MAD/LY, *adv.* Without reason or understanding; rashly; wildly.
- MAD/MAN, *n.* 1. A man raving or furious with disordered intellect; a distracted man. 2. A man without understanding. 3. One inflamed with extravagant passion, and acting contrary to reason.
- MAD/NESS, *n.* 1. Distraction; a state of disordered reason or intellect, in which the patient raves or is furious. 2. Extreme folly; headstrong passion and rashness that act in opposition to reason. 3. Wildness of passion; fury; rage.
- MA-DON/NA, } *n.* [Sp. *madona*; It. *madonna.*] A term of MA-DON/NA, } compellation equivalent to *madam*. It is given to the virgin Mary.
- MAD/RE-PORE, *n.* [Fr. *madre*, and *pore.*] A submarine substance of a stony hardness, resembling coral.
- MAD/RE-PO-RITE, *n.* A name given to certain petrified bones found in Normandy.
- MAD/RE-PO-RITE, *n.* 1. A variety of limestone. 2. Fossil madrepor.
- MAD/RIER, *n.* [Fr.] A thick plank armed with iron plates, with a cavity to receive the mouth of a petard; a plank used for supporting the earth in mines.
- MAD/RIG-GAL, *n.* [Sp., Port., Fr. *madrigal*; It. *madrigale.*] 1. A little amorous poem, sometimes called a *pastoral poem*. 2. An elaborate vocal composition in five or six parts.
- MAD/WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *alysium.*
- MERE, *adv.* It is derived from the Saxon *mer*, famous, great, noted; so *Elmere* is all-famous. *Gibson.*
- MAES-TO/VO, an Italian word signifying *majestic*, a direction in music to play the part with grandeur and strength.
- † MAFF/LE, *v. i.* To stammer. *Barret.*
- MAFF/LER, *n.* A stammerer. *Ainsworth.*
- MAG-A-ZINE, *n.* [Fr. *magazin*; It. *magazzino.*] 1. A store of arms, ammunition or provisions; or the building in which such store is deposited.—2. In *ships of war*, a close room in the hold, where the gunpowder is kept. 3. A pamphlet periodically published, containing miscellaneous papers or compositions.
- MAG-A-ZINER, *n.* One who writes for a magazine. [L. u.]
- † MAG/E, *n.* A magician. *Spenser.*
- MAG-EL-LAN/IC CLOUDS, *n.* Whittish clouds, or appearances like clouds, near the south pole.
- MAG/GOT, *n.* [W. *macai*, plu. *maccioid*, *magiod.*] 1. A worm or grub; particularly, the fly-worm. 2. A whim; an odd fancy.
- MAG/GOT-TI-NESS, *n.* The state of abounding with maggots.
- MAG/GOT-Y, *a.* Full of maggots.
- MAG/GOT-Y-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a head full of whims.
- MAG/IC, *n. plu.* [L.] Wise men or philosophers of the East
- MAG/IC-AN, *a.* [L. *magus*; Gr. *payos.*] Pertaining to the *Magi*, a sect of philosophers in Persia.
- MAG/IC-AN, *n.* One of the sect of the Persian Magi.
- MAG/IC-AN-ISM, *n.* The philosophy of the Magi.
- MAG/IC, *n.* [L. *magia*; Gr. *payeta.*] 1. The art or science of putting into action the power of spirits; sorcery; enchantment. 2. The secret operations of natural causes.
- MAG/IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to magic; used in magic.
- MAG/I-CAL, } 2. Performed by magic, the agency of spirits, or by the invisible powers of nature.
- MAG/I-CAL-LY, *adv.* By the arts of magic; according to the rules or rites of magic; by enchantment.
- MA-GY/CIAN, (ma-fish'an) *n.* One skilled in magic; one that practices the black art; an enchanter; a necromancer; a sorcerer or sorceress.
- MAG-IS-TE/R-I-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a master; such as suits a master; authoritative. 2. Proud; lofty; arrogant;



imperious; domineering.—3. In *chemistry*, pertaining to magistry, which see.  
 MAG-IS-TE/RI-AL-LY, *adv.* With the air of a master; arrogantly; authoritatively. *South.*  
 MAG-IS-TE/RI-AL-NESS, *n.* The air and manner of a master; haughtiness; imperiousness; peremptoriness.  
 †MAG-IS-TER-Y, *n.* [*L. magisterium.*] Among *chemists*, a precipitate; a fine substance deposited by precipitation; usually applied to particular kinds of precipitate.  
 MAG-IS-TRA-CY, *n.* 1. The office or dignity of a magistrate. 2. The body of magistrates.  
 †MAG-IS-TRAL, *a.* Suiting a magistrate; authoritative.  
 †MAG-IS-TRAL, *n.* A sovereign medicine or remedy.  
 †MAG-IS-TRAL-I/TY, *n.* Despotic authority in opinion.  
 †MAG-IS-TRAL-LY, *adv.* Authoritatively. *Bramhall.*  
 †MAG-IS-TRATE, *n.* [*L. magistratus.*] A public civil officer, invested with the executive or judicial authority, or some branch of it.  
 MAG-IS-TRAT/IC, *a.* Having the authority of a magistrate.  
 MAG-IS-TRA-TURE, *n.* [*Fr.*] Magistracy. [*Little used.*]  
 MAG-NA CHART/A, *n.* [*L.* great charter.] 1. The great charter, so called, obtained by the English barons from King John, A. D. 1215. 2. A fundamental constitution which guarantees rights and privileges.  
 †MAG-NAL-I-TY, *n.* [*L. magnalia.*] A great thing. *Brown.*  
 MAG-NA-NIMI-TY, *n.* [*L. magnanimitas.*] Greatness of mind, that elevation or dignity of soul, which encounters danger and trouble with tranquillity and firmness.  
 MAG-NAN-I-MOUS, *a.* [*L. magnanimus.*] 1. Great of mind; elevated in soul or in sentiment; brave; disinterested. 2. Dictated by magnanimity; exhibiting nobleness of soul; liberal and honorable; not selfish.  
 MAG-NAN-I-MOUS-LY, *adv.* With greatness of mind; bravely; with dignity and elevation of sentiment.  
 MAG-NES/IA, *n.* [*Fr. magnesie.*] A primitive earth, having for its base a substance called *magnesium*.  
 MAG-NES/IAN, *a.* Pertaining to magnesia.  
 MAG-NE-SITE, *n.* Carbonated magnesia.  
 MAG-NESIUM, *n.* The base of magnesia.  
 MAG-NET, *n.* [*L.*] The lodestone; an ore of iron which has the peculiar properties of attracting metallic iron, of pointing to the poles, and of dipping or inclining downwards.  
 MAG-NET/IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to the magnet; pos-  
 MAG-NET/I-CAL, } sessing the properties of the magnet,  
 or corresponding properties. 2. Attractive.  
 MAG-NET/I-CAL-LY, *adv.* By means of magnetism; by the power of attraction. *Burton.*  
 MAG-NET/I-CAL-NESS, } *n.* The quality of being mag-  
 MAG-NET/IC-NESS, } netic.  
 MAG-NET/ICS, } *n.* The science of magnetism.  
 MAG-NE-TIF/ER-OUS, *a.* Producing magnetism.  
 MAG-NET-ISM, *n.* 1. That branch of science which treats of the properties of the magnet, the power of the lodestone, &c. 2. Power of attraction.—*Animal magnetism*, a sympathy supposed to exist between the magnet and the human body.  
 MAG-NET-IZE, *v. t.* To communicate magnetic properties to any thing.  
 MAG-NET-IZE, *v. i.* To acquire magnetic properties; to become magnetic.  
 MAG-NET-IZED, *pp.* Made magnetic.  
 MAG-NET-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Imparting magnetism to.  
 MAG-NI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be magnified; worthy of being magnified or extolled.  
 MAG-NI-FI-C, } *a.* [*L. magnificus.*] Grand; splendid;  
 MAG-NI-FI-CAL, } illustrious. *Milton.*  
 MAG-NI-FI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a magnificent manner.  
 †MAG-NI-FI-CATE, *v. t.* To magnify or extol. *Marston.*  
 MAG-NI-FI-CENCE, *n.* [*L. magnificentia.*] Grandeur of appearance; greatness and splendor of show or state.  
 MAG-NI-FI-CENT, *a.* 1. Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous. 2. Exhibiting grandeur.  
 MAG-NI-FI-CENT-LY, *adv.* 1. With splendor of appearance, or pomp of show. 2. With exalted sentiments.  
 MAG-NI-FI-CO, *n.* A grandee of Venice. *Shak.*  
 MAG-NI-FI-ER, *n.* 1. One who magnifies; one who extols or exalts in praises. 2. A glass that magnifies; a convex lens which increases the apparent magnitude of bodies.  
 MAG-NI-FY, *v. t.* [*L. magnifico.*] 1. To make great or greater; to increase the apparent dimensions of a body. 2. To make great in representation; to extol; to exalt in description or praise. 3. To extol; to exalt; to elevate; to raise in estimation.  
 MAG-NI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Enlarging apparent bulk or dimensions; extolling; exalting.  
 MAG-NI/O-QUE/NC, *n.* [*L. magnus and loquens.*] A lofty manner of speaking; tumid, pompous words or style.  
 MAG-NI-TUDE, *n.* [*L. magnitudo.*] 1. Extent of dimensions or parts; bulk; size. 2. Greatness; grandeur. 3. Greatness, in reference to influence or effect; importance.  
 MAG-NOLI-A, *n.* The laurel-leaved tulip-tree.

MAG/PTE, *n.* [*W. piog; L. pica, with mag.*] A chattering bird of the genus *corvus*.  
 MAG/UEY, *n.* A species of aloe in Mexico.  
 MAG/Y-DARE, *n.* [*L. magudaris.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*  
 MA-HOG/A-NY, *n.* A tree growing in the tropical climate of America, used for making beautiful and durable cabinet furniture.  
 MA-HOME-TAN, or MO-HAM-ME-DAN. This word and the name of the Arabian prophet, so called, are written in many different ways. The best authorized and most correct orthography seems to be *Mohammed, Mohammedan.* See *MOHAMMEDAN*.  
 MA/HOUND, *n.* Formerly, a contemptuous name for Mohammed and the devil, &c. *Skelton.*  
 MA/ID, *n.* A species of skate-fish.  
 MA/ID, } *n.* [*Sax. magth; G. magd.*] 1. An unmarried  
 MA/IDEN, } woman, or a young unmarried woman; a  
 virgin. 2. A female servant. 3. It is used in composition, to express the feminine gender, as in *maid-servant*.  
 MA/IDEN, *n.* A maid; also, an instrument for beheading criminals, and another for washing linen.  
 MA/IDEN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a young woman or virgin. 2. Consisting of young women or virgins. 3. Fresh; new; unused.  
 MA/IDEN, *v. i.* To speak and act demurely or modestly.  
 MA/ID-EN-HAIR, *n.* A plant of the genus *adiantum*.  
 MA/ID-EN-HOOD, *n.* [*Sax. magdenhad, mædenhad.*] 1. The state of being a maid or virgin; virginity. 2. Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state.  
 MA/ID-EN-LIKE, *a.* Like a maid; modest. *Shak.*  
 MA/ID-EN-LI-NESS, *n.* The behavior that becomes a maid; modesty; gentleness. *Sherwood.*  
 MA/ID-EN-LIP, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*  
 MA/ID-EN-LY, *a.* Like a maid; gentle; modest.  
 MA/ID-EN-LY, *adv.* In a maidenlike manner.  
 MA/IDHOOD, *n.* Virginity. *Shak.*  
 †MA/ID-MAR-I-AN, *n.* A dance; so called from a buffoon dressed like a man. *Temple.*  
 MA/ID-PALE, *a.* Pale, like a sick girl. *Shak.*  
 MA/ID-SER-VANT, *n.* A female servant. *Swift.*  
 MA/IL, *n.* [*Fr. maille.*] 1. A coat of steel net-work, formerly worn for defending the body against swords, poniards, &c. 2. Armor; that which defends the body.—3. In ships, a square machine composed of rings interwoven, like net-work, used for rubbing off the loose hemp on lines and white cordage. 4. [*Sax. mal.*] A rent; also, a spot; [*obs.*]  
 MA/IL, *n.* [*Fr. mallette, malle.*] A bag for the conveyance of letters and papers, particularly letters conveyed from one post-office to another.  
 MA/IL, *v. t.* 1. To put on a coat of mail or armor; to arm defensively. *Shaks.* 2. To inclose in a wrapper and direct to a post-office.  
 MA/IL-COACH, *n.* A coach that conveys the public mails.  
 MAILED, *pp.* 1. Covered with a mail or with armor; inclosed and directed. 2. *a.* Spotted; speckled.  
 MAILING, *ppr.* Investing with a coat of mail; inclosing in a wrapper and directing to a post-office.  
 MA/IM, *v. t.* [*Old Fr. mahemer, or mahaigner.*] 1. To deprive of the use of a limb, so as to render a person less able to defend himself in fighting, or to annoy his adversary. 2. To deprive of a necessary part; to cripple; to disable.  
 MA/IM, *n.* [*written, in law-language, mayhem.*] 1. The privation of the use of a limb or member of the body. 2. The privation of any necessary part; a crippling. 3. Injury; mischief. 4. Essential defect; as, "a noble author esteems it to be a *maim* in history;" [*obs.*]  
 MA/IMED, *pp.* Crippled; disabled in limbs; lame.  
 MA/IMING, *ppr.* Disabling by depriving of the use of a limb; crippling; rendering lame or defective.  
 MA/IM-ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being maimed.  
 MA/IN, *a.* [*Sax. magn.*] 1. Principal; chief; that which has most power in producing an effect. 2. Mighty; vast. 3. Important; powerful.  
 MA/IN, *n.* 1. Strength; force; violent effort. 2. The gross; the bulk; the greater part. 3. The ocean; the great sea, as distinguished from rivers, bays, sounds and the like. 4. The continent, as distinguished from an *isle*. 5. A hamper. 6. A course; a duct.—*For the main, in the main,* for the most part.  
 MA/IN, *n.* [*L. manus; Fr. main.*] 1. A hand at dice; [*obs.*] 2. A match at cock-fighting.  
 MA/IN-LAND, *n.* The continent; the principal land, as opposed to an *isle*.  
 MA/IN-LY, *adv.* 1. Chiefly; principally. 2. Greatly; to a great degree; mightily. *Bacon.*  
 MA/IN-MAST, *n.* The principal mast in a ship.  
 MA/IN-KEEL, *n.* The principal keel, as distinguished from the false keel.  
 MA/IN/OR, *n.* [*Old Fr. manoevre, meinour.*] The old law phrase, to be taken as a thief with the mainor, signifies, to be taken in the very act of killing venison or stealing wood, or in preparing so to do; or it denotes the being taken with the thing stolen upon him.

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



**MAIN FERN/A-BLE**, *a.* That may be admitted to give surety by mainpernors; that may be mainprized.

**MAIN-PERN/OR**, *n.* [Old Fr. *main*, and *prendre*.] In *law*, a surety for a prisoner's appearance in court at a day.

**MAIN-PRIZE**, *n.* [Fr. *main* and *pris*.] 1. In *law*, a writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take sureties for the prisoner's appearance, and to let him go at large. 2. Deliverance of a prisoner on security for his appearance at a day.

**MAIN-PRIZE**, *v. t.* To suffer a prisoner to go at large, on his finding sureties, mainpernors, for his appearance at a day.

**MAIN-SAIL**, *n.* The principal sail in a ship.

**MAIN-SHEET**, *n.* The sheet that extends and fastens the main-sail.

**MAINSWEAR**, *v. i.* [Sax. *manswerian*.] To swear falsely; to perjure one's self. *Blount*.

**MAIN-TAIN'**, *v. t.* [Fr. *maintenir*.] 1. To hold, preserve or keep in any particular state or condition; to support; to sustain; not to suffer to fail or decline. 2. To hold; to keep; not to lose or surrender. 3. To continue; not to suffer to cease. 4. To keep up; to uphold; to support the expense of. 5. To support with food, clothing and other conveniences. 6. To support by intellectual powers, or by force of reason. 7. To support; to defend; to vindicate; to justify; to prove to be just. 8. To support by assertion or argument; to affirm.

**MAIN-TAIN/A-BLE**, *a.* 1. That may be maintained, supported, preserved or sustained. 2. That may be defended or kept by force or resistance. 3. That may be defended by argument or just claim; vindicable; defensible.

**MAIN-TAINED**, (*mane-tain'd*) *pp.* Kept in any state; preserved; upheld; supported; defended; vindicated.

**MAIN-TAINER**, *n.* One who supports, preserves, sustains or vindicates.

**MAIN-TAINING**, *ppr.* Supporting; preserving; upholding; defending; vindicating.

**MAIN PE-NANCE**, *n.* 1. Sustainance, sustentation; support by means of supplies of food, clothing and other conveniences. 2. Means of support; that which supplies conveniences. 3. Support; protection; defense; vindication. 4. Continuance; security from failure or decline. —5. In *law*, an officious intermeddling in a suit in which the person has no interest.

**MAIN-TOP**, *n.* The top of the main-mast of a ship or brig.

**MAIN-YARD**, *n.* The yard on which the main-sail is extended, supported by the main-mast.

† **MAISTER**, for *master*. *Spenser*.

† **MAISTRESS**, for *mistress*. *Chaucer*.

**MAIZE**, *n.* A plant of the genus *zea*, the native corn of America, called *Indian corn*.

**MAJA**, *n.* A bird of Cuba, of a beautiful yellow color.

† **MAJ-ES-TATIE**, *a.* Great in appearance; having

† **MAJ-ES-TATI-CAL**, *a.* dignity. *Pococke*.

**MA-JESTIC**, *a.* 1. August; having dignity of person or appearance; grand; princely. 2. Splendid; grand. 3. Elevated; lofty. 4. Stately; becoming majesty.

**MA-JESTI-CAL**, *a.* Majestic. [*Little used*.]

**MA-JESTI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* With dignity; with grandeur; with a lofty air or appearance.

**MA-JESTI-CAL-NESS**, *n.* State or manner of being majestic; grandeur; dignity of aspect or manner. *Oldenburg*.

**MAJ-ES-TY**, *n.* [L. *majestas*.] 1. Greatness of appearance; dignity; grandeur; dignity of aspect or manner; the quality or state of a person or thing which inspires awe or reverence in the beholder. 2. Dignity; elevation of manner. 3. A title of emperors, kings and queens.

**MAJOR**, *a.* [L.] 1. Greater in number, quantity or extent. 2. Greater in dignity. —3. In *music*, an epithet applied to the modes in which the third is four semitones above the tonic or key-note, and to intervals consisting of four semitones.

**MAJOR**, *n.* 1. In *military affairs*, an officer next in rank above a captain, and below a lieutenant-colonel. 2. The mayor of a town. See *MAVOR*.

**MAJOR**, *n.* In *law*, a person of full age to manage his own concerns.

**MAJOR**, *n.* In *logic*, the first proposition of a regular syllogism, containing the principal term.

† **MAJOR-ATION**, *n.* Increase; enlargement. *Bacon*.

**MAJOR-DOMO**, *n.* [*major* and *domus*.] A man who holds the place of master of the house; a steward; also, a chief minister.

**MAJOR-GENER-AL**, *n.* A military officer who commands a division or a number of regiments.

**MA-JORI-TY**, *n.* [Fr. *majorité*.] 1. The greater number; more than half. 2. Full age; the age at which the laws of a country permit a young person to manage his own affairs. 3. The office, rank or commission of a major. 4. The state of being greater; [*l. n.*] 5. [L. *maiores*.] Ancestors; ancestry; [*obs.*] 6. Chief rank; [*obs.*]

**MAKE**, *v. t.*; pret. and *v. made*. [Sax. *macian*; G. *ma-chen*; D. *maaken*.] 1. To compel; to constrain. 2. To form of materials; to fashion; to mold into shape; to

cause to exist in a different form, or as a distinct thing. 3. To create; to cause to exist; to form from nothing. 4. To compose; to constitute as parts, materials or ingredients united in a whole. 5. To form by art. 6. To produce or effect, as the agent. 7. To produce, as the cause; to procure; to obtain. 8. To do; to perform; to execute. 9. To cause to have any quality, as by change or alteration. 10. To bring into any state or condition; to constitute. 11. To contract; to establish. *Rowce*. 12. To keep. 13. To raise to good fortune; to secure in riches or happiness. 14. To suffer. 15. To incur; [*improper*.] 16. To commit; to do; [*l. u.*] *Dryden*. 17. To intend or to do; to purpose to do; [*obs.*] 18. To raise, as profit; to gain; to collect. 19. To discover; to arrive in sight of; a *seaman's phrase*. 20. To reach; to arrive at; a *seaman's phrase*. 21. To gain by advance. 22. To provide. 23. To put or place. 24. To turn; to convert, as to use. 25. To represent. 26. To constitute; to form. 27. To induce; to cause. 28. To put into a suitable or regular form for use. 29. To fabricate; to forge. 30. To compose; to form and write. 31. To cure; to dry and prepare for preservation.

*To make amends*, to make good; to give adequate compensation; to replace the value or amount of loss.—*To make account of*, to esteem; to regard.—*To make away*. 1. To kill; to destroy. 2. To alienate; to transfer. *Waller*.—*To make free with*, to treat with freedom; to treat without ceremony.—*To make good*. 1. To maintain; to defend. 2. To fulfill; to accomplish. 3. To make compensation for; to supply an equivalent.—*To make light of*, to consider as of no consequence; to treat with indifference or contempt.—*To make love*, or *to make suit*, to court; to attempt to gain the favor or affection.—*To make merry*, to feast; to be joyful or jovial.—*To make much of*, to treat with fondness or esteem; to consider as of great value, or as giving great pleasure.—*To make of*. 1. To understand. 2. To produce from; to effect. 3. To consider; to account; to esteem.—*To make over*, to transfer the title of; to convey; to alienate.—*To make out*. 1. To learn; to discover; to obtain a clear understanding of. 2. To prove; to evince; to establish by evidence or argument. 3. To furnish; to find or supply.—*To make sure of*. 1. To consider as certain. 2. To secure to one's possession.—*To make up*. 1. To collect into a sum or mass. 2. To reconcile; to compose. 3. To repair. 4. To supply what is wanting. 5. To compose, as ingredients or parts. 6. To shape. 7. To assume a particular form of features. 8. To compensate; to make good. 9. To settle; to adjust, or to arrange for settlement. 10. To determine; to bring to a definite conclusion.—In *seamen's language*, *to make sail*, to increase the quantity of sail already extended.—*To make sternway*, to move with the stern foremost. *To make water*, to leak.—*To make words*, to multiply words.

**MAKE**, *v. i.* 1. To tend; to proceed; to move. 2. To contribute; to have effect. 3. To rise; to flow toward land.—*To make as if*, to show; to appear; to carry appearance.—*To make away with*, to kill; to destroy.—*To make for*. 1. To move towards; to direct a course towards. 2. To tend to advantage; to favor.—*To make against*, to tend to injury.—*To make out*, to succeed; to have success at last.—*To make up*, to approach.—*To make up for*, to compensate; to supply by an equivalent.—*To make up with*, to settle differences; to become friends.—*To make with*, to concur.

**MAKE**, *n.* Structure; texture; constitution of parts in a body.

† **MAKE**, *n.* [Sax. *macca*, *gemaca*.] A companion; a mate. *Spenser*.

**MAKE/BATE**, *n.* [*make*, and Sax. *bate*.] One who excites contention and quarrels. *Sidney*.

† **MAKE/LESS**, *a.* Matchless; without a mate.

**MAKER**, *n.* 1. The Creator. 2. One that makes, forms shapes or molds; a manufacturer. 3. A poet.

**MAKE/PEACE**, *n.* A peace-maker; one that reconciles persons when at variance. *Shak*.

**MAKE/WEIGHT**, *n.* That which is thrown into a scale to make weight. *Philips*.

**MAKI**, *n.* An animal of the genus *lemur*.

**MAK'ING**, *ppr.* Forming; causing; compelling; creating; constituting.

**MAK'ING**, *n.* 1. The act of forming, causing or constituting. 2. Workmanship. 3. Composition; structure. 4. A poem.

**MAL**, or **MALE**, [Fr. *mal*, L. *malus*], as a prefix, in composition, denotes ill or evil.

**MAL/A-CHITE**, *n.* [Gr. *μαλαχνη*.] An oxyd of copper, combined with carbonic acid.

**MAL/A-CO-LITE**, *n.* [Gr. *μαλακον*.] Another name for diopside, a variety of pyroxene. *Lamier*.

**MAL-A-COP-TE-RYG/E-OUS**, *a.* [Gr. *μαλακος*, and *περυγιον*.] Having bony rays of fins, not sharp or pointed at the extremity; as a fish.

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



- MAL-A-COS'TO-MOUS**, *a.* [Gr. *μαλακος* and *στρομα*.] Having soft jaws without teeth; as a fish.
- \* **MAL-AD-MIN-IS'TRAT'ION**, *n.* Bad management of public affairs; vicious or defective conduct in administration.
- MAL/A-DY**, *n.* [Fr. *maladie*; It. *malattia*.] 1. Any sickness or disease of the human body; a lingering or deep-seated disorder or indisposition. 2. Defect or corruption of the heart; depravity; moral disorder or corruption of moral principles. 3. Disorder of the understanding or mind.
- MAL/A-GA**, *n.* A species of wine imported from Malaga.
- MAL-LAN'DERS**, *n.* [from *mal*, and It. *andare*.] A dry scab on the pastern of a horse. *Johnson*.
- MAL/A-PERT**, *a.* [from *mal* and *pert*.] Saucy; quick, with impudence; sprightly, without respect or decency; bold; forward.
- MAL-A-PERT-LY**, *adv.* Saucily; with impudence.
- MAL/A-PERT-NESS**, *n.* Sauciness; impudent pertness or forwardness; sprightliness of reply, without decency.
- MAL-APRO-POS**, (mal-ap-ro-po) *adv.* [Fr.] Unsuitably.
- MAL/LAR**, *a.* [L. *mala*.] Pertaining to the cheek.
- MAL/LATE**, *n.* [L. *malum*.] A salt formed by the malic acid, the acid of apples, combined with a base.
- † **MAL/AX-ATE**, *v. t.* [Gr. *μαλασσω*.] To soften; to knead to softness.
- MAL-AX-AT'ION**, *n.* The act of moistening and softening; or the forming of ingredients into a mass for pills or plasters. [Little used.]
- \* **MAL-CON-FOR-MAT'ION**, *n.* Ill form; disproportion of parts. *Tully*.
- \* **MAL/CON-TENT**, *n.* [from *mal* and *content*.] A discontented subject of government; one who murmurs at the laws and administration.
- \* **MAL/CON-TENT**, } *a.* Discontented with the laws  
\* **MAL-CON-TENT'ED**, } or the administration of government; uneasy; dissatisfied with the government.
- \* **MAL-CON-TENT'ED-LY**, *adv.* With discontent.
- \* **MAL-CON-TENT'ED-NESS**, *n.* Discontentedness with the government; dissatisfaction; want of attachment to the government, manifested by overt acts.
- MALE**, *a.* [Fr. *male*.] 1. Pertaining to the sex that procreates young, and applied to animals of all kinds. 2. Denoting the sex of a plant which produces the fecundating dust, or a flower or plant that bears the stamens only, without pistils. 3. Denoting the screw whose threads enter the grooves or channels of the corresponding or female screw.
- MALE**, *n.* 1. Among animals, one of the sex whose office is to beget young; a he-animal.—2. In botany, a plant or flower which produces stamens only, without pistils.—3. In mechanics, the screw whose threads enter the grooves or channels of the corresponding part or female screw.
- MAL-E-DIC'EN-CY**, *n.* [L. *maledicentia*.] Evil speaking; reproachful language; proneness to reproach. [Little used.]
- MAL-E-DI-CENT**, *a.* Speaking reproachfully; slanderous. [Little used.] *Sandys*.
- † **MAL-E-DICT'ED**, *a.* Accused. *Dict.*
- MAL-E-DICT'ION**, *n.* [L. *maledictio*.] Evil speaking; denunciation of evil; a cursing; or curse or execration.
- MAL-E-FAC'ION**, *n.* [L. *male* and *facio*.] A criminal deed; a crime; an offense against the laws. [L. *u.*]
- MAL-E-FAC'TOR**, *n.* One who commits a crime; a criminal. *Dryden*.
- † **MAL-E-FIC**, } *a.* [L. *maleficus*.] Mischievous; hurt-  
† **MAL-E-FI-QUE**, } ful.
- † **MAL-E-FICE**, *n.* [Fr.] An evil deed; artifice; enchantment. *Chaucer*.
- † **MAL-E-FI-CI-ATE**, *v. t.* To bewitch. *Burton*.
- † **MAL-E-FI-CI-AT'ION**, *n.* A bewitching.
- MAL-E-FI-CI-ENCE**, *n.* [L. *maleficientia*.] The doing of evil, harm or mischief.
- MAL-E-FI-CENT**, *a.* Doing evil, harm or mischief.
- † **MAL-EN-GINE**, *n.* [Fr. *malengin*.] Guile; deceit.
- † **MAL/ET**, *n.* [Fr. *malette*.] A little bag or budget; a portmanteau. *Shelton*.
- MAL-LEVO-LENCE**, *n.* [L. *malevolentia*.] Ill-will; personal hatred; evil disposition towards another; enmity of heart; inclination to injure others. It expresses less than malignity. *Shak*.
- MAL-LEVO-LENT**, *a.* 1. Having an evil disposition towards another or others; wishing evil to others; ill-disposed, or disposed to injure others. 2. Unfavorable; unpropitious; bringing calamity.
- MAL-LEVO-LENT-LY**, *adv.* With ill-will or enmity; with the wish or design to injure.
- † **MAL-LEVO-LOUS**, *a.* Malevolent. *Warburton*.
- MAL-FEASANCE**, *n.* [Fr.] Evil doing; wrong; illegal deed.
- MAL-FORM-AT'ION**, *n.* [from *mal* and *formation*.] Ill or wrong formation; irregular or anomalous formation or structure of parts. *Darwin*.
- MAL/LIC**, *a.* [L. *malum*.] Pertaining to apples; drawn from the juice of apples. *Chemistry*.
- MAL/LICE**, *n.* [Fr.; It. *malizia*; Sp. *malicia*; L. *malitia*.] Extreme enmity of heart, or malevolence; a disposition to injure others without cause; unprovoked malignity or spite.
- † **MAL/LICE**, *v. t.* To regard with extreme ill-will.
- MA-LU'CIOUS**, *a.* 1. Harboring ill-will or enmity without provocation; malevolent in the extreme; malignant in heart. 2. Proceeding from extreme hatred or ill-will; dictated by malice.
- MA-LU'CIOUS-LY**, *adv.* With malice; with extreme enmity or ill-will; with deliberate intention to injure.
- MA-LU'CIOUS-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being malicious; extreme enmity or disposition to injure; malignity. *Herbert*.
- MA-LIGN**, (ma-line) *a.* [Fr. *maligne*; L. *malignus*.] 1. Having a very evil disposition towards others; harboring violent hatred or enmity; malicious. 2. Unfavorable; pernicious; tending to injure. 3. Malignant; pernicious.
- MA-LIGN**, (ma-line) *v. t.* 1. To regard with envy or malice; to treat with extreme enmity; to injure maliciously. 2. To traduce; to defame.
- MA-LIGN**, (ma-line) *v. i.* To entertain malice. *Milton*.
- MA-LIG-NAN-CY**, *n.* 1. Extreme malevolence; bitter enmity; malice. 2. Unfavorableness; unpropitiousness. 3. Virulence; tendency to mortification or to a fatal issue.
- MA-LIG-NANT**, *a.* [L. *malignus*.] 1. Malicious; having extreme malevolence or enmity. 2. Unpropitious; exerting pernicious influence. 3. Virulent. 4. Dangerous to life. 5. Extremely heinous.
- † **MA-LIG-NANT**, *n.* A man of extreme enmity or evil intentions. *Hooker*.
- MA-LIG-NANT-LY**, *adv.* 1. Maliciously; with extreme malevolence. 2. With pernicious influence.
- MA-LIGN'ER**, (ma-line'er) *n.* One who regards or treats another with enmity; a traducer; a defamer.
- MA-LIGNI-TY**, *n.* [L. *malignitas*.] 1. Extreme enmity, or evil dispositions of heart towards another; malice without provocation, or malevolence with baseness of heart; deep-rooted spite. 2. Virulence; destructive tendency. 3. Extreme evilness of nature. 4. Extreme sinfulness; enormity or heinousness.
- MA-LIGN-LY**, (ma-line'ly) *adv.* 1. With extreme ill-will. 2. Unpropitiously; perniciously.
- † **MAL-I-SON**, *n.* Malediction. *Chaucer*.
- MAL/KIN**, (maw'kin) *n.* A mop; also, a low maid-servant.
- \* **MALL**, (maw) *n.* [Fr. *mail*; Sp. *mallo*.] 1. A large, heavy, wooden beetle; an instrument for driving any thing with force. 2. A blow; [obs.]
- MALL**, (mal) *n.* [Arm. *mailk*.] A public walk; a level shaded walk.
- \* **MALL**, *v. t.* To beat with a mall; to beat with something heavy; to bruise.
- MAL/LARD**, *n.* A species of duck of the genus *anas*.
- MAL-LE-A-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* That quality of bodies which renders them susceptible of extension by beating.
- MAL-LE-A-BLE**, *a.* [Fr.] That may be drawn out and extended by beating; capable of extension by the hammer.
- MAL-LE-A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* Malleability.
- MAL-LE-ATE**, *v. t.* To hammer; to draw into a late or leaf by beating.
- MAL-LE-AT'ION**, *n.* The act of beating into a plate or leaf, as a metal; extension by beating.
- MAL/LET**, *n.* [Fr. *maillet*.] A wooden hammer or instrument for beating, or for driving pins.
- MAL/LGW**, } *n.* [Sax. *malu*, *malwe*, *malwe*.] A plant of  
**MAL/LGW'S**, } the genus *malva*; so called from its emollient qualities.—Marsh-mallows, a plant of the genus *althaea*.
- MAL/MSEY**, (malm'ze) *n.* [Fr. *malvoisie*; It. *malvosio*; from *Malvasia*, in Greece.] The name of a species of grape, and also of a kind of wine.
- \* **MAL-PRACTICE**, *n.* Evil practice; illegal or immoral conduct; practice contrary to established rules.
- MALT**, *n.* [Sax. *malte*; Sw., Dan. *malte*.] Barley steeped in water, fermented and dried in a kiln, and thus prepared for brewing into ale or beer.
- MALT**, *v. t.* To make into malt; as, to malt barley.
- MALT**, *v. i.* To become malt.
- MALT-DRINK**, or **MALT-LIQUOR**, *n.* A liquor prepared for drink by an infusion of malt; as beer, ale, porter, &c.
- MALT-DUST**, *n.* The grains or remains of malt.
- MALT-FLOOR**, *n.* A floor for drying malt. *Mortimer*.
- MALT/HORSE**, *n.* A horse employed in grinding malt hence, a dull fellow. *Shak*.
- MALT/MAN**, } *n.* A man whose occupation is to make  
**MALT/STER**, } malt. *Swift*.
- MALT/WORM**, *n.* [from *malt* and *worm*.] A tippler. *Shak*.
- † **MAL'TA-LENT**, *n.* [Old Fr.] Ill-humor. *Chaucer*.

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



- MAL/THA**, *n.* A variety of bitumen.
- MAL-TREAT**, *v. t.* To treat ill; to abuse; to treat roughly, rudely, or with unkindness.
- MAL-TREATED**, *pp.* Ill treated; abused.
- MAL-TREATING**, *ppr.* Abusing; treating unkindly.
- MAL-TREATMENT**, *n.* Ill treatment; ill usage; abuse.
- MAL-VA/CEOUS**, *a.* [*L. malvaceus.*] Pertaining to malvows.
- MAL-VER-SATION**, *n.* [*L. male* and *versor.*] Evil conduct; improper or wicked behavior; mean artifices, or fraudulent tricks. *Burke.*
- MAM**, or **MAM-MA'**, *n.* [*L. mamma*; *W. mam*; *Arm. mamm*; *Gr. μᾶμα.*] A familiar word for mother, used by young children.
- MAM/A-LUKE**, *n.* The *Mamlukes* lately formed the military force of Egypt.
- MAM/MAL**, *n.* [*L. mamma.*] In *zoology*, an animal that suckles its young. [*See MAMMIFER.*] *Good.*
- MAM-MAL/AN**, *a.* Pertaining to the mammals.
- MAM-MAL/O-GIST**, *n.* One who treats of mammiferous animals.
- MAM-MAL/O-GY**, *n.* [*L. mamma*, and *Gr. λογος.*] The science or doctrine of mammiferous animals.
- MAM/MA-RY**, *a.* Pertaining to the breasts or paps.
- MAM-MEE'**, *n.* A tree of the genus *mammea*.
- MAM/MER**, *v. i.* To stand in suspense; to hesitate. *Drant.*
- MAM/MER-ING**, *n.* Confusion; amazement; hesitation.
- MAM/MET**, *n.* A puppet; a figure dressed.
- MAM/MI-FER**, *n.* [*L. mamma* and *fero.*] An animal which has breasts for nourishing its young.
- MAM-MIF/ER-OUS**, *a.* Having breasts and nourishing the young by the milk secreted by them.
- MAM/MI-FORM**, *a.* [*L. mamma* and *form.*] Having the shape or form of paps.
- \* **MAM/MIL-LA-RY**, *a.* [*L. mamilla.*] 1. Pertaining to the paps; resembling a pap.—2. In *mineralogy*, applied to minerals composed of convex concretions.
- MAM/MIL-LA-TED**, *a.* Having small nipples, or little globes like nipples. *Say.*
- † **MAM/MOC**, *n.* A shapeless piece. *Herbert.*
- † **MAM/MOC**, *v. t.* To tear in pieces. *Milton.*
- MAM/MO-DIS**, *n.* Coarse, plain India muslins.
- MAM/MON**, *n.* [*Syr.*] Riches; wealth; the god of riches.
- MAM/MON-IST**, *n.* A person devoted to the acquisition of wealth; a worldlying. *Hammond.*
- MAM/MOTH**, *n.* [*Russ. mamant.*] This name has been given to a huge quadruped, now extinct, whose bones are found on both continents.
- MAN**, *n.*; *plu. MEN.* [*Sax. man, mann* and *mon*; *Goth. manna*; *Sans. man*; *D. man*; *G. man*; *Dan. man, menniske*; *Sw. man, meniskia*; *Ice. mann.*] 1. Mankind; the human race; the whole species of human beings. 2. A male individual of the human race, of adult growth or years. 3. A male of the human race; used often in compound words, or in the nature of an adjective. 4. A servant, or an attendant of the male sex. 5. A word of familiar address. 6. It sometimes bears the sense of a male adult of some uncommon qualifications; particularly, the sense of strength, vigor, bravery, or magnanimity. 7. An individual of the human species.—8. *Man* is sometimes opposed to *boy* or *child*, and sometimes to *beast*. 9. One who is master of his mental powers, or who conducts himself with his usual judgment. 10. It is sometimes used indefinitely, without reference to a particular individual.—11. In popular usage, a husband. 12. A movable piece at chess or draughts.—13. In *feudal law*, a vassal, a liege, subject or tenant.—*Man of war*, a ship of war; an armed ship.
- MAN-MID-WIFE**, *n.* A man who practices obstetrics.
- MAN**, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with men. 2. To guard with men. 3. To strengthen; to fortify. 4. To tame a hawk; [*l. u.*] 5. To furnish with attendants or servants; [*l. u.*] 6. To point; to aim; [*obs.*]
- MANA-CLE**, *n.* [*Fr. manicles.*] An instrument of iron for fastening the hands; hand-cuffs; shackles.
- MANA-CLE**, *v. t.* 1. To put on hand-cuffs or other fastening for confining the hands. 2. To shackle; to confine; to restrain the use of the limbs or natural powers.
- MANA-CLED**, *pp.* Hand-cuffed; shackled.
- MANA-CLING**, *ppr.* Confining the hands; shackling.
- MAN/AGE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. manager.*] 1. To conduct; to carry on; to direct the concerns of. 2. To train or govern, as a horse. 3. To yield; to move or use in the manner desired; to have under command. 4. To make subservient. 5. To husband; to treat with caution or sparingly. 6. To husband; to treat with caution or sparingly. 7. To treat with caution or judgment; to govern with address.
- MAN/AGE**, *v. i.* To direct or conduct affairs; to carry on concern or business.
- MAN/AG**, *n.* 1. Conduct; administration; [*obs.*] 2. (*pronounced mā-nāzhe*) Government; control, as of a horse. 3. Discipline; direction. 4. Use; application or treatment [*Little used.*]
- MAN/AGE-A-BLE**, *a.* 1. Easy to be used or directed to its proper purpose; not difficult to be moved or wielded. 2. Governable; tractable; that may be controlled. 3. That may be made subservient to one's views or designs.
- MAN/AGE-A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* 1. The quality of being easily used, or directed to its proper purpose. 2. Tractableness; the quality of being susceptible of government and control; easiness to be governed.
- MAN/AGED**, *pp.* Conducted; carried on; trained by discipline; governed; controlled; wielded.
- MAN/AGE-MENT**, *n.* 1. Conduct; administration; manner of treating, directing or carrying on. 2. Cunning practice; conduct directed by art, design or prudence; contrivance. 3. Practice; transaction; dealing. 4. Modulation; variation.
- MAN/A-GER**, *n.* 1. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing. 2. A person who conducts business with economy and frugality; a good husband.
- MAN/A-GER-Y**, *n.* 1. Conduct; direction; administration. 2. Husbandry; economy; frugality. 3. Manner of using; [*Little used.*]
- MAN/A-GING**, *ppr.* Conducting; regulating; directing; governing; wielding.
- MAN/A-KIN**, *n.* The name of a beautiful race of birds found in warm climates. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*
- MA-NÄ/TI**, or **MA-NÄ/TUS**, *n.* The sea-cow, or fish-tailed walrus, an animal of the genus *trichecus*.
- MA-NÄ/TION**, *n.* [*L. manatio.*] The act of issuing or flowing out. [*Little used.*]
- MAN/CHÉ**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A sleeve.
- † **MAN/CHET**, *n.* A small loaf of fine bread. *Bacon.*
- MAN/CH-NEEL**, *n.* [*L. mancanilla.*] A tree.
- MAN/CI-PATE**, *v. t.* [*L. mancipio.*] To enslave; to bind, to restrict. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*
- MAN-CI-PÄ/TION**, *n.* Slavery; involuntary servitude. [*Little used.*]
- MAN-CI-PLÉ**, *n.* [*L. manceps.*] A steward; an undertaker; a purveyor, particularly of a college. *Johnson.*
- MAN-DÄ/MUS**, *n.* [*L. mando, mandamus.*] In law, a command or writ, issuing from the king's bench in England, and in America, from some of the higher courts, directed to any person, corporation, or inferior court, requiring them to do some act therein specified, which appertains to their office and duty.
- MAN-DA-RIN**, *n.* In *China*, a magistrate or governor of a province; also, the court language of *China*.
- MAN/DÄ-TÄ-RY**, or **MAN/DÄ-TO-RY**, *n.* [*Fr. mandataire.*] 1. A person to whom the pope has, by his prerogative, given a mandate or order for his benefit. 2. One to whom a command or charge is given.—3. In law, one who undertakes, without a recompense, to do some act for another, in respect to the thing bailed to him. *Kent.*
- MAN/DÄTE**, *n.* [*L. mando.*] 1. A command; an order, precept or injunction; a commission.—2. In *canon law*, a rescript of the pope.
- MAN-DÄ/TOR**, *n.* [*L.*] A director. *Ayliffe.*
- MAN/DÄ-TO-RY**, *a.* Containing a command; preceptive directory.
- MAN/DI-BLE**, *n.* [*L. mando.*] The jaw, the instrument of chewing; applied particularly to fowls.
- MAN-DIB/U-LÄR**, *a.* Belonging to the jaw. *Gayton.*
- † **MAN/DIL**, *n.* [*Fr. mandille.*] A sort of mantle.
- MAN-DIL/ION**, *n.* A soldier's coat; a loose garment.
- MAN/DLE-STONE**, *n.* [*G. mandelstein.*] Kernel-stone; almond-stone; called, also, *amygdaloid*.
- † **MAN/DMENT**, for *commandment*.
- † **MAN/DÖ-LIN**, *n.* [*It. mandola.*] A cithern or harp.
- MAN/DRAKE**, *n.* [*L. mandragoras.*] A plant.
- MAN/DREL**, *n.* An instrument for confining in the lathe the substance to be turned. *Moxon.*
- MAN/DRILL**, *n.* A species of monkey. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*
- MAN/DU-GÄ-BLE**, *a.* That can be chewed; fit to be eaten.
- MAN/DU-GÄTE**, *v. t.* [*L. mando.*] To chew.
- MAN/DU-GÄ-TED**, *pp.* Chewed.
- MAN/DU-GÄ-TING**, *ppr.* Chewing; grinding with the teeth.
- MAN/DU-GÄ/TION**, *n.* The act of chewing or eating.
- MANÉ**, *n.* [*D. maan*; *G. mähne.*] The hair growing on the upper side of the neck of a horse or other animal, usually hanging down on one side.
- MAN/EÄT-ER**, *n.* A human being that feeds on human flesh; a cannibal; an anthropophagite.
- MÄNED**, *a.* Having a mane.
- MÄNÉGE**, (*mā-nāzhe*) *n.* [*Fr.*] A school for teaching horsemanship, and for training horses.
- MA-NÉ/RÄ-L**. See **MANORIAL**.
- MÄNÉS**, *n. plu.* [*L.*] 1. The ghost, shade or soul of a deceased person; and, among the *ancient pagans*, the infernal deities. 2. The remains of the dead.



- MAN'FUL, *a.* 1. Having the spirit of a man; bold; brave; courageous. 2. Noble; honorable.
- MAN'FULLY, *adv.* Boldly; courageously; honorably.
- MAN'FULLNESS, *n.* Boldness; courageousness.
- MANG, *n.* A mash of bran and salt; barley or oats ground with the husks. *Brockett.*
- MAN'GA-BY, *n.* A monkey with naked eyelids.
- MAN'GA-NESE, *n.* A metal of a dusky white.
- MAN'GA-NE'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to manganese; consisting of it, or partaking of its qualities. *Seybert.*
- MAN'GA-NE'SIATE, *n.* A compound of manganese acid, with a base.
- MAN'GA-NE'SIC, *a.* Obtained from manganese. *Henry.* [*Manganic* is ill formed.]
- MAN'GA-NE'SIOUS, *a.* *Manganesious* acid is an acid with a minimum of oxygen. *Henry.*
- MANG'CORN, *n.* [*Sax. mengon* and *corn.*] A mixture of wheat and rye, or other species of grain.
- MANG'E, *n.* [*Fr. mangaison.*] The scab or itch in cattle, dogs and other beasts.
- MAN'GEL-WUR-ZEL, *n.* [*G. mangel* and *wurzel.*] The root of scarcity, a plant of the beet kind.
- MAN'GER, *n.* [*Fr. mangeire.*] 1. A trough or box in which fodder is laid for cattle, or the place in which horses and cattle are fed.—2. In ships of war, a space across the deck within the hawse-holes.
- MAN'GER-BOARD, *n.* The bulk-head on a ship's deck that separates the manger from the other part of the deck.
- MAN'GI-NESS, *n.* Scabbiness; infection of the mange.
- MANG'LE, *v. t.* [*D. mangelen.*] 1. To cut with a dull instrument, and tear, or to tear in cutting; to cut in a bungling manner. 2. To curtail; to take by piece-meal.
- MANG'LE, *n.* [*Dan. mangle.*] 1. A rolling press or calender for smoothing cloth. 2. A name of the mangrove, which see.
- MANG'LE, *v. t.* To smooth cloth with a mangle; to calender.
- MANGLED, *pp.* Torn in cutting; smoothed with a mangle.
- MANGLER, *n.* One who tears in cutting; one who uses a mangle.
- MANG'LING, *ppr.* 1. Lacerating in the act of cutting; tearing. 2. Smoothing with a mangle.
- MAN'GO, *n.* 1. The fruit of the mango tree, a native of the East Indies. 2. A green muskmelon pickled.
- MAN'GO-NEL, *n.* [*Fr. mangoneau.*] An engine formerly used for throwing stones and battering walls.
- MAN'GO-NISM, *n.* The art of setting off to advantage.
- MAN'GO-NIZE, *v. t.* To polish for setting off to advantage.
- MAN'GO-STAN, } *n.* A tree of the East Indies, of the  
MAN'GO-STEEN, } genus *garcinia.*
- MANGROVE, *n.* 1. A tree of the East and West Indies. 2. The name of a fish. *Fennant.*
- MANG'Y, *a.* Scabby; infected with the mange.
- MAN'HATER, *n.* One who hates mankind; a misanthrope.
- MAN'HOOD, *n.* 1. The state of one who is a man, of an adult male, or one who is advanced beyond puberty, boyhood or childhood; virility. 2. Virility. 3. Human nature. 4. The qualities of a man; courage; bravery; [*Little used.*]
- MAN'IA, *n.* [*L. and Gr.*] Madness.
- MAN'IA-BLE, *a.* Manageable; tractable. *Bacon.*
- MAN'IA-AC, *a.* [*L. maniacus.*] Mad; raving with madness; raging with disordered intellect. *Greiv.*
- MAN'IA-IC, *n.* A madman; one raving with madness. *Shenstone.*
- MAN'IA-CAL, *a.* Affected with madness.
- MAN'IA-CHEAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Manichees.
- MAN'IA-CHEAN, } *n.* One of a sect in Persia, who main-  
MAN'IA-CHEV, } tained that there are two supreme  
principles, the one good, the other evil.
- MAN'IA-CHE-ISM, *n.* The doctrines taught, or system of principles maintained by the Manichees.
- MAN'IA-CHORD, } *n.* [*Fr. manichordion.*] A musical in-  
MAN'IA-CORDON, } strument in the form of a spinet.
- MAN'IA-CON, *n.* A species of nightshade.
- MAN'IA-FEST, *a.* [*L. manifestus.*] 1. Plain; open; clearly visible to the eye or obvious to the understanding; apparent; not obscure or difficult to be seen or understood. 2. Detected; with *of.*
- MAN'IA-FEST, *n.* An invoice of a cargo of goods, imported or laden for export, to be exhibited at the custom-house.
- MAN'IA-FEST, or MAN'IA-FEST'VO, *n.* [*It. manifesto*; *L. m. manifestus.*] A public declaration, usually of a prince or sovereign, showing his intentions, or proclaiming his opinions and motives.
- MAN'IA-FEST, *v. t.* [*L. manifesto.*] 1. To reveal; to make to appear; to show plainly; to make public; to disclose to the eye or to the understanding. 2. To display; to exhibit more clearly to the view.
- MAN'IA-FES-TATION, *n.* The act of disclosing what is se-
- cret, unseen or obscure; discovery to the eye or to the understanding; the exhibition of any thing by clear evidence; display.
- MAN'IA-FEST-ED, *pp.* Made clear; disclosed; made apparent, obvious or evident.
- MAN'IA-FEST'BLE, *a.* That may be made evident.
- MAN'IA-FEST-ING, *ppr.* Showing clearly; making evident; disclosing; displaying. *Bacon.*
- MAN'IA-FEST-LY, *adv.* Clearly; evidently; plainly; in a manner to be clearly seen or understood.
- MAN'IA-FEST-NESS, *n.* Clearness to the sight or mind; obviousness.
- MAN'IA-FEST'VO. See MAN'IA-FEST.
- MAN'IA-FOLD, *a.* 1. Of divers kinds; many in number; numerous; multiplied. 2. Exhibited or appearing at divers times or in various ways.
- MAN'IA-FOLD-ED, *a.* Having many doublings.
- MAN'IA-FOLD-LY, *adv.* In a manifold manner.
- MAN'IA-FOLD-NESS, *n.* Multiplicity. *Shenstone.*
- MAN'IA-NIG-LONS, *n.* In gunnery, two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance. *Bailey.*
- MAN'IA-KIN, *n.* A little man. *Shak.*
- MAN'IA-L, } *n.* [*Sp. manilla.*] A ring or bracelet worn by  
MAN'IA-LA, } persons in Africa.
- MAN'IA-OC, MAN'IA-HOC, or MAN'IA-HOT, *n.* A plant of the genus *jatropha*, or cassada plant.
- MAN'IA-PLE, *n.* [*L. manipulus.*] 1. A handful. 2. A small band of soldiers. 3. A fanon, or kind of ornament worn about the arm of a mass priest; a garment.
- MAN'IA-NIP-U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to the maniple.
- MAN'IA-NIP-U-LA'TION, *n.* [*Fr.*] In general, work by hand; manual operation; as, in mining, the manner of digging ore; in chemistry, the operation of preparing substances for experiments; in pharmacy, the preparation of drugs.
- MAN'IA-KILL-ER, *n.* One who slays a man.
- MAN'IA-KILL-ING, *a.* Used to kill men. *Dryden.*
- \*MAN'IA-KIND, *n.* [*man* and *kind.*] 1. The race or species of human beings. 2. A male, or the males of the human race.
- MAN'IA-KIND, *a.* Resembling man in form, not woman.
- MAN'IA-LESS, *a.* Destitute of men; not manned. [*L. used.*]
- MAN'IA-LIKE, *a.* 1. Having the proper qualities of a man. 2. Of man's nature. *Milton.*
- MAN'IA-LI-NESS, *n.* The qualities of a man; dignity; bravery; boldness. *Locke.*
- MAN'IA-LING, *n.* A little man. *B. Jonson.*
- MAN'IA-LY, *a.* 1. Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; undaunted. 2. Dignified; noble; stately. 3. Pertaining to the adult age of man. 4. Not boyish or womanish. *Shak.*
- MAN'IA-LY, *adv.* With courage like a man.
- MAN'IA-NA, *n.* [*Ar. mauna.*] 1. A substance miraculously furnished as food for the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness of Arabia. *Ex. xvi.*—2. In *matéria medica*, the juice of a certain tree of the ash-kind.
- MAN'IA-NER, *n.* [*Fr. maniere*; *It. maniera.*] 1. Form; method; way of performing or executing. 2. Custom; habitual practice. 3. Sort; kind. 4. Certain degree or measure. 5. Mien; cast of look; mode. 6. Peculiar way or carriage; distinct mode. 7. Way; mode; of things. 8. Way of service or worship.—9. In painting, the particular habit of a painter in managing colors, lights and shades.
- MAN'IA-NER, *v. t.* To instruct in manners. *Shak.*
- MAN'IA-NER-ISM, *n.* Adherence to the same manner; uniformity of manner. *Edin. Rev.*
- MAN'IA-NER-IST, *n.* An artist who performs his work in one unvaried manner. *Churchill.*
- MAN'IA-NER-LI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being civil and respectful in behavior; civility; complaisance.
- MAN'IA-NER-LY, *a.* Decent in external deportment; civil; respectful; complaisant; not rude or vulgar.
- MAN'IA-NER-LY, *adv.* With civility; respectfully; without rudeness. *Shak.*
- MAN'IA-NERS, *n. plu.* 1. Deportment; carriage; behavior; conduct; course of life; in a moral sense. 2. Ceremonious behavior; civility; decent and respectful deportment. 3. A bow or courtesy.
- MAN'IA-NISH, *a.* Having the appearance of a man; bold; masculine. *Shak.*
- MAN'IA-NCE'VRE, } *n.* [*Fr. manoeuvre.*] 1. Management,  
MA'NE'CVRE, } dextrous movement, particularly in  
an army or navy. 2. Management with address or artful design.
- MA'NE'CVRE, *v. i.* 1. To move or change positions among troops or ships, for the purpose of advantageous attack or defense; or, in military exercise, for the purpose of discipline. 2. To manage with address or art.
- MA'NE'CVRE, *v. t.* To change the positions of troops or ships.
- MA'NE'CVRE, *pp.* Moved in position.
- MA'NE'CVRING, *ppr.* Changing the position or order for advantageous attack or defense.
- MA'NE'CVTER, *n.* [*Gr. μανος and μετρος.*] An instru-

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



- ment to measure or show the alterations in the rarity or density of the air.
- MAN-O-METRI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the manometer.
- MANOR, *n.* [Fr. *manoir*; Arm. *maner*.] The land belonging to a lord or nobleman, or so much land as a lord or great personage formerly kept in his own hands for the use and subsistence of his family.
- MANOR-HOUSE, or MANOR-SEAT, *n.* The house belonging to a manor.
- MANORIAL, or MANORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a manor.
- MANPLEAS-ER, *n.* One who pleases men, or one who takes uncommon pains to gain the favor of men.
- † MANQUELL-ER, *n.* A mankiller; a murderer.
- MANSE, (*mans*) *n.* [L. *mansio*.] 1. A house or habitation; particularly, a parsonage house. 2. A farm.
- MANSE-R-VANT, *n.* A male servant.
- MANSION, *n.* [L. *mansio*.] 1. Any place of residence; a house; a habitation. 2. The house of the lord of a manor. 3. Residence; abode.
- MANSION, *v. i.* To dwell; to reside. *Mede*.
- MANSION-ARY, *a.* Resident; residuary.
- MANSION-HOUSE, *n.* The house in which one resides; an inhabited house. *Blackstone*.
- † MANSION-RY, *n.* A place of residence. *Shak*.
- MANSLAUGH-TER, *n.* 1. In a general sense, the killing of a man or of men; destruction of the human species; murder.—2. In law, the unlawful killing of a man without malice, express or implied. *Manslaughter* differs from *murder* in not proceeding from malice prepense or deliberate, which is essential to constitute murder. It differs from *homicide excusable*, being done in consequence of some unlawful act, whereas excusable homicide happens in consequence of misadventure.
- MANSLAY-ER, *n.* One that has slain a human being.
- MANSTEAL-ER, *n.* One who steals and sells men.
- MANSTEAL-ING, *n.* The act of stealing a human being.
- MANSUETE, (*man'sweet*) *a.* [L. *mansuetus*.] Tame; gentle; not wild or ferocious; [*little used*.] *Ray*.
- MANSUETUDE, *n.* [L. *mansuetudo*.] Tameness; mildness; gentleness. *Herbert*.
- MAN'TA, *n.* [Sp. *manta*.] A flat fish.
- MANTEL. See MANTLE.
- MANTE-LET, or MANT'LET, *n.* [*dim. of mantle*.] 1. A small cloak worn by women.—2. In fortification, a kind of movable parapet or penthouse.
- MANTY-GEE, rather MANTY-CHEOR, or MANTY-COR, *n.* [L. *manticora*, *manticora*.] A large monkey or baboon.
- MANTLE, *n.* [Sax. *mantel*, *mentel*.] 1. A kind of cloak or loose garment to be worn over other garments. 2. A cover. 3. A cover; that which conceals.
- MANTLE, *v. t.* To cloak; to cover; to disguise.
- MANTLE, *v. i.* 1. To expand; to spread. 2. To joy; to revel. 3. To be expanded; to be spread or extended. 4. To gather over and form a cover; to collect on the surface, as a covering. 5. To rush to the face and cover it with a crimson color.
- MANTLE, or MANTLE-TREE, *n.* The piece of timber or stone in front of a chimney, over the fire-place, resting on the jambs.
- MANTLE-PIECE, *n.* The work over a fire-place, in MANTLE-SHELF, front of the chimney.
- MANTLING, *n.* In heraldry, the representation of a mantle, or the drapery of a coat of arms.
- MAN'TO, *n.* [It.] A robe; a cloak. *Ricaut*.
- MAN-TOL-O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *manvra* and *logos*.] The act or art of divination or prophesying. [*Little used*.]
- \* MAN'TU-A, *n.* [Fr. *manteau*.] A lady's gown.
- MAN'TU-A-MÄ-KER, *n.* One who makes gowns for ladies.
- MANU-AL, *a.* [L. *manualis*.] 1. Performed by the hand. 2. Used or made by the hand.
- MANU-AL, *n.* 1. A small book, such as may be carried in the hand, or conveniently handled. 2. The service-book of the Romish church.
- † MANU-ARY, *a.* Done by the hand. *Fotherby*.
- MAN-OR-BIAL, *a.* [L. *manubialis*.] Belonging to spoils; taken in war; [*little used*.]
- MAN-OR-BRI-UM, *n.* [L.] A handle. *Boyle*.
- MAN-U-DUCTOR, *n.* [L. *manus* and *ductor*.] Guidance by the hand. *South*.
- MAN-U-DUCTOR, *n.* [L. *manus* and *ductor*.] An officer in the ancient church, who gave the signal for the choir to sing.
- † MANU-FACT, *n.* Any thing made by art. *Maydman*.
- MAN-U-FACTO-RY, *n.* A house or place where goods are manufactured.
- MAN-U-FACTO-RY, *a.* Employed in any manufacture.
- MAN-U-FACTU-RAL, *a.* Pertaining or relating to manufactures.
- MAN-U-FACTURE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The operation of reducing raw materials of any kind into a form suitable for use. 2. Any thing made from raw materials by the hand, by machinery, or by art.
- MAN-U-FACTURE, *v. t.* 1. To make or fabricate from raw materials, by the hand, by art or machinery, and work into forms convenient for use. 2. To work raw materials into suitable forms for use.
- MAN-U-FACTURE, *v. i.* To be occupied in manufactures.
- MAN-U-FACTURED, *pp.* Made from raw materials into forms for use.
- MAN-U-FACTUR-ER, *n.* 1. One who works raw materials into wares suitable for use. 2. One who employs workmen for manufacturing; the owner of a manufactory.
- MAN-U-FACTUR-ING, *ppr.* Making goods and wares from raw materials.
- † MANU-MISSI-ON, for *manumit*.
- MAN-U-MISSI-ON, *n.* [L. *manumissio*.] The act of liberating a slave from bondage, and giving him freedom.
- MANU-MIT, *v. t.* [L. *manumitto*.] To release from slavery; to liberate from personal bondage or servitude; to free, as a slave.
- MANU-MIT-TED, *pp.* Released from slavery.
- MANU-MIT-TING, *ppr.* Liberating from personal bondage.
- MAN-NOR-ABLE, *a.* 1. That may be cultivated. 2. That may be manured, or enriched by manure.
- † MAN-NOR-AGE, *n.* Cultivation. *Warner*.
- † MAN-NOR-ANCE, *n.* Cultivation. *Spenser*.
- MAN-NORE, *v. t.* [Fr. *manuor*.] 1. To cultivate by manual labor; to till; [*obs.*] 2. To apply to land any fertilizing matter. 3. To fertilize; to enrich with nutritive substances.
- MA-NÖRE, *n.* Any matter which fertilizes land.
- MA-NÖRED, (*ma-nörd'*) *pp.* Dressed or overspread with a fertilizing substance.
- MA-NÖRE-MENT, *n.* Cultivation; improvement. [L. *n.*]
- MA-NÖR-ER, *n.* One that manures lands.
- MA-NÖR-ING, *ppr.* Dressing or overspreading land with manure; fertilizing.
- MA-NÖR-ING, *n.* A dressing or spread of manure on land.
- MANU-SCRIPT, *n.* [L. *manu scriptum*.] A book or paper written with the hand or pen.
- MANU-SCRIPT, *a.* Written with the hand; not printed.
- † MAN-U-TENEN-CY, *n.* Maintenance. *Saunders*.
- MANY, (*men'y*) *a.* [Sax. *maneg*, *maneg*, or *menig*; D *menig*.] 1. Numerous; comprising a great number of individuals.—2. In low language, preceded by *too*, it denotes powerful or much.
- MANY, (*men'y*) *n.* A multitude; a great number of individuals; the people.
- † MANY, (*men'y*) *n.* [Norm. Fr. *meignee*.] A retinue of servants; household. *Chaucer*.
- MANY-CLEFT, *a.* Multifid; having many fissures.
- MANY-COLORED, *a.* Having many colors or hues.
- MANY-CORNERED, *a.* Having many corners, or more than twelve; polygonal. *Dryden*.
- MANY-FLOWERED, *a.* Having many flowers.
- MANY-HEADED, *a.* Having many heads. *Dryden*.
- MANY-LANGUAGED, *a.* Having many languages.
- MANY-LEAVED, *a.* Polyphyllous; having many leaves.
- MANY-MASTERED, *a.* Having many masters. *J. Barlow*.
- MANY-PARTVED, *a.* Multipartite; divided into several parts, as a corol. *Martyn*.
- MANY-PEOPLED, *a.* Having a numerous population.
- MANY-PETALED, *a.* Having many petals.
- MANY-TIMES. An adverbial phrase. Often; frequently.
- MANY-TWINKLING, *a.* Various twinkling.
- MANY-VALVED, *a.* Multivalvular; having many valves.
- MAP, *n.* [Sp. *mapa*; Port. *mapa*; It. *mappamonda*.] A representation of the surface of the earth or of any part of it, drawn on paper or other material, exhibiting the lines of latitude and longitude, and the positions of countries, kingdoms, states, mountains, rivers, &c. A representation of a continent, or any portion of land only, is properly a *map*, and a representation of the ocean only, or any portion of it, is called a *chart*.
- MAP, *v. t.* To draw or delineate, as the figure of any portion of land. *Shak*.
- MAPLE, } *n.* A tree of the genus *acer*, of several } species.
- MAPLE-TREE, } species.
- MAPLE-SUGAR, *n.* Sugar obtained by evaporation from the juice of the rock maple.
- MAPPER-Y, *n.* The art of planning and designing maps.
- MAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *meran*, *miran*, *myrran*; Sp. *marran*.] 1. To injure by cutting off a part, or by wounding and making defective. 2. To injure; to hurt; to impair the strength or purity of. 3. To injure; to diminish; to interrupt. 4. To injure; to deform; to disfigure.
- MAR, in nightmare. See NIGHTMARE.
- MAR, *n.* An injury; [*obs.*] 2. A lake; see MERE.
- MAR-A-CAN, *n.* A species of parrot in Brazil.
- MAR-A-COCK, *n.* A plant of the genus *passiflora*.
- \* MAR-A-NATHA, *n.* [Syriac.] The Lord comes or has come; a word used by the apostle Paul in expressing a curse.



- MARVA-NON, *n.* The proper name of the river Amazon.
- MA-RAS-MUS, *n.* [Gr. *μαρασμος*.] Atrophy; a wasting of flesh without fever or apparent disease; a kind of consumption.
- MA-RAUD', *v. i.* [Fr. *maraud*.] To rove in quest of plunder; to make an excursion for booty; to plunder.
- \* MA-RAUD'ER, *n.* A rover in quest of booty or plunder; a plunderer; usually applied to small parties of soldiers.
- MA-RAUD'ING, *ppr.* Roving in search of plunder.
- MA-RAUD'ING, *n.* A roving for plunder; a plundering by invaders.
- MAR-A-VE'DI, *n.* A small copper coin of Spain.
- MAR'BLE, *n.* [Fr. *marbre*; L. *marmor*.] 1. The popular name of any species of calcareous stone or mineral, of a compact texture, and of a beautiful appearance, susceptible of a good polish. 2. A little ball of marble or other stone, used by children in play. 3. A stone remarkable for some inscription or sculpture.—*Arundel marbles*, or *Arundelian marbles*, marble pieces with a chronicle of the city of Athens inscribed on them; presented to the university of Oxford, by Thomas, earl of Arundel.
- MAR'BLE, *a. i.* Made of marble. 2. Variegated in color; stained or veined like marble. 3. Hard; insensible.
- MAR'BLE, *v. t.* To variegate in color; to cloud; to stain or vein like marble.
- MAR'BLE'D, *pp.* Diversified in color; veined like marble.
- MAR'BLE-HEART'ED, *a.* Having a heart like marble; hard-hearted; cruel; insensible.
- MAR'BLING, *ppr.* Variegating in colors; clouding or veining like marble.
- MAR'BLING, *n.* The art or practice of variegating in color, in imitation of marble.
- † MAR'CA-SITE, *n.* [It. *marcassita*; Fr. *marcassite*.] A name which has been given to all sorts of minerals, to ores, pyrites, and semi-metals.
- MAR-CA-SITIC, *a.* Pertaining to marcassite.
- MAR-CES'CENT, *a.* [L. *marcescens*, *marcesco*.] Withering; fading; decaying.
- MAR-CES'S-IBLE, *a.* That may wither; liable to decay.
- MARCH, *n.* [L. *Mars*.] The third month of the year.
- † MARCH, *v. i.* To border on; to be contiguous to.
- MARCH, *v. i.* [Fr. *marcher*.] 1. To move by steps and in order, as soldiers; to move in a military manner. 2. To walk in a grave, deliberate or stately manner.
- MARCH, *v. t. i.* To cause to move, as an army. 2. To cause to move in order or regular procession.
- MARCH, *n.* [Fr. *marche*.] 1. The walk or movement of soldiers in order, whether infantry or cavalry. 2. A grave, deliberate or solemn walk. 3. A slow or laborious walk. 4. A signal to move; a particular beat of the drum. 5. Movement; progression; advance.
- MARCHER, *n.* The lord or officer who defended the marches or borders of a territory. *Davies*.
- MARCHES, *n. plu.* [Sax. *marc*; Fr. *marches*.] Borders; limits; confines. *England*.
- MARCH'ING, *ppr.* Moving or walking in order or in a stately manner.
- MARCH'ING, *n.* Military movement; passage of troops.
- MARCHION-ESS, (mar'chion-ess) *n.* The wife or widow of a marquis; or a female having the rank and dignity of a marquis.
- † MARCHPANE, *n.* [Fr. *massepain*.] A kind of sweet bread or biscuit. *Sidney*.
- MAR'CID, *a.* [L. *marcidus*.] Pining; wasted away; lean; withered. *Dryden*.
- MAR'COR, *n.* [L.] The state of withering or wasting; leanness; waste of flesh; [little used.] *Harvey*.
- MARE, *n.* [Sax. *myra*; G. *mahr*.] 1. The female of the horse. 2. [Sax. *mara*.] A kind of torpor or stagnation, which seems to press the stomach in sleep; the incubus. [It is now used only in the compound, *nightmare*.]
- MARE. Used for *mare* in the *North of England*.
- MARE'CA, *n.* A species of duck in South America.
- MA-RE'NA, *n.* A kind of fish somewhat like a pilchard.
- MARE'SCHAL, (mar'shal) *n.* [Fr. *maréchal*.] The chief commander of an army. *Prior*.
- MAR'GA-RATE, *n.* [L. *margarita*.] In chemistry, a compound of margaric acid with a base.
- MAR-GAR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to pearl.
- MAR'GA-RIN, or MAR'GA-RINE, *n.* A peculiar pearl-like substance, extracted from hog's lard; called also *margarite* and *margaric acid*.
- MAR'GA-RITE, *n. i.* A pearl. *Peacham*. 2. Margaric acid. 3. A mineral.
- MAR'GA-RITES, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth*.
- MAR'GAY, *n.* An American animal of the cat kind.
- MAR'GIN, *n.* [formerly *marge*, or *margin*. Fr. *marge*; It. *margin*; Sp. *margin*; L. *margin*.] 1. A border; edge; brink; verge. 2. The edge of the leaf or page of a book, left blank or filled with notes. 3. The edge of a wound. —4. In botany, the edge of a leaf.
- MAR'GIN, *v. t. i.* To furnish with a margin; to border. 2. To enter in the margin.
- MAR'GIN-AL, *a. i.* Pertaining to a margin. 2. Written or printed in the margin.
- MAR'GIN-AL-LY, *adv.* In the margin of a book.
- † MAR'GIN-ATE, *v. t.* To make brims or margins. *Cockram*.
- MAR'GIN-A-TED, *a.* Having a margin.
- MAR'GODE, *n.* A bluish gray stone.
- MAR'GOT, *n.* A fish of the perch kind.
- MAR'GRAVE, *n.* [D. *markgraf*; G. *markgraf*.] A title of nobility in Germany, &c.
- MAR-GR'AVI-ATE, *n.* The territory or jurisdiction of a margrave.
- MAR'I-ETS, *n.* A kind of violet, [*viola mariana*.]
- MA-RIG'E-NOUS, *a.* [L. *mare* and *gigno*.] Produced in or by the sea. *Kirwan*.
- \* MAR'I-GOLD, *n.* A plant of the genus *calendula*, bearing a yellow flower.
- MAR'I-KIN, *n.* A species of monkey having a mane.
- MAR'I-NATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *mariner*.] To salt or pickle fish and then preserve them in oil or vinegar. [Little used.]
- MA-RINE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *marinus*.] 1. Pertaining to the sea. 2. Transacted at sea; done on the ocean. 3. Doing duty on the sea.
- MA-RINE', *n. i.* A soldier that serves on board of a ship in naval engagements. 2. The whole navy of a kingdom or state. 3. The whole economy of naval affairs.
- MAR'I-NER, *n.* [Fr. *marinier*.] A seaman or sailor; one whose occupation is to assist in navigating ships.
- MAR'I-PUT, *n.* The zori, an animal of the skunk tribe.
- MAR'ISH, *n.* [Fr. *marais*.] Low ground, wet or covered with water and coarse grass; a fen; a bog; a moor. It is now written *marsh*.
- MAR'ISH, *a.* Moory; fenny; boggy. *Bacon*.
- MAR'I-TAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *maritus*] Pertaining to a husband. *Ayliffe*.
- † MAR-I-TA'TED, *a.* Having a husband. *Dict*.
- MAR-TIME, *a.* [L. *maritimus*.] 1. Relating or pertaining to the sea or ocean. 2. Performed on the sea; naval. 3. Bordering on the sea. 4. Situated near the sea. 5. Having a navy and commerce by sea.—*Maritimal* is not now used.
- MAR'JO-RAM, *n.* [Fr. *marjolaine*; G. *majoran*.] A plant of the genus *origanum*, of several species.
- MARK, *n.* [Sax. *marc*, *mearc*; D. *merk*; G. *marke*; Dan. *mark*; W. *marc*; Fr. *marque*.] 1. A visible line made by drawing one substance on another. 2. A line, groove or depression made by stamping or cutting; an incision; a channel or impression. 3. Any note or sign of distinction. 4. Any visible effect of force or agency. 5. Any apparent or intelligible effect; proof; evidence. 6. Notice taken. 7. Any thing to which a missile weapon may be directed. 8. Any object used as a guide, or to which the mind may be directed. 9. Any thing visible, by which knowledge of something may be obtained; indication. 10. A character made by a person who cannot write his name, and intended as a substitute for it.—11. [Fr. *marc*; Sp. *marco*.] A weight of certain commodities, but particularly of gold and silver. 12. A license of reprisals; see *MARKOE*.
- MARK, *v. t.* [Sax. *mearcian*; D. *merken*; G. *marken*; Dan. *mark*; Fr. *marquer*.] 1. To draw or make a visible line or character with any substance. 2. To stamp; to impress; to make a visible impression, figure or indenture. 3. To make an incision; to lop off a part; to make any sign of distinction. 4. To form a name, or the initials of a name, for distinction. 5. To notice; to take particular observation of. 6. To heed; to regard.—*To mark out*, to notify, as by a mark; to point out; to designate.
- MARK, *v. i.* To note; to observe critically; to take particular notice; to remark.
- † MARK'A-BLE, *a.* Remarkable. *Sandys*.
- MARKED, *pp.* Impressed with any note or figure of distinction; noted; distinguished by some character.
- MARK'ER, *n. i.* One who puts a mark on any thing. 2. One that notes or takes notice.
- MARK'ET, *n.* [D. G. *markt*; Dan. *marked*.] 1. A public place in a city or town, where provisions or cattle are exposed to sale. 2. A public building in which provisions are exposed to sale; a market-house. 3. Sale; the exchange of provisions or goods for money; purchase or rate of purchase and sale. 4. Place of sale. 5. The privilege of keeping a public market.
- MARK'ET, *v. i.* To deal in market; to buy or sell; to make bargains for provisions or goods.
- MARK'ET-BELL, *n.* The bell that gives notice of the time or day of market.
- MARK'ET-CROSS, *n.* A cross set up where a market is held.
- MARK'ET-DAY, *n.* The day of a public market.
- MARK'ET-FOLKS, *n.* People that come to the market.
- MARK'ET-HOUSE, *n.* A building for a public market.
- MARK'ET-M'IXID, *n.* A woman that brings things to market.
- MARK'ET-MAN, *n.* A man that brings things to market.

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



- MAR/KET-PLACE**, *n.* The place where provisions or goods are exposed to sale.
- MAR/KET-PRICE**, *n.* The current price of commodities.
- MAR/KET-RATE**, *n.* at any given time.
- MAR/KET-TOWN**, *n.* A town that has the privilege of a stated public market.
- MAR/KET-WOM-AN**, *n.* A woman that brings things to market.
- MAR KET-A-BLE**, *a.* 1. That may be sold; salable. 2. Current in market. *Locke.*
- MAR/KET-ING**, *n.* Supply of a market; attendance upon a market.
- MAR/KS/MAN**, *n.* 1. One that is skillful to hit a mark; he that shoots well. 2. One who, not able to write, makes his mark instead of his name.
- MAR/L**, *n.* [*W. marl.*] A species of calcareous earth, of different composition, and possessing fertilizing properties.
- MAR/L**, *v. t.* 1. To overspread or manure with marl. 2. To fasten with marline. *Ainsworth.*
- MAR-LA/CEOUS**, *a.* Resembling marl; partaking of the qualities of marl.
- MAR/LINE**, *n.* [*Sp. merlin; Port. merlim.*] A small line composed of two strands little twisted, and either tarred or white; used for winding round ropes and cables, to prevent their being fretted by the blocks, &c.
- MAR/LINE**, *v. t.* To wind marline round a rope.
- MAR/LINE-SPIKE**, *n.* A small iron like a large spike, used to open the bolt rope when the sail is to be sewed to it, &c. *Bailey.*
- MAR/LING**, *n.* The act of winding a small line about a rope, to prevent its being galled.
- MAR/LITE**, *n.* A variety of marl. *Kirwan.*
- MAR-LIT/IC**, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of marlite.
- MAR/LPIT**, *n.* A pit where marl is dug. *Woodward.*
- MAR/LY**, *a.* 1. Consisting in or partaking of marl. 2. Resembling marl. 3. Abounding with marl.
- MAR/MA-LADE**, *n.* [*Fr. marmelade; Sp. mermelada.*]
- MAR/MA-LET**, *n.* The pulp of quinces boiled into a consistency with sugar, or a confection of plums, apricots, quinces, &c. boiled with sugar.
- MAR/MA-LITE**, *n.* [*Gr. μαρμαίλιο*] A mineral.
- MAR-MO-RA/CEOUS**, *a.* Pertaining to or like marble.
- MAR/MO-RA-TED**, *a.* [*L. marmor*] Covered with marble. [*Little used.*]
- MAR-MO-RA/TION**, *n.* A covering or incrusting with marble. [*Little used.*]
- MAR-MO/RE-AN**, *a.* [*L. marmoreus.*] 1. Pertaining to marble. 2. Made of marble.
- MAR/MOSE**, *n.* An animal resembling the opossum.
- \* **MAR/MO-SET**, *n.* A small moosey. *Shak.*
- \* **MAR/MOT**, *n.* [*It. marmotta.*] A quadruped of the genus *arctomys*, allied to the murine tribe.
- MA-ROON**, *n.* A name given to free blacks living on the mountains in the West India isles.
- MA-ROON**, *v. t.* To put a sailor ashore on a desolate isle, under pretense of his having committed some great crime.
- MAR/QUE**, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. Letters of *marque* are letters of remark, } prisal; a license or extraordinary commission granted by a sovereign of one state to his subjects, to make reprisals at sea on the subjects of another, under pretense of indemnification for injuries received. 2. The ship commissioned for making reprisals.
- MAR/QUET-KY**, (*mär ket-ry*) *n.* [*Fr. marquetrie.*] Inlaid work; work inlaid with variegations of fine wood, shells, ivory and the like.
- MAR/QUIS**, *n.* [*Fr.; Sp. marques; It. marchese.*] A title of honor in *Great Britain*, next to that of duke.
- † **MAR/QUIS**, *n.* A marchioness. *Shak.*
- MAR/QUI-SATE**, *n.* The seignior, dignity, or lordship of a marquis.
- MAR/RER**, *n.* One that mars, hurts or impairs.
- † **MAR/RI-A-BLE**, *adj.* for marriageable.
- MAR/RAGE**, (*mar ridge*) *n.* [*Fr. mariage.*] 1. The act of uniting a man and woman for life; wedlock; the legal union of a man and woman for life. 2. A feast made on the occasion of a marriage.—3. In a *Scriptural sense*, the union between Christ and his church by the covenant of grace.
- MAR/RAGE-A-BLE**, *a.* 1. Of an age suitable for marriage; fit to be married. 2. Capable of union.
- MAR/RAGE-ARTI-CLES**, *n.* Contract or agreement on which a marriage is founded.
- MAR/RIED**, *pp.* 1. United in wedlock. 2. *a.* Conjugal; connubial.
- MAR/RÖW**, *n.* [*Sax. merg, marsh; D. merg; G. mark.*] 1. A soft, oleaginous substance contained in the cavities of animal bones. 2. The essence; the best part.—3. In the *Scottish dialect*, a companion; fellow; associate; match.
- MAR/RÖW**, *v. t.* To fill with marrow or with fat; to glut.
- MAR/RÖW-BONE**, *n.* 1. A bone containing marrow, or boiled for its marrow. 2. The bone of the knee.
- MAR/RÖW-FAT**, *n.* A kind of rich pea.
- MAR/RÖW-ISH**, *a.* Of the nature of marrow.
- MAR/RÖW-LESS**, *a.* Destitute of marrow. *Shak.*
- MAR/RÖW-Y**, *a.* Full of marrow; pithy.
- MAR/RY**, *v. t.* [*Fr. marier.*] 1. To unite in wedlock or matrimony; to join a man and woman for life. 2. To dispose of in wedlock. 3. To take for husband or wife.—4. In *Scripture*, to unite in covenant, or in the closest connection.
- MAR/RY**, *v. i.* To enter into the conjugal state; to unite as husband and wife; to take a husband or a wife.
- † **MAR/RY**, a term of asseveration, is said to have been derived from the practice of swearing by the virgin Mary.
- MARS**, *n.* In *mythology*, the god of war; in *modern usage*, a planet; and in the *old chemistry*, a term for iron.
- MARSH**, *n.* [*Sax. mersc; Fr. marais.*] A tract of low land, usually or occasionally covered with water, or very wet and miry, and overgrown with coarse grass or with detached clumps of sedge; a fen.
- MARSH-EL/DER**, *n.* The gelder rose.
- MARSH-MAL/LÖW**, *n.* A plant of the genus *althea*.
- MARSH-MAR/T-GÖLD**, *n.* A plant of the genus *caltha*.
- MARSH-ROCK/ET**, *n.* A species of water cresses.
- MAR/SIAL**, *n.* [*Fr. marshal; D., G. marschalk.*] 1. The chief officer of arms, whose duty it is to regulate combats in the lists. 2. One who regulates rank and order at a feast or any other assembly, directs the order of procession and the like. 3. A harbinger; a pursuivant; one who goes before a prince to declare his coming and provide entertainment.—4. In *France*, the highest military officer.—5. In *America*, a civil officer in each judicial district, answering to the sheriff of a county. 6. An officer of any private society, appointed to regulate their ceremonies and execute their orders.—*Earl marshal of England*, the eighth officer of state.
- MAR/SIAL**, *v. t.* 1. To dispose in order; to arrange in a suitable manner. 2. To lead, as a harbinger; [*obs.*] 3. To dispose in due order the several parts of an escutcheon, or the coats of arms of distinct families.
- MAR/SIALED**, *pp.* Arranged in due order.
- MAR/SIAL-ER**, *n.* One who disposes in due order.
- MAR/SIAL-ING**, *pp.* Arranging in due order.
- MAR/SIAL-SEA**, *n.* In *England*, the prison in Southwark, belonging to the marshal of the king's household.
- MAR/SIAL-SHIP**, *n.* The office of a marshal.
- MAR/SHY**, *a.* Wet; boggy; fenny. 2. Produced in marshes.
- MART**, *n.* [*from market.*] 1. A place of sale or traffick. 2. Barg; *n.*; purchase and sale; [*obs.*]
- † **MART**, *v. t.* To buy and sell; to traffick. *Shak.*
- † **MART**, *v. i.* To trade dishonorably. *Shak.*
- MAR/TA-GON**, *n.* A kind of lily. *Herbert.*
- † **MAR/TEL**, *v. t.* [*Fr. marteler.*] To strike.
- MAR/TEN**. See **MARTIN**.
- MAR/TEN**, *n.* [*D. marter; Fr. marte.*] An animal of the genus *mustela*, or weasel kind.
- MAR/TIAL**, (*mär shal*) *a.* [*Fr.; L. martialis.*] 1. Pertaining to war; suited to war. 2. Warlike; brave; given to war. 3. Suited to battle. 4. Belonging to war, or to an army and navy. 5. Pertaining to Mars, or borrowing the properties of that planet; [*obs.*] 6. Having the properties of iron, called, by the old chemists, *mars*.
- † **MAR/TIAL-ISM**, *n.* Bravery; martial exercises.
- † **MAR/TIAL-IST**, *n.* A warrior; a fighter. *Hovel.*
- MAR/TIN**, *n.* [*Fr. martinet.*] A bird.
- MAR/TIN-NET**, or **MAR/TLET**, *n.* In *military language*, a strict disciplinarian.
- MAR/TI-NETS**, *n.* In *ships*, *martinets* are small lines fastened to the leech of a sail, to bring it close to the yard when the sail is furled.
- MAR/TIN-GAL**, *n.* [*Fr. martingale.*] 1. A strap or thong fastened to the girth under a horse's belly, and at the other end to the mus-roll, passing between the fore legs.—2. In *ships*, a rope extending from the jib-boom to the end of a bumpkin under the cap of the bowsprit.
- MAR/TIN-MAS**, *n.* [*Martin and mass.*] The feast of St. Martin, the eleventh of November. *Johnson.*
- MAR/TLET**, *n.* [*Martlets*, in *heraldry*, are little birds represented without feet.
- MAR/TYR**, *n.* [*Gr. μαρτυρ.*] 1. One who, by his death, bears witness to the truth of the gospel. 2. One who suffers death in defense of any cause.
- MAR/TYR**, *v. t.* 1. To put to death for adhering to what one believes to be the truth. *Pearson.* 2. To murder; to destroy. *Chaucer.*
- MAR/TYR-DOM**, *n.* The death of a martyr; the suffering of death on account of one's adherence to the gospel.
- MAR/TYR-IZE**, *v. t.* To offer as a martyr. [*L. u.*] *Spenser.*
- MAR-TYR-O-LOG-I-CAL**, *a.* Registering or registered in a catalogue of martyrs.
- MAR-TYR-OL-O-GIST**, *a.* A writer of martyrology, or an account of martyrs.
- MAR-TYR-OL/O-GY**, *n.* [*Gr. μαρτυρ and λογος.*] A history or account of martyrs with their sufferings; or a register of martyrs.
- MAR/VEL**, *n.* [*Fr. merveille.*] 1. A wonder; that which arrests the attention, and causes a person to stand or gaze,



er to pause; [nearly obs.] 2. Wonder; admiration.—  
*Marvel of Peru*, a plant of the genus *mirabilis*.  
**MARVEL**, *v. t.* To wonder. [Nearly obsolete.]  
**MARVEL-ING**, *ppr.* Wondering.  
**MARVEL-OUS**, *ppr.* Wonderful.  
**MARVEL-ING**, *a.* [Fr. *merveilleux*.] 1. Wonderful;  
 strange; exciting wonder or some degree of surprise. 2.  
 Surpassing credit; incredible. 3. The *marvelous*, in  
*writings*, is that which exceeds natural power.—*For-*  
*merly*, used *adverbially* for *wonderfully*, *exceedingly*.  
**MARVEL-OUS-LY**, *adv.* Wonderfully; strangely; in a  
 manner to excite wonder or surprise.  
**MARVEL-OUS-NESS**, *n.* Wonderfulness; strangeness.  
**MARY-BUD**, *n.* The marigold. *Shak.*  
**MASCLE**, (mā'sl) *n.* In *heraldry*, a lozenge, as it were  
 perforated. *Todd*  
**MAS'CU-LATE**, *v. t.* [L. *masculus*.] To make strong.  
*Cocheran*.  
**MAS'CU-LINE**, *a.* [Fr. *masculin*; L. *masculus*.] 1. Hav-  
 ing the qualities of a man; strong; robust. 2. Resem-  
 bling man; coarse. 3. Bold; brave.—4. In *grammar*, the  
*masculine* gender of words is that which expresses a male,  
 or something analogous to it.  
**MAS'CU-LINE-LY**, *adv.* Like a man. *B. Jonson*.  
**MAS'CU-LINE-NESS**, *n.* The quality or state of being  
 manly; resemblance of man in qualities.  
**MASH**, *n.* [G. *meischen*.] 1. A mixture or mass of ingre-  
 dients, beaten or blended together in a promiscuous man-  
 ner. 2. A mixture for a horse. 3. A mesh. *See Mesh*.  
**MASH**, *v. t.* 1. To beat into a confused mass. 2. To  
 bruise; to crush by beating or pressure. 3. To mix malt  
 and water together in brewing.  
**MASHED**, *ppr.* Beat into a mass; bruised; crushed; mixed  
 into a mash.  
**MASHING**, *ppr.* Beating into a mass; bruising; crushing.  
**MASHING-TUB**, *n.* A tub for containing the mash in  
 breweries.  
**MASH'Y**, *a.* Produced by crushing or bruising.  
**MASK**, *n.* [Fr. *masque*.] 1. A cover for the face; that  
 which conceals the face, especially a cover with apertures  
 for the eyes and mouth; a visor. 2. That which dis-  
 guises; any pretense or subterfuge. 3. A festive enter-  
 tainment of dancing or other diversions, in which the  
 company all wear masks; a masquerade. 4. A revel; a  
 bustle; a piece of mummery. 5. A dramatic performance  
 written in a tragic style, without attention to rules or  
 probability.—6. In *architecture*, a piece of sculpture rep-  
 resenting some grotesque form, to fill and adorn vacant  
 places.  
**MASK**, *v. t.* 1. To cover the face; to conceal with a mask  
 or visor. 2. To disguise; to cover; to hide.  
**MASK**, *v. i.* 1. To revel; to play the fool in masquerade.  
 2. To be disguised in any way. *Shak.*  
**MASKED**, *ppr.* 1. Having the face covered; concealed;  
 disguised.—2. *a.* In *botany*, perianth.  
**MASKER**, *n.* One that wears a mask; one that plays the  
 fool at a masquerade.  
**MASKER-Y**, *n.* The dress or disguise of a masker.  
**MASK-HOUSE**, *n.* A place for masquerades. *Ep. Hall*.  
**MASKING**, *ppr.* Covering with a mask; concealing.  
**MAS-LIN**. *See MESS-LIN*.  
**MASON**, (mā'sn) *n.* [Fr. *maçon*.] 1. A man whose occu-  
 pation is to lay bricks and stones. 2. A member of the  
 fraternity of free masons.  
**MASON'IC**, *a.* Pertaining to the craft or mysteries of free  
 masons.  
**MASON-RY**, *n.* [Fr. *maçonnerie*.] 1. The art or occu-  
 pation of a mason. 2. The work or performance of a mason.  
 3. The craft of free masons.  
**MAS'O-RA**, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew work on the Bible, by  
 several Rabbins.  
**MAS-O-RET'IC**, *a.* [Heb.] Relating to the Masorites, who  
 interpreted the Scriptures by tradition, and invented the  
 Hebrew points to fix the true reading and pronuncia-  
 tion.  
**MAS-O-RITE**, *n.* One of the writers of the Masora.  
**MAS-QUER-ÀDE**, *n.* [It. *mascherata*.] 1. A nocturnal  
 assembly of persons wearing masks, and amusing them-  
 selves with dancing, conversation and other diversions.  
 2. Disguise. 3. A Spanish diversion on horseback.  
**MAS-QUER-ÀDE**, *v. i.* 1. To go in disguise. 2. To as-  
 semble in masks. *Swift*.  
**MAS-QUER-ÀDE**, *v. t.* To put in disguise. *Killingbeck*.  
**MAS-QUER-ÀDER**, *n.* A person wearing a mask; one  
 disguised. *L'Estrange*.  
**MAS-QUER-ÀDING**, *ppr.* Assembling in masks.  
**MASS**, *n.* [Fr. *masse*.] 1. A lump; a body of matter con-  
 creted, collected or formed into a lump; *applied to any*  
*solid body*. 2. A collective body of fluid matter. 3. A  
 heap. 4. A great quantity collected. 5. Bulk; mag-  
 nitude. 6. An assemblage; a collection of particulars  
 blended, confused or indistinct. 7. Gross body of things  
 considered collectively; the body; the bulk.  
**MASS**, *n.* [Sax. *masa*, *masse*; Fr. *messe*.] The service of  
 the Romish church; the office or prayers used at the cele-

bration of the eucharist; the consecration of the bread  
 and wine.

† **MASS**, *v. i.* To celebrate mass. *Hooker*.  
 † **MASS**, *v. t.* To fill; to stuff; to strengthen.  
**MAS'SA-CRE**, } *n.* [Fr. *massacre*.] 1. The murder of an  
**MAS'SA-CER**, } individual, or the slaughter of numbers  
 of human beings, with circumstances of cruelty; the in-  
 discriminate killing of human beings, without authority  
 or necessity, and without forms, civil or military. It dif-  
 fers from *assassination*, which is a private killing. It  
 differs from *carnage*, which is rather the effect of slaugh-  
 ter than slaughter itself, and is applied to the authorized  
 destruction of men in battle. *Massacre* is sometimes  
 called *butchery*, from its resemblance to the killing of  
 cattle. 2. Murder. *Shak.*  
**MAS'SA-CRE**, *v. t.* To murder human beings with circum-  
 stances of cruelty; to kill men with indiscriminate vio-  
 lence.  
**MAS'SA-CRER**, *n.* One who massacres. *Burke*.  
**MAS'SER**, *n.* A priest who celebrates mass.  
**MAS SE-TER**, *n.* A muscle which raises the under jaw.  
**MAS'SI-COT**, or **MAS'TI-COT**, } [Fr. *massicot*.] Calcined  
 white lead; yellow oxyd of lead.  
**MAS'SI-NESS**, or **MAS'SIVE-NESS**, *n.* The state of being  
 massy; great weight or weight with bulk; ponderous-  
 ness.  
**MAS'SIVE**, or **MAS'SY**, *a.* [Fr. *massif*, from *mass*.] Heavy;  
 weighty; ponderous; bulky and heavy.  
**MAS'SIVE**, *a.* In *mineralogy*, in mass; having a crystalline  
 structure, but not a regular form.  
**MAST**, *n.* [Sax. *mast*; D., G., Sw., Dan. *mast*.] A long,  
 round piece of timber, elevated perpendicularly on the  
 keel of a ship or other vessel, to which the yards, sails  
 and rigging are attached, and by which they are sup-  
 ported.  
**MAST**, *n.* [Sax. *maste*.] The fruit of the oak and beech, or  
 other forest trees; nuts; acorns.  
**MAST'ED**, *a.* Furnished with a mast or masts.  
**MAS'TER**, *n.* [Fr. *maitre*, for *maister*; Russ. *master*; D.  
*meester*; G. *meister*.] 1. A man who rules, governs or  
 directs either men or business. 2. A director, head or  
 chief manager. 3. The owner; proprietor; *with the idea*  
*of governing*. 4. A lord; a ruler; one who has supreme  
 dominion. 5. A chief; a principal. *Pope*. 6. One who  
 has possession and the power of controlling or using at  
 pleasure. 7. The commander of a merchant ship.—8. In  
*ships of war*, an officer who takes rank immediately after  
 the lieutenants, and navigates the ship under the direc-  
 tion of the captain. 9. The director of a school; a teach-  
 er; an instructor. 10. One uncontrolled. 11. An appella-  
 tion of respect. 12. An appellation given to young  
 men. 13. A man eminently or perfectly skilled in any  
 occupation, art or science. 14. A title of dignity in col-  
 leges and universities. 15. The chief of a society. 16.  
 The director of ceremonies at public places or on public  
 occasions. 17. The president of a college. *England*.—As  
 a *title of respect* given to adult persons, it is pronounced  
*master*.  
**MAS'TER**, *v. t.* 1. To conquer; to overpower; to subdue;  
 to bring under control. 2. To execute with skill. 3. To  
 rule; to govern; [obs.]  
 † **MAS'TER**, *v. i.* To be skillful; to excel. *Spenser*.  
 † **MAS'TER-DOM**, *n.* Dominion; rule. *Shak.*  
 † **MAS'TER-FIL**, *a.* Having the skill of a master; also, im-  
 perious; arbitrary.  
**MAS'TER-HAND**, *n.* The hand of a man eminently skill-  
 ful. *Pope*.  
**MAS'TER-JEST**, *n.* Principal jest. *Hudibras*.  
**MAS'TER-KEY**, *n.* The key that opens many locks.  
 † **MAS'TER-LI-NESS**, *n.* Eminent skill.  
**MAS'TER-LESS**, *a.* 1. Destitute of a master or owner. 2.  
 Ungoverned; unsubdued.  
**MAS'TER-LODE**, *n.* In *mining*, the principal vein of ore.  
**MAS'TER-LY**, *a.* 1. Formed or executed with superior  
 skill; suitable to a master; most excellent; skillful. 2.  
 Imperious.  
**MAS'TER-LY**, *adv.* With the skill of a master.  
**MAS'TER-PIECE**, *n.* 1. A capital performance. 2. Chief  
 excellence or talent.  
**MAS'TER-SHIP**, *n.* 1. Dominion; rule; supreme power.  
 2. Superiority; preeminence. 3. Chief work; master-  
 piece; [obs.] 4. Superior skill. 5. Title of respect; in  
*irony*. 6. The office of president of a college, or other  
 institution.  
**MAS'TER-SIN-EW**, *n.* A large sinew that surrounds the  
 hough of a horse, and divides it from the bone by a low  
 place, where the wind-galls are usually seated.  
**MAS'TER-STRING**, *n.* Principal performance.  
**MAS'TER-STROKE**, *n.* Principal performance. *Bacon*.  
**MAS'TER-TOOTH**, *n.* A principal tooth. *Bacon*.  
**MAS'TER-TOUCH**, *n.* Principal performance. *Tattler*.  
**MAS'TER-WORK**, *n.* Principal performance.  
**MAS'TER-WORT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *imperatoria*.  
**MAS'TER-Y**, *n.* 1. Dominion; power of governing or com-

\* See *Syr. xpsis* MOVE, BOOK, DOVE; —B[IL]L, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in this † Obsolete.



- manding. 2. Superiority in competition; preeminence. 3. Victory in war. 4. Eminent skill; superior dexterity. 5. Attainment of eminent skill or power.
- MAST'F[UL]**, *a.* Abounding with mast, or fruit of oak, beech and other forest trees.
- MAS'TIC**, or **MAS'TICH**, *n.* [Fr. *mastic.*] 1. A resin exuding from the mastic-tree, a species of *pistacia*. 2. A kind of mortar or cement.
- MAS'TI-CATE**, *v. t.* [L. *mastico.*] To chew; to grind with the teeth and prepare for swallowing and digestion.
- MAS'TI-CA-TED**, *pp.* Chewed.
- MAS'TI-CA-TING**, *ppr.* Chewing; breaking into small pieces with the teeth.
- MAS-TI-CATION**, *n.* The act of chewing food.
- MAS'TI-CA-TORY**, *a.* Chewing; adapted to perform the office of chewing food. *Lawrence's Lect.*
- MAS'TI-CA-TORY**, *n.* A substance to be chewed to increase the saliva. *Cope.*
- MAS'TIFF**, { *n.*; *plu.* **MAS'TIFFS**. [Sp. *masin.*] A large species of dog, remarkable for strength and courage. }
- MAS'TLESS**, *a.* 1. Having no mast, as a vessel. 2. Bearing no mast. *Dryden.*
- MAS'TLIN**. See **MESLIN**.
- MAS-TO-DON**, *n.* [Gr. *μαστος* and *οδους.*] A genus of mammiferous animals resembling the elephant, now extinct, and known only by their fossil remains. It includes the North American mammoth.
- MAS'TOID**, *a.* [Gr. *μαστος* and *ειδος.*] Resembling the nipple or breast.
- † **MAS'TRESS**, *for* mistress. *Chaucer.*
- MAS'TRY**, *a.* Full of mast; abounding with acorns, &c.
- MAT**, *n.* [W. *mat*; Sax. *maetta.*] 1. A texture of sedge, rushes, flags, husks, straw, or other material. 2. A web of rope-yarn, used in ships to secure the standing rigging from the friction of the yards, &c.
- MAT**, *v. t.* 1. To cover or lay with mats. 2. To twist together; to interweave like a mat; to entangle. *Dryden.* 3. To press together; to lay flat.
- MAT'A-CHIN**, *n.* [Sp.] An old dance.
- MAT'A-DORE**, *n.* [Sp. *matador.*] One of the three principal cards in the game of ombre and quadrille.
- MATCH**, *n.* [Fr. *meche.*] 1. Some very combustible substance used for catching fire from a spark. 2. A rope or cord made of hempen tow, composed of three strands slightly twisted, and again covered with tow and boiled in the lees of old wine.
- MATCH**, *n.* [Sax. *maca* and *gemaca.*] 1. A person who is equal to another in strength or other quality; one able to cope with another. 2. One that suits or tallies with another; or any thing that equals another. 3. Union by marriage. 4. One to be married.
- MATCH**, *n.* [Gr. *μαχη.*] A contest; competition for victory; or a union of parties for contest.
- MATCH**, *v. t.* 1. To equal. 2. To show an equal. 3. To oppose as equal; to set against as equal in contest. 4. To suit; to make equal; to proportion. 5. To marry; to give in marriage. 6. To purify vessels by burning a match in them.
- MATCH**, *v. i.* 1. To be united in marriage. 2. To suit; to correspond; to be of equal size, figure or quality; to tally.
- MATCH-A-BLE**, *a.* 1. Equal; suitable; fit to be joined. *Spenser.* 2. Correspondent; [little used.] *Woodward.*
- MATCHED**, *pp.* Equalled; suited; placed in opposition; married.
- MATCHING**, *ppr.* Equaling; suiting; setting in opposition; uniting in marriage.
- MATCHLESS**, *a.* Having no equal.
- MATCHLESS-LY**, *adv.* In a manner not to be equalled.
- MATCHLESS-NESS**, *n.* The state or quality of being without an equal.
- MATCHLOCK**, *n.* Formerly, the lock of a musket which was fired by a match.
- MATCHMAKER**, *n.* 1. One who makes matches for burning. 2. One who contrives or effects a union by marriage.
- MATE**, *n.* [D. *maat.*] 1. A companion; an associate; one who customarily associates with another. 2. A husband or wife. 3. The male or female of animals which associate for propagation and the care of their young. 4. One that eats at the same table. 5. One that attends the same school; a school-mate. 6. An officer in a merchant ship or ship of war, whose duty is to assist the master or commander.
- MATE**, *n.* [Sp., Port. *mate*; Fr. *mat.*] In *chess*, the state of the king so situated that he cannot escape.
- MATE**, *v. t.* 1. To match; to marry. 2. To equal; to be equal to. 3. To oppose; to equal.
- MATE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *mater.*] To enervate; to subdue; to crush.
- MATE'LESS**, *a.* Having no mate or companion.
- MA-TERI-A MED'I-CA**. 1. A general name for every substance used in medicine. 2. An auxiliary branch of the science of medicine.
- MA-TERI-AL**, *a.* [It. *materiale*; Fr. *matériel.*] 1. Consisting of matter; not spiritual. 2. Important; momentous; more or less necessary; having influence or effect. 3. Not formal; substantial. 4. Furnishing materials.
- MA-TERI-AL**, *n.* The substance or matter of which any thing is made.
- MA-TERI-AL-ISM**, *n.* The doctrine of materialists.
- MA-TERI-AL-IST**, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances, and maintains that the soul of man is the result of a particular organization of matter in the body.
- MA-TERI-AL-I-TY**, *n.* 1. Material existence; corporeity; not spirituality. 2. Importance. *Judge Chase.*
- MA-TERI-AL-IZE**, *v. t.* To reduce to a state of matter; also, to regard as matter. *Reid.*
- MA-TERI-AL-LY**, *adv.* 1. In the state of matter. *Boyle.* 2. Not formally; substantially. 3. In an important manner or degree; essentially.
- MA-TERI-AL-NESS**, *n.* The state of being material; importance.
- MA-TERI-ATE**, { *a.* [L. *materialis.*] Consisting of MA-TERI-A-TED, } mater. [Little used.] *Bacon.*
- † **MA-TERI-ATION**, *n.* The act of forming matter.
- MA-TERN-AL**, *a.* [L. *maternus.*] Motherly; pertaining to a mother; becoming a mother.
- MA-TERNI-TY**, *n.* [Fr. *maternité.*] The character or relation of a mother.
- MAT'FEL-ON**, *n.* A plant called *knap-weed*.
- MATH**, *n.* [Sax. *math.*] A mowing; as in *aftermath*.
- MATH-E-MATIC**, { *a.* [L. *mathematicus.*] 1. Pertaining to the principles of mathematics. 2. According to the principles of mathematics.
- MATH-E-MATI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* 1. According to the laws or principles of mathematical science. 2. With mathematical certainty; demonstrably.
- MATH-E-MA-TU-CIAN**, *n.* [Fr. *mathématicien.*] One versed in mathematics.
- MATH-E-MAT'ICS**, *n.* [L. *mathematica.*] The science of quantity; the science which treats of magnitude and number, or of whatever can be measured or numbered.
- MATH'E-MEG**, *n.* A fish of the cod kind.
- MATHES**, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- \* **MATHE-SIS**, *n.* [Gr. *μαθησις.*] The doctrine of mathematics. *Pope.*
- MAT'IN**, *a.* [Fr. *matin.*] Pertaining to the morning; used in the morning.
- † **MAT'IN**, *n.* Morning. *Shak.*
- MAT'INS**, *n.* 1. Morning worship or service; morning prayers or songs. 2. Time of morning service.
- MAT'RASS**, *n.* [Fr. *matras.*] A cucurbit; a chemical vessel in the shape of an egg.
- MAT'RESS**, *n.* [W. *matras.*] A quilted bed; a bed stuffed with hair, moss or other soft material, and quilted.
- MAT'RICE**, or **MAT'RIX**, *n.* [L. *matrix.*] 1. The womb; the cavity in which the fetus of an animal is formed and nourished till its birth. 2. A mold; the cavity in which any thing is formed, and which gives it shape. 3. The place where any thing is formed or produced; gang.—4. In *dyeing*, the five simple colors, black, white, blue, red and yellow, of which all the rest are composed.
- MAT'RIC-I-DAL**, *a.* Pertaining to matricide.
- \* **MAT'RIC-IDE**, *n.* [L. *matricidium.*] 1. The killing or murder of a mother. 2. The killer or murderer of his mother.
- MA-TRIC-U-LATE**, *v. t.* [L. *matricula.*] To enter or admit to membership in a body or society, particularly, in a college or university, by enrolling the name in a register.
- MA-TRIC-U-LATE**, *n.* One enrolled in a register, and thus admitted to membership in a society.
- † **MA-TRIC-U-LATE**, *a.* Admitted into, or enrolled in, any society, by setting down the name. *Skelton.*
- MA-TRIC-U-LATION**, *n.* The act of registering a name, and admitting to membership.
- MAT-RI-MONI-AL**, *a.* [It. *matrimoniale.*] 1. Pertaining to marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal. 2. Rendered from marriage.
- MAT-RI-MONI-AL-LY**, *adv.* According to the manner or laws of marriage. *Ayliffe.*
- MAT-RI-MONI-OUS**, *a.* Matrimonial. [L. *u.*] *Milton.*
- MATRI-MO-NY**, *n.* [L. *matrimonium.*] Marriage; wedlock; the union of man and woman for life; the nuptial state.
- MAT'RIX**. See **MATRICE**.
- \* **MAT'RON**, or **MAT'RON**, *n.* [Fr. *matrone*; L. *matrona.*] An elderly married woman, or an elderly lady. *Johnson.*
- \* **MAT'RON-AL**, *a.* [L. *matronalis.*] Pertaining to a matron; suitable to an elderly lady or to a married woman; grave; motherly.
- \* **MAT'RON-IZE**, or **MAT'RON-IZE**, *v. t.* To render matronlike.
- \* **MAT'RON-LIKE**, or **MAT'RON-LIKE**, *a.* Having the manners of an elderly woman; grave; sedate; becoming a matron.



\* MATRON-LY, or MATRON-LY, *a.* Elderly; advanced in years.

MA-TROSS', *n.* [D. *matross*.] *Matrosses* are soldiers in a train of artillery, who are next to the gunners, and assist them in loading, firing and spunging the guns.

MATTA-MORE, *n.* In the *East*, a subterranean repository for wheat. *Shaw*.

MATTER, *n.* [L., Sp., It. *materia*; Fr. *matiere*.] 1. Substance excreted from living animal bodies; that which is thrown out or discharged in a tumor, boil or abscess; pus. 2. Body; substance extended; that which is visible or tangible; as earth, wood, stone.—3. In a more general and philosophic sense, the substance of which all bodies are composed; the substratum of sensible qualities, though the parts composing the substratum may not be visible or tangible. 4. Subject; thing treated; that about which we write or speak; that which employs thought or excites emotion. 5. The very thing supposed or intended. 6. Affair; business; event; thing; course of things. 7. Cause of any event, as of any disturbance, of a disease, or of a difficulty. 8. Subject of complaint; suit; demand. 9. Import; consequence; importance; moment. 10. Space of time; a portion of distance.

MATTER, *v. i.* 1. To be of importance; to import; used with *it*, *this*, *that*, or *what*. 2. To mature; to form pus; to collect, as matter in an abscess; [*little used*.]

† MATTER, *v. t.* To regard.

MATTER-LESS, *a.* Void of matter. *B. Jonson*.

MATTER-OF-FACT-MAN, *n.* A term of modern times for a grave and precise narrator, remarker or inquirer; one who sticks to the matter of any fact.

MATTER-Y, *a.* Purulent; generating pus. *Harvey*.

MATTOC, *n.* [Sax. *matucc*.] A tool to grub up weeds or roots; a grubbing hoe. *Bailey*.

MATRESS, *n.* A quilted bed. See *MATRESS*, a more correct orthography.

MATU-RANT, *n.* [L. *maturo*.] In pharmacy, a medicine or application to a tumor, which promotes suppuration.

MATU-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *maturo*.] To ripen; to hasten or promote suppuration.

MATU RATE, *v. i.* To become ripe; to suppurate, as a tumor, and form pus.

MAT-U-RATION, *n.* 1. The process of ripening or coming to maturity; ripeness. 2. The process of suppurating; suppuration.

\* MATU-RATIVE, *a.* 1. Ripening; conducing to ripeness. 2. Conducing to suppuration, or the formation of matter in a tumor or abscess.

MA-TURE, *a.* [L. *maturus*.] 1. Ripe; perfected by time or natural growth. 2. Brought to perfection. 3. Completed; prepared; ready. 4. Ripe; come to suppuration.

MA-TURE, *v. t.* [L. *maturo*.] 1. To ripen; to hasten to a perfect state; to promote ripeness. 2. To advance towards perfection.

MA-TURE, *v. i.* To advance toward ripeness; to become ripe or perfect.

MA-TURED, (ma-türd') *pp.* Ripened; advanced to perfection; prepared.

MA-TURELY, *adv.* 1. With ripeness; completely. 2. With full deliberation. 3. Early; soon; [*a Latinism, little used*.]

MA-TURING, *ppr.* Ripening; being in or coming to a complete state.

MA-TURITY, or MA-TURENESS, *n.* Ripeness; a state of perfection or completeness.

MATU-TINAL, } *a.* [L. *matutinus*.] Pertaining to the MATU-TINE, } morning. *Herbert*.

MAT WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *Lygeum*

MAUDLIN, *a.* [corrupted from *Magdalen*.] Drunk; fuddled; approaching to intoxication; stupid.

MAUDLIN, *n.* A plant of the genus *achillea*.

MAUGRE, } *adv.* [Fr. *malgré*.] In spite of; in opposition MAUGER, } to; notwithstanding; used only in burlesque.

MAUKIN. See *MALKIN*.

MAUL, *n.* [L. *malleus*.] A heavy wooden hammer; written, also, *mall*. See *MALL*.

MAUL, *v. t.* To beat and bruise with a heavy stick or cudgel; to wound in a coarse manner.

MAULSTICK, *n.* [Germ. *mahlen*; Su. Goth. *maela*.] The stick by which painters keep their hand steady in working.

† MAUNCH, *n.* [Fr. *manche*.] A loose sleeve. *Herbert*.

MAUND, *n.* [Sax. and D. *mand*.] A hand-basket; a word used in Scotland.

\* MAUND, } *v. t.* and *i.* To mutter; to murmur; to MAUNDER, } grumble; to beg.

\* MAUNDER, *n.* A beggar.

\* MAUNDER-ER, *n.* A grumbler.

† MAUNDER-ING, *n.* Complaint.

\* MAUNDY-THURSDAY, *n.* [supposed to be from Sax. *mand*, a basket; because on that day princes used to give alms to the poor from their baskets; or from *dies mandati*, the day of command, on which day our Savior gave his great mandate, that we should love one another. *Lye*.

*Johnson*.] The Thursday in passion week, or next before Good Friday.

MAU-SO-LE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to a mausoleum; monumental. *Burton*.

MAU-SO-LE-UM, *n.* [L.; Fr. *mausolée*; from *Mausolus*, king of Caria.] A magnificent tomb, or stately sepulchral monument.

† MAUTHER, *n.* A foolish young girl. *B. Jonson*

MAVIS, *n.* [Fr. *mauis*.] A bird, a species of *turdus*.

MAW, *n.* [Sax. *maga*.] 1. The stomach of brutes; applied to the stomach of human beings in contempt only. 2. The craw of fowls.

† MAWK, *n.* A maggot; a slattern.

MAWK-ING-LY, *adv.* Slatternly; sluttishly.

MAWKISH, *a.* Apt to cause satiety or loathing.

MAWKISH-NESS, *n.* Aptness to cause loathing.

MAWKY, *a.* Maggoty. [*Local*.] *Grose*.

† MAWMET, *n.* [from *Mahomet*.] A puppet; anciently, an idol. *Wickliffe*.

† MAWMET-RY, *n.* The religion of Mohammed; also, idolatry. *Chaucer*.

MAWMISH, *a.* [from *maw*, or *mawmet*.] Foolish; silly; idle; nauseous. *L'Estrange*.

MAW-WORM, *n.* A worm that infests the stomach.

MAX-IL-LAR, } *a.* [L. *maxillaris*.] Pertaining to the MAX-IL-LA-RY, } jaw.

MAX-IM, *n.* [Fr. *maxime*.] 1. An established principle or proposition; a principle generally received or admitted as true.—2. In music, the longest note formerly used, equal to two longs, or four breves.

MAX-IM-MON-GER, *n.* One who deals much in maxims.

MAX-I-MUM, *n.* [L.] In mathematics, the greatest number or quantity attainable in any given case.

MAY, *n.* [L. *Maius*; Fr. *Mai*.] 1. The fifth month of the year, beginning with January, but the third, beginning with March. 2. [Goth. *maio*. See *MAID*.] A young woman; [*obs*.] 3. The early part of life.

MAY, *v. i.* To gather flowers in May-morning.

MAY, *verb aux.*; pret. *might*. [Sax. *magan*.] 1. To be possible. 2. To have physical power; to be able. 3. To have moral power; to be permitted. 4. It is used in prayer and petitions to express desire.—*May be, it may be*, are expressions equivalent to *perhaps, by chance, peradventure*, that is, it is possible to be.

MAY-AP-PLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *podophyllum*.

MAY-BLOOM, *n.* The hawthorn.

MAY-BUG, *n.* A chaffer. *Ainsworth*.

MAY-BUSH, *n.* A plant of the genus *crataegus*.

MAY-DAY, *n.* The first day of May.

MAY-DEW, *n.* The dew of May.

MAY-DUKE, *n.* A variety of the common cherry.

MAY-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant; a flower that appears in May.

MAY-FLY, *n.* An insect or fly that appears in May.

MAY-GAME, *n.* Sport or diversion; play. *Dryden*.

MAYING, *n.* The gathering of flowers on May-day.

MAY-LADY, *n.* The queen or lady of May, in May-games.

MAY-LILY, *n.* The lily of the valley.

MAY-MORN, *n.* Freshness; vigor. *Shak*.

MAY-POLE, *n.* A pole to dance round in May; a long pole erected.

MAY-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *anthemis*.

MAYHEM. See *MAIM*.

\* MAYOR, *n.* [Fr. *maire*; Norm. *maeur*.] The chief magistrate of a city.

MAY-OR-AL-TY, *n.* The office of a mayor. *Bacon*.

MAY-OR-ESS, *n.* The wife of a mayor.

MAZ-A-GAN, *n.* A variety of the common bean.

MAZARD, *n.* [Fr. *machoire*.] 1. The jaw; [*obs*.] 2. A kind of cherry.

† MAZARD, *v. t.* To knock on the head. *B. Jonson*.

MAZ-A-RINE, *n.* 1. A deep blue color. 2. A particular way of dressing fowls. 3. A little dish set in a larger one.

MAZE, *n.* [Sax. *mase*.] 1. A winding and turning; perplexed state of things; intricacy; a state that embarrasses. 2. Confusion of thought; perplexity; uncertainty. 3. A labyrinth.

MAZE, *v. t.* To bewilder; to confound with intricacy; to amaze. *Spenser*.

† MAZE, *v. i.* To be bewildered. *Chaucer*.

MAZ-ED-NESS, *n.* Confusion; astonishment.

† MAZER, *n.* A maple cup. *Spenser*.

MAZ-O-LOG-I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to *mazology*.

MA-ZOL-O-GIST, *n.* One versed in *mazology*.

MA-ZOL-O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *μαζα* and *λογος*.] The doctrine or history of mammiferous animals.

MAZY, *a.* Winding; perplexed with turns and windings intricate. *Milton*.

M. D. *Medicina Doctor*, doctor of medicine.

ME, *pron. pers*; the objective case of *I*, answering to the oblique cases of *ego*, in Latin. [Sax. *me*; Goth. *mi*; G. *mi*; Fr. *moi*; L. *mihi*; Sp. *mi*; It. *mi*, or *me*; Arm. *me*.]



MEACOCK *n.* [qu. *meek* and *cock*.] An uxorious, effeminate man.

MEACOCK, *a.* Lame; timorous; cowardly. *Shak.*

MEAD, *n.* [Sax. *medo*, *medu*; D. *meede*; G. *meth*.] A fermented liquor consisting of honey and water, sometimes enriched with spices. *Encyc.*

MEAD, (meed) *n.* [Sax. *made*, *medewe*.] A tract of meadow.

MEADŌW, (med'o) *n.* low land.—In *America*, the word is applied particularly to the low ground on the banks of rivers, consisting of a rich mold or an alluvial soil, whether grass land, pasture, tillage or wood land.

MEADŌW-ORE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, conchoidal bog-iron ore.

MEADŌW-RŌE, *n.* A plant of the genus *thalictrum*.

MEADŌW-SAPFRON, *n.* A plant.

MEADŌW-SAXIFRAGE, *n.* A plant.

MEADŌW-SWEET, *n.* A plant.

MEADŌW-WORT, *n.* A plant.

MEADŌW-Y, *a.* Containing meadow. *J. Barlow.*

MEAGER, *a.* [Fr. *maigre*; Sp., It. *magro*; L. *macer*.] 1. Thin; lean; destitute of flesh, or having little flesh. 2. Poor; barren; destitute of richness, fertility, or any thing valuable. 3. Barren; poor; wanting strength of diction, or richness of ideas or imagery.

MEAGER, *v. t.* To make lean. *Knolles.*

MEAGER-LY, *adv.* Poorly; thinly.

MEAGER-NESS, *n.* 1. Leanness; want of flesh. 2. Poverty; barrenness; want of fertility or richness. 3. Scantiness; barrenness.

MEAK, *n.* A hook with a long handle. *Tusser.*

MEAL, *n.* [Sax. *mat*; D. *maal*; G. *mahl*] 1. A portion of food taken at one time; a repast. 2. A part; a fragment; in the word *piecemeal*.

MEAL, *n.* [Sax. *mealwe*, *melewe*; G. *mehl*; Sw. *mjöl*; Dan., D. *meel*.] 1. The substance of edible grain ground to fine particles, and not bolted or sifted. 2. Flour; the finer part of pulverized grain.

MEAL, *v. t.* To sprinkle with meal, or to mix meal with. [*Little used.*]

MEALI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being mealy; softness or smoothness to the touch.

MEAL-MAN, *n.* A man that deals in meal.

MEAL-TIME, *n.* The usual time of eating meals.

MEALY, *a.* 1. Having the qualities of meal; soft; smooth to the feel. 2. Like meal; farinaceous; soft, dry and friable. 3. Overspread with something that resembles meal.

MEALY-MOUTHED, *a.* Literally, having a soft mouth; hence, unwilling to tell the truth in plain language; inclined to speak of any thing in softer terms than the truth will warrant.

MEALY-MOUTH-ED-NESS, *n.* Inclination to express the truth in soft words, or to disguise the plain fact; reluctance to tell the plain truth.

MEAN, *a.* [Sax. *meane*, *gemene*.] 1. Wanting dignity; low in rank or birth. 2. Wanting dignity of mind; low-minded; base; destitute of honor; spiritless. 3. Contemptible; despicable. 4. Of little value; low in worth or estimation; worthy of little or no regard. 5. Of little value; humble; poor.

MEAN, *a.* [Fr. *moyen*; Sp., Port. *mediano*; L. *medium*.] 1. Middle; at an equal distance from the extremes. 2. Intervening; intermediate; coming between.

MEAN, *n.* 1. The middle point or place; the middle rate or degree; mediocrity; medium. 2. Intervening time; interval of time; interim; meantime. 3. Measure; regulation; [obs.] 4. Instrument; that which is used to effect an object; the medium through which something is done. In this sense, *means*, in the plural, is generally used, and often with a *definitive* and *verb* in the singular. 5. *Means*, in the plural, income, revenue, resources, substance or estate, considered as the instrument of effecting any purpose. 6. Instrument of action or performance.—*By all means*, without fail.—*By no means*, not at all; certainly not; not in any degree.—*By no manner of means*, by no means; not the least. *Burke*.—*By any means*, possibly; at all.—*Meantime*, or *meanwhile*, in the intervening time; [in this use of these words, there is an omission of *in* or *in the*; in the *meantime*.]

MEAN, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *meant* (pronounced *ment*). [Sax. *manan*, *menan*.] 1. To have in the mind, view or contemplation; to intend. 2. To intend; to purpose; to design, with reference to a future act. 3. To signify; to indicate.

MEAN, *v. i.* To have thought or ideas; or to have meaning.

ME-AN-DER, *n.* [the name of a winding river in Phrygia.] 1. A winding course; a winding or turning in a passage. 2. A maze; a labyrinth; perplexity.

ME-AN-DER, *v. t.* To wind, turn or flow round; to make flexuous. *Drayton.*

ME-AN-DER, *v. i.* To wind or turn in a course or passage; to be intricate. *Shenstone.*

ME-AN-DER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Winding in a course, passage or current.

ME-AN-DE-R-I-AN, *a.* Winding; having many turns.

ME-AN-DRY, }  
ME-ANDROUS, } *a.* Winding; flexuous. *Dean King*

MEANING, *ppr.* Having in mind; intending; signifying.

MEANING, *n.* 1. That which exists in the mind, view or contemplation as a settled aim or purpose, though not directly expressed. 2. Intention; purpose; aim; with reference to a future act. 3. Signification. 4. The sense of words or expressions; that which is to be understood; signification; that which the writer or speaker intends. 5. Sense; power of thinking; [*little used.*]

MEANLY, *adv.* 1. Moderately. 2. Without dignity or rank; in a low condition. 3. Poorly. 4. Without greatness or elevation of mind; without honor; with a low mind or narrow views. 5. Without respect; disrespectfully.

MEANNESS, *n.* 1. Want of dignity or rank; low state. 2. Want of excellence of any kind; poorness; rudeness. 3. Lowness of mind; want of dignity and elevation; want of honor. 4. Sordidness; ruggardness. 5. Want of richness; poorness.

MEANT, (ment) *pret.* and *pp.* of *mean*.

MEAR. See *MERE*.

MEASE, *n.* The quantity of 500; as, a *mease* of herrings.

MEASLE, (mē'zld) *n.* A leper. *Wickliffe.*

MEASLED, (mē'zld) *a.* Infected or spotted with measles

MEASLED-NESS, *n.* Diseased state of swine. *Cotgrave*

MEASLES, (mē'zlez) *n.* with a plural termination. [D. *mazelen*.] 1. A contagious disease of the human body, usually characterized by an eruption of small red points or spots, from which it has its name. 2. A disease of swine. 3. A disease of trees.

MEASLY, (meez'ly) *a.* Infected with measles or eruptions.

MEASU-RA-BLE, (mezhu-'ra-bl) *a.* 1. That may be measured; susceptible of mensuration or computation. 2. Moderate; in small quantity or extent.

MEASU-RA-BLE-NESS, (mezhu-'ra-bl-nes) *n.* The quality of admitting mensuration.

MEASU-RA-BLY, (mezhu-'ra-bly) *adv.* Moderately; in a limited degree.

MEASURE, (mezhu-'r) *n.* [Fr. *mesure*; It. *misura*.] 1. The whole extent or dimensions of a thing, including length, breadth and thickness. 2. That by which extent or dimension is ascertained, either length, breadth, thickness, capacity, or amount. 3. A limited or definite quantity. 4. Determined extent or length; limit. 5. A rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned. 6. Proportion; quantity settled. 7. Full or sufficient quantity. 8. Extent of power or office. 9. Portion allotted; extent of ability. 10. Degree; quantity indefinite.—11. In *music*, that division by which the motion of music is regulated.—12. In *poetry*, the *measure* or *metre* is the manner of ordering and combining the quantities, or the long and short syllables.—13. In *dancing*, the interval between steps, corresponding to the interval between notes in the music.—14. In *geometry*, any quantity assumed as one or unity, to which the ratio of other homogeneous or similar quantities is expressed. 15. Means to an end; an act, step or proceeding towards the accomplishment of an object.—*Without measure*, without limits; very largely or copiously.—*To have hard measure*, to be harshly treated.

MEASURE, *v. i.* To have a certain or limited extent.

MEASURE, (mezhu-'r) *v. t.* 1. To compute or ascertain extent, quantity, dimensions or capacity by a certain rule. 2. To ascertain the degree of any thing. 3. To pass through or over. 4. To judge of distance, extent or quantity. 5. To adjust; to proportion. 6. To allot or distribute by measure.

MEASURED, (mezhu-'urd) *pp.* 1. Computed or ascertained by a rule; adjusted; proportioned; passed over. 2. *a.* Equal; uniform; steady. 3. Limited or restricted.

MEASURE-LESS, (mezhu-'ur-les) *a.* Without measure; unlimited; immeasurable. *Shak.*

MEASURE-MENT, (mezhu-'ur-ment) *n.* The act of measuring; mensuration. *Burke.*

MEASURE-R, (mezhu-'ur-r) *n.* One who measures; one whose occupation or duty is to measure commodities in market.

MEASURE-ING, (mezhu-'ur-ing) *ppr.* 1. Computing or ascertaining length, dimensions, capacity or amount. 2. *a.* A *measuring* cast, a throw or cast that requires to be measured.

MEAT, *n.* [Sax. *mete*, *mete*.] 1. Food in general; any thing eaten for nourishment, either by man or beast. 2. The flesh of animals used as food.—3. In *Scripture*, spiritual food. *John* iv. 4. Spiritual comfort. *John* iv. 5. Products of the earth proper for food. *Hab.* iii. 6. The more abstruse doctrines of the gospel. *Heb.* v. 7. Ceremonial ordinances. *Heb.* xiii.—*To sit at meat*, to sit or recline at the table. *Scripture.*

MEATED, *a.* Fed; fattened. *Tusser.*

MEATH, *n.* [W. *mez*.] Liquor or drink. *Milton.*

MEAT-OF-FER-ING, *n.* An offering consisting of meat or food.

MEATY, *a.* Fleishy, but not fat. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

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



MEAWL See MZWL.

MEAZLING, *ppr.* Falling in small drops; properly, mistling, or rather mistling, from *mist*. *Arbutnot.*

MECHANIC, or MECHANICAL, *a.* [L. *mechanicus*; Fr. *mechanique*.] 1. Pertaining to machines, or to the art of constructing machines; pertaining to the art of making wares, goods, instruments, furniture, &c. 2. Constructed or performed by the rules or laws of mechanics. 3. Skilled in the art of making machines; bred to manual labor. 4. Pertaining to artisans or mechanics; vulgar. 5. Pertaining to the principles of mechanics, in *philosophy*. 6. Acting by physical power.

MECHANIC, *n.* 1. A person whose occupation is to construct machines, or goods, wares, instruments, furniture, and the like. 2. One skilled in a mechanical occupation or art.

MECHANICAL-LY, *adv.* 1. According to the laws of mechanism, or good workmanship. 2. By physical force or power. 3. By the laws of motion, without intelligence or design, or by the force of habit.

†MECHANICALIZE, *v. t.* To render mean and low. *Cotgrave.*

MECHANICAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being mechanical, or governed by mechanism.

MECHANICIAN, *n.* One skilled in mechanics.

MECHANICS, *n.* That science which treats of the doctrines of motion. A mathematical science which shows the effects of powers or moving forces, so far as they are applied to engines, and demonstrates the laws of motion. *Harris.*

MECHANISM, *n.* 1. The construction of a machine, engine or instrument. 2. Action of a machine, according to the laws of mechanics.

MECHANIST, *n.* The maker of machines, or one skilled in mechanics.

MECHLIN, *n.* A species of lace, made at Mechlin.

MECHOCAN, *n.* White jalap, from Mechoacan.

MECONIATE, *n.* A salt consisting of meconic acid and a base.

MECONIC, *a.* *Meconic acid* is an acid contained in opium.

MEO-NITE, *n.* A small sandstone; ammite.

MEONILUM, *n.* [Gr. *μκωνιον*.] 1. The juice of the white poppy, which has the virtues of opium. 2. The first feces of infants.

MEDAL, *n.* [Fr. *medaille*; It. *medaglia*; Sp. *medalla*.] An ancient coin, or a piece of metal in the form of a coin, stamped with some figure or device to preserve the portrait of some distinguished person, or the memory of an illustrious action or event.

MEDALLIC, *a.* Pertaining to a medal or to medals.

MEDALLION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A large antique stamp or medal. 2. The representation of a medallion.

MEDAL-LIST, *n.* A person that is skilled in medals.

MEDDLE, *v. i.* [D. *middelen*.] 1. To have to do; to take part; to interpose and act in the concerns of others, or in affairs in which one's interposition is not necessary. 2. To have to do; to touch; to handle.

†MEDDLE, *v. t.* To mix; to mingle. *Spenser.*

MEDDLER, *n.* One that meddles; an officious person; a busy-body. *Bacon.*

MEDDLE-SOME, *a.* Given to meddling; apt to interpose in the affairs of others; officiously intrusive.

MEDDLE-SOME-NESS, *n.* Officious interposition in the affairs of others. *Barrow.*

MEDDLING, *ppr.* 1. Having to do; touching; handling; officiously interposing in other men's concerns. 2. *a.* Officious; busy in other men's affairs.

MEDDE-CLIN, *n.* A physician.

MEDI-AL, *a.* [L. *medius*.] Mean; noting a mean or average.—*Medial allegation* is a method of finding the mean rate or value of a mixture consisting of two or more ingredients of different quantities and values.

MEDI-ANT, *n.* In *music*, an appellation given to the third above the key-note. *Busby.*

ME-DI-AS-TINE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *mediastinum*.] The fimbriated body about which the guts are convolved. *Arbutnot.*

MEDI-ATE, *a.* [Fr. *mediat*.] 1. Middle; being between the two extremes. 2. Interposed; intervening; being between two objects. 3. Acting by means, or by an intervening cause or instrument.

MEDI-ATE, *v. i.* 1. To interpose between parties, as the equal friend of each; to act indifferently between contending parties, with a view to reconciliation; to intercede. 2. To be between two; [*little used*.]

MEDI-ATE, *v. t.* 1. To effect by mediation or interposition between parties. 2. To limit by something in the middle; [*obs.*]

MEDI-ATE-LY, *adv.* By means or by a secondary cause, acting between the first cause and the effect.

MEDI-ATION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Interposition; intervention; agency between parties at variance, with a view to reconciliation. 2. Agency interposed; intervenient power. 3. Intercession; entreaty for another.

ME-DI-A-TOR, *n.* [Fr. *mediateur*.] 1. One that interposes between parties at variance for the purpose of reconciling them.—2. *By way of eminence*, Christ is THE MEDIATOR. "Christ is a mediator by nature, as partaking of both natures, divine and human; and mediator by office, as transacting matters between God and man." *Waterland*.

ME-DI-A-TOR-IAL, *a.* Belonging to a mediator. [*Mediatory* is not used.]

MEDI-ATOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a mediator.

MEDI-ATRIS, *n.* A female mediator. *Ainsworth.*

MEDIC, *n.* A plant of the genus *medicago*.

MEDI-CABLE, *a.* That may be cured or healed.

MEDI-CAL, *a.* [L. *medicus*.] 1. Pertaining to the art of healing diseases. 2. Medicinal; containing that which heals; tending to cure.

MEDI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of medicine; according to the rules of the healing art, or for the purpose of healing. 2. In relation to the healing art.

MEDI-CAMENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *medicamentum*.] Any thing used for healing diseases or wounds; a medicine; a healing application.

MEDI-CAMENTAL, *a.* Relating to healing applications; having the qualities of medicaments.

MEDI-CAMENTAL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of healing applications.

MEDI-CAS-TER, *n.* A quack. *Whitlock.*

MEDI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *medico*.] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.

MEDI-CATE-D, *pp.* Prepared or furnished with any thing medicinal.

MEDI-CATE-TING, *ppr.* Impregnating with medical substances; preparing with any thing medicinal.

MEDI-CATION, *n.* 1. The act or process of impregnating with medicinal substances; the infusion of medicinal virtues. 2. The use of medicine.

MEDI-CI-NABLE, *a.* Having the properties of medicine; medicinal. *Bacon.*

\*MEDI-CI-NAL, *a.* [L. *medicinalis*.] 1. Having the property of healing or of mitigating disease; adapted to the cure or alleviation of bodily disorders. 2. Pertaining to medicine.

MEDI-CI-NAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In the manner of medicine; with medicinal qualities. 2. With a view to healing.

\*MEDI-CINE, *n.* [L. *medicina*.] Vulgarly and improperly pronounced *med'sn*. 1. Any substance, liquid or solid, that has the property of curing or mitigating disease in animals, or that is used for that purpose. 2. The art of preventing, curing or alleviating the diseases of the human body. 3. In the *French sense*, a physician; [*obs.*]

†MEDI-CINE, *v. t.* To affect or operate on as medicine.

MEDI-CITY, *n.* [Fr. *medicé*; L. *medietas*.] The middle state or part; half; moiety. [*Little used*.] *Brown.*

MEDIN, *n.* A small coin.

MEDI-OCRAL, *a.* [L. *mediocris*.] Being of a middle quality; indifferent; ordinary. [*Rare*.] *Addison.*

MEDI-OCRE, (*me-de-ôkré*) *a.* [Fr., from L. *mediocris*.] Of moderate degree; middle rate; middling.

†MEDI-OCRIST, *n.* A person of middling abilities.

MEDI-OCRITY, *n.* [L. *mediocritas*.] 1. A middle state or degree; a moderate degree or rate. 2. Moderation; temperance.

MEDI-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *meditor*; Fr. *mediter*.] 1. To dwell on any thing in thought; to contemplate; to study; to turn or revolve any subject in the mind. 2. To intend; to have in contemplation. *Washington.*

MEDI-TATE, *v. t.* 1. To plan by revolving in the mind; to contrive; to intend. 2. To think on; to revolve.

MEDI-TATE-D, *pp.* Planned; contrived.

MEDI-TATE-TING, *ppr.* Revolving in the mind; contemplating; contriving.

MEDI-TATION, *n.* [L. *meditatio*.] Close or continued thought; the turning or revolving of a subject in the mind; serious contemplation.

MEDI-TATIVE, *a. i.* Addicted to meditation. *Ainsworth.* 2. Expressing meditation or design. *Johnson.*

†MEDI-TER-RANE, *a.* [L. *medius* and *terra*.] 1. Inclosed, or nearly inclosed.

MEDI-TER-RANE-OUS, *a.* with land. 2. Inland; remote from the ocean or sea.

MEDI-UM, *n.*; *plu.* MEDIUM; *media* not being generally though sometimes used. [L.] 1. In *philosophy*, the space or substance through which a body moves or passes to any point.—2. In *logic*, the mean or middle term of a syllogism, or the middle term in an argument.—3. *Arithmetical medium*, that which is equally distant from each extreme.—4. *Geometrical medium* is that wherein the same ratio is preserved between the first and second terms, as between the second and third. *Encyc.* 5. The means or instrument by which any thing is accomplished, conveyed or carried on. 6. The middle place or degree; the mean. 7. A kind of printing paper of middle size.

MED-LAR, *n.* [L. *mespilus*.] A tree and its fruit.

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



- † MED'LE, } v. t. To mix; not used, but hence,  
 † MED'LEY, } n. A mixture; a mingled and confused mass of  
 ingredients. Addison.  
 MED'BY, a. Mingled; confused [Little used.] Dryden.  
 MED'ULLAR, } a. [L. medullaris.] Pertaining to mar-  
 \* MED'ULLARY, } row; consisting of marrow; resem-  
 bling n. marrow.  
 ME'DULLIN, n. [L. medulla.] The pith of the sunflower,  
 which has neither taste nor smell.  
 MEEK, n. [Sax. med.] 1. Reward; recompense; that which  
 is bestowed or rendered in consideration of merit. 2. A  
 gift or present; [obs.]  
 MEEK, a. [Sw. miuk; Dan. myg; Sp. mego; Port. meigo.]  
 1. Mild of temper; soft; gentle; not easily provoked or  
 irritated; yielding; given to forbearance under injuries.  
 2. Humble, in an evangelical sense; submissive to the  
 divine will; not proud, self-sufficient or refractory.  
 † MEEK, v. t. [Su. Goth. moeka.] To humble. Wickliffe.  
 MEEK'EN, (mē'kn) v. t. To make meek; to soften; to  
 render mild. Thomson.  
 MEEK'LY, adv. Mildly; gently; submissively; humbly;  
 not proudly or roughly. Spenser.  
 MEEK'NESS, n. 1. Softness of temper; mildness; gentle-  
 ness; forbearance under injuries and provocations.—2. In  
 an evangelical sense, humility; resignation; submission  
 to the divine will, without murmuring or peevishness.  
 MEER, a. Simple; unmixed; usually written mere.  
 MEER, n. A lake; a boundary. See MERE.  
 MEERED, a. Relating to a boundary. [See MERE.] Shak.  
 MEER'SCHAUM, n. [G. sea-foam.] A hydrate of magnesia  
 combined with silex.  
 MEET, a. [Sax. gemet.] Fit; suitable; proper; qualified;  
 convenient; adapted, as to a use or purpose.  
 MEET, v. t.; pret. and pp. met. [Sax. metan, matan, gema-  
 tan.] 1. To come together, approaching in opposite or  
 different directions; to come face to face. 2. To come  
 together in any place. 3. To come together in hostility;  
 to encounter. 4. To encounter unexpectedly. 5. To  
 come together in extension; to come in contact; to join.  
 5. To come to; to find; to light on; to receive.  
 MEET, v. i. 1. To come together or to approach near, or  
 into company with. 2. To come together in hostility; to  
 encounter. 3. To assemble; to congregate. 4. To come  
 together by being extended; to come in contact; to join.  
 —To meet with. 1. To light on; to find; to come to; often  
 with the sense of an unexpected event. 2. To join; to  
 unite in company. 3. To suffer unexpectedly. 4. To en-  
 counter; to engage in opposition. 5. To obviate; a  
 Latinism.—To meet half way, to approach from equal  
 distances and meet; metaphorically, to make mutual and  
 equal concessions, each party renouncing some preten-  
 sions.  
 MEET'ER, n. One that meets another; one that accosts  
 another. Shak.  
 MEET'ING, ppr. Coming together; encountering; joining;  
 assembling.  
 MEET'ING, n. 1. A coming together; an interview. 2.  
 An assembly; a congregation; a collection of people; a  
 convention. 3. A conflux, as of rivers; a joining, as of  
 lines.  
 MEET'ING-HOUSE, n. A place of worship; a church.  
 MEET'LY, adv. Fitly; suitably; properly.  
 MEET'NESS, n. Fitness; suitability; propriety.  
 MEG'A-COSM, n. [Gr. megas and kosmos.] The great  
 world.  
 MEG-A-LONYX, n. [Gr. μεγαλη and ονυξ.] An animal  
 now extinct, whose bones have been found in Virginia.  
 † MEG-A-LOP'OLIS, n. [Gr. μεγαλη and πολις.] A chief  
 city; a metropolis. Herbert.  
 MEG-A-THE'R'UM, } n. [Gr. megas and θηρα.] A quad-  
 ME-GATH'E-RY, } riped now extinct.  
 ME'GRIM, n. [Fr. migraine.] A disorder of the head; ver-  
 tigo. Bacon.  
 † MEINE, v. t. [Sax. mangan.] To mingle. Chaucer.  
 † MEINE, or † ME'NY, n. A retinue or family of servants;  
 domestics. Shak.  
 MEFO-NITE, n. Prismatic-pyramidal feldspar.  
 MEL'OSIS, n. [Gr. μειωσις.] Diminution; a rhetorical  
 figure, a species of hyperbole, representing a thing less  
 than it is. Beattie.  
 MEL'AM-PODE, n. [Gr. μελαμποδιον.] The black helle-  
 bore. Spenser.  
 ME-LANA-GOGUE, (me-lan'a-gog) n. [Gr. μελας, melanos  
 and γωγ.] A medicine supposed to expel black bile or  
 cholera. [Old.]  
 † MEL-AN-CHOL-LAN, n. The same with melancholic.  
 MEL'AN-CHOL-IC, a. 1. Depressed in spirits; affected  
 with gloom; dejected; hypochondriac. 2. Produced by  
 melancholy; expressive of melancholy; mournful. 3.  
 Unhappy; unfortunate; causing sorrow.  
 MEL'AN-CHOL-IC, n. 1. One affected with a gloomy  
 state of mind; [melancholion, in a like sense, is not  
 used] 2. A gloomy state of mind.  
 MEL'AN-CHOL-I-LY, adv. With melancholy. Keefe.  
 MEL'AN-CHOL-I-NESS, n. State of being melancholy  
 disposition to indulge gloominess of mind.  
 † MEL-AN-CHOL-I-OUS, a. Gloomy. Gower.  
 MEL'AN-CHOL-IST, n. One affected with melancholy.  
 MEL'AN-CHOL-LIZE, v. i. To become gloomy in mind.  
 † MEL'AN-CHOL-LIZE, v. t. To make melancholy. More.  
 MEL'AN-CHOL-Y, n. [Gr. μελαν and χολη; L. melanco-  
 lia.] A gloomy state of mind, often a gloomy state that  
 is of some continuance, or habitual; depression of spirits  
 induced by grief; dejection of spirits.  
 MEL'AN-CHOL-Y, a. 1. Gloomy; depressed in spirits;  
 dejected. 2. Dismal; gloomy; habitually dejected. 3.  
 Calamitous; afflictive; that may or does produce great  
 evil and grief.  
 ME-LANGE, (me-lanje') n. [Fr.] A mixture. Not Eng-  
 lish.  
 MEL'A-NITE, n. [Gr. μελας.] A mineral.  
 MEL-A-NITIC, a. Pertaining to melanite.  
 MEL'AN-TER-I, n. [Gr. μελαν.] Salt of iron.  
 MEL-A-NURE,  
 MEL-A-NORUS, } n. A small fish of the Mediterranean.  
 MEL-I-LOT, n. [Fr.] A plant of the genus trifolium.  
 \* MEL'IO-RATE, (mēl'yo-rate) v. t. [Fr. ameliorer; It.  
 \* migliorare.] To make better; to improve.  
 \* MEL'IO-RATE, (mēl'yo-rate) v. i. To grow better.  
 \* MEL'IO-RA-TED, (mēl'yo-ra-ted) pp. Made better; im-  
 proved.  
 \* MEL'IO-RA-TING, (mēl'yo-ra-ting) ppr. Improving;  
 advancing in good qualities.  
 \* MEL'IO-RATION, (mēl'yo-rā'shun) n. The act or oper-  
 ation of making better; improvement.  
 † MEL-IOR-I-TY, n. The state of being better. Bacon.  
 † MELL, v. i. [Fr. mêler.] To mix; to meddle. Spenser  
 MELL, n. [L. mel.] Honey. [Not English.]  
 MEL'LATE, n. [L. mel.] A combination of the mellitic  
 acid with a base.  
 MEL-LIF'ER-OUS, a. [L. mel and fero.] Producing honey.  
 MEL-LI-FI-CATION, n. [L. mellifico.] The making or  
 production of honey.  
 MEL-LIF'LU-ENCE, n. [L. mel and fluo.] A flow of sweet-  
 ness, or a sweet, smooth flow. Watts.  
 MEL-LIF'LU-ENT, a. Flowing with honey; smooth;  
 MEL-LIF'LU-OUS, } sweetly flowing.  
 MEL'LI-T, n. In farriery, a dry scab on the heel of a horse's  
 fore foot, cured by a mixture of honey and vinegar.  
 MEL'LITE, n. [L. mel.] Honey-stone, a mineral.  
 MEL-LIT'IC, a. Pertaining to honey-stone.  
 MEL'LÖW, a. [Sax. melwe; G. melk.] 1. Soft with ripe-  
 ness; easily yielding to pressure. 2. Soft to the ear. 3.  
 Soft; well pulverized; not indurated or compact. 4. Soft  
 and smooth to the taste. 5. Soft with liquor; intoxicated;  
 merry. 6. Soft or easy to the eye.  
 MEL'LÖW, v. t. 1. To ripen; to bring to maturity; to  
 soften by ripeness or age. 2. To soften; to pulverize. 3.  
 To mature; to bring to perfection.  
 MEL'LÖW, v. i. To become soft; to be ripened, matured or  
 brought to perfection.  
 MEL'LÖW-NESS, n. 1. Softness; the quality of yielding  
 easily to pressure; ripeness, as of fruit. 2. Maturity;  
 softness or smoothness from age, as of wine.  
 MEL'LÖW-Y, a. Soft; unctuous. Drayton.  
 MEL-O-CO-TONE, n. [Sp. melocoton.] A quince. But  
 the name is sometimes given to a large kind of peach.  
 \* MEL'OD-I-OUS, a. Containing melody; musical; agree-  
 able to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds.  
 \* MEL'OD-I-OUS-LY, adv. In a melodious manner.  
 \* MEL'OD-I-OUS-NESS, n. The quality of being agreeable  
 to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds; musicalness.  
 MEL'O-DIZE, v. t. To make melodious.  
 MEL'O-DRAME, n. [Gr. μελος, and drama.] A dramatic  
 performance in which songs are intermixed.  
 MEL'O-DY, n. [Gr. μελωδια.] An agreeable succession of  
 sounds; a succession of sounds so regulated and modu-  
 lated as to please the ear. Melody differs from harmony,  
 as it consists in the agreeable succession and modulation  
 of sounds by a single voice; whereas harmony consists in  
 the accordance of different voices or sounds.  
 MEL'ON, n. [Fr.; L. melo; Sp. melon.] The name of cer-  
 tain plants and their fruit.  
 MEL'ON-THIS-TLE, n. A plant of the genus cactus.  
 MEL'ROSE, n. [L. mel, and rose.] Honey of roses.  
 MELT, v. t. [Sax. meltan; Gr. μελω; D. smelten.] 1.  
 To dissolve; to make liquid; to liquefy; to reduce from a  
 solid to a liquid or flowing state by heat. 2. To dissolve;  
 to reduce to first principles. 3. To soften to love or ten-  
 derness. 4. To waste away; to dissipate. 5. To dis-  
 hearten. Josh. xiv.  
 MELT, v. i. 1. To become liquid; to dissolve; to be  
 changed from a fixed or solid to a flowing state. 2. To be  
 softened to love, pity, tenderness or sympathy; to be



- come tender, mild or gentle. *Shak.* 3. To be dissolved; to lose substance. 4. To be subdued by affliction; to sink into weakness. 5. To faint; to be discouraged or disheartened.
- MELTED, *pp.* Dissolved; made liquid; softened; discouraged.
- MELTER, *n.* One that melts any thing. *Derham.*
- MELTING, *pp.* 1. Dissolving; liquefying; softening; discouraging. 2. *a.* Tending to soften; softening into tenderness.
- MELTING, *n.* The act of softening; the act of rendering tender. *South.*
- MELTING-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner to melt or soften. 2. Like something melting. *Sidney.*
- MELTING-NESS, *n.* The power of melting or softening.
- MELWEL, *n.* A fish.
- MEMBER, *n.* [Fr. *membre*; L. *membrum*.] 1. A limb of animal bodies. 2. A part of a discourse, or of a period or sentence; a clause; a part of a verse.—3. In *architecture*, a subordinate part of a building, as a frieze or cornice; sometimes a molding. 4. An individual of a community or society. 5. The appetites and passions, considered as tempting to sin. *Rom. vii.*
- MEMBERED, *a.* Having limbs.
- MEMBER-SHIP, *n.* 1. The state of being a member. 2. Community; society. *Beaumont.*
- MEMBRANE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *membrana*.] In *anatomy*, a thin, white, flexible skin, formed by fibres interwoven like net-work, and serving to cover some part of the body.
- MEMBRANE-OUS, MEMBRANOUS, or MEMBRANACEOUS, *a.* 1. Belonging to a membrane; consisting of membranes.—2. In *botany*, a membranaceous leaf has no distinguishable pulp between the two surfaces.
- MEMBRANIFORM, *a.* Having the form of a membrane or of parchment.
- MEMENTO, *n.* [L.] A hint, suggestion, notice or memorial to awaken memory; that which reminds.
- \*MEMOIR, (*me-moir'*, or *mem'vor*) *n.* [Fr. *memoire*.] 1. A species of history written by a person who had some share in the transactions related. 2. A history of transactions in which some person had a principal share, is called his *memoirs*, though compiled or written by a different hand. 3. The history of a society, or the journals and proceedings of a society. 4. A written account; register of facts.
- MEMORABLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *memorabilis*.] Worthy to be remembered; illustrious; celebrated; distinguished.
- MEMORABLY, *adv.* In a manner worthy to be remembered.
- MEMORANDUM, *n.*; *plu.* MEMORANDA, or MEMORANDA. [L.] A note to help the memory.
- †MEMORATE, *v. t.* [L. *memoro*.] To make mention of a thing.
- MEMORATIVE, *a.* Adapted or tending to preserve the memory of any thing. *Hanmond.*
- MEMORIAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *memorialis*.] 1. Preservative of memory. 2. Contained in memory. *Watts.*
- MEMORIAL, *n.* 1. That which preserves the memory of something, any thing that serves to keep in memory. 2. Any note or hint to assist the memory. 3. A written representation of facts, made to a legislative or other body as the ground of a petition, or a representation of facts accompanied with a petition.
- MEMORIALIST, *n.* 1. One who writes a memorial. 2. One who presents a memorial to a legislative or any other body, or to a person. *United States.*
- MEMORIALIZE, *v. t.* To present a memorial; to petition by memorial. *United States.*
- †MEMORIST, *n.* One who causes to be remembered.
- MEMORIZE, *v. t.* 1. To record; to commit to memory by writing. 2. To cause to be remembered.
- MEMORY, *n.* [L. *memoria*; Fr. *memoire*.] 1. The faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of past events, or ideas which are past. A distinction is made between *memory* and *recollection*. *Memory* retains past ideas without any, or with little effort; *recollection* implies an effort to recall ideas that are past. 2. A retaining of past ideas in the mind; remembrance. 3. Exemption from oblivion. 4. The time within which past events can be remembered or recollected, or the time within which a person may have knowledge of what is past. 5. Memorial; monumental record; that which calls to remembrance. 6. Reflection; attention.
- †MEMORY, *v. t.* To lay up in the mind or memory.
- MEMPHIAN, *a.* [from *Memphis*.] Pertaining to Memphis; very dark.
- MEN, *plu.* of *man*. 1. Two or more males, individuals of the human race. 2. Males of bravery. 3. Persons; people; mankind; in an indefinite sense.
- MENACE, *v. t.* [Fr. *menacer*.] 1. To threaten; to express or show a disposition or determination to inflict punishment or other evil. 2. To show or manifest the probability of future evil or danger to. 3. To exhibit the appearance of any catastrophe to come.
- MENACE, *n.* 1. A threat or threatening; the declaration or show of a disposition or determination to inflict an evil. 2. The show of a probable evil or catastrophe to come.
- MENACED, *pp.* Threatened.
- MENACER, *n.* One that threatens.
- MENACHA-NITE, *n.* An oxyd of titanium, a mineral.
- MENACHA-NITE, *a.* Pertaining to menachnite.
- MENACING, *pp.* 1. Threatening; declaring a determination to inflict evil. 2. *a.* Exhibiting the danger or probability of an evil to come.
- MENAGE, (*men-áze'*) *n.* [Fr.] A collection of brute animals.
- \*MENAGER-Y, (*men'ázh-er-e*) *n.* [Fr. *menagerie*.] A yard or place in which wild animals are kept, or a collection of wild animals.
- MENAGOGUE, (*men'a-gog*) *n.* [Gr. *μνγες* and *αγος*.] A medicine that promotes the menstrual flux.
- MENALD, *n.* A term applied to deer whose skins are MENILD, } beautifully variegated.
- MEND, *v. t.* [L. *mendare*; Fr. *mendier*.] 1. To repair, as a breach; to supply a part broken or defective. 2. To correct; to set right; to alter for the better. 3. To repair; to restore to a sound state. 4. To help; to advance; to make better. 5. To improve; to hasten.
- MEND, *v. i.* To grow better; to advance to a better state; to improve.
- MENDABLE, *a.* Capable of being mended.
- MEN-DACIOUS, *a.* [L. *mendax*.] Lying; false. [L. *u.*]
- MEN-DACI-TY, *n.* Falsehood. *Brown.*
- MENDED, *pp.* Repaired; made better; improved.
- MENDER, *n.* One who mends or repairs.
- MENDICAN-CY, *a.* [L. *mendicans*.] Beggary; a state of begging.
- MENDICANT, *a.* [L. *mendicans*.] 1. Begging; poor to a state of beggary. 2. Practicing beggary.
- MENDICANT, *n.* A beggar; one that makes it his business to beg alms; one of the begging fraternity of the Romish church.
- †MENDICATE, *v. t.* To beg, or practice begging.
- MEN-DICI-TY, *n.* [L. *mendicitas*.] The state of begging; the life of a beggar.
- †MENDMENT, for *amendment*.
- †MENDS, for *amends*. *Shak.*
- MEN-HADEN, *n.* A species of fish.
- MENIAL, *a.* [Norm. *meignal*, *meynal*.] 1. Pertaining to servants, or domestic servants; low; mean. *Swift.* 2. Belonging to the retinue or train of servants.
- MENIAL, *n.* A domestic servant.
- MENI-LITE, *n.* A mineral substance.
- ME-NINGES, *n.* [Gr. *μηνγγος*.] The two membranes that envelop the brain, which are called the *pia mater*, and *dura mater*.
- MENISCUS, *n.*; *plu.* MENISCUSES. [Gr. *μηνισκος*.] A lens convex on one side, and concave on the other.
- MENI-SPERMATE, *n.* A compound of menispermic acid and a salifiable base.
- MENI-SPERMIC, *a.* The menispermic acid is obtained from the seeds of the *menispermum coculus*.
- MENI-VER, *n.* A small white animal in Russia, or its fur, which is very fine. *Chaucer.*
- ME-NOL-O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *μην*, *μηνος* and *λογος*.] 1. A register of months.—2. In the *Greek church*, martyrology, or a brief calendar of the lives of the saints.
- MENOW, *n.* [Fr. *menu*.] A small fish, the minnow.
- MENPLEAS-ER, *n.* One who is solicitous to please men, rather than to please God.
- MENSAL, *a.* [L. *mensalis*.] Belonging to the table; transacted at table. [Little used.] *Clarissa.*
- †MENSE, *n.* [Sax. *menese*.] Propriety; decency; manners.
- †MENSEFUL, *a.* Graceful; mannerly.
- †MENSELESS, *a.* Without civility; void of decency or propriety.
- MENSTRU-AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *menstrualis*.] 1. Monthly; happening once a month. 2. Lasting a month. 3. Pertaining to a menstruum.
- MENSTRU-ANT, *a.* Subject to monthly flowings.
- MENSTRU-OUS, *a.* [L. *menstruus*.] 1. Having the monthly flow or discharge, as a female. 2. Pertaining to the monthly flow of females.
- MENSTRU-UM, *n.*; *plu.* MENSTRUUMS. [from L. *mensis*.] A dissolvent or solvent; any fluid or subtilized substance which dissolves a solid body.
- \*MENSURABLE, *a.* [L. *mensura*.] Measurable; capable of being measured.
- \*MENSURABLE, *a.* Pertaining to measure.
- \*MENSURATE, *v. t.* [L. *mensura*.] To measure. [L. *u.*]
- \*MENSURATION, *n.* 1. The act, process or art of measuring or taking the dimensions of any thing. 2. Measure; the result of measuring.
- MENTAL, *a.* [It. *mentale*; Fr. *mental*.] Pertaining to the mind; intellectual. *Addison.*



- MEN-TAL-LY**, *adv.* Intellectually; in the mind; in thought or meditation; in idea. *Bentley*.
- MEN-TION**, *n.* [Fr.; *L. mentio*.] A hint; a suggestion; a brief notice or remark expressed in words or writing.
- MEN-TION**, *v. t.* [Fr. *mentionner*.] To speak; to name; to utter a brief remark; to state a particular fact, or to express it in writing. It is applied to something thrown in or added incidentally in a discourse or writing, and thus differs from the sense of *relate*, *recite* and *narrate*.
- MEN-TIONED**, *pp.* Named; stated.
- MEN-TION-ING**, *ppr.* Naming; uttering.
- MEN-TOR-I-AL**, *a.* [*Mentor*.] Containing advice.
- ME-PHIT-IC**, *a.* [*L. mephitis*.] Offensive to the smell; foul; poisonous; noxious; pestilential; destructive to life.—*Mephitic acid* is carbonic acid.
- MEPHI-TIS**, *n.* Foul, offensive or noxious exhalations.
- MEPHI-TISM**, *n.* from dissolving substances, filth or other source; also, carbonic acid gas.
- † **ME-RACIOUS**, *a.* [*L. mercatus*.] Strong; racy.
- † **MER-CA-BLE**, *a.* [*L. mercor*.] To be sold or bought.
- † **MER-CAN-TANTE**, *n.* [It. *mercantante*.] A foreign trader. *Shak*.
- \* **MER-CAN-TILE**, *a.* [It. and Fr.; *L. mercans*.] 1. Trading; commercial; carrying on commerce. 2. Pertaining or relating to commerce or trade.
- † **MER-CAT**, *n.* [*L. mercatus*.] Market; trade. *Sprat*.
- † **MER-CA-TURE**, *n.* [*L. mercatura*.] The practice of buying and selling.
- MER-CE-NA-RI-LY**, *adv.* In a mercenary manner.
- MER-CE-NA-RI-NESS**, *n.* Venality; regard to hire or reward. *Boyle*.
- MER-CE-NAR-Y**, *a.* [Fr. *mercenaire*; *L. mercenarius*.] 1. Venal; that may be hired; actuated by the hope of reward; moved by the love of money. 2. Hired; purchased by money. 3. Sold for money. 4. Greedy of gain; mean; selfish. 5. Contracted from motives of gain.
- MER-CE-NAR-Y**, *n.* One who is hired; a soldier that is hired into foreign service; a hireling.
- MER-CER**, *n.* [Fr. *mercier*.] One who deals in silks. *Hood*.
- MER-CER-SHIP**, *n.* The business of a mercer.
- MER-CER-Y**, *n.* [Fr. *mercerie*.] The commodities or goods in which a mercer deals; trade of mercers.
- † **MER-CHAND**, *v. t.* [Fr. *marchander*.] To trade. *Bacon*.
- † **MER-CHAN-DA-BLE**, *a.* That may be transacted by traffick.
- MER-CHAN-DISE**, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The objects of commerce; wares, goods, commodities, whatever is usually bought or sold in trade. 2. Trade; traffick; commerce.
- MER-CHAN-DISE**, *v. t.* To trade; to carry on commerce.
- † **MER-CHAN-DRY**, *n.* Trade; commerce. *Saunderson*.
- MER-CHANT**, *n.* [Fr. *marchand*; It. *mercante*; Sp. *mercante*.] 1. A man who trafficks or carries on trade with foreign countries, or who exports and imports goods and sells them by wholesale.—2. In popular usage, any trader, or one who deals in the purchase and sale of goods. 3. A ship in trade; [*obs.*]
- † **MER-CHANT**, *v. t.* To trade.
- † **MER-CHANT-A-BLE**, *a.* Fit for market; such as is usually sold in market, or such as will bring the ordinary price.
- MER-CHANT-LIKE**, *a.* Like a merchant.
- MER-CHANT-LY**, *adv.*
- MER-CHANT-MAN**, *n.* A ship or vessel employed in the transportation of goods, as distinguished from a ship of war.
- † **MER-CIA-BLE**, *a.* Merciful. *Gower*.
- † **MER-CI-FUL**, *a.* 1. Having or exercising mercy; compassionate; tender; disposed to pity offenders, and to forgive their offenses; unwilling to punish for injuries. 2. Compassionate; tender; unwilling to give pain; not cruel.
- MER-CI-FUL-LY**, *adv.* With compassion or pity; tenderly; mildly.
- MER-CI-FUL-NESS**, *n.* Tenderness towards offenders; willingness to forbear punishment; readiness to forgive.
- † **MER-CI-FUL**, *v. t.* To pity. *Spenser*.
- MER-CI-LESS**, *a.* 1. Destitute of mercy; unfeeling; pitiless; hard-hearted; cruel. 2. Not sparing.
- MER-CI-LESS-LY**, *adv.* In a manner void of mercy; cruelly.
- MER-CI-LESS-NESS**, *n.* Want of mercy or pity.
- MER-CU-RI-AL**, *a.* [*L. mercurialis*.] 1. Formed under the influence of mercury; active; sprightly; full of fire or vigor. *Swift*. 2. Pertaining to quicksilver; containing quicksilver, or consisting of mercury.
- MER-CU-RI-AL-IST**, *n.* One under the influence of Mercury, or one resembling Mercury in variety of character.
- † **MER-CU-RI-AL-IZE**, *v. t.* To be humorous, new-fangled, fantastical; to prattle overmuch. *Cotgrave*.
- MER-CU-RI-ATE**, *n.* A combination of the oxyd of mercury with another substance.
- MER-CU-RIC ACID**, *n.* A saturated combination of mercury and oxygen.
- MER-CU-RI-FI-CATION**, *n.* 1. In metallurgic chemistry,
- the process of obtaining the mercury from metallic minerals in its fluid form. 2. The act of mixing with quicksilver.
- MER-CU-RI-FY**, *v. t.* To obtain mercury from metallic minerals. *Encyc.*
- MER-CU-RY**, *n.* [*L. Mercurius*.] 1. Quicksilver, a metal remarkable for its fusibility. 2. Heat of constitutional temperament; spirit; sprightly qualities. 3. A genus of plants. 4. One of the planets nearest the sun. 5. The name of a newspaper or periodical publication.
- MER-CU-RY**, *v. t.* To wash with a preparation of mercury. *B. Jonson*.
- MER-CU-RY'S FIN-GER**, *n.* Wild saffron.
- MER-CY**, *n.* [Fr. *merci*.] 1. That benevolence, mildness or tenderness of heart, which disposes a person to overlook injuries, or to treat an offender better than he deserves. There is, perhaps, no word in our language precisely synonymous with *mercy*. That which comes nearest to it is *grace*. It implies benevolence, tenderness, mildness, pity or compassion, and clemency, but exercised only towards offenders. 2. An act or exercise of mercy or favor. 3. Pity; compassion manifested towards a person in distress. 4. Clemency and bounty. 5. Charly, or the duties of charity and benevolence. 6. Grace; favor. 1 Cor. vii. 7. Eternal life, the fruit of mercy. 2 Tim. i. 8. Pardon. 9. The act of sparing, or the forbearance of a violent act expected.—To be or to lie at the mercy of, to have no means of self-defense.
- MER-CY-SEAT**, *n.* The propitiatory; the covering of the ark of the covenant among the Jews.
- MERD**, *n.* [Fr. *merde*; *L. merda*.] Ordure; dung. *Burton*.
- MERE**, *a.* [*L. merus*; It. *mero*.] 1. This or that only; distinct from any thing else. 2. Absolute; entire.
- MERE**, *n.* [Sax. *mare*, or *mere*.] A pool or lake.
- MERE**, *n.* [Sax. *mara*, *gemara*.] A boundary; used chiefly in the compound, *me-stone*. *Bacon*.
- † **MERE**, *v. t.* To divide, limit or bound. *Spenser*.
- MERE-LY**, *adv.* Purely; only; solely; thus and no other way; for this and no other purpose. *Swift*.
- MER-E-TRICIOUS**, *a.* [*L. meretricius*.] 1. Pertaining to prostitutes; such as is practiced by harlots. 2. Alluring by false show; worn for disguise; having a gaudy but deceitful appearance; false.
- MER-E-TRICIOUS-LY**, *adv.* In the manner of prostitutes; with deceitful enticements.
- MER-E-TRICIOUS-NESS**, *n.* The arts of a prostitute; deceitful enticements.
- MER-GAN-SER**, *n.* [Sp. *mergansar*.] A water fowl.
- MERGE**, *v. t.* [*L. mergo*.] To immerse; to cause to be swallowed up. *Kent*.
- MERGE**, *v. i.* To be sunk, swallowed or lost. *Law Term*.
- MER-GER**, *n.* [*L. mergo*.] In law, a merging or drowning of a less estate in a greater.
- \* **MER-ID-I-AN**, *n.* [Fr. *meridien*; It. *meridiano*; *L. meridianus*.] 1. In astronomy and geography, a great circle supposed to be drawn or to pass through the poles of the earth, and the zenith and nadir of any given place, intersecting the equator at right angles, and dividing the hemisphere into eastern and western. 2. Mid-day; noon. 3. The highest point. 4. The particular place or state, with regard to local circumstances or things that distinguish it from others.—*Magnetic meridian*, a great circle, parallel with the direction of the magnetic needle, and passing through its poles.
- \* **MER-ID-I-AN**, *a.* 1. Being on the meridian or at mid-day. 2. Pertaining to the meridian or to mid-day. 3. Pertaining to the highest point. 4. Pertaining to the magnetic meridian.
- MER-ID-I-O-NAL**, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Pertaining to the meridian. 2. Southern. 3. Southerly; having a southern aspect.—*Meridional distance* is the departure from the meridian, or easting or westing.
- MER-ID-I-O-NAL-I-TY**, *n.* 1. The state of being in the meridian. 2. Position in the south; aspect towards the south.
- MER-ID-I-O-NAL-LY**, *adv.* In the direction of the meridian. *Brown*.
- MER-ILS**, *n.* [Fr. *merelles*.] A boyish game, called *fet-penny morris*. See *MORRIS*.
- MER-IT**, *n.* [*L. meritum*; It., Sp. *merito*; Fr. *merite*.] 1. Desert; goodness or excellence which entitles one to honor or reward; worth; any performance or worth which claims regard or compensation. 2. Value; excellence. 3. Reward deserved; that which is earned or merited.
- MER-IT**, *v. t.* [Fr. *meriter*; *L. merito*.] 1. To deserve; to earn by active service, or by any valuable performance; to have a right to claim reward in money, regard, honor or happiness. 2. To deserve; to have a just title to. 3. To deserve, in an ill sense; to have a just title to.
- † **MER-IT-A-BLE**, *a.* Deserving of reward. *B. Jonson*.
- MER-IT-ED**, *pp.* Earned; deserved.
- MER-IT-ING**, *ppr.* Earning; deserving.



**MERIT-MON-GER**, *n.* One who advocates the doctrine of human merit, as entitled to reward. *Milner*.

**MER-I-TOR-I-OUS**, *a.* [It. *meritorio*; Fr. *meritoire*.] Deserving of reward or of notice, regard, fame or happiness.

**MER-I-TOR-I-OUS-LY**, *adv.* In such a manner as to deserve reward. *Wotton*.

**MER-I-TOR-I-OUS-NESS**, *n.* The state or quality of deserving a reward or suitable return.

† **MER-I-TO-RY**, *a.* Deserving of reward. *Gower*.

**MER-I-TOP**, *n.* A kind of play used by children, in swinging themselves on ropes or the like, till they are giddy.

**MERLE**, *n.* [L. *merula*.] A blackbird. *Drayton*.

**MER-LIN**, *n.* [Fr.] A species of hawk.

**MER-LON**, *n.* [It. *merlo*; Fr. *merlon*.] In fortification, that part of a parapet which lies between two embrasures. *Encyc.*

**MER-MAID**, *n.* [Fr. *mer*, L. *mare*, and *maid*.] A marine animal, said to resemble a woman in the upper parts of the body, and a fish in the lower part. The male is called the *merman*.

**MER-MAID'S TRUMPET**, *n.* A kind of fish *Ainsworth*.

**MER-ROPS**, *n.* A genus of birds called *bee-eaters*.

**MER-RI-LY**, *adv.* With mirth; with gaiety and laughter; jovially. *Glanville*.

**MER-RI-MAKE**, *n.* A meeting for mirth; a festival; mirth.

**MER-RI-MAKE**, *v. i.* To be merry or jovial; to feast.

**MER-RI-MENT**, *n.* Mirth; gaiety with laughter or noise; noisy sports; hilarity; frolic. *Milton*.

**MER-RI-NESS**, *n.* Mirth; gaiety with laughter.

**MER-RY**, *a.* [Sax. *mirige*, *myrig*.] 1. Gay and noisy; jovial; exhilarated to laughter. 2. Causing laughter or mirth. 3. Brisk. 4. Pleasant; agreeable; delightful.—To make merry, to be jovial; to indulge in hilarity; to feast with mirth. *Judges ix*.

**MERRY**, *n.* The common, wild, red cherry.

**MERRY-ANDREW**, *n.* A buffoon; a zany; one whose business is to make sport for others.

**MERRY-MAK-ING**, *a.* Producing mirth. *Hillhouse*.

**MERRY-MEET-ING**, *n.* A festival; a meeting for mirth.

**MERRY-THOUGHT**, *n.* The forked bone of a fowl's breast, which boys and girls break by pulling each one side; the longest part broken betokening priority of marriage. *Echard*.

**MERSION**, *n.* [L. *mersio*.] The act of sinking or plunging under water.

**MES-A-RA-IE**, *a.* [Gr. *μεσεντερικον*.] The same as *mesenteric*; pertaining to the mesentery.

**ME-SEEMS**, *verb impersonal*. [mc and *seems*.] It seems to me. It is used also in the past tense, *meecemed*. *Spenser*.

**MES-EN-TER-IC**, *a.* Pertaining to the mesentery.

**MES-EN-TER-Y**, *n.* [Gr. *μεσεντερικον*.] A fatty membrane placed in the middle of the intestines, and to which they are attached.

**MESH**, *n.* [W. *masg*; G. *masche*.] 1. The opening or space between the threads of a net. 2. The gauze or wash of a brewery.

**MESH**, *v. t.* To catch in a net; to insnare. *Drayton*.

**MESH-Y**, *a.* Formed like net-work; reticulated.

**MES-LIN**, *n.* [Fr. *meslier*, *mêler*.] A mixture of different sorts of grain; in *America*, a mixture of wheat and rye.

**MESNE**, (*meen*) *a.* [Old Fr.] In *law*, middle; intervening; as a *mesne lord*, that is, a lord which holds land of a superior, but grants a part of it to another person.

**MES-O-CO-LON**, *n.* [Gr. *μεσος*, and *colon*.] In *anatomy*, a part of the mesentery.

**MES-O-LEC-CYS**, *n.* [Gr. *μεσος* and *λευκος*.] A precious stone with a streak of white in the middle.

**MES-O-LITE**, *n.* A mineral of the zeolite family.

**MES-O-LOG-A-RITHM**, *n.* [Gr. *μεσος*, and *logarithm*.] A logarithm of the co-sines and co-tangents. *Harris*.

**ME-SOME-LAS**, *n.* [Gr. *μεσος* and *μελας*.] A precious stone.

**MES-O-TYPE**, *n.* [Gr. *μεσος* and *τυπος*.] A mineral.

† **MES-PRISE**, *n.* Contempt; a French word.

**MESS**, *n.* [Fr. *mes*; Goth. *mes*.] 1. A dish or a quantity of food prepared or set on a table at one time. 2. A medley; a mixed mass; a quantity. 3. As much provender or grain as is given to a beast at once. 4. A number of persons who eat together; among seamen and soldiers.

**MESS**, *v. i.* 1. To eat; to feed. 2. To associate at the same table; to eat in company, as seamen.

**MESS**, *v. t.* To supply with a mess.

**MESSAGE**, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Any notice, word or communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another.

2. An official written communication of facts or opinions sent by a chief magistrate to the two houses of a legislature or other deliberative body. 3. An official verbal communication from one branch of a legislature to the other.

**MES-SA-GER**, } *n.* [Fr. *messenger*.] 1. One who bears a message or an errand. 2. A harbinger or forerunner; he or that which foreshows.

**MES-SA-GER**, } *n.* [Heb. *משׁיח*, anointed.] Christ, the Anointed; the Savior of the world.

**MES-SA-GER-SHIP**, *n.* The character, state or office of the Savior. *Buckminster*.

\* **MES-SIEURS**, (*mesh/sheerz*) *n.* [Fr.; *plu. of monsieur*, my lord.] Sirs; gentlemen.

**MESS-MATE**, *n.* An associate in eating.

**MESS-UAGE**, (*mes/swaje*) *n.* [from Old Fr. *meson*, *mesonage*.] In *law*, a dwelling-house and adjoining land, appropriated to the use of the household, including the adjacent buildings.

**ME-SYM-NI-CUM**, *n.* A repetition at the end of a stanza

**MET**, *n.* A measure. *Græce*.

**MET**, *prct. and pp. of meet*.

**ME-TAB-A-SIS**, *n.* [Gr.] In *rhetoric*, transition; a passing from one thing to another.

**ME-TAB-O-LA**, *n.* [Gr. *μετα* and *βολη*.] In *medicine*, a change of air, time or disease. [L. *u.*] *Dict.*

**MET-A-CARP-AL**, *a.* Belonging to the *metacarpus*.

**MET-A-CARP-US**, *n.* [Gr. *μετακαρπιον*.] In *anatomy*, the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers.

**MET-ACH-RO-NISM**, *n.* [Gr. *μετα* and *χρονος*.] An error in chronology, by placing an event after its real time.

**MET-AGE**, *n.* Measurement of coal; price of measuring.

**MET-A-GRAM-M-A-TISM**, *n.* [Gr. *μετα* and *γραμμα*.] *Anagrammatism*, or *metagrammatism*, is a transposition of the letters of a name into such a connection as to express some perfect sense applicable to the person named. *Camden*.

**MET-AL**, (*met/tl*) *n.* [Fr.; L. *metallum*.] 1. A simple, fixed, shining, opaque body or substance, insoluble in water, fusible by heat, a good conductor of heat and electricity, capable, when in the state of an oxyd, of uniting with acids and forming with them metallic salts. 2. Courage; spirit; so written, by mistake, for *mettle*.

**MET-A-LEP-SIS**, *n.* [Gr. *μεταλησις*.] In *rhetoric*, the continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations. *Railley*.

**MET-A-LEP-TIC**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a *metalepsis* or participation; transulative. 2. Transverse.

**MET-A-LEP-TI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* By transposition.

**ME-TAL-LIC**, *a.* [L. *metallicus*.] Pertaining to a metal or metals; consisting of metal; partaking of the nature of metals; like a metal.

**ME-TAL-LI-CAL**. The same as *metallic*.

**MET-AL-LIP-ER-OUS**, *a.* [L. *metallum* and *fero*.] Producing metals. *Kirwan*.

**ME-TAL-LI-FORM**, *a.* Having the form of metals; like metal. *Kirwan*.

\* **MET-AL-LINE**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a metal; consisting of metal. 2. Impregnated with metal.

**MET-AL-LIST**, *n.* A worker in metals, or one skilled in metals. *Mozon*.

**MET-AL-LI-ZA-TION**, *n.* The act or process of forming into a metal.

**MET-AL-LIZE**, *v. t.* To form into metal; to give to a substance its proper metallic properties.

**MET-AL-LOG-RA-PHY**, *n.* [Gr. *μεταλλον* and *γραφη*.] An account or description of metals.

**MET-AL-LOID**, *n.* [*metal*, and Gr. *ειδος*.] A name sometimes applied to the metallic bases of the alkalies and earths.

**MET-AL-LOID-AL**, *a.* Having the form or appearance of a metal.

**MET-AL-LUR-GIC**, *a.* Pertaining to metallurgy, or the art of working metals.

\* **MET-AL-LUR-GIST**, or **MET-AL-LUR-GIST**, *n.* One whose occupation is to work metals, or to purify, refine and prepare metals for use.

\* **MET-AL-LUR-GY**, or **MET-AL-LUR-GY**, *n.* [Gr. *μεταλλου* and *εργον*.] The art of working metals, and separating them from other matters in the ore.

**MET-AL-MAN**, *n.* A worker in metals; a coppersmith or tinsman.

**MET-A-MORPH-IC**, or **MET-A-MORPH-O-SIC**, *a.* Changing the form; transforming.

**MET-A-MORPH-OSE**, *v. t.* [Gr. *μεταμορφωω*.] To change into a different form; to transform; particularly, to change the form of insects, as from the larva to a winged animal. *Dryden*.

**MET-A-MORPH-O-SER**, *n.* One that transforms or changes the shape.

**MET-A-MORPH-O-SING**, *ppr.* Changing the shape.

**MET-A-MORPH-O-SIS**, *n.* 1. Change of form or shape; transformation; particularly, a change in the form of being. 2. Any change of form or shape.

**MET-A-MOR-PHOS-TI-CAL**, *a.* Pertaining to or affected by metamorphosis. *Popè*.

**MET-A-PHOR**, *n.* [Gr. *μεταφορα*.] A short similitude; a

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







- MEWL, *v. i.* [Fr. *miauler*; It. *miagolare*.] To cry or squall, as a child. *Stak.*
- MEWLER, *n.* One that squalls or mewls.
- MEYNT, *a.* Mingled. See *MEYNE*.
- ME-ZE'RE-ON, *n.* A plant; the spurge olive.
- MEZZO, *n.* In music, denotes middle, mean.
- MEZZO-RE-LIEVO, *n.* [It. *mezzorilievo*.] Middle relief.
- \*MEZZO-TINT'O, *n.* [It.] A particular manner of engraving or representation of figures on copper, in imitation of painting in Indian ink.
- \*MIASM, *n.* [Gr., from *μασσω*.] Infecting substances
- MI-ASMA, *n.* floating in the air; the effluvia of any putrefying bodies, rising and floating in the atmosphere.
- MI-AS-MATIC, *a.* Pertaining to miasma; partaking of the qualities of noxious effluvia.
- MI-CA, *n.* [L. *mica*.] A mineral of a foliated structure, consisting of thin flexible lamellae or scales, having a shining surface.
- MI-CÆ-CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to mica.
- MI-CÆ-REL, *n.* A species of argillaceous earth.
- MICE, *plu.* of mouse.
- MI-CHA-EL-ITE, *n.* A subvariety of siliceous sinter.
- MICHÆL-MAS, (mik'el-mas) *n.* 1. The feast of St. Michael, a festival of the Romish church, celebrated Sept. 29.—2. In colloquial language, autumn.
- MICHE, *v. i.* 1. To lie hid; to skulk; to retire or shrink from view. 2. To pilfer; [obs.] *Stak.*
- \*† MICH'ER, *n.* One who skulks, or creeps out of sight; a thief. *Sidney.*
- † MICH'ER-Y, *n.* Theft; cheating. *Gower.*
- MICH'ING, *ppr.* Retiring; skulking; creeping from sight; mean; cowardly. [*Vulgar.*]
- † MICKLE, *a.* [Sax. *michel*, *mucel*; Scot. *myche*, *mekyl*, *muckle*.] Much; great. [Retained in the Scottish language.]
- MI-CO, *n.* A beautiful species of monkey.
- \*MI-CRO-COSM, or MI-CRO-COSM, *n.* [Gr. *μικρος* and *κοσμος*.] Literally, the little world; but used for *man*, supposed to be an epitome of the universe or great world. *Scip.*
- MI-CRO-COSMIC SALT, A triple salt of soda, ammonia and phosphoric acid, obtained from urine. *Ure.*
- MI-CRO-COSMICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the microcosm.
- MI-CRO-COUS-TIC, *n.* [Gr. *μικρος* and *ακουω*.] An instrument to augment small sounds, and assist in hearing.
- \*MI-CRO-GRA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *μικρος* and *γραφω*.] The description of objects too small to be discerned without the aid of a microscope.
- MI-CROME-TER, *n.* [Gr. *μικρος* and *μετρον*.] An instrument for measuring small objects or spaces.
- MI-CRO-PHONE, *n.* [Gr. *μικρος* and *φωνη*.] An instrument to augment small sounds; a microcoustic.
- \*MI-CRO-SCOPE, or MI-CRO-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. *μικρος* and *σκοπεω*.] An optical instrument consisting of lenses or mirrors, which magnify objects, and thus render visible minute objects which cannot be seen by the naked eye, or enlarge the apparent magnitude of small visible bodies.
- MI-CRO-SCOPI-C, *a.* 1. Made by the aid of a microscope.
- MI-CRO-SCOPI-CAL, *scope*. *Arbutnot.* 2. Assisted by a microscope. 3. Resembling a microscope; capable of seeing small objects. 4. Very small; visible only by the aid of a microscope.
- MI-CRO-SCOPI-CAL-LY, *adv.* By the microscope; with minute inspection. *Good.*
- MIC-TU-RITION, *n.* [L. *micturio*.] The act of making water, or passing the urine. *Darwin.*
- MID, *a.* [Sax. *midd*, *middle*.] 1. Middle; at equal distance from extremes. 2. Intervening.
- MIDA, *n.* [Gr. *μιδας*.] A worm, or the bean-fly. *Chambers.*
- MID-AGE, *n.* The middle of life, or persons of that age.
- MID-COURSE, *n.* The middle of the course or way.
- MID-DAY, *a.* Being at noon; meridional. *Addison.*
- MID-DAY, *n.* The middle of the day; noon. *Donne.*
- MID'DEN, or MID'DING, *n.* A dunghill. *Favour.*
- † MID'DEST, *a.* superl. of *mid*. *Spenser.*
- MID'DLE, (mid'dl) *a.* [Sax., *D. middel*; G. *mittel*; Dan. *middel*.] 1. Equally distant from the extremes. 2. Intermediate; intervening.
- MID'DLE, *n.* 1. The point or part equally distant from the extremities. 2. The time that passes, or events that happen between the beginning and the end.
- MID'DLE-AGED, *a.* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man.
- † MIDDLE-EARTH, *n.* [Sax. *middan-eard*.] The world.
- MID'DLE-MOST, *a.* Being in the middle, or nearest the middle of a number of things that are near the middle.
- MID'DLE-WITTED, *a.* Of moderate abilities. *Is. Walton.*
- MID'DLING, *a.* [Sax. *midlea*.] Of middle rank, state, size or quality; about equally distant from the extremes; moderate.
- MID'DLING-LY, *adv.* Passably; indifferently. *Johnson.*
- † MIDGE, *n.* [Sax. *myge*, *mygge*.] A gnat or flea.
- MID-HEAV-EN, *n.* The middle of the sky or heaven.
- MIDLAND, *a.* 1. Being in the interior country; distant from the coast or sea shore. *Hale.* 2. Surrounded by the sea; mediterranean. *Dryden.*
- MID-LENT, *n.* [Sax. *midlenceten*.] The middle of lent.
- MID-LENT-ING, *a.* Going about to visit parents at midlent.
- MID-LEG, *n.* Middle of the leg. *Bacon.*
- MID-MOST, *a.* Middle; as, the *midmost* battles. *Dryden.*
- MID-NIGHT, *n.* The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night.
- MID-NIGHT, *a.* 1. Being in the middle of the night. *Bacon.* 2. Dark as midnight; very dark.
- MID'RIF, *n.* [Sax. *midhrife*.] In anatomy, the diaphragm. *Quincy.*
- MID'SEA, *n.* The Mediterranean sea. *Dryden.*
- MID-SHIP, *a.* Being in the middle of a ship.
- MID-SHIP-MAN, *n.* In ships of war, a kind of naval cadet, whose business is to second the orders of the superior officers and assist in the necessary business of the ship.
- MID-SHIPS, *adv.* In the middle of a ship; properly *amidships*.
- MIDST, *n.* [contracted from *middest*, the superlative of *mid*.] The middle. *Dryden.* The phrase in the *midst* often signifies involved in, surrounded or overwhelmed by.
- MIDST, *prep.* Poetically used for *amidst*.
- MIDST, *adv.* In the middle. *Milton.*
- MID'STREAM, *n.* The middle of the stream. *Dryden.*
- MID-SUM-MER, *n.* The middle of summer; the summer solstice, about the 21st of June. *Swift.*
- † MID'WARD, *adv.* *Midst*.
- MID'WAY, *n.* The middle of the way or distance.
- MID'WAY, *a.* Being in the middle of the way or distance.
- MID'WAY, *adv.* In the middle of the way; half way.
- MID'WIFE, *n.* [*mid* and *wif*.] A woman that assists other women in childbirth.
- MID'WIFE, *v. i.* To perform the office of midwife.
- MID'WIFE, *v. t.* To assist in childbirth.
- \*MID'WIFE-RY, *n.* 1. The art or practice of assisting women in childbirth; obstetrics. 2. Assistance at childbirth. 3. Help or cooperation in production.
- MID-WIN-TER, *n.* The middle of winter, or the winter solstice, December 21.
- MID-WOOD, *a.* In the middle of the wood. *Thomson.*
- MIE-MITE, *n.* A mineral found at *Miemo*.
- MIFEN, (meen) *n.* [Fr. *mine*; Dan., Sw. *mine*; Corn. *mein*.] Look; air; manner; external appearance; carriage. *Pope.*
- MIFF, *n.* A slight degree of resentment. [*Colloquial.*]
- MIFFED, *a.* Slightly offended.
- MIGHT, (mite) *pret.* of *may*. 1. Had power or liberty. 2. It sometimes denotes *was possible*, implying ignorance of the fact in the speaker.
- MIGHT, (mite) *n.* [Sax. *might*, *meh*; G. *macht*.] 1. Strength; force; power; primarily and chiefly, bodily strength or physical power. 2. Political power or great achievements. 3. National strength; physical power or military force. 4. Valor with bodily strength; military prowess. 5. Ability; strength or application of means. 6. Strength or force of purpose. 7. Strength of affection. 8. Strength of light; splendor; effulgence.—*With might and main*, with the utmost strength.
- MIGHTI-LY, *adv.* 1. With great power, force or strength; vigorously. 2. Vehemently; with great earnestness. 3. Powerfully; with great energy. 4. With great strength of argument. 5. With great or irresistible force; greatly; extensively. 6. With strong means of defense. 7. Greatly; to a great degree; very much.
- MIGHTI-NESS, *n.* 1. Power; greatness; height of dignity. 2. A title of dignity; as, their High *Mightinesses*.
- MIGHTY, *a.* [Sax. *mihtig*.] 1. Having great bodily strength or physical power; very strong or vigorous. 2. Very strong; valiant; bold. 3. Very powerful; having great command. 4. Very strong in numbers. 5. Very strong or great in corporeal power; very able. 6. Violent; very loud. 7. Vehement; rushing with violence. 8. Very great; vast. 9. Very great or strong. 10. Very forcible; efficacious. 11. Very great or eminent in intellect or acquisitions. 12. Great; wonderful; performed with great power. 13. Very severe and distressing. 14. Very great, large or populous. 15. Important; momentous.
- MIGHTY, *adv.* In a great degree; very; as, *mighty wise*. [*Colloquial.*] *Prior.*
- MIGNIARD, (min'yard) *a.* [Fr. *mignard*.] Soft; dainty; delicate; pretty. *B. Jonson.*
- MIGN-O-NETTE, (min-yo-net) *n.* [Fr.] An annual flower or plant of the genus *reseda*.
- MIGRATE, *v. i.* [L. *migro*.] 1. To pass or remove from one country or from one state to another, with a view to a residence. 2. To pass or remove from one region or district to another for a temporary residence.
- MIGRA-TING, *ppr.* Removing from one state to another for a permanent residence.
- MI-GRATION, *n.* [L. *migratio*.] 1. The act of removing from one kingdom or state to another, for the purpose of residence. 2. Change of place; removal.

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



**MIGRA-TORY**, *a.* 1. Removing or accustomed to remove from one state or country to another for permanent residence. 2. Roving; wandering; occasionally removing for pasturage. 3. Passing from one climate to another; as fowls.

**MILCH**, *a.* [Sax. *melca*.] Giving milk.

**MILD**, *a.* [Sax. *mild*; G. D., Sw., Dan. *mild*.] 1. Soft; gently and pleasantly affecting the senses; not violent. 2. Not acrid, pungent, corrosive or drastic; operating gently; not acrimonious; demulcent; mollifying; lenitive; assuasive. 3. Tender and gentle in temper or disposition; kind, compassionate; merciful; clement; indulgent; not severe or cruel. 4. Not fierce, rough or angry; as *mild words*. 5. Placid; not fierce; not stern; not frowning. 6. Not sharp, tart, sour or bitter; moderately sweet or pleasant to the taste. 7. Calm; tranquil. 8. Moderate; not violent or intense.

**MILDEW**, *n.* [Sax. *mildean*.] 1. Honey dew; a thick, clammy, sweet juice, found on the leaves of plants. *Hill*. 2. Spots on cloth or paper caused by moisture.

**MILDEW**, *n.* 1. To taint with mildew. *Shak*.

**MILDEWED**, *pp.* Tainted or injured by mildew.

**MILDEWING**, *pp.* Tainting with mildew.

**MILDLY**, *adv.* Softly; gently; tenderly; not roughly or violently; moderately.

**MILDNESS**, *n.* 1. Softness; gentleness. 2. Tenderness; mercy; clemency. 3. Gentleness of operation. 4. Softness; the quality that affects the senses pleasantly. 5. Temperateness; moderate state.

**MILD-SPIRIT-ED**, *a.* Having a mild temper.

**MILE**, *n.* [L. *mille passus*; Sax., Sw. *mil*; Fr. *mille*.] A measure of length or distance, containing 8 furlongs, 320 rods, poles or perches, 1760 yards, 5280 feet, or 80 chains. The Roman mile was a thousand paces, equal to 1600 yards, English measure.

**MILEAGE**, *n.* Fees paid for travel by the mile.

**MILESTONE**, *n.* A stone set to mark the distance or space of a mile.

**MILFOIL**, *n.* [L. *millefolium*.] A plant; yarrow.

**MILIA-RY**, (*mil'ya-re*) *a.* [Fr. *miliaire*; L. *milium*.] 1. Resembling millet seeds. 2. Accompanied with an eruption like millet seeds.

† **MILICE**, for *militia*.

**MILIO-LITE**, *n.* Fossil remains of the *miliola*.

**MILI-TAN-CY**, *n.* Warfare. [Little used.] *Mountagu*.

**MILI-TANT**, *a.* [L. *militans*.] 1. Fighting; combating; serving as a soldier. *Spenser*.—2. The church militant is the Christian church on earth, which is supposed to be engaged in a constant warfare against its enemies; thus distinguished from the church triumphant, or in heaven.

*Hooker*.

† **MILI-TAR**, *a.* The same as *military*.

**MILI-TA-RI-LY**, *adv.* In a soldierly manner.

**MILI-TA-RY**, *a.* [Fr. *militaire*; L. *militaris*.] 1. Pertaining to soldiers or to arms. 2. Engaged in the service of soldiers or arms. 3. Warlike; becoming a soldier. 4. Derived from the services or exploits of a soldier. 5. Conformable to the customs or rules of armies or militia. 6. Performed or made by soldiers.—*Military tenure*, a tenure of land, on condition of performing military service.

**MILI-TA-RY**, *n.* The whole body of soldiers; soldiery; militia; an army. *Milford*.

**MILI-TATE**, *v. t.* [L. *milito*.] To militate against, is to oppose; to be or to act in opposition. *Smollett*.

**MILITIA**, *n.* [L.] The body of soldiers in a state enrolled for discipline, but not engaged in actual service except in emergencies.

**MILK**, *n.* [Sax. *melc*; G. *milch*; D. *melk*.] 1. A white fluid or liquor, secreted by certain glands in female animals, and drawn from the breasts for the nourishment of their young. 2. The white juice of certain plants. 3. Emulsion made by bruising seeds.

**MILK**, *v. t.* [Sax. *melcan*, *melcian*; G., D. *melken*.] 1. To draw or press milk from the breasts by the hand. 2. To suck; [obs.]

† **MILKEN**, *a.* Consisting of milk. *Temple*.

**MILKER**, *n.* One that milks.

**MILK-FEVER**, *n.* A fever which accompanies the first flowing of milk in females after childbirth.

**MILK-HEDGE**, *n.* A shrub growing on the Coromandel coast, containing a milky juice.

**MILK-I-NESS**, *n.* Qualities like those of milk; softness.

**MILK-LIV-ERED**, *a.* Cowardly; timorous. *Shak*.

**MILKMAID**, *n.* A woman that milks or is employed in the dairy.

**MILKMAN**, *n.* A man that sells milk.

**MILK-PAIL**, *n.* A pail which receives the milk drawn from cows.

**MILK-PAN**, *n.* A pan in which milk is set.

**MILK-POR-RIDGE**, } *n.* A species of food composed of  
**MILK-POT-TAGE**, } milk, or milk and water, boiled  
with meal or flour.

**MILKSCORE**, *n.* An account of milk sold or purchased in small quantities, scored or marked.

**MILK-SOP**, *n.* A soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man

**MILK-THIS-TLE**, *n.* A plant of the genus *carduus*.

**MILK-TOOTH**, *n.* The fore tooth of a foal, which is cast within two or three years. *Far. Dict.*

**MILK-TRE-FOIL**, *n.* A plant, the *cytiscus*. *Johnson*.

**MILK-VETCH**, *n.* A plant of the genus *astragalus*.

**MILK-WORT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *euphorbia*; spurge

**MILK-WEED**, *n.* A plant, the *asclepias syriaca*.

**MILK-WHITE**, *a.* White as milk. *Drayden*.

**MILK-WOM-AN**, *n.* A woman that sells milk.

**MILK-Y**, *a.* 1. Made of milk. 2. Resembling milk. 3. Yielding milk. 4. Soft; mild; gentle; timorous.

**MILK-Y-WAY**, *n.* The galaxy; a broad, luminous path or circle in the heavens.

**MILL**, *n.* [L. *mille*.] A money of account of the United States, value the tenth of a cent, or the thousandth of a dollar.

**MILL**, *n.* [Sax. *mila*; W. *melin*; Ir. *meile*.] 1. A complicated engine or machine for grinding and reducing to fine particles grain, fruit or other substance, or for performing other operations by means of wheels and a circular motion. 2. The house or building that contains the machinery for grinding, &c.

**MILL**, *v. t.* 1. To grind; to comminute; to reduce to fine particles or to small pieces. 2. To beat up chocolate. 3. To stamp coin. 4. To full, as cloth.

**MILL/COG**, *n.* The cog of a mill-wheel. *Mortimer*.

**MILL/DAM**, *n.* A dam or mound to obstruct a water-course, and raise the water to an altitude sufficient to turn a mill-wheel.

**MILL/HORSE**, *n.* A horse that turns a mill.

**MILL-MOUNTAINS**, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth*.

**MILL/POND**, *n.* A pond or reservoir of water raised for driving a mill-wheel.

**MILL/RACE**, *n.* The current of water that drives a mill-wheel, or the canal in which it is conveyed.

**MILL/SIX-PENCE**, *n.* An old English coin. *Douce*.

**MILLSTONE**, *n.* A stone used for grinding grain.

**MILL-TOOTH**, *n.*; *plu.* **MILL-TEETH** A grinde; *den* molaris.

**MIL-LE-NA-RI-AN**, *a.* [Fr. *millénaire*.] Consisting of a thousand years; pertaining to the millenium.

**MIL-LE-NA-RI-AN**, *n.* A chiliast; one who believes in the millenium.

**MIL-LE-NA-RY**, *a.* [Fr. *millénaire*.] Consisting of a thousand. *Arbutnot*.

**MIL-LE-NI-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to the millenium, or to a thousand years. *Burnet*.

† **MIL-LE-NI-ST**, *n.* One who holds to the millenium.

**MIL-LE-NI-UM**, *n.* [L. *mille annus*.] A thousand years; a word used to denote the thousand years mentioned in *Revelation* xx., during which period Satan shall be bound, and restrained from seducing men to sin, and Christ shall reign on earth with his saints.

**MILLE PED**, *n.* [L. *mille* and *pes*.] The wood-louse, an insect having many feet, a species of *oniscus*.

**MILLE-PORÉ**, *n.* [L. *mille* and *porus*.] A genus of lithophytes or polypters of various forms.

**MILLE-PO-RTÉ**, *n.* Fossil millipores.

**MILLER**, *n.* [from *mill*.] 1. One whose occupation is to attend a grist-mill. 2. An insect.

**MILLER'S-THUMB**, *n.* A small fish.

**MIL-LEST-MAL**, *a.* [L. *millesimus*.] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts. *Watts*.

**MILLET**, *n.* [Fr. *millet*, or *mil*.] A plant.

**MILLIA-RY**, *a.* [L. *militarium*.] Pertaining to a mile; denoting a mile; as, a military column. *D'Arville*.

**MILLI-FRANC**, *n.* [L. *mille*, and Gr. *ypappa*.] In the system of French weights and measures, the thousandth part of a gram.

**MILLI-LIT-ER**, *n.* [L. *mille*, and *liter*.] A French measure of capacity containing the thousandth part of a liter.

**MIL-LIM'E-TER**, *n.* [L. *mille* and *metrum*.] A French lineal measure containing the thousandth part of a metre.

**MILLI-NER**, *n.* [Johnson supposes this word to be *Milner*, from *Milan*, in Italy.] A woman who makes and sells head-dresses, hats or bonnets, &c. for females.

**MILLI-NER-Y**, *n.* The articles made or sold by milliners, as head-dresses, hats or bonnets, laces, ribbons and the like.

**MILLION**, (*mil'yun*) *n.* [Fr. *million*; It. *milione*.] 1. The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand. It is used as a noun or an adjective.—2. In common usage, a very great number, indefinitely.

**MILLION-A-RY**, *a.* Pertaining to millions; consisting of millions. *Pinkerton*.

† **MILLIONED**, *a.* Multiplied by millions. *Shak*.

**MILLIONTH**, *a.* The ten hundred thousandth.

**MILL-REAI**, } *n.* A coin of Portugal of the value of 124

**MILL-REE**, } cents.

**MILT**, *n.* [Sax., Dan., D. *mil*.] 1. In anatomy, the spleen, a viscus situated in the left hypochondrium under the diaphragm. 2. The soft roe of fishes, or the spermatid part of the males.



MILT, *v. t.* To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish. *Johnson.*  
 MILT'ER, *n.* A male fish. *Walton.*  
 MILT'WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Asplenium.*  
 MIMIC, *n.* 1. A buffoon. 2. A kind of dramatic farce.  
 † MIMIC, *v. i.* To mimic, or play the buffoon. *See* MIMIC.  
 † MIM'ER, *n.* A mimic. *See* MIMIC.  
 MI-MESIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *rhetoric*, imitation of the voice or gestures of another. *Encyc.*  
 MI-MET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. μιμητικός.] Apt to imitate; given  
 MI-MET'I-CAL, } to aping or miming.  
 MIMIC, } *a.* [L. *mimicus.*] 1. Imitative; inclined to  
 MIMI-CAL, } imitate or to ape; having the practice or  
 habit of imitating. 2. Consisting of imitation.  
 MIM'IC, *n.* 1. One who imitates or mimics; a buffoon who  
 attempts to excite laughter or derision by acting or speak-  
 ing in the manner of another. 2. A mean or servile im-  
 itator.  
 MIM'ICK, *v. t.* To imitate or ape for sport; to attempt to  
 excite laughter or derision by acting or speaking like an-  
 other; to ridicule by imitation.  
 MIM'IC-RY, *n.* Ludicrous imitation for sport or ridicule.  
 MI-MOGR'A-PHER, *n.* [Gr. μίμος and γραφός.] A writer  
 of farces.  
 MINA, *n.* [L. *mina.*] A weight or denomination of money.  
 MIN'A-CER, *n.* A threatener.  
 MI-NACIOUS, *a.* [L. *minax.*] Threatening; menacing.  
 MI-NACI-TY, *n.* Disposition to threaten. [*Little used.*]  
 † MIN'A-CY, *n.* Threat; menace. *Hackett.*  
 MIN'A-RET, *n.* [W. *min.*] A small spire or steeple, or  
 spire-like ornament in Saracen architecture.  
 † MIN-A-TORI-AL-LY, *adv.* With threats. *Hackett.*  
 \* MIN'A-TO-RY, *a.* Threatening; menacing. *Bacon.*  
 MINCE, (*mins*) *v. t.* [Sax. *minsian*; W. *main*; Fr. *menu*,  
*mince.*] 1. To cut or chop into very small pieces. 2. To  
 diminish in speaking; to retrench, cut off or omit a part  
 for the purpose of suppressing the truth; to extenuate in  
 representation. 3. To speak with affected softness; to  
 clip words; not to utter the full sound. 4. To walk with  
 short or diminished steps.  
 MINCE, *v. i.* 1. To walk with short steps; to walk with  
 affected nicety; to affect delicacy in manner. 2. To  
 speak softly, or with affected nicety.  
 MINCED, *pp.* Cut or chopped into very small pieces.  
 MINCE-PIE, } *n.* A pie made with minced meat and  
 MINCED-PIE, } other ingredients.  
 MIN'ING, *pp.* Cutting into small pieces; speaking or  
 walking affectedly.  
 MIN'ING-LY, *adv.* In small parts; not fully.  
 MIND, *n.* [Sax. *gemind*, *genynd*; Dan. *minde.*] 1. Inten-  
 tion; purpose; design. 2. Inclination; will; desire. 3.  
 Opinion. 4. Memory; remembrance. 5. The intellectu-  
 al or intelligent power in man; the understanding; the  
 power that conceives, judges or reasons. 6. The heart or  
 seat of affection. 7. The will and affection. 8. The  
 implanted principle of grace. *Rom. vii.*  
 MIND, *n. t.* 1. To attend to; to fix the thoughts on; to re-  
 gard with attention. 2. To attend to or regard with sub-  
 mission; to obey. 3. To put in mind; to remind; [*obs.*]  
 4. To intend; to mean.  
 † MIND, *v. i.* To be inclined, or disposed to incline.  
 MIND'ED, *a.* Disposed; inclined. *Tillotson.*  
 MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* Disposition; inclination towards any  
 thing. *Milner.*  
 MIND'FILL-ING, *a.* Filling the mind. *Mitford.*  
 MIND'FUL, *a.* Attentive; regarding with care; bearing in  
 mind; heedful; observant.  
 MIND'FUL-LY, *adv.* Attentively; heedfully.  
 MIND'FUL-NESS, *n.* Attention; regard; heedfulness.  
 MIND'ING, *pp.* Regarding; heeding.  
 MIND'ING, *n.* Regard.  
 MIND'LESS, *a.* 1. Inattentive; heedless; forgetful; neg-  
 ligent; careless. 2. Not endowed with mind or intellectu-  
 al powers. 3. Stupid; unthinking.  
 † MIND-STRICK-EN, *a.* Moved; affected in mind.  
 MINE, *a.* called sometimes a *pronominal adjective*. [Sax.,  
 Sw., Dan. *min*; Goth. *meins*; Fr. *mon*; D. *myn*; G.  
*mein*.] My; belonging to me. *It was formerly used before*  
*nouns beginning with vowels*; as, "I kept myself from  
*mine inquiry.*" *Mine* sometimes supplies the place of a  
*noun*; as, your sword and *mine* are different in construc-  
 tion.  
 MINE, *n.* [Fr. *mine.*] 1. A pit or excavation in the earth,  
 from which metallic ores, mineral substances and other  
 fossil bodies are taken by digging.—2. In the *military art*,  
 a subterranean canal or passage dug under the wall or  
 rampart of a fortification, where a quantity of powder  
 may be lodged for blowing up the works. 3. A rich  
 source of wealth or other good.  
 MINE, *v. i.* 1. To dig a mine or pit in the earth. 2. To  
 form a subterranean canal or hole by scratching; to form  
 a burrow or lodge in the earth, as animals. 3. To prac-  
 tice secret means of injury.

MINE, *v. t.* To sap; to undermine; to dig away or other-  
 wise remove the substratum or foundation; to ruin or de-  
 stroy by slow degrees.  
 MINE-DIG-GER, *n.* One that digs mines.  
 MIN'ER, *n.* 1. One that digs for metals and other fossils.  
 2. One who digs canals or passages under the walls of a  
 fort, &c.  
 MIN'ER-AL, *n.* [F., Sp. *mineral.*] A body destitute of or-  
 ganization, and which naturally exists within the earth  
 or at its surface.  
 MIN'ER-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to minerals; consisting of  
 fossil substances. 2. Impregnated with minerals or fossil  
 matter.  
 MIN'ER-AL-IST, *n.* One versed or employed in minerals.  
 MIN-ER-AL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* 1. The process of forming an  
 ore by combination with another substance. 2. The  
 process of converting into a mineral, as a bone or a plant.  
 3. The act of impregnating with a mineral, as water.  
 MIN'ER-AL-IZE, *v. t.* 1. In *mineralogy*, to combine with  
 a metal in forming an ore or mineral. 2. To convert into  
 a mineral. 3. To impregnate with a mineral substance.  
 MIN'ER-AL-IZED, *pp.* 1. Deprived of its usual properties  
 by being combined with another substance or formed into  
 an ore. 2. Converted into a mineral. 3. Impregnated  
 with a mineral.  
 MIN'ER-AL-IZ-ER, *n.* A substance which mineralizes an-  
 other or combines with it in an ore.  
 MIN-ER-A-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the science of  
 minerals.  
 MIN-ER-A-LOG'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* According to mineralogy.  
 MIN-ER-AL-O-GIST, *n.* One who is versed in the science  
 of minerals, or one who treats or discourses of the prop-  
 erties of mineral bodies.  
 MIN-ER-AL-O-GY, *n.* [*mineral*, and Gr. *logos.*] The sci-  
 ence which treats of the properties of mineral substances,  
 and teaches us to characterize, distinguish and class them  
 according to their properties.  
 † MING, *v. t.* To mingle; to mix; to remind; to mention;  
 to call to remembrance. *By Hall.*  
 MING'LE, *v. t.* [Sax. *mengan*, or *rengcan.*] 1. To mix; to  
 blend; to unite in one body. 2. To mix or blend without  
 order or promiscuously. 3. To compound; to unite in a  
 mass, as solid substances. 4. To join in mutual inter-  
 course or in society. 5. To contaminate; to render im-  
 pure; to debase by mixture. 6. To confuse.  
 MING'LE, *v. i.* To be mixed; to be united with.  
 † MING'LE, *n.* Mixture; medley; promiscuous mass  
 MINGLED, *pp.* Mixed; united promiscuously.  
 MINGLED-LY, *adv.* Confusedly. *Barret.*  
 MING'LE-MAN'GLE, *n.* A medley; a hotch-potch. *Hooker*  
 MING'LER, *n.* One that mingles.  
 MINGLING, *pp.* Mixing; uniting without order.  
 MINTARD, (*min'yard*) *a.* [Fr. *mignard.*] Soft; dainty  
 [*Little used.*]  
 MINTARD-IZE, *v. t.* To render soft, delicate or dainty.  
 MINTIATE, *v. t.* [It. *miniare.*] To paint or tinge with ver-  
 milion.  
 \* MIN'I-A-TURE, *n.* [It., Sp. *miniatura.*] 1. A painting in  
 water colors on vellum, ivory or paper, with points or  
 dots; sometimes in oil colors. The term is usually ap-  
 plied to portraits painted on a very small scale. 2. A picture  
 or representation in a small compass, or less than the real-  
 ity. 3. Red letter; rubric distinction.  
 MIN'I-KIN, *a.* [qu. W. *main.*] Small; diminutive; used  
 in slight contempt.  
 MIN'I-KIN, *n.* 1. A small sort of pins. 2. A darling; a fa-  
 vorite. *See* MINION.  
 MIN'IM, *n.* [W. *main.*] 1. A little man or being; a dwarf  
 2. One of a certain reformed order of Franciscans or *Min-  
 imi*. 3. A note in music, equal to half a semibreve or two  
 crotchets. 4. A short poetical encomium; [*obs.*] 5. A  
 small fish.  
 † MIN'I-MENT, *n.* [from *muniment.*] Proof; testimony  
*Spenser.*  
 MIN'I-MUM, *n.* [L.] The least quantity assignable in a  
 given case. *Encyc.*  
 MIN I-MUS, *n.* [L.] A being of the smallest size.  
 MIN'ING, *pp.* 1. Digging into the earth, as for fossils and  
 minerals; beginning. 2. *a.* Designating the business of dig-  
 ging mines.  
 † MIN'ION, *a.* Fine; trim; dainty.  
 MIN'ION, (*min'yun*) *n.* [Fr. *mignon.*] A favorite; a darling;  
 particularly, the favorite of a prince, on whom he lavishes  
 his favors; one who gains favors by flattery or mean  
 adulation.  
 MINTON, *n.* [W. *main.*] A small kind of printing types.  
 MINTON-ING, *n.* Kind treatment. *Marston.*  
 MINTON-LIKE, } *adv.* Finely; daintily.  
 MINTON-LY, }  
 MINTON-SHIP, *n.* State of being a minion.  
 MIN'IOUS, *n.* [from L. *minium.*] Of the color of red lead  
 or vermilion. *Brown.*  
 † MIN ISH, *v. t.* [L. *minuo.*] To lessen; to diminish.

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



**MINIS-TER**, *n.* [L.] 1. Properly, a chief servant; hence, an agent appointed to transact or manage business under the authority of another. 2. One to whom a king or prince intrusts the direction of affairs of state. 3. A magistrate; an executive officer. 4. A delegate; an ambassador; the representative of a sovereign at a foreign court. 5. One who serves at the altar; [one who performs sacerdotal duties; the pastor of a church. 6. Christ is called a minister of the sanctuary. *Heb.* viii. 7. An angel; a messenger of God.

**MINIS-TER**, *v. t.* [L. *ministro*.] To give; to afford; to supply.

**MINIS-TER**, *v. i.* 1. To attend and serve; to perform service in any office, sacred or secular. 2. To afford supplies; to give things needful; to supply the means of relief; to relieve. 3. To give medicines.

**MINIS-TERED**, *pp.* Served; afforded; supplied.

**MINIS-TERIAL**, *a.* 1. Attending for service; attendant; acting at command. 2. Acting under superior authority; pertaining to a minister. 3. Pertaining to executive offices, as distinct from judicial. 4. Sacerdotal; pertaining to ministers of the gospel. 5. Pertaining to ministers of state.

**MINIS-TERIAL-LY**, *adv.* In a ministerial manner.

**MINIS-TER-ING**, *ppr.* 1. Attending and serving as a subordinate agent; serving under superior authority. *Heb.* i. 2. Affording aid or supplies; administering things needful.

**MINIS-TER-Y**. See **MINISTRY**.

**MINIS-TRAL**, *a.* Pertaining to a minister. [*Little used.*]

**MINIS-TRANT**, *a.* Performing service as a minister; attendant on service; acting under command.

**MINIS-TRATION**, *n.* [L. *ministratio*.] 1. The act of performing service as a subordinate agent; agency; intervention for aid or service. 2. Office of a minister; service; ecclesiastical function.

**MINIS-TRESS**, *n.* A female that ministers. *Akenside*.

**MINIS-TRY**, *n.* [L. *ministerium*.] 1. The office, duties or functions of a subordinate agent of any kind. 2. Agency; service; aid; interposition; instrumentality. 3. Ecclesiastical function; agency or service of a minister of the gospel or clergyman in the modern church, or of priests, apostles and evangelists in the ancient. *Acts* i. 4. Time of ministrations; duration of the office of a minister, civil or ecclesiastical. 5. Persons who compose the executive government or the council of a supreme magistrate; the body of ministers of state. 6. Business; employment.

**MINIS-TRY-SHIP**, for *ministry*, is little used and hardly proper. *Swift*.

**MINI-UM**, *n.* [L.] The red oxyd of lead. *Fourcroy*.

**MINK**, *n.* An American quadruped. *Belknap*.

**M'N'NOG**, used by *Shakespeare*, is supposed by *Johnson* to be the same as *minx*. *Qu. mimic*.

**MINNOW**, or **MIN'GW**, *n.* [Fr. *menu*, small.] A very small fish, a species of *cyprinus*. *Walton*.

**MINOR**, *a.* [L.] 1. Less; smaller; sometimes applied to the bulk or magnitude of a single object.—2. In *music*, less or lower by a lesser semitone.—3. *Asia Minor*, the Lesser Asia, that part of Asia which lies between the Euxine on the north, and the Mediterranean on the south.

**MINOR**, *n.* 1. A person of either sex under age.—2. In *logic*, the second proposition of a regular syllogism. 3. A *Minorite*, a Franciscan friar. 4. A beautiful bird of the East Indies.

† **MINOR-ATE**, *v. t.* To diminish.

**MI-NOR-ATION**, *n.* A lessening; diminution.

**MINOR-ITE**, *n.* A Franciscan friar.

**MI-NOR-ITY**, *n.* [Fr. *minorité*.] 1. The state of being under age. 2. The smaller number.

**MINO-TAUR**, *n.* [Fr. *minotaure*; L. *minotaurus*.] A fabled monster, half man and half bull.

**MINSTER**, *n.* [Sax. *minstre*, or *mynster*.] A monastery; an ecclesiastical convent or fraternity; a cathedral church.

**MINSTREL**, *n.* [Fr. *menestrier*, for *menestrier*; Sp. *ministril*.] A singer and musical performer on instruments.

**MINSTREL-SY**, *n.* 1. The arts and occupations of minstrels; instrumental music. 2. A number of musicians.

**MINT**, *n.* [Sax. *mynt*; D. *munst*, *mint*.] 1. The place where money is coined by public authority. 2. A place of invention or fabrication. 3. A source of abundant supply.

**MINT**, *v. t.* [Sax. *myntian*.] 1. To coin; to make and stamp money. 2. To invent; to forge; to fabricate.

**MINT**, *n.* [Sax. *mint*.] A plant.

**MINTAGE**, *n.* 1. That which is coined or stamped. *Milton*. 2. The duty paid for coining.

**MINT-ER**, *n.* A coiner; also, an inventor.

**MINT-MAN**, *n.* A coiner; one skilled in coining or in coins.

**MINT-MAS-TER**, *n.* 1. The master or superintendent of a mint. 2. One who invents or fabricates.

**MINU-END**, *n.* [L. *minuendus*.] In *arithmetic*, the number from which another number is to be subtracted.

**MINU-ET**, *n.* [Sp. *minueto*; Fr. *menuet*.] 1. A slow, graceful dance, consisting of a coupee, a high step and a

balance. 2. A tune or air to regulate the movements in the dance so called; a movement of three crotchets or three quavers in a bar.

**MIN'UM**, *n.* [from *W. main*; Fr. *menu*.] 1. A small kind of printing types; now written *minion*. 2. A note of slow time containing two crotchets; now written *minim*.

**MI-N'UTE**, *a.* [L. *minutus*.] 1. Very small, little or slender; of very small bulk or size; small in consequence. 2. Attending to small things; critical.

\* **MINUTE**, (min'it) *n.* [L. *minutum*.] 1. A small portion of time or duration, being the sixtieth part of an hour.—2. In *geometry*, the sixtieth part of a degree of a circle.—3. In *architecture*, the sixtieth, but sometimes the thirtieth part of a module. 4. A space of time indefinitely small. 5. A short sketch of any agreement or other subject, taken in writing; a note to preserve the memory of any thing.

\* **MINUTE**, (min'it) *v. t.* To set down a short sketch or note of any agreement or other subject in writing.

**MINUTE-BOOK**, *n.* A book of short hints.

**MINUTE-GLASS**, *n.* A glass, the sand of which measures a minute.

**MINUTE-GUNS**, *n.* Guns discharged every minute.

**MINUTE-HAND**, *n.* The hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch.

**MINUTE-JACK**, *n.* Another name for *Jack of the clock-house*.

**MI-N'UTELY**, *adv.* To a small point of time, space or matter; exactly; nicely.

**MINUTE-LY**, (min'it-ly) *a.* Happening every minute.

**MINUTE-LY**, *adv.* Every minute; with very little time intervening. *Hammond*.

**MI-N'UTE'NESS**, *n.* 1. Extreme smallness, fineness or slenderness. 2. Attention to small things; critical exactness.

**MINUTE-WATCH**, *n.* A watch that distinguishes minutes of time, or on which minutes are marked.

**MI-N'UTLE**, *n.* [L.] The smaller particulars.

**MINX**, *n.* [qu. *minnoc*.] 1. A pert, wanton girl. *Shak.* 2. A she-puppy.

**MINY**, *a.* 1. Abounding with mines. 2. Subterraneous.

† **MIRA-BLE**, *a.* Wonderful. *Shak.*

**MIRA-ELE**, *n.* [Fr.; L. *miraculum*.] 1. A wonder, or wonderful thing.—2. In *theology*, an event or effect contrary to the established constitution and course of things, or a deviation from the known laws of nature; a supernatural event. 3. *Anciently*, a spectacle or dramatic representation exhibiting the lives of the saints.

† **MIRA-ELE**, *v. t.* To make wonderful. *Shak.*

**MIRA-ELE-MON'GER**, *n.* An impostor who pretends to work miracles. *Hallywell*.

**MI-RACU-LOUS**, *a.* 1. Performed supernaturally, or by a power beyond the ordinary agency of natural laws; effected by the direct agency of almighty power. 2. Supernatural; furnished supernaturally, or competent to perform miracles.—3. In a less definite sense, wonderful; extraordinary.

**MI-RACU-LOUS-LY**, *adv.* 1. By miracle; supernaturally. 2. Wonderfully; by extraordinary means.

**MI-RACU-LOUS-NESS**, *n.* The state of being effected by miracle or by supernatural agency.

**MIR-A-DOR**, *n.* [Sp.] A balcony or gallery commanding an extensive view. *Dryden*.

**MIR-RAGE**, (me-rá'he) *n.* An optical illusion, which is produced by a refraction of the atmosphere, and which frequently tantalizes the eye of the thirsty traveler, when passing over burning deserts, with the image of water.

**MIRE**, *n.* Deep mud; earth so wet and soft as to yield to the feet and to wheels.

**MIRE**, *v. t.* 1. To plunge and fix in mire; to set or stall in mud. 2. To soil or daub with mud or foul matter.

**MIRE**, *v. i.* To sink in mud, or to sink so deep as to be unable to move forward.

**MIRE**, *n.* An ant. See **PISMIRE**.

**MIRE-CROW**, *n.* The sea-crow or pewit gull.

**MIRI-NESS**, *n.* The state of consisting of deep mud.

† **MIRK**, *a.* [Sax. *mirce*.] Dark. See **MURKY**.

**MIRKSOME**, *a.* Dark; obscure. See **MURKY**.

**MIRKSOME-NESS**, *n.* Obscurity. See **MURKY**.

**MIRKY**, *a.* Dark; wanting light.

**MIR-ROR**, *n.* [Fr. *mirroir*.] 1. A looking-glass; any glass or polished substance that forms images by the reflection of rays of light. 2. A pattern; an exemplar; that on which men ought to fix their eyes; that which gives a true representation.

† **MIR-ROR-STONE**, *n.* A bright stone.

**MIRTH**, *n.* [Sax. *myrth*, *myrth*.] Social merriment; hilarity; high excitement of pleasurable feelings in company; noisy gaiety; jollity.

**MIRTHFUL**, *a.* Merry; jovial; festive. *Prior*.

**MIRTHFUL-LY**, *adv.* In a jovial manner.

**MIRTHLESS**, *a.* Without mirth or hilarity.

**MIRY**, *a.* 1. Abounding with deep mud; full of mire. *Gay*

2. Consisting of mire. *Shak.*



- MIS, a prefix, denotes error, or erroneous, wrong, from the verb *miss*, to err, to go wrong, Goth. *missa*; Sax. *mis*, from *missian*, to err, to deviate or wander.
- MIS-AC-CEP-TA-TION, *n.* The act of taking or understanding in a wrong sense.
- MIS-AD-VENT'URE, *n.* 1. Mischance; misfortune; ill luck; an unlucky accident.—2. In *law*, homicide by *misadventure* is when a man, doing a lawful act, without any intention of injury, unfortunately kills another.
- MIS-AD-VENT'URED, *a.* Unfortunate. *Shak.*
- MIS-AD-VIS'ED, (mis-ad-viz'd) *a.* Ill-advised; ill-directed.
- MIS-AF-FECT', *v. t.* To dislike.
- MIS-AF-FECT'ED, *a.* Ill-disposed.
- MIS-AF-FIRM', *v. t.* To affirm incorrectly.
- MIS-AIM'ED, (mis-aim'd) *a.* Not rightly aimed or directed.
- MIS-AL-LEDGE', (mis-al-lej') *v. t.* To state erroneously.
- MIS-AL-LE-GA-TION, *n.* Erroneous statement.
- MIS-AL-PL'ANCE, *n.* Improper association.
- MIS-AL-PL'ED, (mis-al-plid') *a.* Ill-allied or associated.
- MIS-AN-THROPE, or MIS-AN'THRO-PIST, *n.* [Gr. *μισανθρωπος*.] A hater of mankind. *Swift*.
- MIS-AN-THROPE, or MIS-AN'THRO-PICAL, *a.* Hating or having a dislike to mankind.
- MIS-AN'THRO-POS, *n.* A hater of mankind.
- MIS-AN'THRO-PY, *n.* Hatred or dislike to mankind.
- MIS-AP-PLI-CA-TION, *n.* A wrong application; an application to a wrong person or purpose.
- MIS-AP-PL'ED, (mis-ap-plid') *pp.* Applied to a wrong person or purpose.
- MIS-AP-PL'Y, *v. t.* To apply to a wrong person or purpose.
- MIS-AP-PL'Y'ING, *pp.* Applying to a wrong person or purpose.
- MIS-AP-PRE-HEND', *v. t.* To misunderstand; to take in a wrong sense. *Locke*.
- MIS-AP-PRE-HEND'ED, *pp.* Not rightly understood.
- MIS-AP-PRE-HEND'ING, *pp.* Misunderstanding.
- MIS-AP-PRE-HEN'SION, *n.* A mistaking or mistake; wrong apprehension of one's meaning or of a fact.
- MIS-AS-CRIBE', *v. t.* To ascribe falsely or erroneously.
- MIS-AS-SIGN', (mis-as-sine') *v. t.* To assign erroneously.
- MIS-AT-TEND', *v. t.* To disregard. *Milton*.
- MIS-BE-COME', (mis-be-kum') *v. t.* Not to become; to suit ill; not to befit. *Addison*.
- MIS-BE-COM'ING, *pp.* or *a.* Unseemly; unsuitable; improper; indecorous.
- MIS-BE-COM'ING-NESS, *n.* Unbecomingness; unsuitable-ness. *Boyle*.
- MIS-BE-GO'T, } *pp.* or *a.* Unlawfully or irregularly  
MIS-BE-GO'T'EN, } begotten. *Dryden*.
- MIS-BE-HAVE', *v. t.* To behave ill; to conduct one's self improperly.
- MIS-BE-HAVE', *v. t.* To conduct ill or improperly. *Jortin*.
- MIS-BE-HAV'ED, (mis-be-hav'd) *a.* Guilty of ill behavior; ill-bred; rude.
- MIS-BE-HAV'IOR, (mis-be-hav'yur) *n.* Ill conduct; improper, rude or uncivil behavior. *Addison*.
- MIS-BE-LIEF', *n.* Erroneous belief; false religion.
- MIS-BE-LIEVE', *v. t.* To believe erroneously.
- MIS-BE-LIEVE'R, *n.* One who believes wrongly; one who holds a false religion. *Dryden*.
- MIS-BE-LIEV'ING, *a.* Believing erroneously; irreligious.
- MIS-BE-SEEM', *v. t.* To suit ill.
- MIS-BE-STOW', *v. t.* To bestow improperly. *Milton*.
- MIS-BORN, *a.* Born to evil. *Spenser*.
- MIS-CAL-CU-LATE, *v. t.* To calculate erroneously.
- MIS-CAL-CU-LA-TED, *pp.* Erroneously calculated.
- MIS-CAL-CU-LA-TING, *pp.* Committing errors in calculation.
- MIS-CAL-CU-LA-TION, *n.* Erroneous calculation.
- MIS-CALL', *v. t.* To call by a wrong name; to name improperly.
- MIS-CALL'ED, (mis-kawld') *pp.* Misnamed.
- MIS-CALL'ING, *pp.* Misnaming.
- MIS-CARRIAGE, *n.* 1. Unfortunate event of an undertaking; failure. 2. Ill conduct; evil or improper behavior. 3. Abortion; the act of bringing forth before the time.
- MIS-CARRY, *v. t.* 1. To fail of the intended effect; not to succeed; to be unsuccessful; to suffer defeat. 2. To bring forth young before the proper time; to suffer abortion.
- MIS-CARRY-ING, *pp.* Failing of the intended effect; suffering abortion. *Hos. ix.*
- MIS-CAST', *v. t.* To cast or reckon erroneously.
- MIS-CAST', *pp.* Erroneously cast or reckoned.
- MIS-CAST', *n.* An erroneous cast or reckoning.
- MIS-CAST'ING, *pp.* Casting or reckoning erroneously.
- MIS-CEL-LA-NA'RI-AN, *a.* Belonging to miscellanies; of miscellanies. *Shafsbury*.
- MIS-CEL-LA-NA'RI-AN, *n.* A writer of miscellanies.
- MIS-CEL-LANE, *n.* [L. *miscellaneus*.] A mixture of two or more sorts of grain; now called *meslin*.
- MIS-CEL-LANE-OUS, *a.* [L. *miscellaneus*.] Mixed; mingled; consisting of several kinds. *Milton*.
- MIS-CEL-LANE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being mixed; composition of various kinds.
- MIS-CEL-LA-NY, *n.* [Fr. *miscellanées*.] 1. A mass or mixture of various kinds; particularly. 2. A book or pamphlet containing a collection of compositions on various subjects, or a collection of various kinds of compositions.
- MIS-CEL-LA-NY, *a.* Miscellaneous. *Bacon*.
- MIS-CENT'RE, *v. t.* To place amiss. *Donne*.
- MIS-CHANCE', *n.* Ill luck; ill fortune; misfortune; mishap; misadventure. *South*.
- MIS-CHAR'AC-TER-IZE, *v. t.* To characterize falsely or erroneously; to give a wrong character to.
- MIS-CHARGE', *v. t.* To mistake in charging, as an account.
- MIS-CHARGE', *n.* A mistake in charging, as an account; an erroneous entry in an account.
- MIS-CHIEF', (mis'chif) *n.* [Old Fr. *meschef*.] 1. Harm; hurt; injury; damage; evil, whether intended or not. 2. Intentional injury; harm or damage done by design. 3. Ill consequence; evil; vexatious affair.
- MIS-CHIEF', *v. t.* To hurt; to harm; to injure.
- MIS-CHIEF-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes mischief; one who excites or instigates quarrels or enmity.
- MIS-CHIEF-MAK-ING, *a.* Causing harm; exciting enmity or quarrels. *Rowe*.
- MIS-CHIE-VOUS, (mis'che-vus) *a.* 1. Harmful; hurtful; injurious; making mischief. 2. Hurtful; noxious. 3. Inclined to do harm.
- MIS-CHIE-VOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With injury, hurt, loss or damage. 2. With evil intention or disposition.
- MIS-CHIE-VOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Hurtfulness; noxiousness. 2. Disposition to do harm, or to vex or annoy.
- MISCH'NA, *n.* A part of the Jewish Talmud. See *MISHNA*.
- MIS-CHOOSE', (mis-chooz') *v. t.* To choose wrong; to make a wrong choice. *Milton*.
- MIS-CHOS'EN, *pp.* Chosen by mistake.
- MIS-CL-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may be mixed.
- MIS-CL-ATION, *n.* A wrong citation; erroneous quotation. *Collier*.
- MIS-CITE, *v. t.* To cite erroneously or falsely.
- MIS-CLAIM', *n.* A mistaken claim or demand.
- MIS-COM-PU-TA-TION, *n.* Erroneous computation; false reckoning. *Clarendon*.
- MIS-COM-PUTE', *v. t.* To compute or reckon erroneously.
- MIS-CON-CEIT', or MIS-CON-CEP-TION, *n.* Erroneous conception; false opinion; wrong notion or understanding of a thing.
- MIS-CON-CEIVE', *v. t.* or *i.* To receive a false notion or opinion of any thing; to misjudge; to have an erroneous understanding of any thing.
- MIS-CON-CEIV'ED, (mis-kon-sēvd') *pp.* Wrongly understood; mistaken.
- MIS-CON-CEIV'ING, *pp.* Mistaking; misunderstanding.
- MIS-CON-DUCT', *n.* Wrong conduct; ill behavior; ill management. *Addison*.
- MIS-CON-DUCT', *v. t.* To conduct amiss; to mismanage.
- MIS-CON-DUCT', *v. t.* To behave amiss.
- MIS-CON-DUCT'ED, *pp.* Ill-managed; badly conducted.
- MIS-CON-DUCT'ING, *pp.* Mismanaging; misbehaving.
- MIS-CON-JECTURE, *n.* A wrong conjecture or guess.
- MIS-CON-JECTURE, *v. t.* or *i.* To guess wrong.
- MIS-CON-STRUCTION, *n.* Wrong interpretation of words or things; a mistaking of the true meaning.
- MIS-CON-STRUE, *v. t.* To interpret erroneously either words or things. *Dryden*.
- MIS-CONSTRUED, *pp.* Erroneously interpreted.
- MIS-CONSTRUER, *n.* One who makes a wrong interpretation.
- MIS-CONSTRU-ING, *pp.* Interpreting wrongly.
- MIS-CON-TIN-UANCE, *n.* Cessation; intermission.
- MIS-COR-RECT', *v. t.* To correct erroneously; to mistake in attempting to correct another. *Dryden*.
- MIS-COR-RECT'ED, *pp.* Mistaken in the attempt to correct.
- MIS-COUNSEL, *v. t.* To advise wrong. *Spenser*.
- MIS-COUNT', *v. t.* To count erroneously; to mistake in counting.
- MIS-COUNT', *v. t.* To make a wrong reckoning.
- MIS-COUNT', *n.* An erroneous counting or numbering.
- MIS-CRE-ANCE', } *n.* Unbelief; false faith; adherence  
MIS-CRE-AN-CY, } to a false religion. *Spenser*.
- MIS-CRE-ANT, *n.* [Fr. *mécrcrant*.] 1. An infidel, or one who embraces a false faith. 2. A vile wretch; an unprincipled fellow.
- MIS-CRE-ATE', } *a.* Formed un-naturally or illegitimate-  
MIS-CRE-ATE'D, } ly; deformed.
- MIS-DATE', *n.* A wrong date.
- MIS-DATE', *v. t.* To date erroneously.
- MIS-DEED', *n.* An evil deed; a wicked action.
- MIS-DEEM', *v. t.* To judge erroneously; to misjudge; to mistake in judging. *Spenser*.
- MIS-DE-MEAN', *v. t.* To behave ill. *Shak.*
- MIS-DE-MEAN'OR, *n.* 1. Ill behavior; evil conduct; fault; mismanagement. *South*.—2. In *law*, an offense of a less atrocious nature than a *crime*. Crimes and misdemeanors



are more synonymous terms; but, in *common usage*, the word *crime* is made to denote offenses of a deeper and more atrocious dye, while small faults and omissions of less consequence are comprised under the gentler name of *misdeemeanors*.

MIS-DE-RIVE', *v. t.* To turn or apply improperly.

MIS-DE-SERT', *n.* Ill desert. *Spenser*.

MIS-DE-VOTION, *n.* False devotion; mistaken piety.

† MIS-DIET', *n.* Improper diet or food. *Spenser*.

MIS-DI-RECT', *v. t.* 1. To give a wrong direction to. 2. To direct to a wrong person or place.

MIS-DI-RECTED, *pp.* Directed wrong, or to a wrong person or place.

MIS-DI-RECTING, *ppr.* Directing wrong, or to a wrong person or place.

† MIS-DIS-POSITION, *n.* Disposition to evil. *Bp. Hall*.

MIS-DIS-TINGUISH, *v. t.* To make wrong distinctions.

MIS-DŌ', *v. t.* To do wrong; to do amiss; to commit a crime or fault. *Milton*.

MIS-DO'ER, *n.* One who does wrong; one who commits a fault or crime. *Spenser*.

MIS-DO'ING, *ppr.* Doing wrong; committing a fault or crime.

MIS-DO'ING, *n.* A wrong done; a fault or crime; an offense. *L'Estrange*.

† MIS-DOUBT', (mis-dout') *v. t.* To suspect of deceit or danger. *Dryden*.

† MIS-DOUBT', *n.* 1. Suspicion of crime or danger. *Shak.* 2. Irresolution; hesitation. *Shak.*

† MIS-DOUBTFUL, *a.* Misgiving. *Spenser*.

† MIS-DREAD', (mis-dred') *n.* Dread of evil. *Bp. Hall*.

MIS-E, (meez) *n.* [Fr. *mis*; Norm. *misc*.] 1. In law, an issue to be tried at the grand assize. 2. Expense; cost. 3. A tax or tallage; in *Wales*, an honorary gift of the people to a new king or prince of *Wales*.

† MIS-EASE, *n.* Uneasiness; want of ease. *Chaucer*.

† MIS-E-DITION, *n.* Not a genuine edition. *Bp. Hall*.

MIS-EM-PLOY', *v. t.* To employ to no purpose, or to a bad purpose. *Addison*.

MIS-EM-PLOYED, (mis-em-ployd') *pp.* Used to no purpose, or to a bad one.

MIS-EM-PLOYING, *ppr.* Using to no purpose, or to a bad one.

MIS-EM-PLOYMENT, *n.* Ill employment; application to no purpose, or to a bad purpose. *Hale*.

MIS-EN'TRY, *n.* An erroneous entry or charge, as of an account.

MIS'ER, *n.* [L. *miser*.] 1. A miserable person; one wretched or afflicted; [obs.] 2. A wretch; a mean fellow; [obs.] *Shak.* 3. An extremely covetous person; a sordid wretch; a niggard; one who in wealth makes himself miserable by the fear of poverty.

MIS'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *miserable*; L. *miserabilis*.] 1. Very unhappy from grief, pain, calamity, poverty, apprehension of evil, or other cause. 2. Very poor; worthless. 3. Causing unhappiness or misery. 4. Very poor or mean. 5. Very poor or barren. 6. Very low or despicable.

MIS'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of misery; poorness.

MIS'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* 1. Unhappily; calamitously. 2. Very poorly or meanly; wretchedly. 3. In misery or unhappiness.

MIS'ER-LY, *a.* Very covetous; sordid; niggardly; parsimonious.

MIS'ER-Y, *n.* [L. *miseria*.] 1. Great unhappiness; extreme pain of body or mind. 2. Calamity; misfortune; natural evils which are the cause of misery. 3. Covetousness; [obs.]

† MIS-E-STEEM, *n.* Disregard; slight.

MIS-ESTI-MATE, *v. t.* To estimate erroneously.

MIS-FALL', *v. t.* To befall, as ill luck; to happen to unluckily. *Spenser*.

MIS-FARE', *n.* Ill fare; misfortune. *Spenser*.

† MIS-FARE', *v. i.* To be in an ill state.

MIS-FASHION, (mis-fash'un) *v. t.* To form wrong. *Hakevill*.

MIS-FEASANCE, (mis-fē'zance) *n.* [Fr.] In law, a trespass; a wrong done. *Encyc.*

† MIS-FEIGN', (mis-fane') *v. i.* To feign with an ill design.

MIS-FORM', *v. t.* To make of an ill form; to put in an ill shape. *Spenser*.

MIS-FOR-TUNE, *n.* Ill fortune; ill luck; calamity; an evil or cross accident. *Addison*.

MIS-FOR-TUNED, *a.* Unfortunate. *Milton*.

MIS-GIVE', (mis-giv') *v. t.* 1. To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence; to fail; usually applied to the heart. 2. To give or grant amiss; [obs.]

MIS-GIVING, *ppr.* Filling with doubt or distrust; failing.

MIS-GIVING, *n.* A failing of confidence; doubt; distrust.

MIS-GOT'TEN, *a.* Unjustly obtained.

MIS-GOV'ERN, *v. t.* To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully. *Knolles*.

MIS-GOV'ERN-ANCE, *n.* Ill government; disorder; irregularity. *Spenser*.

MIS-GOV'ERNED, *pp.* 1. Ill governed; badly administered. 2. Rude; unrestrained. *Shak.*

MIS-GOV'ERN-MENT, *n.* 1. Ill administration of public affairs. 2. Ill management in private affairs. 3. Irregularity; disorder.

MIS-GRÁFF', *v. t.* To graft amiss.

MIS-GROUND', *v. t.* To found erroneously. *Hall*.

MIS-GUID'ANCE, *n.* Wrong direction; guidance into error. *South*.

MIS-GUIDE', *v. t.* To lead or guide into error; to direct ill.

MIS-GUIDED, *pp.* Led astray by evil counsel or wrong direction. *Prior*.

MIS-GUID'ING, *ppr.* Giving wrong direction to; leading into error.

MIS'GUM, } *n.* An anguilliform fish about the size of a  
MIS'GURN, } common eel.

MIS-HAP', *n.* Ill chance; ill luck; misfortune. *Shak.*

MIS-HAPPEN, *v. i.* To happen ill. *Spenser*.

MIS-HEAR, *v. t.* To mistake in hearing.

MISH'MASH, *n.* [Teut. *misch-masch*.] A mingle, or hutch potch.

MISH'NA, *n.* A collection or digest of Jewish traditions and explanations of Scripture.

MISH'NIC, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Mishna.

MIS-IM-PROVE', (mis-im-proov') *v. t.* To improve to a bad purpose; to abuse.

MIS-IM-PROVED, (mis-im-proovd') *pp.* Used to a bad purpose.

MIS-IM-PROVEMENT, (mis-im-proov'ment) *n.* Ill use or employment; improvement to a bad purpose.

MIS-IN-FER', *v. t.* To draw a wrong inference.

MIS-IN-FORM', *v. t.* To give erroneous information to; to communicate an incorrect statement of facts.

† MIS-IN-FORM', *v. i.* To make false information.

MIS-IN-FORM-ATION, *n.* Wrong information; false account of intelligence received. *South*.

MIS-IN-FORM'ED, (mis-in-formd') *pp.* Wrongly informed.

MIS-IN-FORM'ER, *n.* One that gives wrong information.

MIS-IN-FORM'ING, *ppr.* Communicating erroneous information to.

MIS-IN-STRUCT', *v. t.* To instruct amiss. *Hooker*.

MIS-IN-STRUCTION, *n.* Wrong instruction. *More*.

MIS-IN-TEL-LIGENCE, *n.* Wrong information; disagreement.

MIS-IN-TER-PRET', *v. t.* To interpret erroneously; to understand or to explain in a wrong sense.

MIS-IN-TER-PRE-TATION, *n.* The act of interpreting erroneously.

MIS-IN-TER-PRET-ED, *a.* Erroneously understood or explained.

MIS-IN-TER-PRET-ER, *n.* One who interprets erroneously.

MIS-IN-TER-PRET-ING, *ppr.* Erroneously interpreting.

MIS-JOIN', *v. t.* To join unfitly or improperly. *Dryden*.

MIS-JOIN'ED, (mis-joind') *pp.* Improperly united.

MIS-JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Joining unfitly or improperly.

MIS-JUDGE', (mis-judj') *v. t.* To mistake in judging of; to judge erroneously. *L'Estrange*.

MIS-JUDGE', (mis-judj') *v. i.* To err in judgment; to form false opinions or notions.

MIS-JUDG'ED, (mis-judjd') *pp.* Judged erroneously.

MIS-JUDG'ING, *ppr.* Judging erroneously of; forming a wrong opinion or inference.

MIS-JUDG'MENT, *n.* A wrong or unjust determination.

MIS-KIN, *n.* A little baggage.

MIS-KIN'DLE, *v. t.* To kindle amiss; to inflame to a bad purpose.

MIS-LÁID', *pp.* Laid in a wrong place, or place not recollected; lost.

MIS-LÁY', *v. t.* 1. To lay in a wrong place. *Locke*. 2. To lay in a place not recollected; to lose. *Swift*.

MIS-LÁY-ER, *n.* One that lays in a wrong place; one that loses. *Bacon*.

MIS-LÁY'ING, *ppr.* Laying in a wrong place, or place not remembered; losing.

MIS'LE, (miz'l) *v. i.* [from *mist*, and properly *misle*.] To rain in very fine drops, like a thick mist. *Gay*.

MIS'LE, *n.* Small, misty rain. [See *MIZZLE*.] In the *Creeven dialect*, *mislin*.

MIS-LEAD', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *misled*. To lead into a wrong way or path; to lead astray; to guide into error; to cause to mistake; to deceive.

MIS-LEADER, *n.* One who leads into error.

MIS-LEAD'ING, *ppr.* Leading into error; causing to err; deceiving.

† MIS-LEARN'ED, (mis-learn'd) *a.* Not really or properly learned.

MIS-LED', *pp.* of *mislead*. Led into error; led a wrong way.

MIS-LIKE', *v. t.* To dislike; to disapprove; to have aversion to. *Raleigh*.

MIS-LIKE', *n.* Dislike; disapprobation; aversion.

MIS-LIK'ED, (mis-lik't) *pp.* Disliked; disapproved.



MIS-LIKER, *n.* One that dislikes.  
 MIS-LIKING, *ppr.* Disliking; disapproving.  
 MIS-LIN, *See* MESS-LIN.  
 MIS-LIVE', (mis-liv') *v. i.* To live amiss. *Spenser.*  
 MIS-LUCK, *n.* Ill luck; misfortune.  
 MIS-LY, *a.* Raining in very small drops.  
 MIS-MAN'AGE, *v. t.* To manage ill; to administer improperly.  
 MIS-MAN'AGE, *v. i.* To behave ill; to conduct amiss.  
 MIS-MAN'AGED, *pp.* Ill-managed or conducted.  
 MIS-MAN'AGE-MENT, *n.* Ill or improper management; ill conduct.  
 MIS-MAN'A-GER, *n.* One that manages ill. *Burke.*  
 MIS-MAN'A-GING, *ppr.* Managing ill.  
 MIS-MARK', *v. t.* To mark with the wrong token; to mark erroneously. *Collier.*  
 MIS-MARK'ED, (mis-mark't) *pp.* Wrongly marked.  
 MIS-MARK'ING, *ppr.* Marking erroneously.  
 MIS-MATCH, *v. t.* To match unsuitably. *Southern.*  
 MIS-MATCH'ED, (mis-match't) *pp.* Unsuitably matched; ill joined.  
 MIS-MATCHING, *ppr.* Matching in an unsuitable manner.  
 MIS-MEASURE, (mis-mezh'ur) *v. t.* To measure incorrectly.  
 MIS-NAME, *v. t.* To call by the wrong name. *Boyle.*  
 MIS-NAM'ED, (mis-nam'd) *pp.* Called by a wrong name.  
 MIS-NAM'ING, *ppr.* Calling by a wrong name.  
 MIS-NOMER, *n.* [Old Fr. *mes* and *nommer*.] *In law,* the mistaking of the true name of a person; a misnaming.  
 MIS-O-BE'DI-ENCE, *n.* Erroneous obedience or disobedience. *Milton.*  
 MIS-OB-SERVE', (mis-ob-zerv') *v. t.* To observe inaccurately; to mistake in observing. *Locke.*  
 MIS-SOG'A-MIST, *n.* [Gr. *μισος* and *γαμος*.] A hater of marriage.  
 \*MIS-SOG'Y-NIST, *n.* [Gr. *μισος* and *γυνή*.] A woman hater. [*Unusual.*] *Fuller.*  
 \*MIS-SOG'Y-NY, *n.* Hatred of the female sex.  
 MIS-O-PIN'ION, *n.* Erroneous opinion. *Bp. Hall.*  
 †MIS-ORDER, *v. t.* 1. To order ill; to manage erroneously. 2. To manage ill; to conduct badly. *Shak.*  
 †MIS-OR'DER, *n.* Irregularity; disorderly proceedings.  
 MIS-OR'DER-LY, *a.* Irregular; disorderly. *Ascham.*  
 MIS-PELL, MIS-PEND, &c. *See* MIS-SPALL, MIS-SPEND.  
 MIS-PER-SUADE', (mis-per-swade') *v. t.* To persuade amiss, or to lead to a wrong notion. *Hooker.*  
 MIS-PER-SUA'SION, *n.* A false persuasion; wrong notion or opinion. *Decay of Piety.*  
 MIS-PIK'EL, *n.* Arsenical pyrites; an ore of arsenic.  
 MIS-PLACE', *v. t.* 1. To put in a wrong place. 2. To place on an improper object. *South.*  
 MIS-PLAC'ED, (mis-plast') *pp.* Put in a wrong place, or on an improper object.  
 MIS-PLA'GING, *ppr.* Putting in a wrong place, or on a wrong object.  
 MIS-PLEAD', *v. i.* To err in pleading. *Blackstone.*  
 MIS-PLEAD'ING, *ppr.* Making a mistake in pleading.  
 MIS-PLEAD'ING, *n.* A mistake in pleading.  
 MIS-POINT', *v. t.* To point improperly; to err in punctuation.  
 MIS-PRINT', *v. t.* To mistake in printing; to print wrong.  
 MIS-PRINT', *n.* A mistake in printing; a deviation from the copy. *Ch. Obs.*  
 MIS-PRINT'ED, *pp.* Erroneously printed.  
 MIS-PRINT'ING, *ppr.* Printing wrong.  
 MIS-PRISE', or MIS-PRIZE', *v. t.* [Fr. *mepri*.] 1. To mistake. *Shak.* 2. To slight or undervalue.  
 MIS-PRIS'ION, (mis-priz'h'un) *n.* 1. Neglect; contempt.—2. *In law,* any high offense under the degree of capital, but nearly bordering thereon.—*Misprison of treason* consists in a bare knowledge and concealment of treason, without assenting to it. 3. Mistake; oversight; contempt; [*obs.*]  
 MIS-PRO-CEED'ING, *n.* Wrong or irregular proceeding.  
 MIS-PRO-FESS', *v. t.* To make a false profession; to make pretensions to skill which is not possessed.  
 MIS-PRO-NOUNCE', (mis-pro-nouns') *v. t.* To pronounce erroneously.  
 MIS-PRO-NOUNCE', *v. i.* To speak incorrectly.  
 MIS-PRO-NUN-CLA'TION, *n.* A wrong or improper pronouncement. *Swift.*  
 MIS-PRO-PORTION, *v. t.* To err in proportioning one thing to another; to join without due proportion.  
 †MIS-PROUD', *a.* Viciously proud. *Shak.*  
 MIS-QUO-TA'TION, *n.* An erroneous quotation; the act of quoting wrong.  
 MIS-QUOTE', *v. t.* To quote erroneously; to cite incorrectly.  
 MIS-QUOT'ED, *pp.* Incorrectly quoted or cited.  
 MIS-QUOT'ING, *ppr.* Quoting or citing erroneously.  
 MIS-RATE', *v. t.* To rate erroneously; to estimate falsely.  
 MIS-RE-CEIVE', *v. t.* To receive amiss or improperly.

MIS-RE-CIT'AL, *n.* An inaccurate recital.  
 MIS-RE-CITE', *v. t.* To recite erroneously. *Bramhall.*  
 MIS-RE-CIT'ED, *pp.* Recited incorrectly.  
 MIS-RE-CIT'ING, *ppr.* Reciting erroneously.  
 MIS-RECK'ON, *v. t.* To reckon or impute wrong.  
 MIS-RECK'ONED, *pp.* Reckoned or computed erroneously.  
 MIS-RECK'ON-ING, *ppr.* Reckoning wrong; and, as a *noun*, an erroneous computation.  
 MIS-RE-LATE', *v. t.* To relate falsely or inaccurately.  
 MIS-RE-LAT'ED, *pp.* Erroneously related or told.  
 MIS-RE-LAT'ING, *ppr.* Relating or telling erroneously.  
 MIS-RE-LA'TION, *n.* Erroneous relation or narration.  
 MIS-RE-MEMBER, *v. t.* To mistake in remembering; to forget to remember correctly. *Boyle.*  
 MIS-RE-MEMBERED, *pp.* Inaccurately recollected.  
 MIS-RE-MEMBER-ING, *ppr.* Remembering inaccurately.  
 MIS-RE-PORT', *v. t.* To report erroneously; to give an incorrect account of. *Locke.*  
 MIS-RE-PORT', *n.* An erroneous report; a false or incorrect account given. *South.*  
 MIS-RE-PORT'ED, *pp.* Incorrectly reported.  
 MIS-RE-PORT'ING, *ppr.* Reporting incorrectly.  
 MIS-REP-RE-SENT', *v. t.* To represent falsely or incorrectly; to give a false or erroneous representation, either maliciously, ignorantly or carelessly.  
 MIS-REP-RE-SEN-TA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of giving a false or erroneous representation. 2. A false or incorrect account given.  
 MIS-REP-RE-SENT'ED, *pp.* Falsely or erroneously represented.  
 MIS-REP-RE-SENTER, *n.* One who gives a false or erroneous account.  
 MIS-REP-RE-SENT'ING, *ppr.* Giving a false or erroneous representation.  
 MIS-RE-POTE', *v. t.* To have in wrong estimation.  
 MIS-RE-POTE', *pp.* or *a.* Erroneously reputed.  
 MIS-RÖLE, *n.* 1. Disorder; confusion; tumult from insubordination. *Pope.* 2. Unjust domination.  
 MIS-RÖLY, *a.* Unruly; ungovernable; turbulent.  
 MISS, *n.* [supposed by *Bailey* to be contracted from *mistress*. But probably it is from the Armoric *messell*, a young lady, or contracted from Fr. *demoiselle*.] 1. The title of a young woman or girl. 2. A kept mistress; a prostitute retained; a concubine.  
 MISS, *v. t.* [Sax. *missian*; D. G. *missen*.] 1. To fail in aim; to fail of reaching the object; not to hit. 2. To fail of finding the right way; to err in attempting to find. 3. To fail of obtaining. 4. To learn or discover that something is wanting, or not where it was supposed to be. 5. To be without; [*obs.*] 6. To omit; to pass by; to go without; to fail to have. 7. To perceive the want of. 8. To fail of seeing or finding.  
 MISS, *v. i.* 1. To fail to hit; to fly wide; to deviate from the true direction. 2. Not to succeed; to fail. 3. To fail; to miscarry, as by accident. 4. To fail to obtain, learn or find. 5. To fail; to mistake.  
 MISS, *n.* 1. Loss; want. 2. Mistake; error; [*little used.*] 3. Harm from mistake; [*obs.*]  
 MIS'SAL, *n.* [It. *messale*; Fr. *missel*.] The Romish mass-book. *Sittingfleet.*  
 MIS-SAY', *v. t.* To say wrong; to slander. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*  
 MIS-SAY', *v. i.* To speak ill. *Spenser.*  
 MIS-SAY'ING, *n.* Wrong expression. *Milton.*  
 MIS-SEEM', *v. i.* 1. To make a false appearance. *Spenser* 2. To misbecome; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*  
 MIS'SEL, } *n.* A species of thrush.  
 MIS'SEL-BIRD, }  
 †MIS'SEL-DINE, *n.* The mistletoe. *Barret.*  
 MIS-SEM-BLANCE, *n.* False resemblance. *Spelman.*  
 MIS-SEND', *v. t.* To send amiss or incorrectly.  
 MIS-SERVE', (mis-serv') *v. t.* To serve unfaithfully.  
 MIS-SHAPE', *v. t.* To shape ill; to give an ill form to; to deform. *Spenser.*  
 MIS-SHAPE'D, (mis-shapt') } *pp.* Ill-formed; deformed;  
 MIS-SHAPE'N, } } *ugly.*  
 MIS-SHA'PING, *ppr.* Giving an ill shape to.  
 MIS-SILE, *a.* [L. *missilis*.] Thrown or sent, or that may be thrown.  
 MISSING, *ppr.* 1. Falling to hit, to reach or to find; discovering to be wanting. 2. *a.* Lost; absent from the place where it was expected to be found; wanting.  
 MIS'SION, *n.* [L. *missio*.] 1. A sending or being sent, usually the latter; a being sent or delegated by authority with certain powers for transacting business; commission. 2. Persons sent; any number of persons appointed by authority to perform any service; particularly, the persons sent to propagate religion. 3. Dismission; discharge from service; [*obs.*] 4. Faction; party; [*obs.*]  
 MIS'SION-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *missionnaire*.] One sent to propagate religion.  
 MIS'SION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to missions.  
 MIS'SION-ATE, *v. i.* To perform the services of a missionary. *An unauthorized word, sometimes used in America.*

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



† MIS-SION-ER, for *missionary*.  
 MIS-SIVE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Such as is sent. 2. Thrown or sent, or such as may be sent. *Dryden*.  
 MIS-SIVE, *n.* A letter sent, or a messenger. *Bacon*.  
 MIS-SPEAK, *v. i.* To err or mistake in speaking.  
 MIS-SPEAK, *v. t.* To utter wrong. *Donne*.  
 MIS-SPELL, *v. t.* To spell wrong; to write or utter with wrong letters.  
 MIS-SPELL'ED, (mis-speld') } *pp.* Spelled wrong, or with  
 MIS-SPELL'T } wrong letters.  
 MIS-SPELL'ING, *pp.* Spelling wrong.  
 MIS-SPELL'ING, *n.* A wrong spelling; false orthography.  
 MIS-SPEND, *v. t.* 1. To spend amiss; to waste or consume to no purpose, or to a bad one. 2. To waste.  
 MIS-SPENDER, *n.* One that consumes prodigally or improperly. *Norris*.  
 MIS-SPENDING, *pp.* Spending to no purpose, or to a bad one.  
 MIS-SPENSE, (mis-spens') *n.* A spending improperly; a wasting.  
 MIS-SPENT', *pp.* Ill-spent; expended or consumed to no purpose, or to a bad one.  
 MIS-SPOKE, *n.*  
 MIS-SPOK'EN, { *pp.* Uttered or spoken amiss.  
 MIS-STATE', *v. t.* To state wrong; to make an erroneous representation of facts  
 MIS-STAT'ED, *pp.* Stated erroneously.  
 MIS-STATEMENT, *n.* A wrong statement; an erroneous representation, verbal or written.  
 MIS-STAT'ING, *pp.* Stating falsely or erroneously.  
 MIS-SY, *n.* The sulphate of iron calcined.  
 MIST, *n.* [Sax., D. *mist*.] 1. Water falling in very numerous, but fine, and almost imperceptible drops. 2. That which dims or darkens, and obscures or intercepts vision.  
 MIST, *v. t.* To cloud; to cover with vapor. *Shak*.  
 MIST-EN-CUMBERED, *a.* Loaded with mist. *J. Barlow*.  
 MIS-TAK'ABLE, *a.* That may be mistaken.  
 MIS-TAKE, *v. t.* 1. To take wrong; to conceive or understand erroneously; to misunderstand or misapprehend. 2. To take one thing or person for another.  
 MIS-TAKE', *v. i.* To err in opinion or judgment.  
 MIS-TAKE', *n.* 1. An error in opinion or judgment; misconception. 2. A slip; a fault; an error.  
 MIS-TAKEN. In the use of this participle, there is a peculiarity which ought to be carefully noticed. When used of *persons*, it signifies to be in an error, to be wrong; as, I am *mistaken*, you are *mistaken*, he is *mistaken*. But when used of *things*, it signifies *misunderstood*, *misconceived*; as, the sense of the passage is *mistaken*, that is, not rightly understood.  
 MIS-TAKER, *n.* One that mistakes or misunderstands.  
 MIS-TAKING, *pp.* Making a mistake; erring from the truth; misconceiving.  
 MIS-TAKING, *n.* An error; a mistake. *Hall*.  
 MIS-TAKING-LY, *adv.* Erroneously; falsely. *Boyle*.  
 MIS-TAUGHT', *pp.* Wrongly taught. *L'Estrange*.  
 MIS-TEACH, *v. t.* To teach wrong; to instruct erroneously. *Sanderson*.  
 MIS-TEACHING, *pp.* Instructing erroneously.  
 MIS-TELL, *v. t.* To tell erroneously.  
 MIS-TEMPER, *v. t.* To temper ill; to disorder.  
 MIS-TEMPERED, *pp.* Tempered ill.  
 MIS'TER, *n.* [The pronunciation of this word is probably from the Welsh, German or Dutch dialect. See *MASTER*.] The common title of address to gentlemen, and to men of all classes. In *writing*, it is expressed by the abbreviation *Mr*.  
 † MIS'TER, *v. t.* [Sw. *mista*.] To occasion loss.  
 MIS-TERM, *v. t.* To term or denominate erroneously.  
 MIS-TERM'ED, (mis-termd') *pp.* Wrongly denominated.  
 MIS-TERM'ING, *pp.* Denominating erroneously.  
 MIST'FUL, *a.* Clouded with mist.  
 MIS-THINK', *v. i.* To think wrong. [Little used.] *Shak*.  
 MIS-THOUGHT', *pp.* of *misthink*. Thought wrong of.  
 MIS-TIME, *v. t.* To time wrong; not to adapt to the time.  
 MIS-TIME', *v. i.* To neglect the proper time.  
 MIS-TIM'ED, (mis-timd') *pp.* Ill-timed; done at a wrong time.  
 MIS-TIMING, *pp.* Ill-timing; doing unseasonably.  
 MIST-I-NESS, *n.* A state of being misty; a state of thick rain in very small drops. *Bacon*.  
 MIST'ION, *n.* [L. *mistus*, *mixtus*.] 1. A state of being mixed. 2. Mixture; a mingling. *Boyle*.  
 MIS-TIT'LE, *v. t.* To call by a wrong title or name.  
 MIS-TIT'LE'D, *pp.* Wrongly named.  
 MIS'TLE, (miz'l) *v. i.* To fall in very fine drops, as rain. See *MISSLE*.  
 MIS'TLE-TÖE, { (miz'z-l-ö) } *n.* [Sax. *mistelta*.] A plant  
 MIS'LE-TÖE, } or shrub that grows on trees, and was held in great veneration by the Druids.

MIST-LIKE, *a.* Resembling mist. *Shak*.  
 MIS-TÖLD', *pp.* Erroneously told. See *TELL*.  
 MIS-TOOK', *pret.* of *mistake*.  
 MIS-TRAIN', *v. t.* To train or educate amiss.  
 MIS-TRANS-LATE, *v. t.* To translate erroneously.  
 MIS-TRANS-LAT'ED, *pp.* Erroneously rendered into another language.  
 MIS-TRANS-LAT'ING, *pp.* Translating incorrectly.  
 MIS-TRANS-LAT'ION, *n.* An erroneous translation or version.  
 MIS'TRESS, *n.* [Fr. *maîtresse*; It. *maestra*, *maestressa*.] 1. A woman who governs. 2. The female head of a family. 3. That which governs; a sovereign. 4. One that commands, or has possession and sovereignty. 5. A female who is well skilled in any thing. 6. A woman teacher; an instructress of a school. 7. A woman beloved and courted. 8. A woman in keeping for low purposes. 9. A term of contemptuous address.  
 MIS'TRESS, *v. t.* To wait upon a mistress; to be courting.  
 MIS'TRESS-PIECE, *n.* Chief ornament; capital distinction, as applied to a woman. *Lord Herbert*.  
 MIS'TRESS-SHIP, *n.* Female rule or dominion.  
 MIS-TRUST', *n.* [Dan. *mistrüst*.] Want of confidence or trust; suspicion. *Milton*.  
 MIS-TRUST', *v. t.* [Dan. *mistroer*.] To suspect; to doubt; to regard with jealousy or suspicion.  
 MIS-TRUST'ED, *pp.* Suspected.  
 MIS-TRUST'FUL, *a.* Suspicious; doubting; wanting confidence in. *Waller*.  
 MIS-TRUST'FUL-NESS, *n.* Suspicion; doubt.  
 MIS-TRUST'FUL-LY, *adv.* With suspicion or doubt.  
 MIS-TRUST'ING, *pp.* Suspecting; having no confidence in.  
 MIS-TRUST'ING-LY, *adv.* With distrust or suspicion.  
 MIS-TRUST'LESS, *a.* Unsuspecting; unsuspecting.  
 MIS-TUNE, *v. t.* To tune wrong or erroneously; to put out of tune. *Shelton*.  
 † MIS-TURN, *v. t.* To pervert.  
 MIS-TÜTOR, *v. t.* To instruct amiss.  
 MISTY, *a.* 1. Overspread with mist; filled with very minute drops of rain. 2. Dim; obscure; clouded.  
 MIS-UN-DER-STAND, *v. t.* To misconceive; to mistake, to take in a wrong sense. *Addison*.  
 MIS-UN-DER-STAND'ING, *pp.* Mistaking the meaning.  
 MIS-UN-DER-STAND'ING, *n.* 1. Misconception; mistake of the meaning; error. *Bacon*. 2. Disagreement; difference; dissension. *Swift*.  
 MIS-UN-DER-STOOD, *pp.* Misconceived; mistaken; understood erroneously. *South*.  
 MIS-USE', (mis-yü'zaje) *n.* Ill usage; abuse.  
 MIS-USE', (mis-yü'ze) *v. t.* [Fr. *mesuser*.] 1. To treat or use improperly; to use to a bad purpose. *Milton*. 2. To abuse; to treat ill.  
 MIS-USE', (mis-yü'ze) *n.* 1. Ill treatment; improper use. 2. Abuse; ill treatment. 3. Wrong application; misapplication; erroneous use.  
 MIS-US'ED, (mis-yüzd') *pp.* Improperly used or applied; misapplied; misemployed; abused.  
 MIS-US'ING, (mis-yü'zing) *pp.* Using improperly; abusing; misapplying.  
 MIS-VOUCH', *v. t.* To vouch falsely.  
 † MIS-WEAR', *v. t.* To wear ill. *Bacon*.  
 MIS-WED, *v. t.* To wed improperly.  
 MIS-WED'DED, *pp.* Ill-matched.  
 MIS-WEEN', *v. i.* To misjudge; to distrust. *Spenser*.  
 † MIS-WEND', *v. i.* To go wrong. *Spenser*.  
 MIS-WRITE', *v. t.* To write incorrectly. *Ep. Cosin*.  
 MIS-WROUGHT', (mis-rawt') *a.* Badly wrought.  
 MISY. See *MISSY*.  
 MIS-YÖKE', *v. t.* To yoke improperly. *Milton*.  
 MIS-ZEAL'OUS, (mis-zel'us) *a.* Actuated by false zeal.  
 MITE, *n.* [Sax. *mite*; Fr. *mite*.] 1. A very small insect of the genus *acarus*.—2. In *Scripture*, a small piece of money, the quarter of a denarius, or about seven English farthings. 3. Any thing proverbially very small; a very little particle or quantity. 4. The twentieth part of a grain.  
 MI-TEL'IA, *n.* A plant.  
 MITHR'IC. See *MYTHIC*.  
 MITHRI-DATE, *n.* In *pharmacy*, an antidote against poison. It takes its name from *Mithridates*, king of Pontus, the inventor.  
 MITHRI-DAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to mithridate, or its inventor, Mithridates.  
 MITI-GABLE, *a.* That may be mitigated. *Barrow*.  
 MITI-GANT, *a.* [L. *mitigans*.] 1. Softening; lenient; lenitive. 2. Diminishing; easing; as pain.  
 MITI-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *mitigo*.] 1. To alleviate, as suffering; to assuage; to lessen. 2. To make less severe. 3. To abate; to make less rigorous; to moderate. 4. To temper; to moderate; to soften in harshness or severity. 5. To calm; to appease; to moderate. 6. To diminish; to render more tolerable. 7. To reduce in amount or



severity. 8. To soften, or make mild and accessible; in a literal sense.

MITI-GA-TED, *pp.* Softened; alleviated; moderated; diminished.

MITI-GA-TING, *ppr.* Softening; alleviating; tempering; moderating; abating.

MIT-I-GATION, *n.* [*L. mitigatio.*] Alleviation; abatement or diminution of any thing painful, harsh, severe, afflictive or calamitous.

MITI-GA-TIVE, *v.* Lenitive; tending to alleviate.

MITI-GA-TOR, *n.* He or that which mitigates.

MITRE, } *n.* [*It., Sp. mitra; Fr. mitre.*] 1. A sacerdotal ornament worn on the head by bishops and certain abbots on solemn occasions.—2. In architecture, an angle of 45°.—3. In Irish history, a sort of base money or coin.—4. Figuratively, the dignity of bishops or abbots.

MITRE, *v. t.* 1. To adorn with a mitre. 2. To unite at an angle of 45°.

MITRED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Wearing a mitre. 2. Honored with the privilege of wearing a mitre. 3. Cut or joined at an angle of 45°.

MITTEN, *n.* [*Fr. mitaine.*] 1. A cover for the hand, worn to defend it from cold or other injury. 2. A cover for the arm only.—To handle without mittens, to treat roughly; a colloquial phrase.

† MITTENT, *a.* [*L. mittens.*] Sending forth; emitting.

MITTI-MUS, *n.* [*L. we send.*] 1. In law, a warrant from a justice of commitment to prison. 2. A writ for removing records from one court to another.

MITU, *n.* A fowl of the turkey kind, found in Brazil.

MITTY, *a.* [*from mite.*] Having or abounding with mites.

MIX, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* mixed, or mixt. [*Sax. miscan; G. mischen; L. misceo, mixtum.*] 1. To unite or blend promiscuously two or more ingredients into a mass or compound. 2. To join; to associate; to unite with in company. 3. To join; to mingle. 4. To unite with a crowd or multitude.

MIX, *v. i.* 1. To become united or blended promiscuously in a mass or compound. 2. To be joined or associated.

MIXED, *pp.* 1. United in a promiscuous mass or compound; blended; joined; mingled; associated. 2. *a.* Promiscuous; consisting of various kinds or different things.

MIX'EN, *n.* A dunghill; a laystall. *Johnson.*

MIX'ER, *n.* One who mixes or mingles.

MIX'ING, *ppr.* Uniting or blending in a mass or compound; joining in company; associating.

MIX-TI-LINE-AL, } *a.* [*L. mixtus and linea.*] Containing

MIX-TI-LINE-AR, } a mixture of lines.

MIXTION, *n.* [*Fr.; L. mixtus.*] Mixture; promiscuous assemblage. *Brown.*

MIXTLY, *adv.* With mixture. *Bacon.*

MIXTURE, *n.* [*L. mixtura.*] 1. The act of mixing, or state of being mixed. 2. A mass or compound, consisting of different ingredients blended without order. 3. The ingredient added and mixed.—4. In pharmacy, a liquid medicine.—5. In chemistry, the blending of several ingredients without an alteration of the substances. In combination, the substances unite by chemical attraction, and, losing their distinct properties, they form a compound differing in its properties from either of the ingredients.

MIZ/MAZE, *n.* A cant word for a maze or labyrinth.

MIZZEN, (*miz'n*) *n.* [*It. mezzana.*] In sea-language, the aftermost of the fixed sails of a ship.

MIZZEN-MAST, *n.* The mast which supports the after-sails, and stands nearest to the stern.

MIZ/ZLE, *n.* Small rain.

MIZZLE, *v. i.* To mistle. *See MISTLE.*

MIZZZY, *n.* A bog or quagmire. *Ainsworth.*

MNE-MON'IC, (*ne-mon'ik*) *a.* Assisting the memory.

MNE-MON'ICS, *n.* [*Gr. μνημονικός.*] The art of memory; precepts and rules for assisting the memory.

† MO, *a.* [*Sax. mo; Scot. mo.*] More. *Spenser.*

MOAN, *v. t.* [*Sax. manan.*] To lament; to deplore; to bewail with an audible voice.

MOAN, *v. i.* To grieve; to make lamentations.

MOAN, *n.* Lamentation; audible expression of sorrow; grief expressed in words or cries.

MOANED, *pp.* Lamented; deplored.

MOANFUL, *a.* Sorrowful; expressing sorrow.

MOANFUL-LY, *adv.* With lamentation.

MOANING, *ppr.* Lamenting; bewailing.

MOAT, *n.* [*fr. mota; Fr. motte.*] In fortification, a ditch or deep trench round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place.

MOAT, *v. t.* To surround with a ditch for defense.

MOB, *n.* [*from L. mobilis.*] 1. A crowd or promiscuous multitude of people, rude, tumultuous and disorderly. 2. A disorderly assembly. 3. A huddled dress.

MOB, *v. t.* 1. To attack in a disorderly crowd; to harass tumultuously. 2. To wrap up in a cowl or veil.

MOB'BISH, *a.* Like a mob; tumultuous; mean; vulgar.

MOB'CAP, *n.* [*D. mop.*] A plain cap or head-dress for females.

\*; MOBILE, *a.* [*Fr.*] Movable. *Skelton.*

\* MOBILE, *n.* [*Fr.; L. mobilis.*] The mob; the populace. *South.*

Primum mobile, *n.* [*L.*] In the ancient astronomy, a ninth heaven or sphere, supposed to be beyond the fixed stars, and to be the first mover of all the lower spheres.

MO-BIL-I-TY, *n.* [*Fr. mobilité; L. mobilitas.*] 1. Susceptibility of motion; capacity of being moved. 2. Aptitude to motion; activity; readiness to move.—3. In cant language, the populace. 4. Fickleness; inconstancy.

MOBLE, (*mob bl*) *v. t.* To wrap the head in a hood. *Shak*

MOCCA-SON, *n.* A shoe or cover for the feet, without a sole; the customary shoe worn by the native Indians.

MOCHA-STONE, *n.* [*from Mocha.*] Dendritic agate.

MOCK, *v. t.* [*Fr. moquer.*] 1. To imitate in contempt or derision; to mimic for the sake of derision; to deride by mimicry. 2. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule; to treat with scorn or contempt. 3. To defeat; to illude; to disappoint; to deceive. 4. To fool; to tantalize; to play on in contempt.

MOCK, *v. i.* To make sport in contempt or in jest, or to speak jestingly.

MOCK, *n.* 1. Ridicule; derision; sneer; an act manifesting contempt. 2. Imitation; mimicry; [*Little used.*]

MOCK, *a.* False; counterfeit; assumed; imitating reality, but not real.

MOCK-LEAD, or MOCK-ORE, *n.* A sulphuret of zink, the same as blend, which see.

MOCK-OR-ANGE, *n.* A plant of the genus *philadelphus*.

MOCK-PRIV'ET, *n.* A plant of the genus *phillyrea*.

MOCK'A-BLE, *a.* Exposed to derision. [*Little used.*] *Shak*

† MOCK'AGE, *n.* Mockery. *Elyot.*

MOCKED, *pp.* Imitated or mimicked in derision; laughed at; ridiculed; defeated; illuded.

MOCK'ER, *n.* 1. One that mocks; a scorner; a scoffer; a derider. *South.* 2. A deceiver; an impostor.

MOCK'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The act of deriding and exposing to contempt, by mimicking the words or actions of another. 2. Derision; ridicule; sportive insult or contempt; contemptuous merriment at persons or things. 3. Sport subject of laughter. 4. Vain imitation or effort; that which deceives, disappoints or frustrates. 5. Imitation counterfeit appearance; false show.

MOCK'E-SON, *n.* The name of a serpent.

MOCK'ING, *ppr.* Imitating in contempt; mimicking; ridiculing by mimicry; treating with sneers and scorn; de- feating; deluding.

MOCK'ING, *n.* Derision; insult.

MOCK'ING-BIRD, *n.* The mocking thrush of America; a bird of the genus *turdus*.

MOCK'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of derision; in contempt.

MOCK'ING-STOCK, *n.* A butt of sport.

MOCKLE. *See MICKLE.*

MO'DAL, *a.* Consisting in mode only; relating to form; having the form without the essence or reality.

MO-DAL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being modal, or being in form only.

MOD'DER, *n.* A wench, or girl. *Huloet.*

MODE, *n.* [*Fr. mode; L. modus; Sp., It. modo.*] 1. Manner of existing or being; manner; method; form; fashion; custom; way. 2. Gradation; degree. 3. State; quality. *Shak.*—4. In metaphysics, the dependence or affection of a substance.—5. In music, a regular disposition of the air and accompaniments relative to certain principal sounds.—6. In grammar, a particular manner of conjugating verbs; usually written mood. [*See MOOD.*] 7. A kind of silk.

MOD'EL, (*mod'el*) *n.* [*Fr. modelle.*] 1. A pattern of something to be made; any thing of a particular form, shape or construction, intended for imitation; a small pattern; a form in miniature. 2. A mold; something intended to give shape to castings. 3. Pattern; example. 4. Standard; that by which a thing is to be measured.—5. In painting and sculpture, that which is to be copied or imitated. 6. A pattern; any thing to be imitated. 7. A copy; representation; something made in imitation of real life.

MOD'EL, *v. t.* [*Fr. modeler.*] To plan or form in a particular manner; to shape; to imitate in planning or forming

MODELED, *pp.* Formed according to a model; planned; shaped; formed.

MOD'EL-ER, *n.* A planner; a contriver. *Spectator.*

MOD'EL-ING, *ppr.* Forming according to a model; planning; forming; shaping.

† MOD'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [*L. moderabilis.*] Temperate; measurable; governable.

MOD'ER-ATE, *a.* [*L. moderatus.*] 1. Literally, limited; restrained; hence, temperate; observing reasonable bounds in indulgence. 2. Limited in quantity; not excessive or expensive. 3. Restrained in passion, ardor or temper; not violent. 4. Not extreme in opinion. 5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean or middle place. 6. Temperate; not extreme, violent or rigorous. 7. Of a middle rate. 8. Not swift.

MOD'ER-ATE, *v. t.* 1. To restrain from excess of any kind

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



to reduce from a state of violence; to lessen; to allay; to repress. 2. To temper; to make temperate; to qualify.

MODER-ATE, *v. i.* To become less violent, severe, rigorous or intense.

MODER-ATE, *pp.* Reduced in violence, rigor or intensity; allayed; lessened; tempered; qualified.

MODER-ATE-LY, *adv.* 1. Temperately; mildly; without violence. 2. In a middle degree; not excessively.

MODER-ATE-NESS, *n.* State of being moderate; temperateness; a middle state between extremes.

MODER-ATING, *pp.* Reducing in violence or excess; allaying; tempering; becoming more mild.

MODER-ATION, *n.* [*L. moderatio.*] 1. The state of being moderate, or of keeping a due mean between extremes or excess of violence. 2. Restraint of violent passions or indulgence of appetite. 3. Calmness of mind; equanimity. 4. Frugality in expenses.

MODER-ATOR, *n.* 1. He or that which moderates or restrains. 2. The person who presides over a meeting or assembly of people to preserve order, and regulate the proceedings.

MODER-ATOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a moderator.

MODERN, *a.* [*Fr. moderne; It., Sp. moderno.*] 1. Pertaining to the present time, or time not long past; late; recent; not ancient or remote in past time. 2. Common; mean; vulgar; [*obs.*]

MODERN-ISM, *n.* Modern practice; something recently formed, particularly in writing. *Swift.*

MODERN-IST, *n.* One who admires the moderns.

MODERN-IZE, *v. t.* To render modern; to adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things, or rather to adapt the ancient style or idiom to modern style and taste.

MODERN-IZED, *pp.* Rendered conformable to modern usage.

MODERN-IZER, *n.* He that renders modern.

MODERN-IZ-ING, *pp.* Rendering modern.

† MODERN-LY, *adv.* In modern times. *Milton.*

MODERN-NESS, *n.* The quality of being modern; recentness; novelty.

MODERNS, *n. plu.* Those who have lived in times recent past, or are now living; opposed to the ancients.

MODEST, *a.* [*Fr. modeste; L. modestus.*] 1. Properly, restrained by a sense of propriety; hence, not forward or bold; not presumptuous or arrogant; not boastful. 2. Not bold or forward. 3. Not loose; not lewd. 4. Moderate; not excessive or extreme; not extravagant.

MODEST-LY, *adv.* 1. Not boldly; not arrogantly or presumptuously; with due respect. 2. Not loosely or wantonly; decently. 3. Not excessively; not extravagantly.

MODEST-Y, *n.* [*L. modestia.*] 1. That lowly temper which accompanies a moderate estimate of one's own worth and importance. 2. Modesty, as an act or series of acts, consists in humble, unobtrusive deportment. 3. Moderation; decency.—4. In females, modesty has the like character as in males; but the word is used also as synonym, mous with chastity, or purity of manners.

MODEST-Y-PIECE, *n.* A narrow lace worn by females over the bosom. *Addison.*

MO-DI-CATION, *n.* [*L. modicatio.*] A measure.

† MO-DI-CI-TY, *n.* [*Fr. modicité; from L. modicus.*] Moderateness; meanness; littleness. *Cotgrave.*

MOD-I-CUM, *n.* [*L.*] A little; a small quantity. *Dryden.*

MOD-I-FI-CABLE, *a.* That may be modified or diversified by various forms and differences. *Locke.*

† MO-DI-FI-CABLE, *a.* Diversifiable by various modes.

MOD-I-FI-CATION, *n.* 1. The act of modifying, or giving to any thing new forms, or differences of external qualities or modes. 2. Particular form or manner.

MOD-I-FIED, *pp.* 1. Changed in form or external qualities; varied; diversified. 2. Moderated; tempered; qualified in exceptional parts.

MOD-I-FI-ER, *n.* He or that which modifies.

MOD-I-FY, *v. t.* [*Fr. modifier; L. modifcor.*] 1. To change the form or external qualities of a thing; to shape; to give a new form of being to. 2. To vary; to give a new form to any thing. 3. To moderate; to qualify; to reduce in extent or degree.

MOD-I-FY, *v. i.* To extenuate. *L'Estrange.*

MOD-I-FY-ING, *pp.* Changing the external qualities; giving a new form to; moderating.

MO-DILLION, (*mo-dil'yun*) *n.* [*It. modiglione; Fr. modillon.*] In architecture, an ornament in the cornice of the Ionic, Corinthian and Composite columns.

MÓ-DISH, *a.* According to the mode or customary manner; fashionable. *Dryden.*

MÓ-DISH-LY, *adv.* Fashionably; in the customary mode. *Locke.*

MÓ-DISH-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being fashionable. 2. Affectation of the fashion. *Johnson.*

MOD-U-LATE, *v. t.* [*L. modular.*] 1. To form sound to a certain key, or to a certain proportion. 2. To vary or inflect sound in a natural, customary or musical manner.

MOD-U-LA-TED, *pp.* Formed to a certain key; varied; inflected.

MOD-U-LA-TING, *pp.* Forming to a certain proportion; varying; inflecting.

MOD-U-LATION, *n.* [*L. modulatio; Fr. modulation.*] 1. The act of forming any thing to a certain proportion. 2. The act of inflecting the voice in reading or speaking; a rising or falling of the voice.—3. In music, the art of composing melody or harmony agreeable to the laws prescribed. 4. Sound modulated; melody.

MOD-U-LA-TOR, *n.* He or that which modulates.

MOD-U-LE, *n.* [*Fr.; L. modulus.*] 1. A model or representation.—2. In architecture, a certain measure or size, taken at pleasure, for regulating the proportion of columns, and the symmetry or disposition of the whole building.

MOD-U-LE, *v. t.* To model; to shape; to modulate.

MÓ-DUS, *n.* [*L.*] A compensation for tithes; an equivalent given to a parson or vicar, by the owners of land, in lieu of tithes.

MOD-WALL, *n.* A bird.

MÓE, *n.* A distorted mouth. See Mow.

† MÓE, *a.* More. *Hooker.*

MO-GÚ-LI, *n.* The name of a prince or emperor of the nation in Asia called Mogul, or Mongul.

MÓ-HAIR, *n.* [*G. mohr; Fr. moire.*] The hair of a kind of goat in Turkey.

MÓ-HAIR-SHELL, *n.* In conchology, a peculiar species of voluta.

MO-HAM-ME-DAN, *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed or Mahomet.

MO-HAM-ME-DAN, *n.* A follower of Mohammed, the founder of the religion of Arabia and Persia.

MO-HAM-ME-DAN-ISM, *n.* The religion or doctrines and precepts of Mohammed, contained in the Koran.

MO-HAM-ME-DAN-IZE, *v. t.* To render conformable to the modes or principles of the Mohammedans.

MÓ-HAWK, } *n.* The appellation given to certain ruffians  
MÓ-HÓCK, } who infested the streets of London.

† MÓ-DEK, *v. t.* To puzzle; to perplex; to confound; to distract.

MÓ-DORE, *n.* A gold coin of Portugal, valued at \$6, or £1. 7s. sterling.

MÓ-PE-TY, *n.* [*Fr. moitié.*] The half; one of two equal parts. *Addison.*

MOIL, *v. t.* [*Fr. mouiller.*] 1. To daub; to make dirty; [*little used.*] 2. To weary. *Chapman.*

MOIL, *v. i.* [*L. molior.*] To labor; to toil; to work with painful efforts. *Dryden.*

† MOIL, *n.* [*Sax. mal.*] A spot.

MOIST, *a.* [*Fr. moite, for moiste.*] 1. Moderately wet; damp; as, a moist atmosphere or air. 2. Containing water or other liquid in a perceptible degree.

MOISTEN, (*mois'n*) *v. t.* To make damp; to wet in a small degree. *Bacon.*

† MOIST, as a verb, is obsolete.

MOIST-ENED, (*mois'nd*) *pp.* Made wet in a small degree.

MOIST-EN-ER, (*mois'ner*) *n.* He or that which moistens.

MOIST-EN-ING, (*mois'ning*) *pp.* Wetting moderately.

MOIST-FUL, *a.* Full of moisture. *Drayton.*

MOIST-NESS, *n.* Dampness; a small degree of wetness. *Addison.*

MOIST-URE, *n.* [*Fr. moiteur.*] 1. A moderate degree of wetness. 2. A small quantity of any liquid.

† MOISTY, *a.* Drizzling.

† MÓ-KES of a net, the meshes. *Ainsworth.*

† MÓ-KY, *a.* [*W. mwg.*] Muggy; dark; murky.

MÓ-LAR, *a.* [*L. molaris.*] Having power to grind; grinding. *Bacon.*

MO-LÁSSES, } *n. sing.* [*It. melassa; Sp. melaza; Fr. mé-*  
ME-LÁSSES, } *lasse.* The orthography *melasses*, used by *Edwards*, in his History of the West Indies, is more accordant with etymology. The syrup which drains from Muscovado sugar when cooling; treacle.

MÓLD, *n.* [*Sax. mold, molda, myl; W. mol.*] 1. Fine, soft earth, or earth easily pulverized, such as constitutes soil. 2. A substance like down, which forms on bodies which lie long in warm and damp air. 3. Matter of which any thing is formed.

MÓLD, *n.* [*Sp. molda; Fr. moule; W. mold.*] 1. The matrix in which any thing is cast and receives its form. 2. Cast; form. 3. The suture or contexture of the skull.—4. In ship-building, a thin, flexible piece of timber, used as a pattern by which to form the curves of the timbers and compassing pieces.—5. Among gold beaters, a number of pieces of vellum, or a like substance, laid over one another, between which the leaves of gold and silver are laid for beating.

MÓLD, *v. t.* 1. To cause to contract mold. *Knolles.* 2. To cover with mold or soil. *Edwards.*

MÓLD, *v. i.* To contract mold; to become moldy.

MÓLD, *v. t.* 1. To form into a particular shape; to shape, to model. *Ainsworth.* 2. To knead. *Ainsworth.*

MÓLDA-BLE, *a.* That may be molded or formed.



**MOLD'ED**, *pp.* 1. Formed into a particular shape; kneaded. 2. Covered with mold.  
**MOLDER**, *n.* He who molds or forms into shape.  
**MOLDER**, *v. i.* [Dan. *mulner.*] 1. To turn to dust by natural decay; to crumble; to perish. 2. To be diminished; to waste away gradually.  
**MOLDER**, *v. t.* To turn to dust; to crumble; to waste.  
**MOLDER-ING**, *pp.* Turning to dust; crumbling; wasting away.  
**MOLD'N-NESS**, *n.* The state of being moldy.  
**MOLD'ING**, *pp.* Forming into shape; kneading.  
**MOLD'ING**, *n.* Any thing cast in a mold, or which appears to be so; in *architecture*, a projection beyond the wall, column, wainscot, &c.  
**MOLD-WARP**, *n.* [Sax. *mold* and *veorpan.*] A mole.  
**MOLD'Y**, *a.* Overgrown with mold. *Addison.*  
**MOLE**, *n.* [Sax. *mol*, *mal.*] 1. A spot, mark or small permanent protuberance on the human body. 2. [L. *mola.*] A mass of fleshy matter, of a spherical figure, generated in the uterus.  
**MOLE**, *n.* [L. *mole*; Fr. *mole.*] 1. A mould or massive work formed of large stones laid in the sea before a port, which it serves to defend from the violent impulse of the waves. 2. Among the *Romans*, a kind of mausoleum.  
**MOLE**, *n.* [D. *mol.*] A small animal.  
**MOLE**, *v. t.* To clear of mole-hills. [Local.] *Pegge.*  
**MOLE-BAT**, *n.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*  
**MOLE-CAST**, *n.* A little elevation of earth made by a mole.  
**MOLE-CATCHER**, *n.* One whose employment is to catch moles. *Tusser.*  
**MOLE-CRICK-ET**, *n.* An insect of the genus *gryllus*.  
**MOLE-CULE**, *n.* [Fr.] A very minute particle of matter.  
**MOLE-EYED**, *a.* Having very small eyes; blind.  
**MOLE-HILL**, *n.* [W. *malur.*] A little hillock or elevation of earth thrown up by moles; a very small hill.  
**MO-LEST**, *v. t.* [Fr. *molester.*] To trouble; to disturb; to render uneasy. *Hooker.*  
**MOL-ES-TATION**, *n.* Disturbance; annoyance; uneasiness given. *Brown.*  
**MO-LEST'ED**, *pp.* Disturbed; troubled; annoyed.  
**MO-LESTER**, *n.* One that disturbs.  
**MO-LEST'FUL**, *a.* Troublesome.  
**MO-LEST'ING**, *pp.* Disturbing; troubling.  
**MOLE-TRACK**, *n.* The course of a mole under ground.  
**MOLE-WARP**, *n.* A mole. See **MOLE** and **MOLD-WARP**.  
**MOLLE-EN**, *n.* A flowering tree of China. *Grosier.*  
**MO-LIM-I-NOUS**, *a.* [from L. *moliniens.*] Very important.  
**MOL-LIN-IST**, *n.* A follower of the opinions of *Molina*.  
**MOLL-I-ENT**, *a.* [L. *molliens.*] Softening; assuaging; lessening. See **EMOLLIENT**.  
**MOLLIFI-ABLE**, *a.* That may be softened.  
**MOLLIFI-CATION**, *n.* 1. The act of mollifying or softening. 2. Mitigation; an appeasing. *Shak.*  
**MOLLIFI-ED**, *pp.* Softened; appeased.  
**MOLLIFI-ER**, *n.* 1. That which softens, appeases or mitigates. 2. He that softens, mitigates or pacifies.  
**MOLLIFY**, *v. t.* [L. *mollio*; Fr. *mollir.*] 1. To soften; to make soft or tender. *Is. i.* 2. To assuage, as pain or irritation. 3. To appease; to pacify; to calm or quiet. 4. To qualify; to reduce in harshness or asperity.  
**MOL-LUS'CA**, *n.* [from L. *mollis.*] In *zoology*, a division or class of animals whose bodies are soft, without an internal skeleton, or articulated covering.  
**MOL-LUS'CAN**, *a.* Pertaining to the mollusca, or par-mol-lus'ceus, } taking of their properties.  
**MO-LOS'SUS**, *n.* [Gr.] In *Greek and Latin verse*, a foot of three long syllables.  
**MOLT**, *v. i.* [W. *moel.*] To shed or cast the hair, feathers, skin, horns, &c.; as an animal.  
**MOLT'EN**, *pp.* of *melt.* 1. Melted; [obs.] 2. *a.* Made of melted metal.  
**MOLT'ING**, *pp.* Casting or shedding a natural covering, as hair, feathers, skin or horns.  
**MOLT'ING**, *n.* The operation by which certain animals cast off or lose their hair, feathers, skins, horns, &c.  
**MOLY**, *n.* [Gr. *μολυ.*] Wild garlic.  
**MO-LYB'DEN**, } *n.* [Gr. *μολυβδαίνα.*] An ore of molyb-  
**MO-LYB'DE-NA**, } *denum.*  
**MO-LYB'DE-NOUS**, *a.* Pertaining to molybden.  
**MO-LYB'DE-NUM**, *n.* A brittle metal.  
**MOME**, *n.* [Fr. *moman.*] A dull, silent person; a stupid fellow; a stock; a post. *Spenser.*  
**MOMENT**, *n.* [L. *momentum.*] 1. The most minute and indivisible part of time; an instant. 2. Force; impulsive power. 3. Importance in influence or effect; consequence; weight or value.  
**†MO-MENT'AL**, *a.* Important.  
**MO-MENT'AL-LY**, *adv.* For a moment. *Brown.*  
**†MO-MEN-TA'NE-OUS**, or **†MO-MENT-A-NY**. See **MO-MENTARY**.  
**MO-MENT A-RIL-LY**, *adv.* Every moment. *Shenstone.*

**MOMENT-A-RY**, *a.* Done in a moment; continuing only a moment; lasting a very short time.  
**MOMENT-LY**, *adv.* 1. For a moment. 2. In a moment every moment.  
**MO-MENT'OUS**, *a.* Important; weighty; of consequence.  
**MO-MENTUM**, *n.* [L.] In *mechanics*, impetus; the quantity of motion in a moving body.  
**MOM'MER-Y**, or **MUM'MER-Y**, *n.* [Fr. *monerie.*] An entertainment or frolic in masks; a farcical entertainment in which masked persons play antic tricks.  
**MOMOT**, *n.* The name of a genus of birds.  
**MONA-CHAL**, *a.* [Fr.; L. *monachus.*] Pertaining to monks, or a monastic life; monastic.  
**MONA-CHISM**, *n.* [Fr. *monachisme*; It. *monachismo.*] The state of monks; a monastic life.  
**\*MON-AD**, *n.* [Gr. *μοναδ.*] 1. An ultimate atom, or simple unextended point. *Leibnitz.* 2. An indivisible thing. *Good.*  
**MONA-DELPH**, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *αδελφος.*] In *botany*, a plant whose stamens are united in one body by the filaments.  
**MONA-DELPHI-AN**, *a.* Having the stamens united in one body by the filaments.  
**MO-NAD'IC**, } *a.* Having the nature or character of a  
**MO-NAD'I-CAL**, } mound. *More.*  
**MO-NAN'DER**, } [Gr. *μονος* and *ανηρ.*] In *botany*, a  
 plant having one stamen only.  
**MO-NAN'DRI-AN**, *a.* Having one stamen only.  
**MON-ARCH**, *n.* [It., Sp. *monarca*; Fr. *monarque.*] 1. The prince or ruler of a nation, who is vested with absolute sovereign power; an emperor, king or prince invested with an unlimited power. 2. A king or prince, the supreme magistrate of a nation, whose powers are in some respects limited by the constitution of the government. 3. He or that which is superior to others of the same kind. 4. One that presides; president.  
**MON-ARCH**, *a.* Supreme; ruling. *Pope.*  
**MO-NARCH'AL**, *a.* Pertaining to a monarch; suiting a monarch; sovereign; regal; imperial.  
**MON-ARCH-ESS**, *n.* A female monarch; an empress.  
**MO-NARCH'IC**, } *a.* 1. Vested in a single ruler. 2. Per-  
**MO-NARCH'I-CAL**, } taining to monarchy.  
**MON-AR-CHIST**, *n.* An advocate of monarchy.  
**MON-AR-CHIZE**, *v. i.* To play the king; to act the monarch. *Shak.*  
**MON-AR-CHIZE**, *v. t.* 1. To rule; to govern. 2. To convert into a monarchy.  
**MON-AR-CHY**, *n.* [Gr. *μοναρχια.*] 1. A state or government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a single person. 2. A kingdom; an empire.  
**\*MON-AS-TER-Y**, *n.* [Fr. *monastere*; Sp. *monasterio*; Low L. *monasterium.*] A house of religious retirement, or of seclusion from ordinary temporal concerns.  
**MO-NAS'TIC**, } *a.* [Fr. *monastique*; It. *monastico*;  
**MO-NAS'TI-CAL**, } Low L. *monasticus.*] Pertaining to  
 monasteries, monks and nuns; reclusive; secluded from  
 the temporal concerns of life, and devoted to religion.  
**MO-NAS'TIC**, *n.* A monk.  
**MO-NAS'TI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* Reclusely; in a retired man-  
 ner; in the manner of monks. *Swift.*  
**MO-NAS'TI-CISM**, *n.* Monastic life. *Milner.*  
**MON'DAY**, *n.* [Sax. *monandæg*; G. *montag*; moon and day;  
 being formerly sacred to that planet.] The second day  
 of the week.  
**MONDE**, *n.* [Fr.] The world; also, a globe, an ensign of  
 authority. *Drummond.*  
**MO-NE-CIAN**, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *οικος.*] In *botany*, one of  
 that class of plants, whose male and female flowers are  
 on the same plant.  
**MO-NE-CIAN**, *a.* Pertaining to the class of plants above  
 described.  
**MONEY**, *n.*; *plu.* **MONEYS**. [Sax. *mynet*; Fr. *monnoie*;  
 L., It. *moneta.*] 1. Coin; stamped metal; any piece of  
 metal, usually gold, silver or copper, stamped by public au-  
 thority, and used as the medium of commerce. 2. Bank  
 notes or bills of credit issued by authority, and exchange-  
 able for coin, or redeemable, are also called money. 3.  
 Wealth; affluence.  
**†MONEY**, *v. t.* To supply with money. *Tyndal.*  
**MONEY-AGE**, *n.* *Anciently*, in *England*, a general land  
 tax, a shilling on each hearth. *Hume.*  
**MONEY-BAG**, *n.* A bag or purse for holding money.  
**MONEY-BOX**, *n.* A box or till to hold money.  
**MONEY-BROK-ER**, *n.* A broker who deals in money.  
**MONEY-CHAN-GER**, *n.* A broker who deals in money or  
 exchanges. *Arbutnot.*  
**MONEYED**, (*mun'id*) *a.* 1. Rich in money; having money;  
 able to command money. 2. Consisting in money.  
**MONEY-ER**, *n.* 1. A banker; one who deals in money.  
 2. A corner of money; [little used.]  
**MONEY-LEND-ER**, *n.* One who lends money.  
**MONEY-LESS**, *a.* Destitute of money; pennyless.  
**MONEY-MAT-TER**, *n.* An account consisting of charges

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



- of money, an account between debtor and creditor. *Arbutnot.*
- MONEY SCRIV-EN-ER**, *n.* A person who raises money for others. *Arbutnot.*
- MONEY-SPIN-NER**, *n.* A small spider.
- MONEY'S-WORTH**, *n.* 1. Something that will bring money. 2. Full value; the worth of a thing in money.
- MONEY-WORT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *lysimachia*.
- MONG'ORN**, *n.* [Sax. *mang*, and *corn*.] Mixed corn, as wheat and rye.
- MONG'ER**, *n.* [Sax. *mangere*.] A trader; a dealer; now used only or chiefly in composition; as, iron-monger.
- MONG'REL**, *a.* [from Sax. *mengan*.] Of a mixed breed; of different kinds. *Scoft.*
- MONG'REL**, *n.* An animal of a mixed breed.
- MON-IL-I-FORM**, *a.* [L. *monile*.] Like a necklace.
- MONI-MENT**, *n.* [L. *monimentum*.] 1. An inscription; something to preserve memory; [obs.] 2. A mark; an image; a superscription. *Spenser.*
- MONISH**, *v. t.* To admonish; to warn.
- MONISH-ER**, *n.* An admonisher, which see.
- MONISH-MENT**, *n.* Admonition.
- MONITION**, *n.* [Fr.; L. *monitio*.] 1. Warning; instruction given by way of caution. 2. Information; indication.
- MONIT-IVE**, *a.* Admonitory; conveying admonition.
- MONI-TOR**, *n.* [L.] 1. One who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives advice and instruction by way of reproof or caution.—2. In schools, a person authorized to look to the scholars in the absence of the instructor, or to notice the absence or faults of the scholars, or to instruct a division or class.
- MONI-TOR-I-AL**, *a.* 1. Relating to a monitor. 2. Performed by a monitor. 3. Conducted by or under the instruction of monitors, or subordinate teachers.
- MONI-TO-RY**, *a.* Giving admonition; warning; instructing by way of caution. *L'Estrange.*
- MONI-TO-RY**, *n.* Admonition; warning. *Bacon.*
- MONI-TRESS**, *n.* A female monitor.
- MONK**, *n.* [Gr. *μοναχος*; L. *monachus*; Sax. *monec*.] A man who retires from the ordinary temporal concerns of the world, and devotes himself to religion.
- MONK'ER-Y**, *n.* The life of monks; the monastic life.
- MONK'EY**, *n.* [It. *monacchio*.] 1. The popular name of the ape and baboon. 2. A name of contempt or of slight address.
- MONK'HOOD**, *n.* The character of a monk. *Atterbury.*
- MONK'ISH**, *a.* Like a monk, or pertaining to monks; monastic.
- MONK'S-HEAD**, *n.* A plant of the genus *leontodon*.
- MONK'S-HOOD**, *n.* A plant of the genus *aconitum*.
- MONK'S-RHO-BARB**, *n.* A plant of the genus *rumex*, a species of dock.
- MONOC'E-ROS**, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *κερας*.] The unicorn.
- MONO-CHORD**, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *χορδη*.] A musical instrument of one string.
- MONO-CHRO-MAT'IC**, *a.* [Gr. *μονος* and *χρωμα*.] Consisting of one color, or presenting rays of light of one color only.
- MONO-CO-TYLE**, } *a.* Having only one seed-lobe or seminal leaf.
- MONO-CO-TYLE-LED'ONOUS**, } *a.* Having only one seed-lobe.
- MONO-CO-TYLE-DON**, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *κοτυληδων*.] In botany, a plant with only one cotyledon or seed-lobe.
- MONOOU-LAR**, } *a.* [Gr. *μονος*, and L. *oculus*.] Having one eye only.
- MONOOU-LOUS**, } *a.* Having one eye.
- MONO-EULE**, *n.* An insect with one eye.
- MONO-DACTY-LOUS**, *a.* Having one finger or toe.
- MONO-DIST**, *n.* One who writes monodies. *Scott.*
- MONO-DON**, *n.* [Gr. *μονοδους*.] The unicorn fish, or sea-unicorn.
- MONO-DY**, *n.* [Gr. *μονωδια*.] A song or poem sung by one person only. *Johnson.*
- MONO-GAM**, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *γαμη*.] In botany, a plant that has a simple flower, though the anthers are united.
- MONO-GAM'I-AN**, *a.* Pertaining to the order of plants that have a simple flower. *Lee.*
- MONO-GA-MIST**, *n.* One who disallows second marriages. *Johnson.*
- MONO-GA-MOUS**, *a.* Having one wife only, and not permitted to marry a second.
- MONO-GA-MY**, *n.* The marriage of one wife only, or the state of such as are restrained to a single wife.
- MONO-GRAM**, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *γραμμα*.] A character or cipher composed of one, two or more letters interwoven, being an abbreviation of a name; used on seals, &c.
- MONO-GRAM-MAL**, *a.* Sketching in the manner of a monogram. *Fotherby.*
- MONO-GRAPH**, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *γραφω*.] An account or description of a single thing or class of things.
- MONO-GRAPH'IC**, } *a.* 1. Drawn in lines without colors. 2. Pertaining to a monograph
- MO-NOG'RA-PHY**, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *γραφω*.] A description drawn in lines without colors.
- MONO-GYN**, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *γυνη*.] In botany, a plant having only one style or stigma. *Smith.*
- MONO-GYN'I-AN**, *a.* Pertaining to the order *monogynia* having only one style or stigma.
- MONO-LOGUE**, (mon'o-log) *n.* [Gr. *μονολογια*.] 1. A soliloquy; a speech uttered by a person alone. 2. A poem, song or scene composed for a single performer.
- MO-NOM'A-GHY**, *n.* [Gr. *μονομαχια*.] A duel; a single combat.
- MON'OME**, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *ονομα*.] In algebra, a quantity that has one name only. *Harris.*
- MO-NOMI-AL**, *n.* In algebra, a quantity expressed by one name or letter.
- MO-NOPA-THY**, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *παθεια*.] Solitary suffering or sensibility. *Whitlock.*
- MON-O-PET'A-LOUS**, *a.* [Gr. *μονος* and *πεταλον*.] In botany, having only one petal, or a one-petaled corol. *Martyn.*
- MONOPH-THONG**, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *φθογγος*.] A simple vowel-sound. *Beattie.*
- MON-OPH-THONG'AL**, *a.* Consisting of a simple vowel-sound. *Beattie.*
- MON-NOPHYL-LOUS**, *a.* [Gr. *μονος* and *φυλλον*.] Having one leaf only.
- MO-NOPHY-SITE**, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *φουςις*.] One who maintains that Jesus Christ had but one nature.
- MO-NOP'O-LIST**, or **MO-NOP'O-LIZ-ER**, *n.* [Sp., It. *monopolista*.] One that monopolizes.
- MO-NOPO-LIZE**, *v. t.* [Gr. *μονος* and *πωλω*; Fr. *monopoler*.] 1. To purchase or obtain possession of the whole of any commodity or goods in market with the view of selling them at advanced prices. 2. To engross or obtain, by any means, the exclusive right of trading to any place. 3. To obtain the whole.
- MO-NOPO-LY**, *n.* [Fr. *monopole*; L. *monopolium*.] The sole power of vending any species of goods.
- \*MO-NOP'TOTE**, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *πρωσις*.] A noun having only one oblique case. *Clarke.*
- MON-O-SPERM'OUS**, *a.* [Gr. *μονος* and *σπερμα*.] Having one seed only.
- MONO-STICH**, *n.* [Gr. *μονοστιχων*.] A composition consisting of one verse only.
- MON-O-STROPH'IC**, *a.* [Gr. *μονοστροφος*.] Having one strophe only; not varied in measure; written in unvaried measure.
- MON-O-SYL-LAB'IC**, } *a.* 1. Consisting of one syllable.
- MON-O-SYL-LAB'I-CAL**, } *ble.* 2. Consisting of words of one syllable.
- MON-O-SYL-LA-BLE**, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *συλλαβη*.] A word of one syllable.
- MON-O-SYL-LA-BLED**, *a.* Formed into one syllable.
- MONO-THE-ISM**, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *θεος*.] The doctrine or belief of the existence of one God only.
- MO-NOTHE-LITE**, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *θηλις*.] One who holds that Christ had but one will. *Milner.*
- MONO-TONE**, *n.* In rhetoric, a sameness of sound.
- MON-O-TON'IC**, } *a.* Monotonous. [Little used.]
- MON-O-TON'I-CAL**, } *a.* Continued in the same tone, without inflection or cadence; unvaried in tone.
- MO-NO'TO-NOUS-LY**, *adv.* With one uniform tone; without inflection of voice. *Nares.*
- MO-NO'TO-NY**, *n.* [Gr. *μονοτονια*.] 1. Uniformity of tone or sound; want of inflections of voice in speaking; want of cadence or modulation. 2. Uniformity; sameness. *Irvine.*
- MONSIEUR**, (mos/seer) *n.* [Fr.] Sir; Mr. *Pope.*
- MON-SOON**, *n.* A periodical wind, blowing six months from the same quarter or point of the compass, then changing, and blowing the same time from the opposite quarter.
- MON'STER**, *n.* [L. *monstrum*.] 1. An animal produced with a shape or with parts that are not natural. 2. Any unnatural production; something greatly deformed. 3. A person so wicked as to appear horrible; one unnaturally wicked or mischievous.
- † **MON'STER**, *v. t.* To make monstrous. *Shak.*
- MON'STER-TAM-ING**, *a.* Taming monsters.
- MON-STROSI-TY**, *n.* 1. The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of nature. 2. An unnatural production; that which is monstrous.
- MON'STROUS**, *a.* [L. *monstruosus*.] 1. Unnatural in form, deviating greatly from the natural form; out of the common course of nature. 2. Strange; very wonderful. 3. Enormous; huge; extraordinary. 4. Shocking to the sight or other senses; hateful.
- MON'STROUS**, *adv.* Exceedingly; very much. [vulgar.] *Dryden.*
- MON'STROUS-LY**, *adv.* 1. In a manner out of the common order of nature; hence, shockingly; terribly; hideously; horribly. 2. To a great degree; enormously; extravagantly.



MONSTROUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being monstrous. 2. Enormity; irregular nature or behavior.

MON-TAN-IE, *a.* [*L. montanus.*] Pertaining to mountains; consisting in mountains. *Kirwan.*

MON-TA-NISM, *n.* The tenets of Montanus.

MON-TA-NIST, *n.* A follower of Montanus.

MON-TA-NIST-IC, *a.* Pertaining to Montanism.

MON-TA-NIST-I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to Montanism.

MON-TA-NIZE, *v. i.* To follow the opinions of Montanus.

*Hooker.*

MON-TANT, *n.* [*Fr.*] A term in fencing. *Shak.*

MON-TÉRO, *n.* [*Sp. monterá.*] A horseman's cap. *Bacon.*

MON-TETH, *n.* A vessel in which glasses are washed.

MONTH, *n.* [*Sax. monath, from mona, the moon; D. maand; G. monath.*] A space or period of time constituting a division of the year. A lunar or periodical month consists of one revolution of the moon, a lunation, or the period from one change or conjunction of the moon with the sun to another, consisting of 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes and 5 seconds. A solar month is the space of time in which the sun passes through one sign, or a twelfth part of the zodiac, containing 30 days, 10 hours, 29 minutes, 5 seconds. In the year, there are twelve solar months, and thirteen lunar months.

—In popular language, four weeks are called a month, being nearly the length of the lunar month. A calendar month differs in some degree from a solar month; consisting of twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty or thirty-one days, as the months stand in calendars or almanacs.

MONTHLY, *a.* 1. Continued a month, or performed in a month. 2. Done or happening once a month, or every month.

MONTHLY, *adv.* 1. Once a month; in every month. 2. As if under the influence of the moon; in the manner of a lunatic; [*obs.*]

MÓNTH'S-MIND, *n.* Earnest desire; strong inclination.

*Hudibras.*

MON-T-MAR-TRITE, *n.* A mineral of a yellowish color.

MON-TOIR, (*mon-twor*) *n.* [*Fr.*] In horsemanship, a stone used for aiding to mount a horse.

MON-TROSS, *n.* An under gunner, or assistant to a gunner, engineer or fire-master. *Dict.*

MON-U-MENT, *n.* [*L. monumentum.*] 1. Any thing by which the memory of a person or an event is preserved or perpetuated. 2. A stone or a heap of stones or other durable thing, intended to mark the bounds of states, towns or distinct possessions, and preserve the memory of divisional lines. *New England.* 3. A thing that reminds or gives notice.

MON-U-MENT'AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a monument. 2. Serving as a monument; memorial; preserving memory.

3. Belonging to a tomb.

MON-U-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* By way of memorial.

MOOD, *n.* [*Fr. mode; L. modus.*] 1. The form of an argument. 2. Style of music. 3. The variation of a verb to express manner of action or being. *See* MOOD.

MOOD, *n.* [*Goth., Sax., Sw. mod.*] 1. Temper of mind; temporary state of the mind in regard to passion or feeling; humor. 2. Anger; heat of temper. *Hooker.*

† MOODI-LY, *adv.* [*from moody.*] Sadly.

MOODI-NESS, *n.* Anger; peevishness.

MOODY, *a.* [*Sax. modig.*] Angry; peevish; fretful; out of humor. 2. Mental; intellectual; [*obs.*] 3. Sad; pensive. 4. Violent; furious.

MOON, *n.* [*Sax. mona; D. maan; G. mond.*] 1. The heavenly orb which revolves round the earth; a secondary planet or satellite of the earth. 2. A month.—*Half-moon, in fortification, a figure resembling a crescent.*

MOON-BEAM, *n.* A ray of light from the moon.

MOON-CALF, *n.* 1. A monster; a false conception. 2. A mole or mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus.

3. A dolt; a stupid fellow.

MOONED, *a.* Taken for the moon. *Milton.*

MOONET, *n.* A little moon. *Hall.*

MOON-EYE, *n.* An eye affected by the moon.

MOON-EYED, *a.* Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon. 2. Dim-eyed; purblind.

MOON-FERN, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

MOON-FISH, *n.* A fish whose tail is shaped like a half-moon. *Greiv.*

MOONISH, *a.* Like the moon; variable. *Shak.*

MOONLESS, *a.* Not favored with moon-light.

MOONLIGHT, *n.* The light afforded by the moon.

MOONLIGHT, *a.* Illuminated by the moon. *Shak.*

MOONLING, *n.* A simpleton. *B. Jonson.*

MOONLOVED, *a.* Loved when the moon shines.

MOON-SAD, *n.* A plant of the genus *menispermum*.

MOON-SEED, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*

MOONSHINE, *n.* 1. The light of the moon. *Dryden.* 2. In *burlesque*, a month. *Shak.*—*A matter of moonshine, a matter of no consequence.*

MOONSHINE, *a.* Illuminated by the moon. *Clarendon.*

MOONSHIN-Y, *a.* Illuminated by the moon. *Clarendon.*

MOONSTONE, *n.* A variety of *adularia*.

MOON'STRUCK, *a.* Affected by the influence of the moon; lunatic. *Milton.*

MOON-TRE'FOIL, *n.* A plant of the genus *medicago*.

MOON-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *lunaria*; satin-flower; honesty.

MOONY, *a.* Lunated; having a crescent for a standard; in resemblance of the moon. *Fenton.*

MOOR, *n.* [*Sax. mor; G. moor.*] 1. A tract of land overrun with heath. 2. A marsh; a fen; a tract of wet, low ground, or ground covered with stagnant water.

MOOR, *n.* [*D. moor; G. moor; Fr. maurc.*] A native of the northern coast of Africa, called by the Romans, from the color of the people, *Mauritania*, the country of dark complexioned people.

MOOR, *v. t.* [*Sp., Port. amarra, a cable.*] To confine or secure a ship in a particular station.

MOOR, *v. i.* To be confined by cables or chains.

MOOR'AGE, *n.* Station where to moor. *Otia Sacra.*

MOOR-GAME, *n.* Red game; grouse. *Johnson.*

MOOR-COCK, *n.* A fowl of the genus *tetrao*, found in

MOOR-HEN, *n.* moors; red-game; gor-cock.

MOORED, *pp.* Made fast in a station.

MOORING, *pp.* Confining to a station.

MOORING, *n.* In *seamen's language*, moorings are the anchors, chains and bridles laid athwart the bottom of a river or harbor to confine a ship.

MOORISH, *a.* 1. Marshy; fenny; watery. 2. Pertaining to the Moors in Africa.

MOORLAND, *n.* 1. A marsh or tract of low, watery ground

2. Land rising into moderate hills, foul, cold and full of bogs.

MOORSTONE, *n.* A species of granite. *Woodward.*

MOORY, *a.* Marshy; fenny; boggy; watery.

MOOSE, (*mooe*) *n.* [a native Indian name.] An animal of the genus *cervus*, and the largest of the deer kind.

MOOT, *v. t.* [*Sax. motian.*] To debate; to discuss; to argue for and against.

MOOT, *v. i.* To argue or plead on a supposed cause.

MOOT, *n.* A point, case or question to be mooted

MOOT-CASE, *n.* or debated; a disputable case; an unmooted-point, } settled question.

MOOTED, *pp.* Debated; disputed; controverted.

MOOTER, *n.* A disputer of a mooted case.

† MOOT-HALL, *n.* A town hall; hall of judgment.

† MOOT-HOUSE, *n.* *Wickliffe.*

MOOTING, *pp.* Disputing; debating for exercise.

MOOTING, *n.* The exercise of disputing.

MOP, *n.* [*W. mop, or mopa.*] 1. A piece of cloth, or a collection of thrums or coarse yarns fastened to a handle and used for cleaning floors. 2. A wry mouth; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

MOP, *v. t.* To rub or wipe with a mop.

† MOP, *v. i.* To make a wry mouth. *Shak.*

MOPE, *v. i.* To be very stupid; to be very dull; to drowse; to be spiritless or gloomy.

MOPE, *v. t.* To make stupid or spiritless.

MOPE, *n.* A stupid or low-spirited person; a drone.

MOPED, *pp.* Made stupid. *Locke.*

MOP-EYED, *a.* Short-sighted; purblind.

MOPING, *pp.* Affected with dullness; spiritless; gloomy.

MOPISH, *a.* Dull; spiritless; stupid; dejected.

MOPISH-NESS, *n.* Dejection; dullness; stupidity.

MOPPET, *n.* A rag-baby; a puppet made of cloth; a

MOPSEY, *n.* fondling name of a little girl.

MOPSI-CAL, *a.* That cannot see well; mope-eyed; stupid

MOPUS, *n.* A mope; a drone. *Swift.*

MORAL, *a.* [*Fr., Sp. moral; It. morale; L. moralis.*] 1. Relating to the practice, manners or conduct of men as social beings in relation to each other, and with reference to right and wrong. 2. Subject to the moral law, and capable of moral actions; bound to perform social duties. 3. Supported by the evidence of reason or probability; founded on experience of the ordinary course of things. 4. Conformed to rules of right, or to the divine law respecting social duties; virtuous; just. 5. Conformed to law and right in exterior deportment. 6. Reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue.—*Moral law, the law of God which prescribes the moral or social duties.*—*Moral sense, an innate or natural sense of right and wrong.* *Paley.*—*Moral philosophy, the science of manners and duty.*

MORAL, *n.* 1. Morality; the doctrine or practice of the duties of life; [*L. u.*] 2. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of a fable to form the morals. *Dryden.*

† MORAL, *v. i.* To moralize.

† MORAL-ER, *n.* A moralizer. *Shak.*

MORAL-IST, *n.* [*It. moralista; Fr. moraliste.*] 1. One who teaches the duties of life. 2. One who practices moral duties; a mere moral person. *Hammond.*

MORALITY, *n.* [*Fr. moralité.*] 1. The doctrine or system of moral duties, or the duties of men in their social character; ethics. 2. The practice of the moral duties; virtue. 3. The quality of an action which renders it good.



**MOR-AL-I-ZE-TION**, *n.* 1. Moral reflections, or the act of making moral reflections. *Warton*. 2. Explanation in a moral sense. *Elyot*.

**MOR-AL-I-ZE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. moraliser.*] 1. To apply to a moral purpose, or to explain in a moral sense. 2. To furnish with manners or examples. 3. To render moral or virtuous; to correct the morals of.

**MOR-AL-I-ZE**, *v. i.* To speak or write on moral subjects, or to make moral reflections.

**MOR-AL-I-ZED**, *pp.* 1. Applied to a moral purpose, or explained in a moral sense. 2. Rendered moral or less corrupt.

**MOR-AL-I-Z-ER**, *n.* One who moralizes.

**MOR-AL-I-Z-ING**, *ppr.* 1. Applying to a moral purpose, or explaining in a moral sense. 2. Making moral reflections in words or writing.

**MOR-AL-I-Z-ING**, *n.* The application of facts to a moral purpose, or the making of moral reflections.

**MOR-AL-LY**, *adv.* 1. In a moral or ethical sense; according to the rules of morality. 2. Virtuously; honestly. 3. According to the rules of the divine law. 4. According to the evidence of human reason or of probabilities.

**MOR-ALS**, *n. plu.* 1. The practice of the duties of life. 2. Conduct; behavior; course of life, in regard to good and evil.

**MO-RASS'**, *n.* [*D. moeras*; *Sw. moras*; *Fr. marais.*] A marsh; a fen; a tract of low, moist ground. *Watts*.

**MO-RASS'Y**, *a.* Marshy; fenny. *Pennant*.

**MO-RA-VI-AN**, *a.* Pertaining to Moravia, or to the United Brethren.

**MO-RÄ-VI-AN**, *n.* One of a religious sect, called the *United Brethren*.

**MOR-BID**, *a.* [*L. morbidus.*] Diseased; sickly; not sound and healthful.

**MOR-BID-NESS**, *n.* A state of being diseased or unsound.

**MOR-BIF-IC**, *a.* [*Fr. morbifique.*] Causing disease;

**MOR-BIFU-CIAL**, *a.* } generating a sickly state.

**MOR-BIL-LOUS**, *a.* [*L. morbilli.*] Pertaining to the measles; measly; partaking of the nature of measles.

**MOR-BOSE**, *a.* [*L. morbosus.*] Proceeding from disease; unsound; unhealthy. *Ray*.

**MOR-BOSI-TY**, *n.* A diseased state. *Brown*.

**MOR-DA-CIOUS**, *a.* [*L. mordax.*] Biting; given to biting. *Evelyn*.

**MOR-DA-CIOUS-LY**, *adv.* In a biting manner; sarcastically. *Waterhouse*.

**MOR-DACI-TY**, *n.* [*L. mordacitas.*] The quality of biting.

**MOR-DANT**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A substance which has a chemical affinity for coloring matter, and serves to fix colors; such as alum.

**MOR-DI-CAN-CY**, *n.* A biting quality; corrosiveness.

**MOR-DI-CANT**, *a.* [*Fr.*] Biting; acrid.

**MOR-DI-CATION**, *n.* [*from L. mordico.*] The act of biting or corroding; corrosion. *Bacon*.

**MORE**, *a.* [*Sax. more, mara, or mare.*] 1. Greater in quality, degree or amount. 2. Greater in number; exceeding in numbers. 3. Greater. 4. Added to some former number; additional.

**MORE**, *adv.* 1. To a greater degree. 2. It is used with the; as, they hated him yet the more. 3. It is used to modify an adjective, and form the comparative degree, having the same force and effect as the termination *er*, in monosyllables; as, more wise. 4. A second or another time; again.—*No more*, not continuing; existing no longer; gone; deceased or destroyed; as, *Cassius is no more*.—*Much more*, in a greater degree or with more readiness; more abundantly.—*More and more*, with continual increase.

**MORE**, *a noun, or substitute for a noun.* 1. A greater quantity, amount or number. 2. Greater thing; other thing; something further; as, we can do no more.

**MORE**, *v. t.* To make more. *Gower*.

**MORE**, *n.* 1. [*Sax. mor.*] A hill. 2. [*Sax. moran.*] A root.

**MO-REEN'**, *n.* A stuff used for curtains, &c.

**MO-REL'**, *n.* [*It. morella*; *Fr. morelle.*] 1. Garden nightshade. 2. A kind of cherry.

**MORELAND**. See **MOORLAND**.

**MORE-NESS**, *n.* Greatness. *Wickliffe*.

**MORE-OVER**, *adv.* [*more and over.*] Beyond what has been said; further; besides; also; likewise.

**MO-RESK'**, *a.* [*Fr.*; *It. moresco.*] Done after the manner of the Moors.

**MO-RESQUE**, *a.* } manner of the Moors.

**MO-RESK**, *n.* A species of painting or carving done after the Moorish manner.

**MOR-GLAY**, *n.* [*L. mors*, and Celtic *glaiue*.] A deadly weapon.

**MOR-GRAY**, *n.* A Mediterranean fish.

**MOR-ICE**. See **MORISCO**.

**MOR-IG-ER-ATE**, *v. t.* [*L. morigerare.*] To do as one is commanded; to obey. *Cockeram*.

**MOR-IG-ER-ATION**, *n.* Obsequiousness; obedience. *Bacon*.

**MOR-IG-ER-OUS**, *a.* [*L. morigerus.*] Obedient; obsequious; [*little used.*] *Diet*.

**MOR-IL**, *n.* [*Fr. morille.*] A mushroom. *Encyc.*

**MO-RIL-LI-FORM**, *a.* Having the form of the moril.

**MOR-IL-LON**, *n.* A fowl of the genus *anas*. *Pennant*.

**MOR-I-NEL**, *n.* A bird, called also *dotteril*.

**MO-RIN-GA**, *n.* A plant.

**MOR-I-LON**, *n.* [*Fr.*; *It. morione.*] Armor for the head, a helmet or casque to defend the head. *Dryden*.

**MOR-IS-EO**, *n.* [*from Moor.*] A dance, or a dancer of the MORISK, } morris or Moorish dance.

**MOR-IS-EO**, *n.* } Applied to carving and painting.

**MOR-KIN**, *n.* [*Sw. murken.*] Among hunters, a beast that has died by sickness or mischance.

**MOR-LAND**, or **MORE-LAND**, *n.* Moorland, which see.

**MOR-LING**, *n.* [*Fr. mort.*] Wool plucked from a dead MORT-LING, } sheep.

**MOR-MO**, *n.* [*Gr. μορμος.*] A bugbear; false terror.

**MORN**, *n.* [*Sax. marne, margene, mergen, morgen*; *Dan., D., G. morgen.*] The first part of the day; the morning; a word used chiefly in poetry. *Prior*.

**MORN-ING**, *n.* [*Sax. margene, morgen.*] 1. The first part of the day, beginning at twelve o'clock at night and extending to twelve at noon. 2. The first or early part.

**MORN'ING**, *a.* Pertaining to the first part or early part of the day; being in the early part of the day.

**MORN-ING-GOWN**, *n.* A gown worn in the morning before one is formally dressed. *Addison*.

**MORN'ING-STAR**, *n.* The planet Venus, when it precedes the sun in rising, and shines in the morning.

**MO-RO-CO**, *n.* A fine kind of leather; said to be borrowed from the Moors.

**MO-ROSE**, *a.* [*L. morosus*; *It., Sp. moroso.*] Of a sour temper; severe; sullen and austere.

**MO-ROSE-LY**, *adv.* Sourly; with sullen austerity.

**MO-ROSE-NESS**, *n.* Sourness of temper; sullenness. *Moroseness* is not precisely peevishness or fretfulness, though often accompanied with it. It denotes more of silence and severity or ill humor, than the irritability or irritation which characterizes peevishness.

**MO-ROSI-TY**, *n.* Moroseness. *Shak.*

**MO-ROXY-LIC**, *a.* Moroxylic acid is obtained from a saline exudation from the *morrus alba*.

**MOR-PHEW**, *n.* [*It. morfea.*] A scurf on the face.

**MOR-PHEW**, *v. t.* To cover with scurf. *Bp. Hall*.

**MOR-PHI-A**, *n.* A vegetable alkali.

**MOR-RICE**, **MOR-RIS**, or **MOR-RIS-DANCE**, *n.* [*Fr. morresque.*] A Moorish dance; a dance in imitation of the Moors, as sarabands, chacons, &c., usually performed with castanets, tambors, &c.—*Nine men's morris*, a kind of play with nine holes in the ground. *Shak.*

**MOR-RIS-DAN-CER**, *n.* One who dances *amorris-dance*.

**MOR-RIS-PIKE**, *n.* A Moorish pike.

**MOR-RÖW**, *n.* [*Sax. morgen.*] 1. The day next after the present. 2. The next day subsequent to any day specified.—*Good morrow*, a term of salutation; good morning.

**MORSE**, (*mors*) *n.* [*Russ. morj.*] In zoology, the sea-horse or walrus, an animal of the genus *trichechus*.

**MOR-SEL**, *n.* [*L. morsus.*] 1. A bite; a mouthful; a small piece of food. 2. A piece of a meal; something to be eaten. 3. A small quantity of something not eatable; [*improper.*]

**MOR-SURE**, *n.* The act of biting.

**MORT**, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. A tune sounded at the death of game. 2. A salmon in his third year.

**MORTAL**, *a.* [*L. mortalis.*] 1. Subject to death; destined to die. 2. Deadly; destructive to life. 3. Bringing death; terminating life. 4. Deadly in malice or purpose. 5. Exposing to certain death; incurring the penalty of death; condemned to be punished with death; not venial. 6. Human; belonging to man who is mortal. 7. Extreme; violent; [*not elegant.*]

**MORTAL**, *n.* Man; a being subject to death; a human being.

**MORTAL-I-TY**, *n.* [*L. mortalitas.*] 1. Subjection to death or the necessity of dying. 2. Death. 3. Frequency of death; actual death of great numbers of men or beasts. 4. Human nature. 5. Power of destruction.

**MORTAL-I-ZE**, *v. t.* To make mortal. *Broome*.

**MORTAL-LY**, *adv.* 1. Irrecoverably; in a manner that must cause death. *Dryden*. 2. Extremely.

**MORTAR**, *n.* [*L. mortarium*; *Fr. mortier.*] 1. A vessel in which substances are pounded or bruised with a pestle. 2. A short piece of ordnance, used for throwing bombs.

**MORTAR**, *n.* [*D. mortel*; *Fr. mortier.*] A mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for uniting stones and bricks in walls.

**MORTER**, *n.* [*Fr. mortier.*] A lamp or light.

**MORT-GAGE**, (*mor'gaje*) *n.* [*Fr. mort and gage.*] 1. Literally, a dead pledge; the grant of an estate in fee as security for the payment of money. 2. A pledge of goods or chattels by a debtor to a creditor, as security for a debt.

**MORT-GAGE**, (*mor'gaje*) *v. t.* 1. To grant an estate in fee as security for money lent or contracted to be paid at a certain time. 2. To pledge; to make liable to the payment of any debt or expenditure.

**MORT-GAGED**, (*mor'gajd*) *pp.* Conveyed in fee as security for the payment of money.



MORT-GA-GEE', (mor-ga-jee') *n.* The person to whom an estate is mortgaged.

MORTGA-GER, (mor-ga-ger) *n.* The person who grants an estate as security for a debt, as above specified.

MORTIFER-OUS, *a.* [*L. mortifer.*] Bringing or producing death; deadly; fatal; destructive.

MORTIFI-CATION, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. In medicine and surgery, the death and consequent putrefaction of one part of an animal body, while the rest is alive.—2. In Scripture, the act of subduing the passions and appetites by penance, abstinence or slight severities inflicted on the body. 3. Humiliation or slight vexation; the state of being humbled or depressed by disappointment, vexation, crosses, or any thing that wounds or abases pride. 4. Destruction of active qualities; applied to metals.

MORTIFIED, *pp.* 1. Affected by sphacelus or gangrene. 2. Humbled; subdued; abased.

MORTIFI-NESS, *n.* Humiliation; subjection of the passions. *Taylor.*

MORTIFIER, *n.* He or that which mortifies.

MORTIFY, *v. t.* [*Fr. mortifier.*] 1. To destroy the organic texture and vital functions of some part of a living animal. 2. To subdue or bring into subjection, as the bodily appetites by abstinence or rigorous severities. 3. To subdue; to abase; to humble; to reduce; to restrain, as inordinate passions. 4. To humble; to depress; to affect with slight vexation. 5. To destroy active powers or essential qualities.

MORTIFY, *v. i.* 1. To lose vital heat and action, and suffer the dissolution of organic texture, as flesh; to corrupt or gangrene. 2. To be subdued. 3. To practice severities and penance from religious motives.

MORTIFY-ING, *pp.* 1. Changing from soundness to gangrene or sphacelus. 2. Subduing; humbling; restraining. 3. *a.* Humiliating; tending to humble or abase.

MORTISE, (mortis) *n.* [*Fr. mortise.*] A cut or hollow place made in timber, to receive the tenon of another piece of timber.

MORTISE, *v. t.* 1. To cut or make a mortise in. 2. To join timbers by a tenon and mortise.

MORTISED, *pp.* Having a mortise; joined by a mortise and tenon.

MORTISING, *pp.* Making a mortise; uniting by a mortise and tenon.

MORTMAIN, *n.* [*Fr. mort and main.*] In law, possession of lands or tenements in dead hands, or hands that cannot alienate.

MORTPAY, *n.* [*Fr. mort, and pay.*] Dead pay; payment not made. *Bacon.*

MORTRESS, *n.* A dish of meat of various kinds beaten together. *Bacon.*

MORTU-ARY, *n.* [*Fr. mortuaire.*] 1. A sort of ecclesiastical heriot, a customary gift claimed by and due to the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner. 2. A burial place.

MORTU-ARY, *a.* Belonging to the burial of the dead.

MO-SAIC, *a.* [*Fr. mosaïque.*] 1. Mosaic work is an assemblage of little pieces of glass, marble, precious stones, &c., of various colors, cut square and cemented on a ground of stucco, in such a manner as to imitate the colors and gradations of painting. 2. [*From Moses.*] Pertaining to Moses, the leader of the Israelites.

MOSCHATEL, *n.* [*from Gr. μωσχος.*] A plant.

MOSK, *n.* [*Fr. mosquée; H. moschea; Ar. masjidon.*]

MOSQUE, *a.* A Mohammedan temple or place of religious worship.

MOSKEREED, *a.* Decayed; rotten. *Granger.*

MOSS, *n.* [*Sax. mos; G. moos; D. mos.*] 1. One of the seven classes into which all vegetables are divided by *Linne.* 2. [*Sv. mose.*] A bog; a place where peat is found.

MOSS, *v. t.* To cover with moss by natural growth.

MOSS-CLAD, *a.* Clad or covered with moss.

MOSSSED, *pp.* Overgrown with moss.

MOSS-GROWN, *a.* Overgrown with moss.

MOSS-INESS, *n.* The state of being overgrown with moss. *Bacon.*

MOSS-TROOPER, *n.* A robber; a bandit.

MOSSY, *a.* 1. Overgrown with moss; abounding with moss. 2. Covered with moss, or bordered with moss.

MOST, *a. superl. of more.* [*Sax. mast; D., Dan. meest; G. meist.*] 1. Consisting of the greatest number. 2. Consisting of the greatest quantity; greatest.

MOST, *adv.* 1. In the greatest or highest degree.—As most is used to express the superlative degree, it is used before any adjective; as, most vile.

MOST, *n.* (used as a substitute for a noun, when the noun is omitted or understood.) 1. The greatest number or part.—2. The most, the greatest value, amount or advantage, or the utmost in extent, degree or effect.—At the most, the greatest degree or quantity; the utmost extent.

MOSTIE, *n.* [*G. makterstock.*] A painter's staff or stick on which he rests his hand in painting.

MOSTLY, *adv.* For the greatest part.

MOSTWHAT, *adv.* For the most part. *Hammond.*

MOT. See MOTTO.

MOTA-CIL, *n.* [*L. motacilla.*] A bird, the wagtail.

MOTE, [*Sax. mot.*] in *folk-mote*, &c. signifies a meeting.

MOTE, *n.* [*Sax. mot; Sp. mota.*] A small particle; any thing proverbially small; a spot.

† MOTE, for *mought, might or must.* *Spenser.*

MOTET, *n.* [*Fr.*] A musical composition; an air or hymn

MOTH, *n.* [*Sax. mogthe, moth, moth.*] 1. A small animal which breeds in yarn and garments, and often eats and destroys them.—2. *Figuratively*, that which gradually and silently eats, consumes or wastes any thing.

MOTHEAT, *v. t.* [*moth and eat.*] To eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment. *Herbert.*

MOTHEAT-EN, *a.* Eaten by moths. *Job xiii.*

† MOTHEN, *a.* Full of moths. *Falke.*

MOTHER, *n.* [*Sax. moder; D. moeder; G. Mutter; Sw. and Dan. moder; Ir. mathair; Gr. πατηρ; L. mater; It., Sp., Port. madre.*] 1. A female parent; especially, one of the human race; a woman who has borne a child. 2. That which has produced any thing. 3. That which has preceded in time; the oldest or chief of any thing. 4. Hysterical passion; [*obs.*] *Gravuit.* 5. A familiar term of address or relation of an old woman or matron. 6. An appellation given to a woman who exercises care and tenderness towards another, or gives parental advice. 7. A thick slimy substance concreted in liquors, particularly in vinegar.

MOTHER of pearl, *n.* The matrix of pearl; the shell in which pearls are generated; a species of *mytilus* or *mussel*.

MOTHER of thyme, *n.* A plant of the genus *thymus*.

MOTHER, *a.* 1. Native; natural; received by birth. 2. Native; vernacular; received from parents or ancestors

MOTHER, *v. i.* To congregate, as the thick matter of liquors. *Dryden.*

MOTHER, *v. t.* To adopt as a son or daughter. *Howell.*

MOTHERHOOD, *n.* The state of being a mother.

MOTHERING, *a.* To go a mothering, is to visit parents on Midlent Sunday, and is also known by the name of *mid-lenting*. *Herrick.*

MOTHER-IN-LAW, *n.* The mother of a husband or wife

MOTHER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a mother.

MOTHER-LY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a mother. 2. Becoming a mother; tender; parental. *Arbutnot.*

MOTHER-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a mother.

MOTHER-WATER, *n.* A fluid remaining after the evaporation of salt water, and containing deliquescent salts and impurities.

MOTHER-WIT, *n.* Native wit; common sense.

MOTHER-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Leonurus*.

MOTHER-Y, *a.* Concreted; resembling or partaking of the nature of mother.

MOTHMUL-LEN, *n.* A plant. *Millev.*

MOTHWORT, *n.* A plant.

MOTHY, *a.* Full of moths. *Shak.*

MOTION, *n.* [*L. motio; Fr. motion.*] 1. The act or process of changing place; change of local position; the passing of a body from one place to another; change of distance between bodies. 2. Animal life and action. 3. Manner of moving the body; port; gait; air. 4. Change of posture; action. 5. Military march or movement. 6. Agitation. 7. Internal action; excitement. 8. Direction; tendency. 9. The effect of impulse; action proceeding from any cause, external or internal. 10. Proposal made; proposition offered; particularly, a proposition made in a deliberative assembly. 11. A puppet-show or puppet; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

MOTION, *v. t.* To propose. [*Little used.*] See *MOVE*.

MOTION, *v. i.* To advise; to make proposal; to offer plans. [*Little used.*]

† MOTION-ER, *n.* A mover.

MOTION-LESS, *a.* Wanting motion; being at rest.

MOTIVE, *a.* Causing motion; having power to move, or tending to move. *Hooker.*

MOTIVE, *n.* [*It., Sp., Port. motivo; Fr. motif.*] 1. That which incites to action; that which determines the choice or moves the will. 2. That which may or ought to incite to action; reason; cause. 3. A mover; [*obs.*]

MOTIVITY, *n.* The power of producing motion.

MOTLEY, *a.* [*W. ysmet.*] 1. Variegated in color; consisting of different colors; dappled. 2. Composed of different or various parts, characters or kinds; diversified.

MOTOR, *n.* [*L.*] A mover. *Volta.*

MOTORY, *a.* Giving motion; as, motory muscles. *Ray.*

MOTTO, *n.* [*It.; Sp., Port. mote; Fr. mot.*] Primarily, a word; but more commonly, a sentence or phrase prefixed to an essay or discourse, containing the subject of it, or added to a device.

† MOUGH, [*n.* [*Sax. mogthe.*] A moth. *Wickliffe.*

† MOUGHT, [*n.* [*Sax. mogthe.*] A moth. *Wickliffe.*

† MOUGHT, Used for *might*; the *prct.* of the old verb *move*, now converted into *may*. *Fairfax.*

MOULD, an incorrect orthography. See *MOLD*, and its derivatives.



**MOULT.** See **MOLT.**  
**† MOUN.** May; must. See **MOVE.**  
**† MOUNCH,** or **† MAUNCH,** *v. t.* To chew. *Chaucer.*  
**MOUND,** *n.* [Sax. *mund.*] Something raised as a defense or fortification, usually a bank of earth or stone; a bulwark; a rampart or fence.  
**MOUND,** *v. t.* To fortify with a mound. *Johnson.*  
**MOUNDED,** *pp.* Surrounded or defended by mounds.  
**MOUNDING,** *ppr.* Defending by a mound.  
**MOUNT,** *n.* [Fr. *mont*; Sax. *mnt*; It., Port., Sp. *monte*; L. *mons.*] 1. A mass of earth, or earth and rock, rising considerably above the common surface of the surrounding land. 2. A mound; a bulwark for offense or defense. 3. Formerly, a bank or fund of money; [obs.]  
**MOUNT,** *v. i.* [Fr. *monter.*] 1. To rise on high; to ascend. 2. To rise; to ascend; to tower; to be built to a great altitude. 3. To get on horseback. 4. To leap upon any animal. 5. To amount; to rise in value.  
**MOUNT,** *v. t.* 1. To raise aloft; to lift on high. 2. To ascend; to climb; to get upon an elevated place. 3. To place one's self on horseback. 4. To furnish with horses. 5. To put on or cover with something; to embellish with ornaments. 6. To carry; to be furnished with. 7. To raise and place on a carriage.—*To mount guard,* to take the station and do the duty of a sentinel.  
**MOUNTAIN-BLE,** *a.* That may be ascended. *Cotgrave.*  
**MOUNTAIN,** *n.* [Fr. *montagne.*] A large mass of earth and rock, rising above the common level of the earth or adjacent land, but of no definite altitude.  
**MOUNTAIN,** *a.* Pertaining to a mountain; found on mountains; growing or dwelling on a mountain.  
**MOUNTAIN-BLUE,** *n.* Malachite; carbonate of copper.  
**MOUNTAIN-BEER,** *n.* 1. An inhabitant of a mountain.  
**MOUNTAIN-ER,** } 2. A rustic; a freebooter; a savage.  
**† MOUNTAIN-ET,** *n.* A small mountain; a hillock.  
**MOUNTAIN-GREEN,** *n.* A carbonate of copper.  
**MOUNTAIN-OUS,** *a.* 1. Full of mountains. 2. Large as a mountain; huge. 3. Inhabiting mountains; [obs.] *Bacon.*  
**MOUNTAIN-OUS-NESS,** *n.* The state of being full of mountains. *Brerewood.*  
**MOUNTAIN-PARS-LEY,** *n.* A plant. *Lee.*  
**MOUNTAIN-ROSE,** *n.* A plant.  
**MOUNTAIN-SOAP,** *n.* A mineral. *Ure.*  
**MOUNTAIN,** *a.* [Fr. *montant.*] Rising on high. *Shak.*  
**MOUNTAIN-BANK,** *n.* [It. *montare* and *banco.*] 1. One who mounts a bench or stage in the market or other public place, boasts of his skill in curing diseases, and vends medicines which he pretends are infallible remedies. 2. Any boastful and false pretender.  
**MOUNTAIN-BANK,** *v. t.* To cheat by boasting and false pretenses; to gull. *Shak.*  
**MOUNTAIN-BANK-ER-Y,** *n.* Quackery; boastful and vain pretenses. *Hammond.*  
**MOUNTED,** *pp.* Raised; seated on horseback; placed on a carriage; covered or embellished; furnished with guns.  
**† MOUNTEN-AUNCE,** *n.* Amount in space. *Spenser.*  
**MOUNTER,** *n.* One that mounts or ascends.  
**MOUNTING,** *ppr.* Rising; soaring; placing on horseback; ascending an eminence; embellishing.  
**MOUNTING-LY,** *adv.* By rising or ascending.  
**MOUNTY,** *n.* The rise of a hawk. *Sidney.*  
**MOURN,** *v. i.* [Sax. *murman*, *myrnan.*] 1. To express grief or sorrow; to grieve; to be sorrowful. 2. To wear the customary habit of sorrow.  
**MOURN,** *v. t.* 1. To grieve for; to lament. 2. To utter in a sorrowful manner.  
**† MOURNE,** (*mörn*) *n.* [Fr. *morne.*] The round end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel or ferrule is fixed.  
**MOURNER,** *n.* 1. One that mourns or is grieved at any loss or misfortune. 2. One that follows a funeral in the habit of mourning. 3. Something used at funerals.  
**MOURNFUL,** *a.* 1. Intended to express sorrow, or exhibiting the appearance of grief. *Shak.* 2. Causing sorrow; sad; calamitous. 3. Sorrowful; feeling grief.  
**MOURNFULLY,** *adv.* In a manner expressive of sorrow; with sorrow. *Mal. iii.*  
**MOURNFUL-NESS,** *n.* 1. Sorrow; grief; state of mourning. 2. Appearance or expression of grief.  
**MOURNING,** *ppr.* Grieving; lamenting; sorrowing; wearing the appearance of sorrow.  
**MOURNING,** *n.* 1. The act of sorrowing or expressing grief; lamentation; sorrow. 2. The dress or customary habit worn by mourners.  
**MOURNING-DOVE,** *n.* A species of dove.  
**MOURNING-LY,** *adv.* With the appearance of sorrow.  
**MOUSE,** *n.; plu. MICE.* [Sax., Sw., L. *mus.*] 1. A small animal of the genus *mus*, inhabiting houses.—2. Among *seamen*, a knob formed on a rope by spun-yarn or parceling.  
**MOUSE,** (*mouz*) *v. i.* To catch mice. *Shak.*  
**MOUSE,** (*mouz*) *v. t.* To tear, as a cat devours a mouse.—

*To mouse a hook, with seamen,* is to fasten a small line across the upper part to prevent unhooking.  
**MOUSE-EAR,** *n.* A plant of the genus *hieracium*.  
**MOUSE-HAWK,** *n.* [Sax. *mus-hafuc.*] A hawk that devours mice.  
**MOUSE-HOLE,** *n.* A hole where mice enter or pass; a very small hole or entrance. *Stallingfleet.*  
**MOUSE-HUNT,** *n.* 1. A hunting for mice. 2. A mouser; one that hunts mice. *Shak.*  
**MOUSER,** *n.* One that catches mice.  
**MOUSE-TAIL,** *n.* A plant of the genus *myosurus*.  
**MOUSE-TRAP,** *n.* A trap for catching mice. *Prior.*  
**MOUTH,** *n.* [Sax. *muþ.*] 1. The aperture in the head of an animal, between the lips, by which he utters his voice and receives food. 2. The opening of a vessel by which it is filled or emptied. 3. The part or channel of a river by which its waters are discharged into the ocean or into a lake. 4. The opening of a piece of ordnance at the end, by which the charge issues. 5. The aperture of a vessel in animal bodies, by which fluids or other matter is received or discharged. 6. The opening or entrance of a cave, pit, well or den. *Dan. viii.* 7. The instrument of speaking. 8. A principal speaker; one that utters the common opinion. 9. Cry; voice.—10. In *Scripture*, words uttered. *Job xix.* 11. Desires; necessities. *Ps. ciii.* 12. Freedom and boldness of speech; force of argument. *Luke xxi.* 13. Boasting; vaunting. *Judges ix.* 14. Testimony. *Deut. xvii.* 15. Reproaches; calumnies. *Job v.*  
*To make a mouth, or to make mouths.* 1. To distort the mouth; to make a wry face; hence, to deride or treat with scorn. *Addison.* 2. To pout; to treat disdainfully.—*Down in the mouth,* dejected; mortified. *L'Estrange.*—*To stop the mouth,* to silence or to be silent; to put to shame; to confound. *Rom. iii.*  
**MOUTH,** *v. t.* 1. To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling. 2. To take into the mouth; to seize with the mouth. 3. To chew; to grind, as food; to eat; to devour. 4. To form by the mouth, as a bear her cub; [not used.] 5. To reproach; to insult.  
**MOUTH,** *v. i.* To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice; to vociferate; to rant. *Addison.*  
**MOUTHED,** *pp.* 1. Uttered with a full, swelling, affected voice. 2. Taken into the mouth; chewed. 3. *a.* Furnished with a mouth; used chiefly in composition. 4. Borne down or overpowered by clamor.  
**MOUTH-FRIEND,** *n.* One who professes friendship without entertaining it; a pretended friend.  
**MOUTHFUL,** *n.* 1. As much as the mouth contains at once. 2. A quantity proverbially small; a small quantity.  
**MOUTH-HONOR,** *n.* Civility expressed without sincerity.  
**MOUTHING,** *ppr.* Uttering with an affected, swelling voice.  
**MOUTHLESS,** *a.* Destitute of a mouth.  
**MOUTHMADE,** *a.* Expressed without sincerity.  
**MOUTHPIECE,** *n.* 1. The piece of a musical wind instrument to which the mouth is applied. 2. One who delivers the opinions of others.  
**MOVABLE,** *a.* 1. That may be moved; that can or may be lifted, carried, drawn, turned or conveyed, or in any way made to change place or posture; susceptible of motion. 2. That may or does change from one time to another.  
**MOVABLE-NESS,** *n.* The state or quality of being movable; mobility; susceptibility of motion.  
**MOVABLES,** *n. plu.* Goods, wares, commodities, furniture; any species of property not fixed, and thus distinguished from houses and lands.  
**MOVABLY,** *adv.* So that it may be moved. *Greac.*  
**MOVE,** *v. t.* [L. *moveo*; It. *muovere.*] 1. To impel; to carry, convey or draw from one place to another; to cause to change place or posture in any manner or by any means. 2. To excite into action; to affect; to agitate; to rouse. 3. To cause to act or determine. 4. To persuade; to prevail on; to excite from a state of rest or indifference. 5. To excite tenderness, pity or grief in the heart; to affect; to touch pathetically; to excite feeling in. 6. To make angry; to provoke; to irritate. 7. To excite tumult or commotion. 8. To influence or incite by secret agency. 9. To shake; to agitate. 10. To propose; to offer for consideration and determination. 11. To propose; to recommend. 12. To prompt; to incite; to instigate. *Acts xvii.*  
**MOVE,** *v. i.* 1. To change place or posture; to stir; to pass or go in any manner or direction from one place or part of space to another. 2. To have action. 3. To have the power of action. 4. To walk. 5. To march. 6. To tremble; to shake. 7. To change residence.  
**MOVE,** *n.* The act of moving; the act of transferring from place to place, as in chess.  
**MOVED,** *pp.* Stirred; excited.  
**MOVELESS,** *a.* That cannot be moved; fixed.  
**MOVEMENT,** *n.* [Fr. *mouvement.*] 1. Motion; a passing, progression, shaking, turning or flowing; any change of position in a material body. 2. The manner of moving



3. Excitement; agitation.—4. In music, any single strain or part having the same measure or time.
- MOVEMENT, *a.* [L. *movens*.] Moving; not quiescent. [L. *u.*]
- MOVENT, *n.* That which moves any thing. [Little used.]
- MOWER, *n.* 1. The person or thing that gives motion, or impels to action. 2. He or that which moves. 3. A proposer; one that offers a proposition.
- MOWING, *ppr.* 1. Causing to move or act; impelling; instigating; persuading; influencing. 2. *a.* Exciting the passions or affections; touching; pathetic; affecting; adapted to excite or affect the passions.
- MOWING, *n.* Motive; impulse. *South.*
- MOWING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to excite the passions or affect sensibility; pathetically. *Addison.*
- MOWING-NESS, *n.* The power of affecting, as the passions.
- MOW, *n.* [Sax. *move*, or *muga*.] A heap, mass or pile of hay deposited in a barn.
- MOW, *v. t.* To lay hay in a heap or mass in a barn, or to lay it in a suitable manner.
- MOW, *v. t. & i.* pret. *mowed*; pp. *mowed*, or *mown*. [Sax. *manan*.] 1. To cut down with a sythe, as grass or other plants. 2. To cut the grass from. 3. To cut down with speed; to cut down indiscriminately, or in great numbers or quantity.
- MOW, *v. i.* 1. To cut grass; to practice mowing; to use the sythe. 2. To perform the business of mowing; to cut and make grass into hay; to gather the crop of grass, or other crop.
- MOW, *n.* [from *mouth*.] A wry face. *Shak.*
- MOW, *v. i.* To make mouths. *Ascham.*
- MOW-BURN, *v. i.* To heat and ferment in the mow, as hay when housed too green. *Mortimer.*
- MOWE, MOWEN, or MOUN, *v. i.* To be able; must; may. *Chaucer.*
- MOWED, or MOWN, *pp.* 1. Cut with a sythe. 2. Cleared of grass with a sythe, as land.
- MOWER, *n.* One who mows; a man dextrous in the use of the sythe.
- MOWING, *ppr.* Putting into a mow.
- MOWING, *ppr.* Cutting down with a sythe.
- MOWING, *n.* 1. The act of cutting with a sythe. 2. Land from which grass is cut.
- MOXA, *n.* The down of the mugwort of China.
- MOYLE, *n.* A mule. See *MULE*.
- MUCH, *a.* [Sw. *mycken*; Sp. *mucho*; It. *muchio*.] 1. Great in quantity or amount. 2. Long in duration. 3. Many in number.
- MUCH, *adv.* 1. In a great degree; by far; qualifying adjectives of the comparative degree; as, much more. 2. To a great degree or extent; qualifying verbs and participles. 3. Often or long. 4. Nearly.
- MUCH, *n.* 1. A great quantity; a great deal. 2. More than enough; a heavy service or burden. 3. An uncommon thing; something strange. *Bacon.*
- As *much*. 1. An equal quantity; used as an adjective or noun. 2. A certain or suitable quantity. 3. To an equal degree; adverbially.—So *much*, an equal quantity, or a certain quantity, as a noun; to an equal degree, or to a certain degree, as an adverb.—Too *much*, an excessive quantity, as a noun; to an excessive degree, as an adverb.—To make *much* of. 1. To value highly. 2. To fondle.—*Much at one*, nearly of equal value, effect or influence.
- MUCHEL, *a.* [Sax. *mycel*.] Much. *Spenser.*
- MUCHNESS, *n.* Quantity. *Whately.*
- MUCHWHAT, *adv.* Nearly; almost. [Not elegant.] *Locke.*
- MUCIC, *a.* [from *mucus*.] The mucic acid is the same as the saccholactic.
- MUCID, *a.* [L. *mucidos*.] Musty; moldy; slimy.
- MUCID-NESS, *n.* Mustiness; sliminess. *Ainsworth.*
- MUCI-LAGE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *mucus*.] 1. In chemistry, one of the proximate elements of vegetables. 2. The liquor which moistens and lubricates the ligaments and cartilages of the articulations or joints in animal bodies.
- MUCI-LAGI-NOUS, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or secreting mucilage. *Encyc.* 2. Slimy; ropy; moist, soft and lubricous; partaking of the nature of mucilage.
- MUCI-LAGI-NOUS-NESS, *n.* Sliminess; the state of being mucilaginous.
- MUCITE, *n.* A combination of a substance with mucous acid. *Parke.*
- MUCK, *n.* [Sax. *meoz*, *miox*; Dan. *møg*.] 1. Dung in a moist state, or a mass of dung and putrefied vegetable matter. 2. Something mean, vile or filthy.—To run a muck, to run madly and attack all we meet. *Pope.*
- MUCK, *v. t.* To manure with muck. *Tusser.*
- MUCK, *a.* Wet; moist. *Grose.*
- MUCKEN-DER, *n.* [Sp. *mocadero*; Fr. *mouchoir*] A pocket handkerchief. *Dorset.*
- MUCKER, *v. t.* [from *muck*.] To scrape together money by mean labor or shifts.
- MUCKER-ER, *n.* A miser; a niggard. *Chaucer.*
- MUCKHEAP, }  
MUCKHILL, } *n.* A dunghill. *Burton.*
- MUCKI-NESS, *n.* Filthiness; nastiness. *Johnson.*
- MUCKLE, *a.* [Sax. *mycel*.] Much.
- MUCK-SWEAT, (muk'swet) *n.* Profuse sweat. *Johnson.*
- MUCK-WORM, *n.* 1. A worm that lives in muck. 2. A miser; one who scrapes together money by mean labor and devices. *Bunyan.*
- MUCKY, *a.* Filthy; nasty. *Spenser.*
- MUCOSO-SACCHARINE, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of mucilage and sugar. *Fourcroy.*
- MUCOUS, *a.* [L. *mucus*.] 1. Pertaining to mucus, or resembling it; slimy, ropy and lubricous. 2. Secreting a slimy substance.
- MUCOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being mucous; sliminess.
- MUCRO, *n.* [L.] A point. *Brown.*
- MUCRONATE, }  
MUCRONATED, } *a.* [L. *mucronatus*.] Narrowed to a point; terminating in a point.
- MUCULENT, *a.* [L. *muculentus*.] Slimy; moist and moderately viscous.
- MUCUS, *n.* [L.] 1. A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane, which it serves to moisten and defend. 2. This term has also been applied to other animal fluids of a viscid quality, as the synovial fluid, which lubricates the cavities of the joints.
- MUD, *n.* [D. *modder*; G. *moder*.] Moist and soft earth of any kind, such as is found in marshes and swamps, at the bottom of rivers and ponds, or in high-ways after rain.
- MUD, *v. t.* 1. To bury in mud or slime. 2. To make turbid or foul with dirt; to stir the sediment in liquors.
- MUD-DI-LY, *adv.* Turbidly; with foul mixture.
- MUDDI-NESS, *n.* Turbidity; foulness caused by mud, dirt or sediment. *Addison.*
- MUD-DLE, *v. t.* 1. To make foul, turbid or muddy, as water. 2. To intoxicate partially; to cloud or stupefy, particularly with liquor.
- MUD-DLE, *v. i.* To contract filth; to be in a confused or dirty state.
- MUD-DLE, *n.* A confused or turbid state.
- MUD-DLED, *pp.* Made turbid; half drunk; stupefied.
- MUD-DLING, *ppr.* Making foul with dirt or dregs; making half drunk; stupefying.
- MUD-DY, *a.* 1. Foul with dirt or fine earthy particles; turbid, as water or other fluids. 2. Containing mud. 3. Dirty; dashed, soiled or besmeared with mud. 4. Consisting of mud or earth; gross; impure. 5. Dark; of the color of mud. 6. Cloudy in mind; dull; heavy; stupid.
- MUD-DY, *v. t.* 1. To soil with mud; to dirty. 2. To cloud; to make dull or heavy. *Grew.*
- MUD-DY-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a dull understanding.
- MUD-FISH, *n.* A fish, a species of the cyprinus kind.
- MUD-SILL, *n.* In bridges, the sill that is laid at the bottom of a river, lake, &c.
- MUD-SUCK-ER, *n.* An aquatic fowl. *Derham.*
- MUD-WALL, *n.* 1. A wall composed of mud. *South.* 2. A bird, the apiaster. *Ainsworth.*
- MUD-WALLED, *a.* Having a mud wall. *Prior.*
- MUD-WORT, *n.* The least water plantain.
- MUCE. See *Mew*.
- MUFF, *n.* [Dan. *muff*, or *muffe*; G. *muff*.] A warm cover for the hands usually made of fur or dressed skins.
- MUFFIN, *n.* A delicate or light cake.
- MUFFLE, *v. t.* [D. *maffelen*.] 1. To cover from the weather by cloth, fur or any garment; to cover close, particularly the neck and face. 2. To blindfold. 3. To cover; to conceal; to involve.—4. In seamanship, to put matting or other soft substance round an oar, to prevent its making a noise. 5. To wind something round the strings of a drum to prevent a sharp sound, or to render the sound grave and solemn.
- MUFFLE, *v. i.* To mutter; to speak indistinctly or without clear articulation. *Holder.*
- MUFFLE, *n.* [Sp. *mufa*.] In chemistry, a vessel in the shape of an oblong arch or vault.
- MUFFLED, *pp.* Covered closely, especially about the face, involved; blindfolded.
- MUFFLER, *n.* A cover for the face. *Shak.*
- MUFFLING, *ppr.* Covering closely, especially about the face; wrapping close; involving; blindfolding.
- MUFFLON, *n.* The wild sheep or musmon.
- MUFFTI, *n.* The high priest or chief of the ecclesiastical order among the Mohammedans.
- MUG, *n.* A kind of cup from which liquors are drank
- MUG-GARD, *a.* [See *MUGGER*.] Sullen; displeased.
- MUG-GENT, *n.* A species of wild, fresh-water duck.
- MUG-GISH, }  
MUG-GY, } *a.* [W. *muccan*.] 1. Moist; damp; moldy
- MUG-GY, } 2. Moist; damp; close; warm and unelastic.
- MUG-HOUSE, *n.* An alehouse. *Tickel.*
- MUGI-ENT, *a.* [L. *mugis*.] Lowing; bellowing.
- MUGIL, *n.* [L.] The mullet, a genus of fishes.
- MUG-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *Valantia*.
- MUG-WORT, *n.* [Sax. *mugwort*.] A plant.
- MU-LAT-TO, *n.* [Sp. *mulato*.] A person that is the offspring of a negro by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro.

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



MUL-BER-RY, *n.* [Sw. *mulbär*; G. *maulbeere*.] The berry or fruit of a tree of the genus *morus*.

MUL-BER-RY-TREE, *n.* The tree which produces the mulberry.

MULCH, *n.* Half-rotten straw. *Bailey*.

MULET, *n.* [*L. mulcta*, or *multa*.] A fine imposed on a person guilty of some offense or misdemeanor.

MULET, *v. t.* [*L. muleto*.] To fine; to punish for an offense or misdemeanor by imposing a pecuniary fine.

MULETU-A-RY, *a.* Imposing a pecuniary penalty.

MULE, *n.* [Sp., It. *mulo*; *L. mulus*; Sax. *mul*.] 1. A quadruped of a mongrel breed, usually generated between an ass and a mare, sometimes between a horse and a she-ass. 2. A plant or vegetable produced by impregnating the pistil of one species of plant with the farina or fecundating dust of another.

MULET-EER, *n.* [*Fr. muletier*.] A mule-driver.

MULE-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *hemionitis*.

MUL-LI-BRI-TY, *n.* [from *L. muliebris*.] Womanhood; the state of being a woman; a state in females corresponding to virility in man; also, effeminacy; softness.

MUL-LER, *n.* [*L.*] In law, lawful issue born in wedlock though begotten before. *Encyc.*

MUL-LISH, *a.* Like a mule; sullen; stubborn.

MULL, *v. t.* [*qu. L. mollis*.] 1. To soften; or to heat, sweeten and enrich with spices. 2. To dissipate or deaden.

MULL, *n.* In *Scottish*, a snuff-box, made of the small end of a horn. *Cumberland*.

MULL, *n.* Dust. *Gowce*.

MULLEN, *n.* [Old Fr. *molene*.] A plant.

MULLER, *n.* [*Fr. molier*.] 1. A stone held in the hand with which colors and other matters are ground on another stone; used by painters and apothecaries. 2. An instrument used by glass grinders.

MULLET, *n.* [*Fr. mullet*; *L. mulus*.] A fish.

MUL-LI-GRUBBS, *n.* A twisting of the intestines; sullenness. [*A low word*.]

MULLION, *n.* [*Fr. moulure*.] A division in a window-frame; a bar.

MULLION, *v. t.* To shape into divisions. *Shak*.

MULLOCK, *n.* Rubbish.

MULSE, *n.* [*L. mulsus*.] Wine boiled and mingled with honey.

MULT-ANGU-LAR, *a.* [*L. multus* and *angulus*.] Having many angles; polygonal. *Martyn*.

MULT-ANGU-LAR-LY, *adv.* With many angles. *Grew*.

MULT-ANGU-LAR-NESS, *n.* The state of being polygonal.

MUL-TI-CAPSU-LAR, *a.* [*L. multus* and *capsula*.] In botany, having many capsules. *Martyn*.

MUL-TI-CA-VOUS, *a.* [*L. multus* and *cavus*.] Having many holes or cavities. *Dict*.

MUL-TI-FARI-OUS, *a.* [*L. multifarius*.] Having great multiplicity; having great diversity or variety.

MUL-TI-FARI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With great multiplicity and diversity; with great variety of modes and relations.

MUL-TI-FARI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Multiplied diversity.

MUL-TI-FID, *a.* [*L. multifidus*.] Having many divisions; many-cleft; divided into several parts by linear sinuses and straight margins.

MUL-TI-FID-DOUS, *a.* [*L. multifidus*.] Having many partitions; cleft into many branches.

MUL-TI-FLO-ROUS, *a.* [*L. multus* and *flor*.] Many-flowered; having many flowers. *Martyn*.

MUL-TI-FORM, *a.* [*L. multiformis*.] Having many forms, shapes or appearances. *Watts*.

MUL-TI-FORMI-TY, *n.* Diversity of forms; variety of shapes or appearances in the same thing.

MUL-TI-GENE-ROUS, *a.* [*L. multigenus*.] Having many kinds. *Dict*.

MUL-TI-JUG-IOUS, *a.* [*L. multus* and *jugum*.] Consisting of many pairs.

MUL-TI-LAT-ER-AL, *a.* [*L. multus* and *latus*.] Having many sides.

MUL-TI-LINE-AL, *a.* Having many lines.

MUL-TI-LOBU-LAR, *a.* [*L. multus* and *lobulus*.] Having many cells. *Martyn*.

MUL-TI-LO-QUOUS, *a.* [*L. multus* and *loquor*.] Speaking much; very talkative; loquacious. *Dict*.

MUL-TI-NOMI-AL, *a.* [*L. multus* and *nomen*.] Having many names or terms. *Dict*.

MUL-TI-NOMI-NOUS, *n.* The same as *multinomial*.

MUL-TI-PAR-IOUS, *a.* [*L. multus* and *pario*.] Producing many at a birth.

MUL-TI-PAR-TITE, *a.* [*L. multus* and *partitus*.] Divided into many parts; having several parts.

MUL-TI-PED, *n.* [*L. multus* and *pes*.] An insect that has many feet.

MUL-TI-PED, *a.* Having many feet.

MUL-TI-PLI-CATE, *a.* [*L. multiplex*.] Containing many times.

MUL-TI-PLI-CITY, *n.* In arithmetic, a common multiple of two or more numbers contains each of them a certain number of times exactly, thus 24 is a common multiple of 3 and 4.

MUL-TI-PLEX, *a.* [*L.*] Many-fold; having parts lying over each other in folds. *Martyn*.

MUL-TI-PLI-A-BLE, *a.* [*Fr.*] That may be multiplied.

MUL-TI-PLI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capacity of being multiplied.

MUL-TI-PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be multiplied.

MUL-TI-PLI-CAND, *n.* [*L. multiplicandus*.] In arithmetic, the number to be multiplied by another.

MUL-TI-PLI-CATE, *a.* [*L. multiplicatus*.] Consisting of many or more than one.

MUL-TI-PLI-CATION, *n.* [*L. multiplicatio*.] 1. The act of multiplying or of increasing number.—2. In arithmetic a rule or operation by which any given number may be increased according to any number of times proposed.

MUL-TI-PLI-CAT-IVE, *a.* Tending to multiply; having the power to multiply or increase numbers.

MUL-TI-PLI-CAT-OR, *n.* The number by which another number is multiplied; a multiplier.

MUL-TI-PLI-CIGUS, *a.* Manifold. *Brown*.

MUL-TI-PLICI-TY, *n.* [*Fr. multiplicité*.] 1. A state of being many. 2. Many of the same kind.

MUL-TI-PLI-ED, *pp.* 1. Increased in numbers. 2. Numerous; often repeated.

MUL-TI-PLI-ER, *n.* 1. One who multiplies, or increases number. 2. The number in arithmetic by which another is multiplied; the multiplier.

MUL-TI-PLY, *v. t.* [*L. multiplico*.] 1. To increase in number; to make more by natural generation or production, or by addition.—2. In arithmetic, to increase any given number as many times as there are units in any other given number.

MUL-TI-PLY, *v. i.* 1. To grow or increase in number. 2. To increase in extent; to extend; to spread.

MUL-TI-PLI-FY-ING, *pp.* 1. Increasing in number. 2. Growing or becoming numerous.

MUL-TI-PO-TENT, *a.* [*L. multipotens*.] Having manifold power; or power to do many things.

MUL-TI-PRE-S-ENCE, *n.* [*L. multus* and *presentia*.] The power or act of being present in many places at once.

MUL-TIS-CI-OUS, *a.* [*L. multiscius*.] Having variety of knowledge.

MUL-TI-SILI-QUOUS, *a.* [*L. multus* and *siliqua*.] Having many pods or seed-vessels. *Bailey*.

MUL-TIS-ON-IOUS, *a.* [*L. multus* and *sonus*.] Having many sounds, or sounding much. *Bailey*.

MUL-TI-SYL-LA-BLE, *n.* A polysyllable.

MUL-TI-TUDE, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. multitudo*.] 1. The state of being many; a great number. 2. A number collectively; the sum of many. 3. A great number, indefinitely. 4. A crowd or throng; the populace.

MUL-TI-TU-DI-NOUS, *a.* 1. Consisting of a multitude or great number. 2. Having the appearance of a multitude. 3. Manifold.

MUL-TI-VA-GANT, *a.* [*L. multinagus*.] Wandering.

MUL-TI-VA-GOUS, *a.* [*much*, *Dict*.]

MUL-TI-VALVE, *n.* [*L. multus* and *valve*.] An animal which has a shell of many valves. *Zoology*.

MUL-TI-VALVE, *a.* Having many valves.

MUL-TI-VALV-U-LAR, *a.* [*L. multus* and *valva*.] Protean; turning into many shapes; assuming many forms.

MUL-TI-V-EROUS, *a.* [*L. multus* and *via*.] Having many ways or roads. [*Little used*.] *Dict*.

MUL-TI-VU-LAR, *a.* [*L. multus* and *oculus*.] Having many eyes, or more eyes than two. *Derham*.

MUL-TURE, *n.* [*L. molitura*.] 1. In *Scottish law*, the toll or emolument given to the proprietor of a mill for grinding corn. 2. A grist or grinding.

MUM, *a.* 1. Silent; not speaking. 2. As an exclamation or command, be silent; hush. 3. As a noun, silence.

MUM, *n.* [*G.*, Dan. *mumme*; D. *mom*.] A species of malt liquor much used in Germany.

MUM-BUD-GET, *interj.* [*mum* and *budget*.] An expression denoting secrecy as well as silence; used in a contemptuous or ludicrous manner.

MUM-CHANCE, *n.* A game of hazard with dice. [*Local*.]

MUM-CHANCE, *a.* A fool. [*Local*.]

MUM-BLE, *v. i.* [*G. mummeln*.] 1. To mutter; to speak with the lips or other organs partly closed, so as to render the sounds inarticulate and imperfect; to utter words with a grumbling tone. 2. To chew or bite softly; to eat with the lips close.

MUM-BLE, *v. t.* 1. To utter with a low, inarticulate voice. 2. To mouth gently, or to eat with a muttering sound. 3. To suppress or utter imperfectly.

MUM-BLED, *pp.* Uttered with a low inarticulate voice; chewed softly or with a low muttering sound.

MUM-BLE-NEWS, *n.* A kind of tale-bearer. *Shak*.

MUM-BLER, *n.* One that speaks with a low, inarticulate voice.

MUM-BLING, *pp.* Uttering with a low, inarticulate voice; chewing softly or with a grumbling sound.

MUM-BLING-LY, *adv.* With a low, inarticulate utterance.

MUMM, *v. t.* [*Dan. mumme*; *Fr. mummer*.] To mask; to sport or make diversion in a mask or disguise.

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



**MUMMER**, *n.* One who masks himself and makes diversion in disguise; originally, one who made sport by gestures without speaking.

**MUMMER-Y**, *n.* [*Fr. momerie.*] 1. Masking; sport; diversion; frolicking in masks; low, contemptible amusement; buffoonery. 2. Farcical show; hypocritical disguise and parade to delude vulgar minds.

**MUMMI-FY**, *v. t.* To make into a mummy. *Journ. of Science.*

**MUMMY**, *n.* [*It. mummia*; Arabic, *momia.*] 1. A dead human body embalmed and dried after the Egyptian manner. 2. The name of two substances prepared for medicinal use, which, according to *Hill*, are, the one, the dried flesh of human bodies embalmed with myrrh and spice; the other, a liquor running from such mummies when newly prepared, or when affected by great heat and damp. 3. There are found in *Polatd* natural mummies lying in caverns, supposed to be the remains of persons who in time of war took refuge in caves.—4. Among gardeners, a sort of wax used in grafting and planting trees.—To beat to a mummy, to beat soundly, or to a senseless mass.

**MUMMY-CHOG**, *n.* A small fish of the carp kind.

**MUMP**, *v. t.* [*D. mopen.*] 1. To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with continued motion. 2. To talk loud and quick. 3. To go begging. 4. To deceive; to cheat.

**MUMPER**, *n.* A beggar. *Johnson.*

**MUMPING**, *n.* Begging tricks; foolish tricks; mockery.

**MUMPISH**, *a.* Dull; heavy; sullen; sour.

**MUMPS**, *n.* 1. Sullenness; silent displeasure; [*L. u.*] *Skinner.* 2. A disease, the *gynanche parotidea*, a swelling of the parotid glands.

**MUNCH**, *v. t.* To chew by great mouthfuls. [*Vulgar.*]

**MUNCHER**, *n.* One that munches. *Johnson.*

**MUND**, *Sax. mund*, protection; patronage, peace, is found in old laws; as *mundbrocc*, that is, a breaking of violation of the peace. It is retained in names, as in *Eamund*, *Sax. edmund*, happy peace, as in Greek *Irenaus*, *Hesychius*.

**MUNDANE**, *a.* [*L. mundanus.*] Belonging to the world.

**MUNDANE-ITY**, *n.* Worldliness. *Montague.*

**MUNDATION**, *n.* [*L. mundus.*] The act of cleansing.

**MUNDA-TORY**, *a.* [*L. munda.*] Cleansing; having power to cleanse. [*Little used.*]

**MUNDIE**, *n.* A kind of marcasite; a mineral.

**MUN-DI-FI-CATION**, *n.* [*L. mundus and facio.*] The act or operation of cleansing any body; *Quincy.*

**MUN-DI-FI-CATIVE**, *a.* Cleansing; having the power to cleanse. *Wiseman.*

**MUN-DI-FI-CATIVE**, *n.* A medicine that has the quality of cleansing.

**MUN-DI-FY**, *v. t.* [*L. mundus and facio.*] To cleanse.

**MUN-DI-VA-GANT**, *a.* [*L. mundivagus.*] Wandering through the world. *Dict.*

**MUN-DUNGUS**, *n.* Stinking tobacco. *Phillips.*

**MUNER-ARY**, *a.* [*L. munus.*] Having the nature of a gift. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

**MUNER-ATE**, *v.* See **REMUNERATE**.

**MUNER-ATION**, *n.* See **REMUNERATION**.

**MUNG-CORN**, *n.* Mixed corn. See **MANG-CORN**.

**MUNGREL**, *n.* [*See MONGREL.*] An animal generated between different kinds; as a dog.

**MUNGREL**, *a.* Generated between different kinds; degenerate. *Shak. Dryden.*

**MUNICIPAL**, *a.* [*Fr.; L. municipalis.*] 1. Pertaining to a corporation or city. 2. Pertaining to a state, kingdom or nation.—*Municipal*, as used by the Romans, originally designated that which pertained to a *municipium*, a free city or town.

**MUNICIPALITY**, *n.* In France, a certain district or division of the country; also, its inhabitants. *Barke.*

**MUNIFICENT**, *a.* [*L. munifico.*] To enrich. *Cockeram.*

**MUNIFICENCE**, *n.* [*Fr.; L. munificentia.*] 1. A giving or bestowing liberally; bounty; liberality. 2. In *Spenser*, fortification or strength; [*Obs.*]

**MUNIFICENT**, *a.* Liberal in giving or bestowing; generous. *Alberny.*

**MUNIFICENTLY**, *adv.* Liberally; generously.

**MUNIMENT**, *n.* [*L. munimentum.*] 1. A fortification of any kind; a strong hold; a place of defense. 2. Support; defense. 3. Record; a writing by which claims and rights are defended or maintained.

**MUNITE**, *v. t.* To fortify. *Bacon.*

**MUNITION**, *n.* [*Fr.; L. munilio.*] 1. Fortification; [*Obs.*] 2. Ammunition; whatever materials are used in war for defense, or for annoying an enemy. 3. Provisions of a garrison or fortress, or for ships of war, and in general for an army.—*Munition-ships*, ships which convey military and naval stores.

**MUNITION**, *n.* Freedom; security. See **IMMUNITY**.

**MUNITION**, *n.* An upright piece of timber which separates the several lights in a window-frame. See **MULLION**.

**MUNS**, *n.* The mouth. [*Vulgar.*]

**MUNDS**, *n.* The mouth. [*Vulgar.*]

**MURAGE**, *n.* [*L. murus.*] Money paid for keeping walls in repair. *Johnson.*

**MURAL**, *a.* [*L. muralis.*] 1. Pertaining to a wall. 2. Resembling a wall; perpendicular or steep.—*Mural crown*, among the ancient Romans, a golden crown, bestowed on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place.

**MURDER**, *n.* [*Sax. moorth; D. moord; G., Dan., Sw. mord.*] 1. The act of unlawfully killing a human being with premeditated malice, by a person of sound mind. 2. An outcry, when life is in danger.

**MURDER**, *v. t.* [*Sax. myrthan; D. moorden.*] 1. To kill a human being with premeditated malice. 2. To destroy, to put an end to.

**MURDERED**, *pp.* Slain with malice prepense.

**MURDER-ER**, *n.* 1. A person who, in possession of his reason, unlawfully kills a human being with premeditated malice. 2. A small piece of ordnance.

**MURDER-ESS**, *n.* A female who commits murder.

**MURDER-ING**, *ppr.* Killing a human being with malice premeditated.

**MURDER-ING-PIECE**, *n.* A small piece of ordnance *Shak.*

**MURDER-MENT**, *n.* The act of killing unlawfully. [*Fris. fax.*]

**MURDER-OUS**, *a.* 1. Guilty of murder. 2. Consisting in murder; done with murder; bloody; cruel. 3. Bloody; sanguinary; committing murder. 4. Premeditating murder.

**MURDER-OUS-LY**, *adv.* In a murderous or cruel manner.

**MURE**, *n.* [*L. murus.*] A wall. *Shak.*

**MURE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. murer.*] To inclose in walls; to wall.

**MUR-EN-GER**, *n.* An overseer of a wall. *Ainsworth.*

**MUR-ICATE**, *n.* A stone composed of salt, sand and gypsum.

**MUR-ICATE**, *n.* [*L. muria.*] A salt formed by muriatic acid combined with a base.

**MUR-ICATED**, *a.* 1. Combined with muriatic acid. *Kirwan.* 2. Put in brine. *Evelyn.*

**MUR-ICATE**, *a.* Having the nature of brine or salt water; pertaining to sea salt.

**MUR-ICATE**, *n.* Producing muriatic substances or salt.

**MUR-ICATE**, *n.* Rhomb-spar. *Ure.*

**MUR-ICATED**, *a.* [*L. muricatus.*] 1. Formed with sharp points; full of sharp points or prickles.—2. In botany, having the surface covered with sharp points, or armed with prickles.

**MUR-ICATE**, *n.* Fossil remains of the murex, a genus of shells.

**MURINE**, *a.* [*L. murinus.*] Pertaining to a mouse or to mice.

**MURK**, *n.* [*Sw. mörker.*] Darkness. [*Little used.*]

**MURKY**, *a.* [*Dan. mörk.*] Dark; obscure; gloomy.

**MURMUR**, *n.* [*L.*] 1. A low sound continued or continually repeated, as that of a stream running in a stony channel, or that of flame. 2. A complaint half suppressed, or uttered in a low, muttering voice.

**MURMUR**, *v. i.* [*L. murmuro.*] 1. To make a low, continued noise, like the hum of bees, a stream of water, rolling waves, or like the wind in a forest. 2. To grumble; to complain; to utter complaints in a low, half-articulated voice; to utter sullen discontent.

**MURMUR-ER**, *n.* One who murmurs; one who complains sullenly; a grumbler.

**MUR-MUR-ATION**, *n.* [*L. murmuratio.*] A low sound; the act of murmuring or muttering.

**MUR-MUR-ING**, *ppr.* Uttering complaints in a low voice or sullen manner; grumbling; complaining.

**MUR-MUR-ING-LY**, *adv.* With a low sound; with complaints.

**MURMUR-OUS**, *a.* Exciting murmur or complain.

**MURNI-VAL**, *n.* [*Fr. morisfe.*] Four cards of a sort *Skinner.*

**MURR**, *n.* A catarrh. *Gascoigne.*

**MURRAIN**, (*mur rin*) *n.* [*Sp. morrina.*] An infectious and fatal disease among cattle. *Bacon.*

**MURRAIN**, *n.* Infected with the murrain. *Shak.*

**MURRE**, *n.* A kind of bird. *Carew.*

**MURREY**, *n.* A kind of dark red color. *Bacon.*

**MURRHINE**, *a.* [*L. murrhinus.*] An epithet given to a delicate kind of ware or porcelain brought from the East.

**MURRI-ON**, *n.* [*Port. morriam.*] A helmet; a casque; armor for the head. *King.*

**MURTH OF CORN**, *n.* Plenty of grain.

**MUSARD**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A dreamer; one who is apt to be absent in mind. *Chaucer.*

**MUSCA-DEL**, *a.* and *n.* [*It. moscatello; Port., Sp. mosca-*

**MUSCA-DINE**, *a.* [*tel; Fr. muscat, muscadin.*] 1. An appellation given to a kind of rich

**MUSCA-TEL**, *n.* [*Port. morriam.*] A helmet; a casque; armor for the head. *King.*

**MUSCATEL**, *n.* [*Fr.; L. musculus.*] 1. In anatomy, the



- muscles are the organs of motion, consisting of fibres or bundles of fibres inclosed in a thin cellular membrane.
2. A bivalvular shell fish of the genus *mytilus*; sometimes written *mussel*.
- MUS-COSI-TY, *n.* Mossiness.
- MUS-CO-VA'DO, *n.* Unrefined sugar; the raw material from which loaf and lump sugar are procured by refining.
- MUS-CO-VY-DUCK, *n.* The musk-duck.
- MUS-CO-VY-GLASS, *n.* Mica, which see.
- MUS-CU-LAR, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a muscle. 2. Performed by a muscle. 3. Strong; brawny; vigorous.
- MUS-CU-LAR-I-TY, *n.* The state of being muscular.
- MUS-CU-LITE, *n.* A petrified muscle or shell.
- MUS-CU-LOUS, *a.* [L. *musculosus*.] 1. Full of muscles. 2. Strong; brawny. 3. Pertaining to a muscle or to muscles.
- MUSE, *n.* [L. *musæ*.] 1. Properly, song; but in usage, the deity or power of poetry. 2. Deep thought; close attention or contemplation which abstracts the mind from passing scenes; hence, sometimes, absence of mind.
- MUSE, *n.* One of the nine sister goddesses, who, in the heathen mythology, are supposed to preside over the liberal arts.
- MUSE, *v. i.* [Fr. *muser*.] 1. To ponder; to think closely; to study in silence. 2. To be absent in mind; to be so occupied in study or contemplation, as not to observe passing scenes or things present. 3. To wonder; [obs.]
- MUSE, *v. t.* To think on; to meditate on. *Thomson*.
- MOSE-FUL, *a.* Thinking deeply; silently thoughtful. *Dryden*.
- MUSE-LESS, *a.* Disregarding the power of poetry.
- MUS'ER, *n.* One who thinks closely in silence, or one apt to be absent in mind. *Johnson*.
- MUS'ET, *n.* The place through which the hare goes to relief; a hunting term. *Bailey*.
- MU-SE-UM, *n.* [Gr. *μουσείον*.] A house or apartment appropriated as a repository of things that have an immediate relation to the arts; a cabinet of curiosities.
- MUSH, *n.* [G. *mus*.] The meal of maize boiled in water.
- MUSH-ROOM, *n.* [Fr. *mousseron*.] 1. The common name of numerous cryptogamian plants of the natural order of fungi. 2. An upstart; one that rises suddenly from a low condition in life.
- MUSH-ROOM-STONE, *n.* A fossil or stone that produces mushrooms; the *lyncurium*. *Woodward*.
- MUS'IC, *n.* [L. *musica*; Fr. *musique*.] 1. Melody or harmony; any succession of sounds so modulated as to please the ear, or any combination of simultaneous sounds in accordance or harmony. 2. Any entertainment consisting in melody or harmony. 3. The science of harmonical sounds, which treats of the principles of harmony, or the properties, dependencies and relations of sounds to each other. 4. The art of combining sounds in a manner to please the ear. 5. Order; harmony in revolutions.
- MUS'ICAL, *a.* 1. Belonging to music. 2. Producing music or agreeable sounds. 3. Melodious; harmonious; pleasing to the ear.
- MUS'ICAL-LY, *adv.* In a melodious or harmonious manner; with sweet sounds.
- MUS'ICAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being melodious or harmonious.
- MUS'IC-BOOK, *n.* A book containing tunes or songs for the voice or for instruments.
- MU-SI'CIAN, *n.* A person skilled in the science of music, or one that sings or performs on instruments of music according to the rules of the art.
- MUS'IC-MAS-TER, *n.* One who teaches music.
- MUS'ING, *ppr.* Meditating in silence.
- MUS'ING, *n.* Meditation; contemplation.
- MUSK, *n.* [L. *muscus*.] A strong-scented substance obtained from a cyst or bag near the navel of the Thibet musk, [*moschus moschiferus*], an animal that inhabits the mountains of Central Asia.
- MUSK, *n.* Grape-hyacinth or grape-flower. *Johnson*.
- MUSK, *v. t.* To perfume with musk.
- MUSK-AP-PLE, *n.* A particular kind of apple.
- MUSK-CAT, *n.* The musk, which see.
- MUSK-CHERRY, *n.* A kind of cherry.
- MUSKET, *n.* [It. *moschetto*; Fr. *mousquet*.] 1. A species of fire-arms used in war. 2. A male hawk of a small kind, the female of which is the sparrow-hawk.
- MUS-KET-EER, *n.* A soldier armed with a musket.
- MUS-KET-TOE, *n.* [Sp., Port. *mosquito*.] A small insect of the genus *culex*, that is bred in water; a species of gnat that abounds in marshes and low lands, and whose sting is peculiarly painful and vexatious.
- MUS-KE-TOON, *n.* [Fr. *mousqueton*.] 1. A short thick musket; the shortest kind of blunderbuss. 2. One who is armed with a musketoon. *Herbert*.
- MUSK-I-NESS, *n.* [from *musk*.] The scent of musk.
- MUSK-MEL-ON, *n.* A delicious species of melon; named probably from its fragrance.
- MUSK-OX, *n.* A species of the genus *bos*, which inhabits the country about Hudson's Bay.
- MUSK-PEAR, *n.* A fragrant kind of pear. *Johnson*.
- MUSK'RAT, or MUS'QUASH, *n.* An American animal of the murine genus, the *mus ribeticus*.
- MUSK-ROSE, *n.* A fragrant species of rose.
- MUSK-SEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *hibiscus*.
- MUSK-WOOD, *n.* A species of plant of the genus *trichilia*.
- MUSKY, *a.* Having the odor of musk; fragrant.
- MUS'LIN, *n.* [Fr. *mousseline*; It. *mussolina*, *mussolo*.] A sort of fine cotton cloth, which bears a downy knot on its surface.
- MUS-LIN, *a.* Made of muslin; as, a *muslin* gown.
- MUS-LIN-ET', *n.* A sort of coarse cotton cloth.
- MUSMON, or MUS'I-MON, *n.* An animal esteemed a species of sheep.
- MUS-ROLE, *n.* [Fr. *muscerolle*.] The nose-band of a horse's bridle.
- MUSS, *n.* A scramble. *Shak*.
- MUSSEL, *See* MusCLE.
- MUS-SI-TATION, *n.* [L. *mussito*.] Murmur; grumble
- MUS-SITE, *n.* A variety of pyroxene.
- MUS-SUL-MAN, *n.* A Mohammedan or follower of Mohammed.
- MUS-SUL-MAN-ISH, *a.* Mohammedan. *Herbert*.
- MUST, *v. t.* [Sax. *most*; D. *moeten*, *moest*.] 1. To be obliged; to be necessitated. 2. It expresses moral fitness or propriety, as necessary or essential to the character or end proposed.
- MUST, *n.* [L. *mustum*; Sax. *must*.] New wine; wine pressed from the grape but not fermented.
- MUST, *v. t.* [Fr. *moisi*.] To make moldy and sour.
- MUST, *v. i.* To grow moldy and sour; to contract a fetid smell.
- MUS-TAC, *n.* A small tufted monkey.
- MUS-TACHES, *n.* [Fr. *moustaches*; Sp. *mostacho*; It. *mostacchio*.] Long hair on the upper lip.
- MUS-TARD, *n.* [It. *mostarda*.] A plant.
- MUS-TEE, or MES-TEE, *n.* A person of a mixed breed. *W. Indies*.
- MUS-TE-LINE, *a.* [L. *mustelinus*.] Pertaining to the weasel or animals of the genus *mustela*.
- MUS'TER, *v. t.* [G. *mustern*; D. *monstern*.] Properly, to collect troops for review, parade and exercise; but in general, to collect or assemble troops, persons or things.
- MUS'TER, *v. i.* To assemble; to meet in one place.
- MUS'TER, *n.* [It., Port. *mostra*.] 1. An assembling of troops for review, or a review of troops under arms. 2. A register or roll of troops mustered. 3. A collection, or the act of collecting.—To pass muster, to be approved or allowed.
- MUSTER-BOOK, *n.* A book in which forces are registered.
- MUSTER-MAS-TER, *n.* One who takes an account of troops, and of their arms and other military apparatus
- MUSTER-ROLL, *n.* A roll or register of the troops.
- MUSTI-LY, *adv.* Moldily; sourly.
- MUSTI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being musty or sour; moldiness; damp foulness. *Evelyn*.
- MUSTY, *a.* 1. Moldy; sour; foul and fetid. 2. Stale, spoiled by age. 3. Having an ill flavor. 4. Dull; heavy; spiritless.
- MU-TA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *mutabilité*; L. *mutabilitas*.] 1. Changeableness; susceptibility of change. 2. The state of habitually or frequently changing. 3. Changeableness, as of mind, disposition or will; inconstancy; instability.
- MU-TA-BLE, *a.* [It. *mutabile*; L. *mutabilis*.] 1. Subject to change; changeable; that may be altered in form, qualities or nature. 2. Inconstant; unsettled; unstable; susceptible of change.
- MU-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Changeableness; mutability; instability.
- MU-TATION, *n.* [L. *mutatio*.] 1. The act or process of changing. 2. Change; alteration, either in form or qualities.
- MUTE, *a.* [L. *mutus*; Fr. *muet*.] 1. Silent; not speaking; not uttering words, or not having the power of utterance; dumb. 2. Uttering no sound. 3. Silent; not pronounced.
- MUTE, *n.* 1. In law, a person that stands speechless when he ought to answer or plead.—2. In grammar, a letter that represents no sound; a close articulation which intercepts the voice.—3. In music, a little utensil of wood or brass, used on a violin to deaden or soften the sounds.
- MUTE, *v. i.* [Fr. *mutir*.] To eject the contents of the bowels, as birds. *B. Jonson*.
- MUTE, *n.* The dung of fowls.
- MUTE-LY, *adv.* Silently; without uttering words or sounds
- MUTE-NESS, *n.* Silence; forbearance of speaking.
- MU-TI-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *mutilo*.] 1. To cut off a limb or essential part of an animal body. 2. To cut or break off or otherwise separate any important part. 3. To retrench, destroy or remove any material part, so as to render the thing imperfect.
- MU-TI-LA-TED, *pp.* Deprived of a limb or of an essential part.



- MÔTI-LA-TED**, } *a.* In *botany*, the reverse of *luzuriant* ; }  
**MÔTI-LATE**, } not producing a coral, when not regu- }  
 larly apetalous.  
**MÔTI-LA-PING**, *ppr.* Retrenching a limb or an essential part.  
**MU-TI-LA'TION**, *n.* [*L. mutilatio.*] The act of mutilating ; deprivation of a limb or of an essential part.  
**MÔTI-LA-TOR**, *n.* One who mutilates.  
**MÔTI-LOUS**, *a.* Mutilated ; defective ; imperfect.  
**MÔTINE**, *a.* mutineer, and **MÔTINE**, to mutiny, are not in use.  
**MU-TI-NEER**, *n.* One guilty of mutiny. See **MUTINY**.  
**MÔTING**, *n.* The dung of fowls. *More.*  
**MÔTI-NOUS**, *a.* 1. Turbulent ; disposed to resist the authority of laws and regulations in an army or navy, or openly resisting such authority. 2. Seditious.  
**MÔTI-NOUS-LY**, *adv.* In a manner or with intent to oppose lawful authority or due subordination in military or naval service.  
**MÔTI-NOUS-NESS**, *n.* The state of being mutinous ; opposition to lawful authority among military men.  
**MÔTI-NY**, *n.* [*Fr. mutinerie.*] An insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their commanders ; open resistance of officers, or opposition to their authority.  
**MÔTI-NY**, *v. i.* To rise against lawful authority in military and naval service.  
**MUTTER**, *v. i.* [*L. mutio.*] 1. To utter words with a low voice and compressed lips, with sullenness or in complaint ; to grumble ; to murmur. 2. To sound with a low, rumbling noise.  
**MUTTER**, *v. t.* To utter with imperfect articulations, or with a low, murmuring voice.  
**MUTTER**, *n.* Murmur ; obscure utterance. *Milton.*  
**MUTTERED**, *pp.* Uttered in a low, murmuring voice.  
**MUTTER-ER**, *n.* A grumbler ; one that mutters.  
**MUTTER-ING**, *ppr.* Uttering with a low, murmuring voice ; grumbling ; murmuring.  
**MUTTER-ING-LY**, *adv.* With a low voice ; without distinct articulation.  
**MUTTON**, (*mut n*) *n.* [*Fr. mouton.*] 1. The flesh of sheep, raw or dressed for food. 2. A shecp. *Bacon.*  
**MUTTON-FIST**, *n.* A large, red, brawny hand.  
**MÔTU-AL**, *a.* [*Fr. mutuel ; L. mutuus.*] Reciprocal ; interchanged ; each acting in return or correspondence to the other ; given and received.  
**MÔTU-AL-ITY**, *n.* Reciprocation ; interchange. *Shak.*  
**MÔTU-AL-LY**, *adv.* Reciprocally ; in the manner of giving and receiving.  
**MÔTU-A-TÏTIOUS**, *a.* Borrowed ; taken from some other.  
**MU-TU-A'TION**, *n.* [*L. mutuatio.*] The act of borrowing. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*  
**MÔTULE**, *n.* [*Fr. mutule.*] In *architecture*, a square moulding under the cornice.  
**MUX**, *n.* [a corruption of *muck.*] Dirt. *Grose.*  
**MUXY**, *a.* Dirty ; gloomy. *Leman.*  
**MUZZLE**, *n.* [*Fr. museau.*] 1. The mouth of a thing ; the extreme or end for entrance or discharge ; applied chiefly to the end of a tube. 2. A fastening for the mouth which hinders from biting.  
**MUZZLE**, *v. t.* 1. To bind the mouth ; to fasten the mouth to prevent biting or eating. 2. To fondle with the mouth close ; [*low.*] 3. To restrain from hurt.  
**MUZZLE**, *v. i.* To bring the mouth near. *L'Estrange.*  
**MUZZLE-RING**, *n.* The metalline ring or circle that surrounds the mouth of a cannon or other piece. *Encyc.*  
**MUZZY**, *a.* [a corruption from *to muse.*] Absent ; forgetful ; dreaming ; bewildered by thought or by liquor.  
**\* MY**, *pronom. adj.* [contracted from *migen, mine.* See **MINE.**] Belonging to me ; as, this is my book.  
**MYNCHEN**, *n.* [*Sax. mynchen.*] A nun. *Dict.*  
**MYNHEER**, *n.* [*D. my lord.*] A Dutchman.  
**MY-O-GRA-PHI-CAL**, *a.* Pertaining to a description of the muscles.  
**MY-OGRA-PHIST**, *n.* One who describes the muscles.  
**MY-OGRA-PHY**, *n.* [*Gr. mys, mus, and γραφω.*] A description of the muscles of the body.  
**MY-O-LOG-I-CAL**, *a.* Pertaining to the description and doctrine of the muscles.  
**MY-O-LOG-Y**, *n.* [*Gr. mys, mus, and λογος.*] A description of the muscles, or the doctrine of the muscles of the human body.  
**MY-OPE**, *n.* [*Gr. μυωψ.*] A short-sighted person. *Adams*  
**MYO-PY**, *n.* Short-sightedness. *Encyc.*  
**MYRIAD**, *n.* [*Gr. μυριάς.*] 1. The number of ten thousand. 2. An immense number, indefinitely. *Milton.*  
**MYRIAMETER**, *n.* [*Gr. μυρία and μετρον.*] In the new system of French measures, the length of ten thousand metres.  
**MYRI-ARCH**, *n.* [*Gr. μυρία and αρχος.*] A captain or commander of ten thousand men.  
**MYRI-ARE**, *n.* [*Gr. μυρία, and are, L. area.*] A French linear measure of ten thousand arcs. *Lunier.*  
**MYRI-CIN**, *n.* The substance which remains after beeswax has been digested in alcohol.  
**MYR-I-OLI-TER**, *n.* [*Gr. μυριος and λιτρα.*] A French measure of capacity containing ten thousand liters.  
**MYR-MI-DON**, *n.* [*Gr. μυρμηδων.*] Primarily, the Myrmidons are said to have been a people on the borders of Thesaly. A desperate soldier or ruffian.  
**MYR-OB-A-LAN**, *n.* [*L. myrobolanum.*] A dried fruit of the plum kind brought from the East Indies.  
**MY-RO-P-O-LIST**, *n.* [*Gr. μυρον and πωλω.*] One that sells unguents. [*Little used.*]  
**MYRRH**, (*mer n.*) [*L. myrrha.*] A gum-resin that comes in the form of drops or globules of various colors and sizes, of a pretty strong but agreeable smell, and of a bitter taste.  
**MYRRHINE**, *a.* [*D. myrrhinus.*] Made of the myrrhine stone. *Milton.*  
**MYRTI-FORM**, *a.* [*L. myrtus and form.*] Resembling myrtle or myrtle berries.  
**MYRTLE**, *n.* [*L. myrtus.*] A plant of the genus *myrtus*, of several species.  
**MYRUS**, *n.* A species of sea-serpent.  
**MY-SELK**, *pron.* 1. A compound of *my* and *self*, used after *I*, to express emphasis, marking emphatically the distinction between the speaker and another person ; as, *I myself* will do it.—2. In the *objective case*, the reciprocal of *I* ; as, *I will defend myself.* 3. It is sometimes used without *I*, particularly in poetry.  
**MYSTA-GOGUE**, (*mista-gog n.*) [*Gr. μυστης and αγωγος.*] 1. One who interprets mysteries. 2. One that keeps church relics and shows them to strangers.  
**MYS-TE-RI-AL**, *a.* Containing a mystery or enigma.  
**MYS-TE-RI-ARCH**, *a.* [*Gr. μυστηριον and αρχος.*] One presiding over mysteries. *Johnson.*  
**MYS-TE-RI-OUS**, *a.* 1. Obscure ; hid from the understanding ; not clearly understood.—2. In *religion*, obscure ; secret ; not revealed or explained ; hidden from human understanding, or unintelligible ; beyond human comprehension.  
**MYS-TE-RI-OUS-LY**, *adv.* 1. Obscurely ; enigmatically. 2. In a manner wonderfully obscure and unintelligible.  
**MYS-TE-RI-OUS-NESS**, *n.* Obscurity ; the quality of being hid from the understanding, and calculated to excite curiosity or wonder. 2. Artful perplexity.  
**MYS-TE-RY**, *n.* [*L. mysterium ; Gr. μυστηριον.*] 1. A profound secret ; something wholly unknown.—2. In *religion*, any thing in the character or attributes of God, or in the economy of divine providence, which is not revealed to man. 3. That which is beyond human comprehension until explained. 4. An enigma ; any thing artfully made difficult. 5. A kind of ancient dramatic representation. 6. A trade ; a calling ; any mechanical occupation which supposes skill or knowledge peculiar to those who carry it on, and therefore a secret to others.  
**MYSTIC**, } *a.* [*L. mysticus.*] 1. Obscure ; hid ; secret.  
**MYSTI-CAL**, } 2. Sacredly obscure or secret ; remote from human comprehension. 3. Involving some secret meaning ; allegorical ; emblematical.  
**MYSTI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* In a manner or by an act implying a secret meaning. *Donne.*  
**MYSTI-CAL-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being mystical, or of involving some secret meaning.  
**MYSTI-CISM**, *n.* 1. Obscurity of doctrine. 2. The doctrine of the Mystics, who profess a pure, sublime and perfect devotion, wholly disinterested, and maintain that they hold immediate intercourse with the Divine Spirit.  
**MYSTICS**, *n.* A religious sect who profess to have direct intercourse with the Spirit of God.  
**MYTHIC**, } *a.* [from *Gr. μυθος.*] Fabulous  
**MYTHI-CAL**, } *ford.*  
**MY-THO-GRA-PHER**, *n.* [*Gr. μυθος and γραφω.*] A writer of fables.  
**MYTH-O-LOG-IC**, } *a.* Relating to mythology ; fabu-  
**MYTH-O-LOG-I-CAL**, } lous.  
**MYTH-O-LOG-I-CAL-LY**, *adv.* In a way suited to the system of fables.  
**MY-THO-L-O-GIST**, *n.* One versed in mythology ; one who writes on mythology. *Norris.*  
**MY-THO-L-O-GIZE**, *v. i.* To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathen.  
**MY-THO-L-O-GY**, *n.* [*Gr. μυθος and λογος.*] A system of fables, or fabulous opinions and doctrines, respecting the deities which heathen nations have supposed to preside over the world or to influence the affairs of it.  
**MYTI-LITE**, *n.* [*Gr. μυτιλος.*] In *geology*, a petrified muscle or shell of the genus *mytilus*.

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



N.

**N** is the fourteenth letter of the English Alphabet, and an articulation formed by placing the end of the tongue against the root of the upper teeth. It is an imperfect mute or semi-vowel, and a nasal letter; the articulation being accompanied with a sound through the nose. It has one sound only, and after *m* is silent, or nearly so, as in *hymn* and *condemn*.

**N**, among the *ancients*, was a numeral letter, signifying 900, and, with a stroke over it,  $\bar{N}$ , 9000.—Among the *lawyers*, *N. L.* stood for *non liquet*, the case is not clear.—In *commerce*, *No.* is an abbreviation of the French *nombre*, and stands for *number*. *N. S.* stands for *new style*.

**NAB**, *n.* The summit of a mountain or rock. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

**NAB**, *v. t.* [*Sw. nappa; Dan. napper.*] To catch suddenly; to seize by a sudden grasp or thrust. [*A low word.*]

**NABOB**, *n.* A deputy or prince in India, subordinate to the *Subahs*; hence, 2. A man of great wealth.

**NACKER**. See **NAKER**.

**NACKER**, *n.* A collar-maker; a harness-maker. *Lemon.*

**NACREOUS**, *a.* Having a pearly lustre. *Phillips.*

**NACRITE**, *n.* A rare mineral, called, also, *talckite*.

**NADIR**, *n.* [*Ar.*] That point of the heavens or lower hemisphere directly opposite to the *zenith*; the point directly under the place where we stand.

**NADLE-STEIN**, *n.* [*G. nadel and stein.*] Needle-stone; rutil. *Ure.*

**NÆVE**, *n.* [*L. nævus.*] A spot. *Dryden.*

**NAFE**, *n.* A kind of tufted sea-fowl. *Todd.*

**NAFF**, *n.*

**NAG**, *n.* 1. A small horse; a horse in general, or rather a sprightly horse. 2. A paramour; in contempt. *Shak.*

**NAGGY**, *a.* Contentious; disposed to quarrel. *North of England.*

**NAID**, or **NAIAD**, (*nā'yad*) *n.* [*Gr. ναϊάδες.*] In mythology, a water-nymph; a deity that presides over rivers and springs.

**NAIL**, *n.* [*Sax. nægel; Sw., G., D. nagel.*] 1. The claw or talon of a fowl or other animal. 2. The horny substance growing at the end of the human fingers and toes. 3. A small pointed piece of metal, usually with a head, to be driven into a board or other piece of timber, and serving to fasten it to other timber. 4. A stud or boss; a short nail with a large broad head. 5. A measure of length, being two inches and a quarter, or the 16th of a yard.—*On the nail*, in hand; immediately; without delay or time of credit.—*To hit the nail on the head*, to hit or touch the exact point.

**NAIL**, *v. t.* 1. To fasten with nails; to unite, close or make compact with nails. 2. To stud with nails. 3. To stop the vent of a cannon, or to spike.

**NAILED**, *pp.* Fastened with nails; studded.

**NAILER**, *n.* One whose occupation is to make nails.

**NAILER-Y**, *n.* A manufactory where nails are made.

**NAILING**, *pp.* Fastening with nails; studding.

**NAIVELY**, *adv.* [*Fr. naïf, from L. natus.*] With native or unaffected simplicity.

**NAIVETE**, (*nāiv'tē*) *n.* Native simplicity; unaffected

**NAIVTY**, } plainness or ingenuousness. *Gray.*

**NAKED**, *a.* [*Sax. nacod; G. nackt, nackt; D. naakt.*] 1. Not covered; bare; having no clothes on. 2. Unarmed; defenseless; open; exposed; having no means of defense. 3. Open to view; not concealed; manifest. *Heb. iv.* 4. Destitute of worldly goods. *Job i.* 5. Exposed to shame and disgrace. *Ex. xxxii.* 6. Guilty and exposed to divine wrath. *Rev. iii.* 7. Plain; evident; undisguised. 8. Mere; bare; simple; wanting the necessary additions. 9. Not inclosed in a pod or case. 10. Without leaves, fulcres or arms. 11. Not assisted by glasses.

**NAKED-LY**, *adv.* 1. Without covering. 2. Simply; barely; merely; in the abstract. *Holder.* 3. Evidently.

**NAKED-NESS**, *n.* 1. Want of covering or clothing; nudity; bareness. 2. Want of means of defense. 3. Plainness; openness to view.

**NAKER**, *n.* A violent flatulence passing from one limb to another with pain. *Parr.*

**NAKER**, *n.* [*Sp. nacar; Fr. nacre.*] Mother of pearl.

**NALL**, *n.* [*Dn. naal.*] An awl, such as collar-makers or shoe-makers use. [*Not used, or local.*]

**NAME**, *n.* [*Sax. nama; D. naam; G. name.*] 1. That by which a thing is called; an appellation attached to a thing by customary use. 2. The letters or characters written or engraved, expressing the sounds by which a person or thing is known and distinguished. 3. A person. 4. Reputation; character; that which is commonly said

of a person. 5. Renown; fame; honor; celebrity; eminence; praise; distinction. 6. Remembrance; memory. 7. Appearance only; sound only; not reality. 8. Authority; behalf; part. 9. Assumed character of another.—10. In *Scripture*, the name of God signifies his titles, his attributes, his will or purpose, his honour and glory, his word, his grace, his wisdom, power and goodness, his worship or service, or God himself. 11. Issue; posterity that preserves the name. *Deut. xxv.*—12. In *grammar*, a noun.—*To call names*, to apply opprobrious names; to call by reproachful appellations. *Swift.*—*To take the name of God in vain*, to swear falsely or profanely.—*To know by name*, to honor by a particular friendship.—*Christian name*, the name a person receives by baptism, as distinguished from *surname*.

**NAME**, *v. t.* [*Sax. naman, nemnan.*] 1. To set or give to any person or thing a sound or combination of sounds, by which it may be known and distinguished; to call; to give an appellation to. 2. To mention by name. 3. To nominate; to designate for any purpose by name. 4. To entitle.—*To name the name of Christ*, to make profession of faith in him. 2. *Tm. iv.*

**NAMED**, *pp.* Called; denominated; designated by name. **NAMELESS**, *a.* 1. Without a name; not distinguished by an appellation. *Waller.* 2. He or that whose name is not known or mentioned.

**NAMELY**, *adv.* To mention by name; particularly.

**NAMER**, *n.* One that names or calls by name.

**NAMESAKE**, *n.* One that has the same name as another

*Addison.*

**NAMING**, *pp.* Calling; nominating; mentioning.

**NAN**, a Welsh word signifying *what*, used as an interrogative.

**NAN-KEEN**, *n.* [*Nankin, a Chinese word.*] A species of cotton cloth of a firm texture, from China, now imitated by the manufacturers in Great Britain.

**NAP**, *n.* [*Sax. hnappian.*] A short sleep or slumber.

**NAP**, *v. i.* 1. To have a short sleep; to be drowsy. 2. To be in a careless, secure state. *Wickliffe.*

**NAP**, *n.* [*Sax. hnappa; It. nappa.*] 1. The woolly or villous substance on the surface of cloth. 2. The downy or soft hairy substance on plants. 3. A knop; see **KNOP**.

**NAPE**, *n.* [*Sax. cnap.*] The prominent joint of the neck behind. *Bacon.*

† **NAPER-Y**, *n.* [*Fr. nappe; It. nappa.*] Linen for the table; table-cloths or linen cloth in general.

**NAPHEW**, *n.* [*L. napsus.*] A plant.

**NAPHTHA**, *n.* [*L., Gr., Ch., Syr., Ar.*] An inflammable mineral substance of the bituminous kind.

**NAPHTHA-LINE**, *n.* A crystallizable substance.

**NAPKIN**, *n.* [*Fr. nape.*] 1. A cloth used for wiping the hands; a towel. 2. A handkerchief; [*obs.*]

**NAPLESS**, *a.* Without nap; threadbare. *Shak.*

**NAPPAL**, *n.* Soap rock. *Pinkerton.*

**NAPPI-NESS**, *n.* 1. The quality of being sleepy. 2. The quality of having a nap; abundance of nap; as on cloth.

**NAPPY**, *a.* Frothy; spumy. *Gay.*

**NAPTA-KING**, *a.* Taking naps.

**NAPTA-KING**, *n.* A taking by surprise; unexpected onset when one is unprepared. *Carew.*

† **NAR**, *a.* Old compar. of near. *Spenser.*

**NAR-CISSUS**, *n.* [*L.*] In botany, the daffodil.

**NAR-COISIS**, *n.* [*Gr. ναρκωσις.*] Stupefaction; privation of sense.

**NAR-COTIC**, } *a.* [*Gr. ναρκωτικός.*] Causing stupor,

**NAR-COTI-CAL**, } stupefaction, or insensibility to pain; soporific; inducing sleep.

**NAR-COTIC**, *n.* A medicine which stupefies the senses and renders insensible to pain; a medicine which induces sleep; a soporific; an opiate.

**NAR-COTI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* By producing torpor or drowsiness. *Whitlock.*

**NAR-COTIC-NESS**, *n.* The quality of inducing sleep or removing pain.

**NAR-CO-TINE**, *n.* The pure narcotic principle of opium.

**NARD**, *n.* [*L. nardus, nardum.*] 1. An aromatic plant usually called *spikenard*, *spica nardi*, highly valued by the ancients, both as an article of luxury and of medicine. 2. An unguent prepared from the plant.

**NARDINE**, *a.* Pertaining to nard; having the qualities of spikenard. *Asiat. Res.*

† **NARE**, *n.* [*L. naris.*] The nostril. *Hudibras.*

† **NARRA-BLE**, *a.* [*L. narrabilis.*] That may be related, told or narrated.

**NARRATE**, *v. t.* [*L. narro; It. narrare.*] 1. To tell, rehearse or recite, as a story; to relate the particulars of any

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



event or transaction. 2. To write, as the particulars of a story or history.

NARRA-TED, *pp.* Related; told.

NARRA-TING, *ppr.* Relating; telling; reciting.

NARRA-TION, *n.* [*L. narratio.*] 1. The act of telling or relating the particulars of an event; rehearsal; recital. 2. Relation; story; history; the relation in words or writing, of the particulars of any transaction or event, or of any series of transactions or events.—3. In *oratory*, that part of a discourse which states the facts connected with the subject.

NARRA-TIVE, *a.* [*Fr. narratif.*] 1. Relating the particulars of an event or transaction; giving a particular or continued account. 2. Apt or inclined to relate stories, or to tell particulars of events; story-telling.

NARRA-TIVE, *n.* The recital of a story; or a continued account of the particulars of an event or transaction; story.

NARRA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of narration or recital.

NARRA-TOR, *n.* One that narrates; one that relates a series of events or transactions. *Watts.*

NARRA-TO-RY, *a.* Giving an account of events. *Howell.*

NARRI-FY, *v. t.* To relate; to give account of.

NARROW, *a.* [*Sax. neara, nearo.*] 1. Of little breadth; not wide or broad; having little distance from side to side. 2. Of little extent; very limited. 3. Covetous; not liberal or bountiful. 4. Contracted; of confined views or sentiments; very limited. 5. Near; within a small distance. 6. Close; near; accurate; scrutinizing. 7. Near; barely sufficient to avoid evil.

NARROW, *n.* A strait; a narrow passage through a mountain, or a narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another; a sound. *Washington. Mifflin.*

NARROW, *v. t.* 1. To lessen the breadth of; to contract. 2. To contract in extent. 3. To draw into a smaller compass; to contract; to limit; to confine.—4. In *knitting*, to contract the size of a stocking by taking two stitches into one.

NARROW, *v. i.* To become less broad; to contract in breadth.—2. In *horsemanship*, a horse is said to narrow, when he does not take ground enough, or bear out enough to the one hand or the other. 3. To contract the size of a stocking by taking two stitches into one.

NARROWED, *pp.* Contracted; made less wide.

NARROW-ER, *n.* The person or thing which narrows or contracts.

NARROW-ING, *ppr.* Contracting; making less broad.

NARROW-INGS, *n.* The part of a stocking which is narrowed.

NARROW-LY, *adv.* With little breadth. 2. Contractedly; without much extent. 3. Closely; accurately; with minute scrutiny. 4. Nearly; within a little; by a small distance. 5. Sparingly.

NARROW-NESS, *n.* Smallness of breadth or distance from side to side. 2. Smallness of extent; contractedness. 3. Smallness of estate or means of living; poverty. 4. Contractedness; penuriousness; covetousness. 5. Illiberality; want of generous, enlarged or charitable views or sentiments.

NARWAL, or NARWHAL, *n.* [*G. narwall.*] The *monodon monoceros*, a cetaceous animal found in the northern seas.

NAS, *for ne has*, has not. *Spenser.*

NASAL, *a.* [*L. nasus; It. nasale.*] Pertaining to the nose; formed or affected by the nose.

NASAL, *n.* 1. A letter whose sound is affected by the nose. 2. A medicine that operates through the nose; an er-rhine.

NASCAL, *n.* A kind of medicated pessary. *Ferrand.*

NASCEN-CY, *n.* [*L. nascens.*] Production. *Annot. on Glauciville.*

NASCENT, *a.* [*L. nascens.*] Beginning to exist or to grow; coming into being. *Black.*

NASEBER-RY, *n.* A tree of the genus *sloanea*.

NASU-COR-NOUS, *a.* [*L. nasus and cornu.*] Having a horn growing on the nose. *Brown.*

NASTI-LY, *adv.* In a nasty manner; filthily; dirtily. 2. Obscenely.

NASTI-NESS, *n.* Extreme filthiness; dirtiness; filth. 2. Obscenity; ribaldry. *South.*

NAS-TUR-TION, *n.* [*L. nasturtium.*] A plant.

NASTY, *a.* 1. Disgustingly filthy; very dirty, foul or de-filed; nauseous. *Atterbury.* 2. Obscene.

NASUS, *n.* A fresh water fish of Germany.

NASUTE, *a.* [*L. nasutus.*] Critical; nice; captious. *Bp Gauden.*

NATAL, *a.* [*L. natalis.*] Pertaining to birth.

NATA-LI-TIAL, or NA-TA-LI-TIOUS, *a.* [*L. natalitius.*] Pertaining to one's birth or birth-day, or consecrated to one's nativity.

NATIALS, *n. plu.* Time and place of nativity.

NATANT, *a.* [*L. natans.*] In *botany*, swimming; floating on the surface of water.

NA-TA-TION, *n.* [*L. natatio.*] A swimming; the act of floating on the water. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

NATA-TO-RY, *a.* Enabling to swim. *Brit. Crit.*

NATCH, *n.* [*for notch.*] The part of an ox between the joins, near the rump. *Marshall.*

NATHLESS, *adv.* [*Sax. natheles.*] Nevertheless; not the less; notwithstanding. *Milton.*

NATH-MORE, *adv.* [*na, the and more.*] Not the more; never the more. *Spenser.*

NATION, *n.* [*L. natio.*] 1. A body of people inhabiting the same country, or united under the same sovereign or government. 2. A great number, by way of emphasis.

\*NATION-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a nation. 2. Public; general; common to a nation. 3. Attached or unduly attached to one's own country.

\*NATION-ALI-TY, *n.* National character; also, the quality of being national, or strongly attached to one's own nation. *Boswell.*

\*NATION-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make national; to give to one the character and habits of a nation, or the peculiar attachments which belong to citizens of the same nation.

\*NATION-AL-LY, *adv.* In regard to the nation; as a whole nation. *South.*

\*NATION-AL-NESS, *n.* Reference to the people in general.

NATIVE, *a.* [*L. natus.*] 1. Produced by nature; original; born with the being; natural; not acquired. 2. Produced by nature; not factitious or artificial. 3. Conferred by birth. 4. Pertaining to the place of birth. 5. Original; that of which any thing is made. 6. Born with; congenial.

NATIVE, *n.* 1. One born in any place. 2. Offspring; [*obs.*]

NATIVE-LY, *adv.* By birth; naturally; originally.

NATIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being produced by nature.

NA-TIV-I-TY, *n.* 1. Birth; the coming into life or the world. 2. Time, place and manner of birth. 3. State or place of being produced.

NATKA, *n.* A bird, a species of shrike. *Pennant.*

NATRO-LITE, *n.* A variety of mesotype or zeolite.

NATRON, *n.* Native carbonate of soda, or mineral alkali.

NATU-RAL, *a.* [*Fr. naturel; L. naturalis.*] 1. Pertaining to nature; produced or effected by nature. 2. According to the stated course of things. 3. Not forced; not far-fetched; such as is dictated by nature. 4. According to the life. 5. Consonant to nature. 6. Derived from nature, as opposed to *habitual*. 7. Discoverable by reason; not revealed. 8. Produced or coming in the ordinary course of things, or the progress of animals and vegetables. 9. Tender; affectionate by nature. 10. Unaffected; unassumed; according to truth and reality. 11. Illegitimate born out of wedlock. 12. Native; vernacular. 13. Derived from the study of the works of nature. 14. A *natural note*, in *music*, is that which is according to the usual order of the scale.—*Natural history* is a description of the earth and its productions, including zoology, botany, geology, mineralogy, meteorology, &c.—*Natural philosophy* the science of material natural bodies, of their properties powers and motions. It comprehends mechanics, hydrostatics, optics, astronomy, chemistry, magnetism, electricity, galvanism, &c.

\*NATU-RAL, *n.* 1. An idiot; one born without the usual powers of reason or understanding. 2. A native; an original inhabitant; [*obs.*] 3. Gift of nature; natural quality; [*obs.*]

NATU-RAL-ISM, *n.* Mere state of nature. *Lavinton.*

NATU-RAL-IST, *n.* One that studies or that is versed in natural history and philosophy or physics.

†NATU-RAL-I-TY, *n.* Naturalness. *Smith.*

NATU-RAL-I-ZA-TION, *n.* The act of investing an alien with the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen.

NATU-RAL-IZE, *v. t.* 1. To confer on an alien the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen. 2. To make natural; to render easy and familiar by custom and habit. 3. To adapt; to make suitable; to acclimate. 4. To receive or adopt as native, natural or vernacular; to make our own. 5. To accustom; to habituate.

NATU-RAL-IZED, *pp.* Invested with the privileges of natives; rendered easy and familiar; adapted to a climate; acclimated; received as native.

NATU-RAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Vesting with the rights of native subjects; making easy; acclimating; adopting.

NATU-RAL-LY, *adv.* 1. According to nature; by the force or impulse of nature; not by art or habit. 2. According to nature; without affectation; with just representation; according to life. 3. According to the usual course of things. 4. Spontaneously; without art or cultivation.

NATU-RAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being given or produced by nature. 2. Conformity to nature, or to truth and reality; not affectation.

NATU-RALS, *n. plu.* Among *physicians*, whatever belongs naturally to an animal; opposed to *non-naturals*.

\*NATURE, *n.* [*Fr.; L., Sp., It. natura.*] 1. In a general sense, whatever is made or produced; a word that com-

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



- prehends all the works of God; the universe. 2. By a metonymy of the effect for the cause, *nature* is used for the agent, creator, author, producer of things, or for the powers that produce them. 3. The essence, essential qualities or attributes of a thing, which constitute it what it is. 4. The established or regular course of things. 5. A law or principle of action or motion in a natural body. 6. Constitution; aggregate powers of a body, especially a living one. 7. The constitution and appearances of things. 8. Natural affection or reverence. 9. System of created things. 10. Sort; species; kind; particular character. 11. Sentiments or images conformed to nature, or to truth and reality. 12. Birth.
- † NATURE, *v. t.* To endow with natural qualities.
- † NATUR-IST, *n.* One who ascribes every thing to nature. *Boyle.*
- † NATUR-ITY, *n.* The quality or state of being produced by nature. *Brown.*
- † NAUFRAGE, *n.* [*L. naufragium.*] Shipwreck.
- NAUFRAGOUS, *a.* Causing shipwreck. [*L. u.*] *Taylor.*
- NAUGHT, (*nawt*) *n.* [*Sax. naht, nauht.*] Nothing.—*To set at naught*, to slight, disregard or despise.
- NAUGHT, (*nawt*) *adv.* In no degree. *Fairfax.*
- NAUGHT, (*nawt*) *a.* Bad; worthless; of no value or account.
- NAUGHTI-LY, (*nawt'e-ly*) *adv.* Wickedly; corruptly.
- NAUGHTI-NESS, (*nawt'e-nes*) *n.* 1. Badness; wickedness; evil principle or purpose. 2. Slight wickedness of children; perverseness; mischievousness. *Dryden.*
- NAUGHTY, (*nawty*) *a.* 1. Wicked; corrupt. 2. Bad; worthless. 3. Mischievous; perverse; froward. It is now seldom used except in the latter sense, as applied to children.
- NAULAGE, *n.* [*L. naulum.*] The freight of passengers in a ship. [*Little used.*]
- NAUMACHY, *n.* [*L. naumachia.*] 1. Among the *ancient Romans*, a show or spectacle representing a sea-fight. 2. The place where these shows were exhibited.
- NAUSEO-PY, *n.* [*Gr. ναυς and σκοπιω.*] The art of discovering the approach of ships or the neighborhood of lands at a considerable distance. *Maty.*
- NAUSE-A, (*naw'she-a*) *n.* [*L.*] Originally and properly, sea-sickness; hence, any similar sickness of the stomach, accompanied with a propensity to vomit; qualm; loathing; squeamishness of the stomach.
- NAUSEATE, (*naw'shate*) *v. i.* [*L. nauseo.*] To become squeamish; to feel disgust; to be inclined to reject from the stomach.
- NAUSEATE, *v. t.* 1. To loathe; to reject with disgust. 2. To affect with disgust.
- NAUSEATION, (*naw'she-a'shun*) *n.* The act of nauseating. *Bp. Hall.*
- NAUSEOUS, (*naw'shus*) *a.* Loathsome; disgusting; disgusting; regarded with abhorrence.
- NAUSEOUS-LY, *adv.* Loathsomely; disgustfully.
- NAUSEOUS-NESS, *n.* Loathsomeness; quality of exciting disgust. *Dryden.*
- NAUTIC, } *a.* [*L. nauticus.*] Pertaining to seamen or
- NAUTICAL, } navigation.
- NAUTI-LITE, *n.* [*L. nautilus.*] A fossil nautilus.
- NAUTI-LUS, *n.* [*L.*] A genus of marine animals. The *nautilus*, when it sails, extends two of its arms, and between these supports a membrane that serves as a sail.
- NAVAL, *a.* [*L. navalis.*] 1. Consisting of ships. 2. Pertaining to ships.
- † NAVALS, *n.* Naval affairs. *Clarendon.*
- NAVARCH, *n.* [*Gr. ναρχος.*] In *ancient Greece*, the commander of a fleet. *Mitford.*
- NAVARCHY, *n.* [*from L. navarchus.*] Knowledge of managing ships. *Petty.*
- NAVE, *n.* [*Sax. nafa, nafa.*] 1. The thick piece of timber in the centre of a wheel, in which the spokes are inserted. 2. The middle or body of a church extending from the baluster or rail of the door to the chief choir.
- NAVEL, (*nāvl*) *n.* [*Sax. nafela; D. navel.*] The centre of the lower part of the abdomen, or the point where the umbilical cord passes out of the fetus.
- NĀVEL-GALL, *n.* A bruise on the top of the chine of the back of a horse, behind the saddle. *Johnson.*
- NAVĒL-STRING, *n.* The umbilical cord.
- NAVĒL-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *cotyledon*.
- NAVEW, *n.* [*L. napus; Sax. nape.*] A plant.
- NAVICULAR, *a.* [*L. navicula.*] 1. Relating to small ships or boats. 2. Shaped like a boat; cymbiform.
- NAVI-GABLE, *a.* [*L. navigabilis.*] That may be navigated or passed in ships or vessels.
- NAVI-GABLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being navigable.
- NAVIGATE, *v. i.* [*L. navigo.*] To pass on water in ships; to sail. *Arbutnot.*
- NAVIGATE, *v. t.* To pass over in ships; to sail on. 2. To steer, direct or manage in sailing.
- NAVIGATED, *pp.* Steered or managed in passing on the water; passed over in sailing.
- NAVIGATING, *ppr.* Passing on or over in sailing; steering and managing in sailing.
- NAVIGATION, *n.* [*L. navigatio.*] 1. The act of navigating; the act of passing on water in ships or other vessels. 2. The art of conducting ships or vessels from one place to another. 3. Ships in general.
- NAVIGATOR, *n.* One that navigates or sails; chiefly, one who directs the course of a ship, or one who is skillful in the art of navigation.
- NAVY, *n.* [*L. navis.*] 1. A fleet of ships; an assemblage of merchantmen, or so many as sail in company. 2. The whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation or king.
- † NAWL, *n.* An awl.
- NĀY, *adv.* [*a contracted word; L. nego; Sw. nej, or nej, from neka, to deny.*] 1. No; a word that expresses negation. 2. It expresses also refusal. 3. Not only so; not this alone; intimating that something is to be added by way of amplification.
- NĀY, *n.* Denial; refusal.
- † NĀY, *v. t.* To refuse.
- † NĀYWARD, *n.* Tendency to denial. *Shak.*
- † NĀYWORD, *n.* A by-word; a proverbial reproach; a watch-word.
- NAZARENE, *n.* An inhabitant of Nazareth; one of the early converts to Christianity; in contempt.
- NAZARITE, *n.* A Jew who professed extraordinary purity of life and devotion. *Encyc.*
- NAZARITISM, *n.* The doctrines or practice of the Nazarites. *Burder.*
- † NE, [*Sax. not, is obsolete.* We find it in early English writers, prefixed to other words; as, *nill, for ne will, will not; nas, for ne has, has not. Spenser.*
- † NEAF, *n.* [*Ice. nef; Scot. nive.*] The fist. *Shak.*
- NEAL, *v. t.* [*Sax. analan.*] To temper and reduce to a due consistence by heat. [*Rarely used.*] See *ANNEAL*.
- NEAL, *v. i.* To be tempered by heat. [*Little used.*] See *ANNEAL*.
- NEAP, *n.* The tongue or pole of a cart, sled or wagon. *N. England.*
- NEAP, *a.* [*Sax. knipan.*] The *neap tides* are those which happen in the middle of the second and fourth quarters of the moon. They are low tides, and opposed to *spring tides*.
- NEAP, *n.* Low water. [*Little used.*]
- NEAPED, or BE-NEAPED, (*be-neep't*) *a.* Left aground. A ship is said to be *neaped*, when left aground.
- NEA-POLI-TAN, *a.* Belonging to Naples, in Italy.
- NEA-POLI-TAN, *n.* An inhabitant or native of the kingdom of Naples.
- NEAP-TIDE, *n.* Low tide. See *NEAP*.
- NEAR, *a.* [*Sax. ner, or neara.*] 1. Nigh; not far distant in place, time or degree. 2. Closely related by blood; as, she is thy father's *near* kinswoman. *Lev. xviii.* 3. Not distant in affection, support or assistance; present; ready; willing to aid. 4. Intimate; united in close ties of affection or confidence. 5. Dear; affecting one's interest or feelings. 6. Close; parsimonious. 7. Close; not loose, free or rambling. 8. Next to one; opposed to *off*.
- NEAR, *adv.* Almost; within a little. *Adison.*
- NEAR, *v. t.* To approach; to come nearer; as, the ship *neared* the land; a *seaman's phrase*.
- NEAR, *v. i.* To draw near; a *naval expression*.
- NEAR-EST, *a.* [*superl. of near.*] Shortest; most direct.
- NEAR-HAND, *adv.* Closely. *Bacon.*
- NEARLY, *adv.* 1. At no great distance; not remotely. 2. Closely. 3. Intimately; pressingly; with a close relation to one's interest or happiness. 4. Almost; within a little. 5. In a parsimonious or niggardly manner.
- NEARNESS, *n.* 1. Closeness; small distance. 2. Close alliance by blood; propinquity. 3. Close union by affection; intimacy of friendship. 4. Parsimony; closeness in expenses.
- NEAR-SIGHTED, *a.* Short-sighted; applied to one who distinguishes objects only which are near.
- NEAT, *n.* [*Sax. neat, neton, niten, nyten.*] 1. Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen and cows. 2. A single cow.
- NEAT, *a.* [*It. netto; Sp. neto; Fr. net.*] 1. Very clean; free from foul or extraneous matter. 2. Pure; free from impure words and phrases. 3. Cleanly; preserving neatness. 4. Pure; unadulterated; [*obs.*] 5. Free from tawdry appendages and well adjusted. 6. Clear of the cask, case, bag, box, &c.; as, *neat weight*. It is usually written *net, or nett*.
- NEAT-HERD, *n.* [*Sax. neathyrd.*] A person who has the care of cattle; a cow-keeper. *Dryden.*
- NEATLY, *adv.* 1. With neatness; in a neat manner; in a cleanly manner. 2. With good taste; without tawdry ornaments. 3. Nicely; handsomely.
- NEATNESS, *n.* 1. Exact cleanliness; entire freedom from foul matter. 2. Purity; freedom from ill-chosen words. 3. Freedom from useless or tawdry ornaments; with good adjustment of the several parts.
- NEAT-RESS, *n.* A female who takes care of cattle.
- NEB, *n.* [*Sax. neb, or nebbe.*] The nose; the beak of a fowl; the bill; the mouth.
- NEBU-LĀ, } *n.* [*L. nebula.*] 1. A dark spot, a film in the
- NEBU-LE, } eye, or a slight opacity of the cornea.—2

\* See Synopsis. Ā, Ē, Ī, Ū, Ÿ, long — FAR, FALL, WHAT; — PREY — PIN, MARINE, BIRD; — † Obsolete



In *astronomy*, a cluster of fixed stars, not distinguishable from each other, or scarcely visible to the naked eye.  
 NEB-U-LOS'-TY, *n.* The state of being cloudy or hazy.  
 NEBU-LOUS, *a.* [*L. nebulosus.*] 1. Cloudy; hazy. 2. Resembling a small cloud or collection of vapors.  
 NE-CES-SA-RI-AN, *n.* An advocate for the doctrine of philosophical necessity; more properly *necessitarian*.  
 NE-CES-SA-RIES, *n. plu.* Things necessary.  
 NE-CES-SA-RI-LY, *adv.* 1. By necessity; in such a manner that it cannot be otherwise. 2. Indispensably. 3. By unavoidable consequence.  
 NE-CES-SA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being necessary.  
 NE-CES-SA-RY, *a.* [*L. necessarius.*] 1. That must be; that cannot be otherwise; indispensably requisite. 2. Indispensable; requisite; essential; that cannot be otherwise without preventing the purpose intended. 3. Unavoidable. 4. Acting from necessity or compulsion; opposed to *free*.  
 NE-CES-SA-RY, *n.* A privy.  
 NE-CES-SI-TA'-RI-AN, or NE-CES-SI'-RI-AN, *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of philosophical necessity.  
 NE-CES-SI-TATE, *v. t.* [*L. necessitas.*] To make necessary or indispensable; to render unavoidable; to compel.  
 NE-CES-SI-TA-TED, *pp.* Made necessary, indispensable or unavoidable.  
 NE-CES-SI-TA-TING, *ppr.* Making necessary or indispensable.  
 NE-CES-SI-TATION, *n.* The act of making necessary; compulsion. [*Little used.*] *Bramhall*.  
 †NE-CES-SI-TED, *a.* In a state of want. *Shak*.  
 NE-CES-SI-TOUS, *a.* 1. Very needy or indigent; pressed with poverty. 2. Narrow; destitute; pinching.  
 NE-CES-SI-TOUS-NESS, *n.* Extreme poverty or desituation of the means of living; pressing want.  
 †NE-CES-SI-TU-DE, *n.* Necessitousness; want.  
 NE-CES-SI-TY, *n.* [*L. necessitas.*] 1. That which must be and cannot be otherwise; or the cause of that which cannot be otherwise. 2. Irresistible power; compulsive force, physical or moral. 3. Indispensableness; the state of being requisite. 4. Extreme indigence; pinching poverty; pressing need. 5. Unavoidableness; inevitableness. —6. In the plural, things requisite for a purpose.  
 NECK, *n.* [*Sax. hnecca, hnecca, necca; D. nek; Sw. nacke.*] 1. The part of an animal's body which is between the head and the trunk, and connects them. 2. A long, narrow tract of land projecting from the main body, or a narrow tract connecting two larger tracts. 3. The long, slender part of a vessel, as a retort; or of a plant, as a gourd.—4. A stiff neck, in *Scripture*, denotes obstinacy in sin.—On the neck, immediately after; following closely.—To break the neck of an affair, to hinder, or to do the principal thing to prevent.—To harden the neck, to grow obstinate.  
 NECK-BEEF, *n.* The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle, sold at a low price. *Swift*.  
 NECK-CLOTH, *n.* A piece of cloth worn on the neck.  
 NECKED, *a.* Having a neck; as in *stiffnecked*.  
 NECK-ER-CHIEF, or NECK'A-TEE, *n.* A gorget; a kerchief for a woman's neck. [*Little used.*]  
 NECK-LACE, *n.* A string of beads or precious stones, worn by women on the neck. *Arbuthnot*.  
 NECK-LACED, *a.* Marked as with a necklace.  
 NECK-LAND, *n.* A neck or long tract of land.  
 NECK-VERSE, *n.* The verse formerly read to entitle a party to the benefit of clergy, said to be the first verse of the fifty-first Psalm "Miserere mei," &c. *Tindall*.  
 NECK-WOOD, *n.* Hemp, in *ridicule*.  
 NEE-RO-LOG'-I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to or giving an account of the dead or of deaths.  
 NEE-RO-L-O-GIST, *n.* One who gives an account of deaths.  
 NEE-RO-L-O-GY, *n.* [*Gr. νεκρος and λογος.*] An account of the dead or of deaths; a register of deaths.  
 NEE-RO-MAN-CER, *n.* One who pretends to foretell future events by holding converse with departed spirits; a conjurer.  
 NEE-RO-MAN-CY, *n.* [*Gr. νεκρος and μαντεια.*] 1. The art of revealing future events by means of a pretended communication with the dead. 2. Enchantment; conjuration.  
 NEE-RO-MANTIC, *a.* Pertaining to necromancy; performed by necromancy.  
 NEE-RO-MANTIC, *n.* Trick; conjuration. *Young*.  
 NEE-RO-MANTIC-CAL-LY, *adv.* By necromancy or the black art; by conjuration. *Gregory*.  
 NEE-RO-NTE, *n.* [*Gr. νεκρος.*] Fetid feldspar.  
 NEE-RO-SIS, *n.* [*Gr. νεκρωσις.*] A disease of the bones.  
 NEE-TAR, *n.* [*L.*] 1. In *fabulous history and poetry*, the drink of the gods. 2. Any very sweet and pleasant drink.  
 NEE-TARE-AN, NEE-TARE-AL, or NEE-TARE-OUS, *a.* Resembling nectar; very sweet and pleasant. *Pope*.  
 NEE-TARED, *a.* Imbued with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding with nectar.  
 NEE-TARE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the nectary of a plant.  
 NEE-TA-RIPER-OUS, *a.* [*nectar, and L. fero.*] Producing nectar or nomus. *Lee*.

NECTA-RINE, *a.* Sweet as nectar. *Milton*  
 NECTA-RINE, *n.* A fruit, a variety of the peach with a smooth rind.  
 NECTA-RIZE, *v. t.* To sweeten. *Coc'cran*.  
 NECTA-ROUS, *a.* Sweet as nectar. *Milton*.  
 NECTA-RY, *n.* In *botany*, the melliferous part of a vegetable, peculiar to the flower.  
 †NEE-DE-R, *n.* [*W. nadyr; Sax. nedder.*] An adder.  
 NEED, *n.* [*Sax. nead, neod, nyd; D. nood.*] 1. Want; occasion for something; necessity; a state that requires supply or relief; pressing exigency. 2. Want of the means of subsistence; poverty; indigence.  
 NEED, *v. t.* [*Sax. geneadan, genedan.*] To want; to lack; to require, as supply or relief.  
 †NEED, *v. i.* To be wanted; to be necessary.  
 NEEDED, *pp.* Wanted.  
 NEEDE-R, *n.* One that wants.  
 NEED-FUL, *a.* Necessary, as supply or relief; requisite.  
 NEED-FUL-LY, *adv.* Necessarily. *B. Jonson*.  
 NEED-I-LY, *adv.* In want or poverty.  
 NEED-I-NESS, *n.* Want; poverty; indigence.  
 NEEDING, *ppr.* Wanting; requiring, as supply or relief.  
 NEEDLE, *n.* [*Sax. nedl, nadel; G. nadel.*] 1. A small instrument of steel, pointed at one end, with an eye at the other to receive a thread; used in sewing. 2. A small pointed piece of steel used in the mariner's compass, which by its magnetic quality is attracted and directed to the pole. 3. Any crystallized substance in the form of a needle.—*Dipping needle*, a magnetic needle that dips or inclines downwards.  
 NEEDLE, *v. t.* To form crystals in the shape of a needle.  
 NEEDLE, *v. i.* To shoot in crystallization into the form of needles. *Fourcroy*.  
 NEEDLE-FISH, *n.* A fish of the genus *syngnathus*. Also, the sea-urchin.  
 NEEDLE-FIL, *n.* As much thread as is put at once in a needle.  
 NEEDLE-MA-KER, } *n.* One who manufactures needles.  
 NEEDLER, } *dies.*  
 NEEDLE-ORE, *n.* Acicular bismuth glance.  
 NEEDLE-SHELL, *n.* The sea-urchin.  
 NEEDLE-STONE, *n.* A mineral.  
 NEEDLE-WORK, *n.* Work executed with a needle, or the business of a seamstress.  
 NEEDLE-ZEO-LITE, *n.* A species of zeolite.  
 NEED-LESS, *a.* 1. Not wanted; unnecessary; not requisite. 2. Not wanting; [*obs.*] *Shak*.  
 NEED-LESS-LY, *adv.* Without necessity.  
 NEED-LESS-NESS, *n.* Unnecessariness. *Locke*.  
 †NEED-MENT, *n.* Something needed or wanted.  
 NEEDS, *adv.* [*Sax. nedes.*] Necessarily; indispensably; generally used with *must*.  
 NEE-DY, *a.* Necessitous; indigent; very poor; distressed by want of the means of living. *Addison*.  
 \*NEE-R, (*nare*) A contraction of *never*.  
 †NEESE, (*neez*) *v. i.* [*G. neesen.*] To sneeze.  
 NEESE-WORT, *n.* A plant. *Sherwood*.  
 †NEESING, *n.* A sneezing.  
 †NEF, *n.* The nave of a church. *See NAVE*.  
 NE-FAND-OUS, *a.* [*L. nefandus.*] Not to be named; abominable. *Sheldon*.  
 NE-FAR-I-OUS, *a.* [*L. nefarius.*] Wicked in the extreme; abominable; atrociously sinful or villainous; detestably vile.  
 NE-FAR-I-OUS-LY, *adv.* With extreme wickedness; abominably. *Milton*.  
 NE-GA-TION, *n.* [*L. negatio.*] 1. Denial; a declaration that something is not.—2. In *logic*, description by denial, exclusion or exception. 3. Argument drawn from denial.  
 NEG-A-TIVE, *a.* [*Fr. negatif; L. negativus.*] 1. Implying denial or negation; opposed to *affirmative*. 2. Implying absence; opposed to *positive*. 3. Having the power of stopping or restraining.  
 NEG-A-TIVE, *n.* 1. A proposition by which something is denied. 2. A word that denies; as *not, no*.—3. In *legislation*, the right or power of preventing the enactment of a law or decree.  
 NEG-A-TIVE, *v. t.* 1. To disprove; to prove the contrary. 2. To reject by vote; to refuse to enact or sanction. 3. To resist a choice or what is proposed.  
 NEG-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* 1. With or by denial. 2. In the form of speech implying the absence of something. 3. Negatively charged or electrified.  
 NEG-A-TO-RY, *a.* That denies; belonging to negation. [*Little used.*]  
 NEGER, *n.* [*L. niger.*] A black person; one of the African race. *See NEGRO*.  
 NEG-LECT, *v. t.* [*L. neglectus.*] 1. To omit by carelessness or forgetfulness; to forbear to do, use, employ, promote or attend to. 2. To omit to receive or embrace; to slight. 3. To slight; not to notice; to forbear to treat with attention or respect. 4. To postpone; [*obs.*]  
 NEG-LECT, *n.* 1. Omission; forbearance to do any thing that can be done or that requires to be done. 2. Slight;



omission of attention or civilities. 3. Negligence; habitual want of regard. 4. State of being disregarded.

NEG-LECT'ED, *pp.* Omitted to be done; slighted; disregarded.

NEG-LECT'ER, *n.* One that neglects.

NEG-LECT'FUL, *a.* 1. Heedless; careless; inattentive. 2. Accustomed or apt to omit what may or ought to be done. 3. Treating with neglect or slight. 4. Indicating neglect, slight or indifference.

NEG-LECT'FUL-LY, *adv.* With neglect; with heedless inattention; with careless indifference.

NEG-LECT'ING, *pp.* Omitting; passing by; forbearing to do; slighting; treating with indifference.

NEG-LECT'ING-LY, *adv.* Carelessly; heedlessly. *Shak.*

\*NEG-LECT'ION, *n.* The state of being negligent.

NEG-LECT'IVE, *a.* Inattentive; regardless of. [*L. u.*]

NEG-LI-GEE, *n.* A kind of gown formerly worn.

NEG-LI-GENCE, *n.* [*L. negligentia.*] 1. Neglect; omission to do. 2. Habitual omission of that which ought to be done, or a habit of omitting to do things.

NEG-LI-GENT, *a.* 1. Careless; heedless; apt or accustomed to omit what ought to be done. 2. Regardless.

NEG-LI-GENT-LY, *adv.* 1. Carelessly; heedlessly; without exactness. 2. With slight, disregard or inattention.

NEG-O-TIA BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being negotiable or transferable by indorsement. *Sevall.*

NEG-O-TIA-BLE, *a.* That may be transferred by assignment or indorsement; that may be passed from the owner to another person so as to vest the property in the assignee. *Walsh.*

†NEG-O-TI-ATE, *v.* One who negotiates; a negotiator.

NEG-O-TI-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. negotior;* *Fr. negocier.*] 1. To transact business; to treat with another respecting purchase and sale; to hold intercourse in bargaining or trade.

2. To hold intercourse with another respecting a treaty, league or convention; to treat with respecting peace or commerce.

NEG-O-TI-ATE, (*ne-gō'shate*) *v. t.* 1. To procure by mutual intercourse and agreement with another. 2. To procure, make or establish by mutual intercourse and agreement with others. 3. To sell; to pass; to transfer for a valuable consideration.

NEG-O-TI-ATED, *pp.* Procured or obtained by agreement with another; sold or transferred for a valuable consideration.

NEG-O-TI-TING, *pp.* Treating with; transacting business.

NEG-O-TI-ATION, *n.* 1. The act of negotiating; the transacting of business in traffic; the treating with another respecting sale or purchase. 2. The transaction of business between nations.

\*NEG-O-TI-TOR, *n.* One that negotiates; one that treats with others. *Scip.*

NEG-RESS, *n.* A female of the black race of Africa.

NEGRO, *n.* [*It., Sp. negro;* *L. niger.*] One of the black race of men in Africa; or one descended from this race.

NEGUS, *n.* A liquor made of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg and lemon juice; so called, from its first maker, Col. *Negus.*

†NEIF, *n.* [*Icel. nefi.*] 1. The neaf or fist. 2. A slave.

NEIGH, (*nē*) *v. i.* [*Sax. knagan.*] To utter the voice of a horse, expressive of want or desire; to whinny.

NEIGH, (*nā*) *n.* The voice of a horse; a whinnying.

NEIGH'BOR, (*nā'bur*) *n.* [*Sax. nehbūr, nehbēbur;* *G. nachbar;* *D. nabuur;* *Sw. nabo;* *Dan. naboe.*] 1. One who lives near another. 2. One who lives in familiarity with another; a word of civility.

3. An intimate; a confidant; [*obs.*] 4. A fellow being. *Acts vii.* 5. One of the human race; any one that needs our help. *Luke x.* 6. A country that is near.

NEIGH'BOR, *v. t.* 1. To adjoin; to confine on or be near to. 2. To acquaint with; to make near to or make familiar; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

NEIGH'BOR, *v. i.* To inhabit the vicinity. *Davies.*

NEIGH'BOR, *a.* Near to another; adjoining; next. *Jer. i.*

NEIGH'BOR-HOOD, *n.* 1. A place near; vicinity; the adjoining district, or any place not distant. 2. State of being near each other. 3. The inhabitants who live in the vicinity of each other.

NEIGH'BOR-ING, *a.* Living or being near. *Paley.*

NEIGH'BOR-LI-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being neighborly.

NEIGH'BOR-LY, *a.* 1. Becoming a neighbor; kind; civil. 2. Cultivating familiar intercourse; interchanging frequent visits; social.

NEIGH'BOR-LY, *adv.* With social civility.

NEIGH-BOR-SHIP, *n.* State of being neighbors.

NEIGH'ING, *n.* The voice of a horse or mare. *Jer. viii.*

NEITHER, *n. compound pronoun, pronominal adjective, or a substitute.* [*Sax. nather, nather, nauther, or nauther.*] 1. Not either; not the one nor the other. 2. It refers to individual things or persons; as, which road shall I take? *Neither.* 3. It refers to a sentence; as, "ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it." 4. *Neither* primarily re-

fers to two; not either of two. But by usage it is applicable to any number, referring to individuals separately considered.

NEM. CON. for *nemine contradicente.* [*L.*] No one contradicting or opposing, that is, unanimously; without opposition.

NEM-O-LITE, *n.* [*Gr. νέμος and λιθος.*] An arborized stone

NEM-O-RAL, *a.* [*L. nemoralis.*] Pertaining to a wood or grove. *Dict.*

NEM-O-ROUS, *a.* [*L. nemorosus.*] Woody. *Evclyn.*

†NEMP'NE, *v. t.* [*Sax. nemnan.*] To call. *Chaucer.*

†NEN-I-A, *n.* [*Gr.*] A funeral song; an elegy.

NEN-U-PHAR, *n.* The water-lily or water-rose.

NE-OD-A-MODE, *n.* [*Gr. νεοδαμους.*] In ancient Greece, a person newly admitted to citizenship. *Mitford.*

NE-O-LOG'IC, *n.* Pertaining to neology; employing new words.

NE-O-LOG'IC-AL, *n.* 1. The introduction of new words or new doctrines. 2. New terms or doctrines.

NE-O-LOG'IST, *n.* One who introduces new words or new doctrines, or one who supports or adheres to them. *Med. Repos.*

NE-OL-O-GY, *n.* [*Gr. νεος and λογος.*] The introduction of a new word, or of new words, or of new doctrines; or a new system of words or doctrines.

NE-O-NOMI-AN, *n.* [*Gr. νεος and νομος.*] One who advocates new laws, or desires God's law to be altered.

NE-O-PHYTE, *n.* [*Gr. νεος and φυτον.*] 1. A new convert or proselyte. 2. A novice; one newly admitted to the order of priest. 3. A tyro; a beginner in learning.

NE-O-TER'IC, or NE-O-TER'I-CAL, *a.* [*Gr. νεωτερικος.*] New; recent in origin; modern.

NE-O-TER'IC, *n.* One of modern times. *Burton.*

NEP, *n.* A plant of the genus *nepeta*; catmint.

NE-PENTHE, *n.* [*Gr. ηνπενθης.*] A drug or medicine that drives away pain and grief. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

NEPHE-LIN, *n.* [*Gr. νεφελη.*] A mineral found mixed with other substances.

NEPHEW, *n.* [*Fr. neveu;* *L. nepos.*] 1. The son of a brother or sister. 2. A grandson; also, a descendant; [*little used.*]

NEPH'RITE, *n.* [*Gr. νεφριτης.*] A mineral.

NE-PHRIT'IC, *n.* [*Gr. νεφριτικος.*] 1. Pertaining to the kidneys or organs of urine. 2. Affected with the stone or gravel. 3. Relieving or curing the stone or gravel, or disorders of the kidneys in general.

NE-PHRIT'IC, *n.* A medicine adapted to relieve or cure the diseases of the kidneys, particularly the gravel or stone in the bladder.

NEPH-RY-TIS, *n.* In medicine, an inflammation of the kidneys.

NE-PHROT'O-MY, *n.* [*Gr. νεφρος and τεμνω.*] In surgery, the operation of extracting a stone from the kidney.

\*NEP'O-TISM, *n.* [*Fr. nepotisme.*] 1. Fondness for nephews. 2. Undue attachment to relations; favoritism shown to nephews and other relations.

NEP-TUNI-AN, *a.* [*from Neptuneus.*] 1. Pertaining to the ocean or sea. 2. Formed by water or aqueous solution.

NEP-TUNI-AN, *n.* One who adopts the theory that the NEP-TU-NIST, *n.* whole earth was once covered with water, or rather that the substances of the globe were formed from aqueous solution.

NE'RE-ID, *n.* [*Gr. νεργιδης.*] In mythology, a sea nymph.

NERFLING, *n.* A fresh-water fish of Germany.

NERITE, *n.* A genus of univalvular shells.

NERI-TITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus *nerita.*

NERVE, (*nerv*) *n.* [*L. nervus;* *Fr. nerf.*] 1. An organ of sensation and motion in animals. 2. A sinew or tendon. 3. Strength; firmness of body. 4. Fortitude; firmness of mind; courage. 5. Strength; force; authority.

NERVE, *v. t.* To give strength or vigor; to arm with force.

NERVED, *pp.* 1. Armed with strength.—2. *a.* In botany, having vessels simple and unbranched, extending from the base towards the tip.

NERVELESS, (*nerv'less*) *a.* Destitute of strength; weak.

NERVINE, *a.* [*Low L. nervinus.*] That has the quality of relieving in disorders of the nerves.

NERVINE, *n.* A medicine that affords relief from disorders of the nerves.

NERVOUS, *a.* [*L. nervosus.*] 1. Strong; vigorous. 2. Pertaining to the nerves; seated in or affecting the nerves. 3. Having the nerves affected; hypochondriac; a colloquial use of the word. 4. Possessing or manifesting vigor of mind; characterized by strength in sentiment or style.

NERVOUS, or NERVOSE, *a.* In botany. See NERVED, No. 2.

NERVOUS-LY, *adv.* With strength or vigor. *Warton.*

NERVOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Strength; force; vigor. *Warton.* 2. The state of being composed of nerves. *Goldsmith.*

NERV-Y, *a.* Strong; vigorous. *Shak.*

NES-CIENCE, (*nesh'ens*) *n.* [*L. nesciens.*] Want of knowledge; ignorance. *Bp. Hall.*



†NESH, *a.* [Sax. *nese.*] Soft; tender; nice. *Chaucer.*  
 NESS, a termination of names, signifies a promontory, from the root of *nose*, which see.  
 NESS, a termination of appellatives, [Sax. *nese*, *nyse*,] denotes state or quality, as in *goodness*, *greatness*.  
 NEST, *n.* [Sax., G., D. *nest.*] 1. The place or bed formed or used by a bird for incubation or the mansion of her young until they are able to fly. 2. Any place where irrational animals are produced. 3. An abode; a place of residence; a receptacle of numbers, or the collection itself; usually in an ill sense. 4. A warm, close place of abode; generally, in contempt. 5. A number of boxes, cases, or the like, inserted in each other.  
 NEST, *v. i.* To build and occupy a nest. *Hosnell.*  
 NEST'EGG, *n.* An egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it. *Huddras.*  
 NEST'LE, (nes'l) *v. i.* 1. To settle; to harbor; to lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest. *L'Estrange.* 2. To move about in one's seat, like a bird when forming her nest.  
 NEST'LE, (nes'l) *v. t.* 1. To house, as in a nest. *Donne.* 2. To cherish, as a bird her young. *Chapman.*  
 NEST'LING, *n.* 1. A young bird in the nest, or just taken from the nest. 2. A nest; [obs.]  
 NEST'LING, *a.* Newly hatched; being yet in the nest.  
 NES-TOR-I-AN, *n.* A follower of Nestorius.  
 NET, *n.* [Sax. *net*, *nyt*; D. *Dan. net.*] 1. An instrument for catching fish and fowls, or wild beasts, formed with twine or thread interwoven with meshes. 2. A cunning device; a snare. 3. Inextricable difficulty. *Job xviii. 4.* Severe afflictions. *Job xix.*  
 NET, *v. t.* To make a net or net-work; to knot. *Seward.*  
 NET, *a.* [Fr. *net*; It. *netto.*] 1. Neat; pure; unadulterated; [l. u.] 2. Being without flaw or spot; [l. u.] 3. Being beyond all charges or outlay. 4. Being clear of all tare and tret, or all deductions; as, *net weight*. It is sometimes written *nett*, but improperly.  
 NET, *v. t.* To produce clear profit.  
 NETHER, *a.* [Sax. *neother*; G. *nieder*; D. *Dan. neder.*] 1. Lower; lying or being beneath or in the lower part; opposed to *upper*. 2. In a lower place. 3. Belonging to the regions below.  
 NETHER-MOST, *a.* Lowest; as, the *nerthmost* hell.  
 NETTING, *n.* 1. A piece of net-work. 2. A complication of ropes fastened across each other. *Mar. Dict.*  
 NETTLE, (net'l) *n.* [Sax. *netl*, *netele.*] A plant whose prickles fret the skin and occasion very painful sensations.  
 NETTLE, *v. t.* To fret or sting; to irritate or vex; to excite sensations of displeasure or uneasiness not amounting to wrath or violent anger.  
 NETTLED, *pp.* Fretted; irritated.  
 NETTLER, *n.* One that provokes, stings or irritates.  
 NETTLE-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus *celtis*, whose leaves are deeply serrated, and end in a sharp point. *Encyc.*  
 NETTLING, *pp.* Irritating; vexing.  
 NETWORK, *n.* A complication of threads, twine or cords united at certain distances, forming meshes, interstices or open spaces between the knots or intersections; reticulated or decussated work.  
 NEURO-LOG-I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to neurology, or to a description of the nerves of animals.  
 NEURO-LOG-I-ST, *n.* One who describes the nerves of animals.  
 NEURO-LO-GY, *n.* [Gr. *νευρον* and *λογος.*] A description of the nerves of animal bodies, or the doctrine of the nerves.  
 NEURO-PETER, } *n.* [Gr. *νευρον* and *πετερον.*] An order  
 NEURO-PETE-RA, } of insects.  
 NEURO-PETE-RAL, *a.* Belonging to the order of neuro-peters.  
 NEURO-SPAST, *n.* [Gr. *νευροσπασ-τις.*] A puppet.  
 NEURO-TIC, *a.* [Gr. *νευρον.*] Useful in disorders of the nerves.  
 NEURO-TIC, *n.* A medicine useful in disorders of the nerves. *Encyc.*  
 NEURO-TOM-I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the anatomy or dissection of nerves.  
 NEURO-TOM-I-ST, *n.* One who dissects the nerves.  
 NEURO-TOM-Y, *n.* [Gr. *νευρον* and *τομω.*] 1. The dissection of a nerve. 2. The art or practice of dissecting the nerves.  
 NEUTER, (nū'ter) *a.* [L.] 1. Not adhering to either party; taking no part with either side. It may be synonymous with *indifferent*, or it may not. The *United States* remained *neuter* during the French revolution, but very few of the people were *indifferent* as to the success of the parties engaged. A man may be *neuter* from feeling, and he is then *indifferent*; but he may be *neuter* in fact, when he is not in feeling or principle.—2. In *grammar*, of neither gender; an epithet given to nouns that are neither masculine nor feminine.  
 NEUTER, *n.* 1. A person that takes no part in a contest

between two or more individuals or nations. 2. An animal of neither sex, or incapable of propagation.—*Neuter verb*, in *grammar*, a verb which expresses an action or state limited to the subject, and which is not followed by an object; as, *I go*.  
 NEU'TRAL, *a.* [Fr. *neutre*; L. *neutralis.*] 1. Not engaged on either side; not taking an active part with either of contending parties. 2. Indifferent; having no bias in favor of either side or party. 3. Indifferent; neither very good nor bad.  
 NEU'TRAL, *n.* A person or nation that takes no part in a contest between others. *R. G. Harper.*  
 NEU'TRAL-IST, *n.* A neutral. [*Little used.*]  
 NEU-TRAL-I-TY, *n.* 1. The state of being unengaged in disputes or contests between others; the state of taking no part on either side. 2. A state of indifference in feeling or principle. 3. Indifference in quality; a state neither very good nor evil; [*little used.*] 4. A combination of neutral powers or states.  
 NEU-TRAL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of neutralizing. 2. The act of reducing to a state of indifference or neutrality.  
 NEU'TRAL-IZE, *v. t.* 1. To render neutral; to reduce to a state of indifference between different parties or opinions.—2. In *chemistry*, to destroy or render inert or imperceptible the peculiar properties of a body by combining it with a different substance. 3. To destroy the peculiar parties or opposite dispositions of parties or other things, or reduce them to a state of indifference or inactivity.  
 NEU'TRAL-IZED, *pp.* Reduced to neutrality or indifference.  
 NEU'TRAL-IZ-ER, *n.* That which neutralizes.  
 NEU'TRAL-IZ-ING, *pp.* Destroying or rendering inert the peculiar properties of a substance; reducing to indifference or inactivity.  
 NEU'TRAL-LY, *adv.* Without taking part with either side; indifferently.  
 NEVER, *adv.* [Sax. *nefre.*] 1. Not ever; not at any time; at no time. 2. It has a particular use in the following sentence. "Which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, charming never so wisely." *Ps. lviii. 3.* In no degree; not. 4. It is used for *not*. 5. It is much used in *composition*; as in *never-ending*, *never-failing*.  
 NEVER-THE-LESS, *adv.* [*never, the and less.*] Not the less; notwithstanding; that is, in opposition to anything, or without regarding it.  
 NEW, *a.* [Sax. *neow*; D. *nieuw*; G. *neu.*] 1. Lately made, invented, produced or come into being; that has existed a short time only; recent in origin; novel; opposed to *old*. 2. Lately introduced to our knowledge; not before known; recently discovered. 3. Modern; not ancient. 4. Recently produced by change. 5. Not habituated; not familiar; unaccustomed. 6. Renovated; repaired so as to recover the first state. 7. Fresh after any event. 8. Not of ancient extraction or a family of ancient distinction. 9. Not before used; strange; unknown. 10. Recently commenced; as, the *new* year. 11. Having passed the change or conjunction with the sun. 12. Not cleared and cultivated, or lately cleared; as, *new* land. *America.* 13. That has lately appeared for the first time.—*New* is much used in *composition* to qualify other words; as in *new-born*, *new-made*.  
 †NEW, *v. t.* To make new. *Gower.*  
 NEWEL, *n.* 1. In *architecture*, the upright post about which are formed winding stairs, or a cylinder of stone formed by the end of the steps of the winding stairs. 2. Novelty; [obs.] *Spenser.*  
 †NEW-FANGLE, *v. t.* To change by introducing novelties. *Milton.*  
 †NEW-FANGLE, or NEW-FANGLIST, *n.* One desirous of novelty. *Tooker.*  
 NEW-FAN'GLED, *a.* [*new* and *fangle.*] *New-made*; formed with the affectation of novelty; in contempt.  
 NEW-FAN'GLED-NESS, } *n.* Vain or affected fashion or  
 NEW-FAN'GLE-NESS, } form. *Sidney.*  
 NEW-FASHIONED, *a.* Made in a new form, or lately come into fashion.  
 NEWING, *n.* Yeast or barm. *Ainsworth.*  
 NEWISH, *a.* Somewhat new; nearly new. *Bacon.*  
 NEWLY, *adv.* 1. Lately; freshly; recently. 2. With a new form, different from the former. 3. In a manner not existing before.  
 NEW-MODEL, *v. t.* To give a new form to.  
 NEW-MODELED, *a.* Formed after a new model.  
 NEW-MODEL-ING, *pp.* Giving a new form to.  
 NEWNESS, *n.* 1. Lateness of origin; recentness; state of being lately invented or produced. 2. Novelty; the state of being first known or introduced. 3. Innovation; recent change. 4. Want of practice or familiarity. 5. Different state or qualities introduced by change or regeneration.  
 NEWS, *n.* [from *neo*; Fr. *nouvelles.* This word has a plural form, but is almost always united with a verb in the singular.] 1. Recent account; fresh information of some

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



thing that has lately taken place at a distance, or of something before unknown; tidings. 2. A newspaper.

NEWS-MON-GER, *n.* One that deals in news; one who employs much time in hearing and telling news.

NEWS-PAPER, *n.* A sheet of paper printed and distributed for conveying news; a public print that circulates news.

NEWT, *n.* A small lizard: an *eft*. *Encyc.*

NEW-TONI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton, or formed or discovered by him.

NEW-TONI-AN, *n.* A follower of Newton in philosophy.

NEW-YEAR'S GIFT, *n.* A present made on the first day of the year.

NEXT-BLE, *a* [*L. nexibilis*.] That may be knit together.

NEXT, *a* *superl.* of *nigh*. [*Sax. next, or nexsta, from neh, neah, nigh*.] 1. Nearest in place; that has no object intervening between it and some other; immediately preceding, or preceding in order. 2. Nearest in time. 3. Nearest in degree, quality, rank, right or relation.

NEXT, *adv.* At the time or turn nearest or immediately succeeding.

NFAS, *for an eyas*, a young hawk. *B. Jonson*.

NIB, *n.* [*Sax. neb, nebb*.] 1. The bill or beak of a fowl. 2. The point of any thing, particularly of a pen. *See* *NEB*.

NIBBED, *a.* Having a nib or point.

NIBBLE, *v. t.* 1. To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly or in small bits. 2. To bite, as a fish does the bait; to carp at; just to catch by biting.

NIBBLE, *v. i.* 1. To bite at; as, fishes nibble at the bait. 2. To carp at; to find fault; to censure little faults.

NIBBLE, *n.* A little bite, or seizing to bite.

NIBBLER, *n.* One that bites a little at a time; a carper.

NIBBLING, *ppr.* Biting in small bits; carping.

NICE, *a.* [*Sax. nesc, or knesc*.] 1. Properly, soft; whence, delicate; tender; dainty; sweet or very pleasant to the taste. 2. Delicate; fine. 3. Accurate; exact; precise. 4. Requiring scrupulous exactness. 5. Perceiving the smallest difference; distinguishing accurately and minutely by perception. 6. Perceiving accurately the smallest faults, errors or irregularities; distinguishing and judging with exactness. 7. Over scrupulous or exact. 8. Delicate; scrupulously and minutely cautious. 9. Fastidious; squeamish. 10. Delicate; easily injured. 11. Refined. 12. Having lucky hits; [*obs.*] 13. Weak; foolish; effeminate; [*obs.*] 14. Trivial; unimportant.—*To make nice*, to be scrupulous. *Shak.*

NICE/LY, *adv.* 1. With delicate perception. 2. Accurately; exactly; with exact order or proportion.—3. In colloquial language, well; cleverly; dextrously; handsomely; in the best manner.

NICE/NE, *a.* Pertaining to Nice, a town of Asia Minor.

NICE/NESS, *n.* 1. Delicacy of perception; the quality of perceiving small differences. 2. Extreme delicacy; excess of scrupulousness or exactness. 3. Accuracy; minute exactness.

NICE-TY, *n.* 1. Niceness; delicacy of perception. 2. Excess of delicacy; fastidiousness; squeamishness. 3. Minute difference. 4. Minuteness of observation or discrimination; precision. 5. Delicate management; exactness in treatment.—6. *Nicties*, in the plural, delicacies for food; dainties.

NICHAR, *n.* A plant. *Miller*.

NICHE, *n.* [*Fr. niche; Sp., Port. nicho*.] A cavity, hollow, NICH, } or recess within the thickness of a wall, for a statue or bust. *Pope*.

NICK, *n.* In the northern mythology, an evil spirit of the waters; hence the modern vulgar phrase, *Old Nick*, the evil one.

NICK, *n.* [*Sw. nick; Dan. nik*.] 1. The exact point of time required by necessity or convenience; the critical time. 2. [*G. knick, a flaw*.] A notch or score for keeping an account; a reckoning; [*obs.*] 3. A winning throw.

NICK, *v. t.* 1. To hit; to touch luckily; to perform by a slight artifice used at the lucky time. 2. To cut in nicks or notches. [*See* *NOTCH*.] 3. To suit, as lattices cut in nicks; [*obs.*] 4. To defeat or cozen, as at dice; to disappoint by some trick or unexpected turn; [*obs.*]

NICK, *v. t.* [*G. knicken*.] To notch or make an incision in a horse's tail, to make him carry it higher.

NICKAR-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus *guilandina*.

NICKEL, *n.* A metal of a white or reddish-white color.

NICKEL-IC, *a.* The *nickelic acid* is a saturated combination of nickel and oxygen.

NICK'ER, *n.* One who watches for opportunities to pilfer or practice knavery. *Arbutnot*.

NICK'NAME, *n.* [*In Fr. nique* is a term of contempt.] A name given in contempt, derision or reproach; an opprobrious appellation.

NICK'NAME, *v. t.* To give a name of reproach; to call by an opprobrious appellation. *Shak.*

NICK'NAMED, *pp.* Named in derision.

NICK'NA MING, *ppr.* Calling by a name in contempt or derision.

NIC-O-LAI-TAN, *n.* One of a sect in the ancient Christian church, so named from *Nicolas*.

NI-CO-TIAN, *a.* Pertaining to or denoting tobacco; and, as a noun, tobacco; so called from *Nicot*, who first introduced it into France, A. D. 1500.

NIC-O-TIN, *n.* The peculiar principle in the leaves of tobacco; a colorless substance of an acrid taste.

NIC/TATE, *v. i.* [*L. nicto*.] To wink. *Ray*.

NIC-TA-TING, or NIC/TI-TA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Winking.

NIC-TA-TION, *n.* The act of winking.

†NIDE, *n.* [*L. nidus*.] A brood.

†NID'GET, *n.* A dastard. *Camden*.

NID/I-FI-CATE, *v. i.* [*L. nidifico*.] To make a nest.

NID-I-FI-CATION, *n.* The act of building a nest, and the hatching and feeding of young in the nest.

†NID'ING, *n.* [*Sax. nithing; Dan., Sw. niding*.] A despicable coward; a dastard.

NIDOR, *n.* [*L.*] Scent; savor. *Bp. Taylor*.

NI-DO-ROSI-TY, *n.* Eructation with the taste of undigested roast meat. *Floyer*.

NIDO-ROUS, *a.* Resembling the smell or taste of roasted meat. *Bacon*.

NID/U-LANT', *a.* [*L. nidulor*.] In botany, nestling; lying loose in pulp or cotton, within a berry or pericarp.

†NID/U-LATE, *v. i.* [*L. nidulor*.] To build a nest. *Cock-erham*.

NID-U-LATION, *n.* The time of remaining in the nest; as of a bird. *Brown*.

NIDUS, *n.* [*L.*] A nest; a repository for the eggs of birds, insects, &c.

NIECE, (*nièce*) *n.* [*Fr. nièce*.] The daughter of a brother or sister.

†NIF'LE, *n.* [*Norm.*] A trifle. *Chaucer*.

NIG'GARD, *n.* [*W. nig; G. knieker*.] A miser; a person meanly close and covetous.

NIG'GARD, *a.* 1. Miserly; meanly covetous; sordidly parsimonious. *Dryden*. 2. Sparing; wary.

NIG'GARD, *v. t.* To stint; to supply sparingly. [*L. u.*]

†NIG'GARD-ISE, *n.* Niggardliness. *Spenser*.

NIG'GARD-ISH, *a.* Somewhat covetous or niggardly.

NIG'GARD-LI-NESS, *n.* Mean covetousness; sordid parsimony. *Addison*.

NIG'GARD-LY, *a.* 1. Meanly covetous or avaricious; sordidly parsimonious; extremely sparing of expense. 2. Sparing; wary; cautiously avoiding profusion.

NIG'GARD-LY, *adv.* Sparingly; with cautious parsimony. *Shak.*

†NIG'GARD-NESS, *n.* Niggardliness. *Sidney*.

†NIG'GARD-SHIP, *n.* Avarice. *Sir T. Elyot*.

†NIG'GARD-Y, *n.* Niggardliness.

†NIG'GLE, *v. t.* and *i.* To mock; to trifle with. *Beaumont*.

NIG'GLER, *n.* One who is clever and dextrous. *Grose*.

NIGH, (*ni*) *a.* [*Sax. neah, neahg, neh, for nig; G. nahe*.] 1. Near; not distant or remote in place or time. *Prior*. 2. Closely allied by blood. 3. Easy to be obtained or learnt; of easy access. 4. Ready to support, to forgive, or to aid and defend. 5. Close in fellowship; intimate in relation. 6. Near in progress or condition. *Heb. vi.*

NIGH, (*ni*) *adv.* 1. Near; at a small distance in place or time, or in the course of events. 2. Near to a place. 3. Almost; near.

†NIGH, (*ni*) *v. i.* To approach; to advance or draw near.

†NIGH, (*ni*) *v. t.* To come near; to touch. *Chaucer*.

†NIGH/LY, (*ni*) *adv.* Nearly; within a little.

NIGH/NESS, (*ni*) *n.* Nearness; proximity in place, time or degree.

NIGHT, (*nite*) *n.* [*Sax. niht; Goth. nahts; D. nagt; G. nacht*.] 1. That part of the natural day when the sun is beneath the horizon, or the time from sunset to sunrise. 2. The time after the close of life; death. *John ix.* 3. A state of ignorance; intellectual and moral darkness; heathenish ignorance. *Rom. xiii.* 4. Adversity; a state of affliction and distress. *Is. xxi.* 5. Obscurity; a state of concealment from the eye or the mind; unintelligibility.—*To-night*, in this night.

NIGHT-AN-GLING, *n.* The angling for or catching fish in the night. *Encyc.*

NIGHT-BIRD, *n.* A bird that flies only in the night. *Hall*.

NIGHT-BORN, *a.* Produced in darkness.

NIGHT-BRAWL-ER, *n.* One who excites brawls or makes a tumult at night.

NIGHT-CAP, *n.* A cap worn in bed or in undress.

NIGHT-CROW, *n.* A fowl that cries in the night. *Shak.*

NIGHT-DEW, *n.* The dew formed in the night.

NIGHT-DOG, *n.* A dog that hunts in the night; used by deer-stealers. *Shak.*

NIGHT-DRESS, *n.* A dress worn at night. *Pope*.

NIGHT'ED, *a.* Darkened; clouded; black. [*L. u.*] *Shak.*

NIGHT/FALL, *n.* The close of the day; evening.

NIGHT/FAR-ING, *a.* Traveling in the night.

NIGHT/FIRE, *n.* 1. Ignis fatuus; Will with a wisp; Jack with a lantern. 2. Fire burning in the night.

\* See Synopsis A, E, I, O, U, X, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT :—PREY :—FIN, MARINE, BIRD :— † Obsolete.



**NIGHT-FLY**, *n.* An insect that flies in the night. *Shak.*  
**NIGHT-FOUND-ERED**, *a.* Lost or distressed in the night.  
*Milton.*  
**NIGHT-GOWN**, *n.* A loose gown used for undress. *Ad-*  
*dison.*  
**NIGHT-HAG**, *n.* A witch supposed to wander in the night.  
*Milton.*  
**NIGHT-ING-GALE**, *n.* [*Sax. nihtegale.*] 1. A small bird  
 that sings at night, of the genus *motacilla*; *Phylomela* or  
*Phlomele*. *Shak.* 2. A word of endearment. *Shak.*  
**NIGHT-ISH**, *a.* Pertaining to night, or attached to the night.  
**NIGHTLY**, *a.* 1. Done by night; happening in the night,  
 or appearing in the night. 2. Done every night.  
**NIGHTLY**, *adv.* 1. By night. 2. Every night.  
**NIGHT-MAN**, *n.* One who removes filth from cities in  
 the night.  
**NIGHT-MARE**, *n.* [*night*, and *Sax. mara.*] Incubus; a  
 NIGHT-MAR, } sensation in sleep resembling the pres-  
 } sure of a weight on the breast or about the *præcordia*.  
**NIGHT-PIECE**, *n.* A piece of painting so colored as to be  
 supposed seen by candle-light. *Addison.*  
**NIGHT-RAIL**, *n.* [*night*, and *Sax. regl.*] A loose robe or  
 garment worn over the dress at night.  
**NIGHT-RA-VEN**, *n.* A fowl of ill omen that cries in the  
 night. *Spenser.*  
**NIGHT-REST**, *n.* Rest or repose at night. *Shak.*  
**NIGHT-ROB-BER**, *n.* One that robs in the night.  
**NIGHT-RULE**, *n.* A tumult or frolic in the night. *Shak.*  
**NIGHT-SHADE**, *n.* [*Sax. nihtscada.*] A plant.  
**NIGHT-SHIN-ING**, *a.* Shining in the night; luminous in  
 darkness. *Wilkins.*  
**NIGHT-SHRIEK**, *n.* A shriek or outcry in the night.  
**NIGHT-SPELL**, *n.* A charm against accidents at night.  
**NIGHT-TRIPPING**, *a.* Tripping about in the night.  
**NIGHT-VISION**, *n.* A vision at night. *Dan. ii.*  
**NIGHT-WAK-ING**, *a.* Watching in the night.  
**NIGHT-WALK**, *n.* A walk in the evening or night. *Wal-*  
*ton.*  
**NIGHT-WALK-ER**, *n.* 1. One that walks in his sleep; a  
 somnambulist. 2. One that roves about in the night for  
 evil purposes.  
**NIGHT-WALK-ING**, *a.* Roving in the night.  
**NIGHT-WALK-ING**, *n.* A roving in the streets at night  
 with evil designs.  
**NIGHT-WAND-ER-ER**, *n.* One roving at night.  
**NIGHT-WAND-ER-ING**, *a.* Wandering in the night.  
**NIGHT-WAR-BLING**, *a.* Warbling or singing in the night.  
**NIGHT-WARD**, *a.* Approaching towards night.  
**NIGHT-WATCH**, *n.* 1. A period in the night, as distin-  
 guished by the change of the watch. 2. A watch or  
 guard in the night.  
**NIGHT-WATCH-ER**, *n.* One that watches in the night  
 with evil designs.  
**NIGHT-WITCH**, *n.* A night hag; a witch that appears in  
 the night.  
**NI-GRES-CENT**, *a.* [*L. nigresco.*] Growing black; chang-  
 ing to a black color; approaching to blackness.  
**NI-GRI-FI-CATION**, *n.* [*L. niger and facio.*] The act  
 of making black.  
**NIGRIN**, *n.* An ore of titanium, found in black grains  
 NIGRINE, } or rolled pieces. *Ure.*  
**NI-HIL-I-TY**, *n.* [*L. nihilum.*] Nothingness; a state of  
 being nothing. *Watts.*  
**NILL**, *v. t.* [*Sax. nillan.*] Not to will; to refuse; to reject.  
**NILL**, *v. i.* To be unwilling. *Shak.*  
**NILL**, *n.* The shining sparks of brass in trying and melting  
 the ore. *Johnson.*  
**NI-LOM-E-TER**, *n.* [*Nile*, and *Gr. μετρον.*] An instrument  
 for measuring the rise of water in the Nile during the  
 flood.  
**NIM**, *v. t.* [*Sax. neman, niman.*] To take; to steal; to  
 filch. *Hudibras.*  
**NIMBLE**, *a.* Light and quick in motion; moving with  
 ease and celerity; lively; swift. *Pope.*  
**NIMBLE-FOOT-ED**, *a.* Running with speed; light of foot.  
**NIMBLE-NESS**, *n.* Lightness and agility in motion; quick-  
 ness; celerity; speed; swiftness.  
**NIMBLESS**, *n.* Nimbleness. *Spenser.*  
**NIMBLE-WIT-TED**, *a.* Quick; ready to speak.  
**NIMBLY**, *adv.* With agility; with light, quick motion.  
**NIMI-E-TY**, *n.* [*L. nimietas.*] The state of being too much.  
**NIMMER**, *n.* [*Sax. niman.*] A thief. *Hudibras.*  
**NIN-GOM-POOP**, *n.* [*a corruption of L. non compos.*] A  
 fool; a blockhead; a trifling dotard. [*A low word.*]  
**NINE**, *a.* [*Goth. niun; G. neun.*] Denoting the number  
 composed of eight and one.  
**NINE**, *n.* The number composed of eight and one.  
**NINE-FOLD**, *a.* Nine times repeated. *Milton.*  
**NINE-HOLES**, *n.* A game in which holes are made in the  
 ground, into which a pellet is to be bowled. *Drayton.*  
**NINE-PENCE**, *n.* A silver coin of the value of nine-pence.  
**NINE-PINS**, *n.* A play with nine pins or sharpened pieces  
 of wood set on end, at which a bowl is rolled for throwing  
 them down.

**NINE-SCORE**, *a.* Noting nine times twenty.  
**NINE-SCORE**, *n.* The number of nine times twenty  
**NINE-TEEN**, *a.* [*Sax. niganthyne.*] Noting the number of  
 nine and ten united.  
**NINETEENTH**, *a.* [*Sax. niganthothe.*] The ordinal of  
 nineteen; designating nineteen  
**NINE-TI-ETH**, *a.* The ordinal of ninety.  
**NINETY**, *a.* Nine times ten; as, ninety years.  
**NINNY**, *n.* [*Sp. nino.*] A fool; a simpleton.  
**NINNY-HAM-MER**, *n.* A simpleton. *Arbutnot*  
**NINTH**, *a.* [*Sax. nigetha.*] The ordinal of nine; designa-  
 ting the number nine, the next preceding ten.  
**NINTH**, *n.* In music, an interval containing an octave and  
 a tone.  
**NIP**, *v. t.* [*D. knippen; Sw. knipa.*] 1. To cut, bite or pinch  
 off the end or nib, or to pinch off with the ends of the  
 fingers. 2. To cut off the end of any thing; to clip as  
 with the knife or scissors. 3. To blast; to kill or destroy  
 the end of any thing; hence, to kill. 4. To pinch, bite or  
 affect the extremities of any thing. 5. To check circula-  
 tion. 6. To bite; to vex. 7. To satirize keenly; to taunt  
 sarcastically.  
**NIP**, *n.* 1. A pinch with the nails or teeth. *Ascham.* 2. A  
 small cut, or a cutting off the end. 3. A blast; a killing  
 of the ends of plants; destruction by frost. 4. A biting  
 sarcasm; a taunt. 5. [*G. nippen.*] A sip or small  
 draught.  
**NIPPED**, or **NIPT**, *pp.* Pinched; bit; cropped; blasted.  
**NIPPER**, *n.* 1. A satirist; [*obs.*] 2. A fore tooth of a horse.  
 The nippers are four.  
**NIPPER-KIN**, *n.* [*Aleman. nap, nappekin.*] A small cup.  
**NIPPERS**, *n.* Small pincers.  
**NIPPING**, *ppr.* Pinching; pinching off; biting off the end;  
 cropping; clipping; blasting; killing.  
**NIPPING-LY**, *adv.* With bitter sarcasm. *Johnson.*  
**NIPPLE**, *n.* [*Sax. nypete.*] 1. A teat; a dug. 2. The or-  
 ifice at which any animal liquor is separated. *Derham.*  
**NIPPLE-WORT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *lapsana*.  
**NIS**, [*Sax. nis.*] Is not. *Spenser.*  
**NISAN**, *n.* A month of the Jewish calendar, the first month  
 of the sacred year and seventh of the civil year, answer-  
 ing nearly to our March.  
**NISI FERTUS**, *n.* [*L.*] In law, a writ which lies in cases  
 where the jury being impaneled and returned before the  
 justices of the bench, one of the parties requests to have  
 this writ for the ease of the country, that the cause may  
 be tried before the justices of the same county.  
**NIT**, *n.* [*Sax. hnitu.*] The egg of a louse or other small  
 insect. *Derham.*  
**NITEN-CY**, *n.* [*L. nitens.*] 1. Brightness; lustre; [*l. u.*  
 2. [*L. nitro.*] Endeavor; effort; spring to expand itself  
 [*little used.*]  
**NITID**, *a.* [*L. nitidus.*] 1. Bright; lustrous; shining.  
*Boyle.* 2. Gay; spruce; fine; [*little used.*] *Reeve.*  
**NITRE**, [*n. f. nitre; Sp. It. nitro; L. nitrum.*] A salt,  
**NITER**, } called, also, salt-petre [stone-salt,] and, in the  
 } modern nomenclature of chemistry, nitrate of potash.  
**NITHING**, *n.* [*Sax.*] A coward; a dastard; a poltroon.  
 See **NIDING**.  
**NITRATE**, *n.* A salt formed by the union of the nitric  
 acid with a base. *Lavosier.*  
**NITRATED**, *a.* Combined with nitre. *Kirwan.*  
**NITRIC**, *a.* Impregnated with nitre.  
**NITRI-FI-CATION**, *n.* The process of forming nitre.  
**NITRI-FE**, *v. t.* [*nitre*, and *L. facio.*] To form into nitre.  
**NITRITE**, *n.* A salt formed by the combination of the ni-  
 trous acid with a base.  
**NITRO-GEN**, *n.* [*Gr. νιτρον and γεννω.*] The element  
 of nitre; that which produces nitre; that element or com-  
 ponent part of air which is called azote. See **AZOTE**.  
**NITRO-GE-NOUS**, *a.* Pertaining to nitrogen; producing  
 nitre.  
**NITRO-LEUCIC**, *a.* Designating an acid obtained from  
 leucine acted on by nitre. *Braconnet.*  
**NITROME-TER**, *n.* [*Gr. νιτρον and μετρον.*] An instru-  
 ment for ascertaining the quality or value of nitre  
**NITRO-MURI-ATIC**, *a.* Partaking of nitre and muria or  
 sea-salt.  
**NITRO-SI-TY**, *n.* Quality of nitre. *Cotgrave.*  
**NITROUS**, *a.* Pertaining to nitre; partaking of the qual-  
 ities of nitre, or resembling it.  
**NITRY**, *a.* Nitrous; pertaining to nitre; producing nitre  
**NITTEB**, *n.* The horse bee. *Med. Repos.*  
**NITTI-LY**, *adv.* Lousily. *Hayward.*  
**NITTY**, *a.* Full of nits; abounding with nits.  
**NIVAL**, *a.* [*L. nivalis.*] Abounding with snow; snowy.  
**NIV-E-OUS**, *a.* [*L. niveus.*] Snowy; resembling snow;  
 partaking of the qualities of snow. *Brown.*  
**NIZY**, *n.* [*Norm. Fr. nessi.*] A dunce; a simpleton.  
**NO**, An abbreviation of number, *Fr. nombre*; as, *No. 10.*  
**NO**, *adv.* [*Sax. na, or ne; W. na.*] 1. A word of denial or  
 refusal, expressing a negative, and equivalent to *nay* and  
*not*. 2. After another negative, it repeats the negation  
 with great emphasis. 3. Not in any degree. 4. When no

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



- is repeated, it expresses negation or refusal with emphasis.
- NO, *a.* 1. Not any; none. 2. Not any; not one. 3. When it precedes *where*, as in *no where*, it may be considered as adverbial, though originally an adjective.
- NOB, *n.* The head, in ridicule. [*A low word.*]
- NO-BIL/IA-RY, *n.* A history of noble families. *Encyc.*
- NO-BIL/I-TATE, *v. t.* [*L. nobilito.*] To make noble; to enoble.
- NO-BIL/I-TATION, *n.* The act of making noble. *More.*
- NO-BIL/I-TY, *n.* [*L. nobilitas.*] 1. Dignity of mind; greatness; grandeur; elevation of soul. 2. Antiquity of family; descent from noble ancestors; distinction by blood, usually joined with riches. 3. The qualities which constitute distinction of rank in civil society according to the customs or laws of the country.—In *Great Britain*, nobility is extended to five ranks, those of duke, marquis, earl, viscount, and baron. 4. The persons collectively who enjoy rank above commoners; the peerage.
- NÖBLE, *a.* [*Fr. Sp. noble; L. nobilis.*] 1. Great; elevated; dignified; being above every thing that can dishonor reputation. 2. Exalted; elevated; sublime. 3. Magnificent; stately; splendid. 4. Of an ancient and splendid family. 5. Distinguished from commoners by rank and title. 6. Free; generous; liberal. 7. Principal; capital. 8. Ingenuous; candid; of an excellent disposition; ready to receive truth. 9. Of the best kind; choice; excellent.
- NÖBLE, *n.* 1. A person of rank above a commoner; a nobleman; a peer.—2. In *Scripture*, a person of honorable family or distinguished by station.—3. Originally, a gold coin, but now a money of account, value 6s. 8d. sterling.
- NÖBLE, *v. t.* To enoble. *Chaucer.*
- NÖBLE LIVER-WÖRT, *n.* A plant.
- NÖBLE-MAN, *n.* A noble; a peer; one who enjoys rank above a commoner. *Dryden.*
- NÖBLE-WÖM-AN, *n.* A female of noble rank.
- NÖBLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Greatness; dignity; ingenuousness; magnanimity; elevation of mind or of condition. 2. Distinction by birth; honor derived from a noble ancestry.
- NO-BLESS, *n.* [*Fr. noblesse.*] 1. The nobility; persons of noble rank collectively. *Dryden.* 2. Dignity; greatness; noble birth or condition; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*
- NÖBLY, *adv.* 1. Of noble extraction; descended from a family of rank. *Dryden.* 2. With greatness of soul; heroically; with magnanimity. 3. Splendidly; magnificently.
- NÖBÖD-Y, *n.* [*no and body.*] No person; no one. *Swift.*
- NÖCENT, *a.* [*L. nocens.*] Hurtful; mischievous; injurious; doing hurt. *Watts.*
- NÖCIVE, *a.* [*L. nocivus.*] Hurtful; injurious. *Hooker.*
- NOCK, *n.* A notch. *See* NOTCH.
- NOCK, *v. t.* To place in the notch. *Chapman.*
- NOCKED, *a.* Notched. *Chaucer.*
- NOE-TAM-BU-LÄ-TION, *n.* [*L. nox and ambulo.*] A rising from bed and walking in sleep. *Beddoes.*
- NOE-TAM-BU-LIST, *n.* One who rises from bed and walks in his sleep. *Arbutnot* uses *noctambulo* in the same sense.
- NOE-TIDIAL, *a.* [*L. nox and dies.*] Comprising a night and a day. [*Little used.*] *Holder.*
- NOE-TIFER-ÖUS, *a.* [*L. nox and fero.*] Bringing night.
- NOE-TIL/U-EA, *n.* [*L. nox and luceo.*] A species of phosphorus which shines in darkness.
- NOE-TIL/U-EÖUS, *a.* Shining in the night. *Pennant.*
- NOE-TIV/A-GANT, *a.* [*L. nox and vagor.*] Wandering in the night.
- NOE-TIV/A-GÄ-TION, *n.* A roving in the night.
- NOETU-A-RY, *n.* [*from L. nox.*] An account of what passes in the night. *Addison.*
- NOETLE, *n.* [*L. nox.*] A large species of bat.
- NOETURN, *n.* [*L. nocturnus.*] An office of devotion or religious service by night. *Sillingsfleet.*
- NOE-TURNAL, *a.* [*L. nocturnus.*] 1. Pertaining to night. 2. Done or happening at night. 3. Nightly; done or being every night.
- NOE-TURNAL, *n.* An instrument chiefly used at sea to take the altitude of stars about the pole.
- NOEU-MENT, *n.* [*L. nocumentum.*] Harm.
- NOEU-ÖUS, *a.* [*L. nocuus.*] Noxious; hurtful. *Bailey.*
- NÖD, *v. i.* [*L. nodus.*] 1. To incline the head with a quick motion, either forward or sidewise, as persons *nod* in sleep. 2. To bend or incline with a quick motion. 3. To be drowsy. 4. To make a slight bow; also, to beckon with a nod.
- NÖD, *v. t.* To incline or bend; to shake. *Shak.*
- NÖD, *n.* 1. A quick declination of the head. 2. A quick declination or inclination. 3. A quick inclination of the head in drowsiness or sleep. 4. A slight obeisance. *Shak.* 5. A command.
- NÖDA-TED, *a.* [*L. nodatus.*] Knotted.
- NÖ-DÄ-TION, *n.* [*L. nodatio.*] The act of making a knot, or state of being knotted. [*Little used.*]
- NOE-DEN, *a.* Bent; inclined. *Thomson.*
- NÖD-DEE, *n.* One who nods; a drowsy person.
- NÖD-DING, *ppr.* Inclining the head with a short quick motion.
- NÖD-DLE, *n.* [*qu. L. nodulus.*] The head; in contempt.
- NÖD-DY, *n.* [*qu. Gr. νόδος.*] 1. A simpleton; a fool. 2. A fowl. 3. A game at cards.
- NÖD-E, *n.* [*L. nodus.*] 1. Properly, a knot; a knob; hence,—2. in *surgery*, a swelling of the periosteum, tendons or bones.—3. In *astronomy*, the point where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic.—4. In *poetry*, the knot, intrigue or plot of a piece, or the principal difficulty.—5. In *dialing*, a point or hole in the gnomon of a dial.
- NÖD-ÖSE, *a.* [*L. nodosus.*] Knotted; having knots or swelling joints. *Martyn.*
- NÖ-DÖS/I-TY, *n.* Knottiness. *Brown.*
- NÖ-DÖ-SÖUS, } a. [*L. nodosus.*] Knotty; full of knots.
- NÖ-DÖUS, }
- NÖDU-LÄR, *a.* Pertaining to or in the form of a nodule or knot.
- NÖD-ULE, *n.* [*L. nodulus.*] A little knot or lump.
- NÖD-ULED, *a.* Having little knots or lumps.
- NO-ET/IC, *a.* [*Gr. νοετικός.*] Intellectual; transacted by the understanding.
- NOG, *n.* [*abbrev. of noggin.*] A little pot; also, ale. *Swift.*
- NOG-GEN, *a.* Hard; rough; harsh. *King Charles.*
- NOG-GIN, *n.* A small mug or wooden cup.
- NOG-GING, *n.* A partition of scantlings filled with bricks.
- NO-ÖANCE, *n.* Annoyance; mischief; inconvenience.
- NOIE, *for* annoy.
- NOIER, *for* annoy. } *Tusser.*
- NOIÖUS, } troublesome.
- NOINT, *v. t.* [*Fr. oint.*] To anoint. *Hulot.*
- NOISE, (noiz) *n.* [*Fr. noise.*] 1. Sound of any kind. 2. Outcry; clamor; loud, impertunate or continued talk expressive of boasting, complaint or quarreling. 3. Frequent talk; much public conversation.
- NOISE, (noiz) *v. i.* To sound loud. *Milton.*
- NOISE, (noiz) *v. t.* 1. To spread by rumor or report. 2. To disturb with noise; [*not authorized.*]
- NOISED, *ppr.* Spread by report; much talked of.
- NOISE/FUL, (noiz/ful) *a.* Loud; clamorous; making much noise or talk. *Dryden.*
- NOISE-LESS, (noiz/less) *a.* Making no noise or bustle; silent.
- NOISE/MÄ-KER, (noiz/mä-ker) *n.* One who makes a clamor. *L'Estrange.*
- NOIS/I-LY, (noiz/i-ly) *adv.* With noise; with making a noise.
- NOIS/I-NESS, (noiz/i-ness) *n.* The state of being noisy; loudness of sound; clamorousness.
- NOIS/ING, (noiz/ing) *ppr.* Spreading by report.
- NOISÖME, (noiz/sum) *a.* [*Norm. noiseife; lt. nocivo, noises.*] 1. Noxious to health; hurtful; mischievous; unwholesome; insalubrious; destructive. 2. Noxious; injurious. 3. Offensive to the smell or other senses; disgusting; fetid. *Shak.*
- NOISÖME-LY, *adv.* With a fetid stench; with an infectious steam.
- NOISÖME-NESS, *n.* Offensiveness to the smell; quality that disgusts. *South.*
- NOIS/Y, *a.* 1. Making a loud sound. 2. Clamorous; turbulent. 3. Full of noise.
- NÖLENS VÖLENS, [*L.*] Unwilling or willing; whether he will or not.
- NÖLI-ME-TAN/ÖERE, *n.* [*L.; touch me not.*] 1. A plant. 2. Among *physicians*, an ulcer or cancer, a species of herpes. *Coez.*
- NO-LI/TION, *n.* [*L. nolo.*] Unwillingness; opposed to volition. [*Little used.*]
- NOILL, *n.* [*Sax. hneal, cnoll.*] The head; the noddle.
- NÖMAD, *n.* [*Gr. νομάς, νομάδος.*] One who leads a wandering life, and subsists by tending herds of cattle which graze on herbage of spontaneous growth.
- NO-MÄD/IC, *a.* [*Gr. νομαδικός.*] Pastoral; subsisting by the tending of cattle, and wandering for the sake of pasturage.
- NÖMÄD-ZE, *v. i.* To wander with flocks and herds for the sake of finding pasturage; to subsist by the grazing of herds on herbage of natural growth. *Tooke.*
- NÖMÄD-Z-ING, *ppr.* Leading a pastoral life, and wandering or removing from place to place for the sake of finding pasture.
- NÖMAN-CY, *n.* [*L. nomen, and Gr. ναῦται.*] The art of divining the destiny of persons by the letters which form their names.
- NÖMBLES, *n.* [*Fr.*] The entrails of a deer. *Johnson.*
- NÖMBRIL, *n.* [*Fr.*] The centre of an escutcheon.
- NÖME, *n.* [*Gr. νομός.*] 1. A province or tract of country in an Egyptian government or division.—2. In the *ancient Greek music*, any melody determined by inviolable rules.—3. [*L. nomen.*] In *algebra*, a quantity with a sign *ppr.*