

- NON PROS.** [contraction of *nolle prosequi*, the plaintiff will not prosecute.] It is used also as a verb.
- NON-REGARDANCE, n.** Want of due regard.
- NON-RENDITION, n.** Neglect of rendition; the not rendering what is due.
- NON-RESEMBLANCE, n.** Unlikeness; dissimilarity.
- NON-RESIDENCE, n.** Failure or neglect of residing at the place where one is stationed, or where official duties require one to reside, or on one's own lands.
- NON-RESIDENT, a.** Not residing in a particular place, on one's own estate, or in one's proper place.
- NON-RESIDENT, n.** One who does not reside on one's own lands, or in the place where official duties require.
- NON-RESISTANCE, n.** The omission of resistance; passive obedience; submission to authority.
- NON-RESISTANT, a.** Making no resistance to power or oppression. *Arbutnot.*
- NON-SANE, a.** [L. *non* and *sanus*.] Unsound; not perfect.
- NONSENSE, n.** 1. No sense; words or language which have no meaning, or which convey no just ideas; absurdity. 2. Trifles; things of no importance.
- NON-SENSICAL, a.** Unmeaning; absurd; foolish.
- NON-SENSICAL-LY, adv.** Absurdly; without meaning.
- NON-SENSICAL-NESS, n.** Jargon; absurdity; that which conveys no proper ideas.
- NON-SENSITIVE, a.** Wanting sense or perception.
- NON-SOLUTION, n.** Failure of solution or explanation.
- NON-SOLVENCY, n.** Inability to pay debts.
- NON-SOLVENT, a.** Not able to pay debts; insolvent.
- NON-SPARING, a.** Sparing none; all-destroying; merciless. *Shak.*
- NONSUCH.** See **NONESUCH.**
- NONSUIT, n.** In law, the default, neglect or non-appearance of the plaintiff in a suit, when called in court, by which the plaintiff signifies his intention to drop the suit.
- NONSUIT, v. t.** To determine or record that the plaintiff drops his suit, on default of appearance when called in court.
- NONSUIT, a.** Nonsuited. *Tyng's Rep.*
- NONSUIT-ED, pp.** Adjudged to have deserted the suit by default of appearance; as a plaintiff.
- NONSUIT-ING, ppr.** Adjudging to have abandoned the suit by non-appearance or other neglect.
- NON-USANCE, (non-yū'zance) n.** Neglect of use. *Brown.*
- NON-USER, (non-yū'zer) n.** 1. A not using; failure to use; neglect of official duty. 2. Neglect or omission of use.
- NOODLE, n.** A simpleton. [*A vulgar word.*]
- NOOK, n.** A corner; a narrow place formed by an angle in bodies or between bodies. *Milton.*
- NOON, n.** [Sax. *noon*; D. *noon*.] 1. The middle of the day; the time when the sun is in the meridian; twelve o'clock. 2. *Dryden* used the word for midnight.
- NOON, a.** Meridional. *Young.*
- NOONDAY, n.** Mid-day; twelve o'clock in the day.
- NOONDAY, a.** Pertaining to mid-day; meridional.
- NOONING, n.** Repose at noon; sometimes, repast at noon.
- NOONSTEAD, n.** The station of the sun at noon.
- NOONTIDE, n.** The time of noon; mid-day.
- NOONTIDE, a.** Pertaining to noon; meridional.
- * **NOOSE, (nooz) n.** [Ir. *nas*.] A running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn. *Hudibras.*
- * **NOOSE, (nooz) v. t.** To tie in a noose; to catch in a noose; to entrap; to insnare.
- NÓPAL, n.** A plant of the genus *cactus*.
- NOPE, n.** A provincial name for the bullfinch. *Dict.*
- NOR, connective.** [*ne* and *or*.] 1. A word that denies or renders negative the second or subsequent part of a proposition, or a proposition following another negative proposition; correlative to *neither* or *not*.—2. *Nor* sometimes begins a sentence, but in this case a negative proposition has preceded it in the foregoing sentence. 3. In some cases, usually in poetry, *neither* is omitted, and the negation which it would express is included in *nor*. 4. Sometimes, in poetry, *nor* is used for *neither*, in the first part of the proposition.
- NORMAL, a.** [L. *normalis*.] 1. According to a square or rule; perpendicular; forming a right angle. 2. According to a rule or principle. 3. Relating to rudiments or elements; teaching rudiments or first principles.
- NORMAN, n.** In *seamen's language*, a short wooden bar to be thrust into a hole of the windlass, on which to fasten the cable.
- NORMAN, n.** [*north-man*, or *nord-man*.] A Norwegian, or a native of Normandy.
- NORMAN, a.** Pertaining to Normandy.
- NORROY, n.** [*north* and *roy*.] The title of the third of the three kings at arms or provincial heralds.
- NORTH, n.** [Sax. *north*; G. Sw., Dan. *nord*; D. *noord*; It. *norte*; Fr. *nord*.] One of the cardinal points, being that point of the horizon which is directly opposite to the sun in the meridian.
- NORTH, a.** Being in the north; as, the north polar star.
- NORTH-EAST, n.** The point between the north and east, at an equal distance from each.
- NORTH-EAST, a.** Pertaining to the north-east, or proceeding from that point.
- NORTH/ER-LY, a.** Being towards the north, or nearer towards the north than to any other cardinal point.
- NORTH/ER-LY, adv.** 1. Towards the north. 2. In a northern direction. 3. Proceeding from a northern point.
- NORTH/ERN, a.** 1. Being in the north, or nearer to that point than to the east or west. 2. In a direction towards the north, or a point near it.
- † **NORTH/ERN-LY, adv.** Toward the north. *Hakewill.*
- NORTHING, n.** 1. The motion or distance of a planet from the equator northward. 2. Course or distance northward of the equator.
- NORTH-STAR, n.** The north polar star.
- NORTHWARD, a.** [Sax. *north* and *weard*.] Being towards the north.
- NORTHWARD, } adv.** Towards the north. *Dryden.*
NORTHWARDS, }
- NORTH-WEST, n.** The point in the horizon between the north and west, and equally distant from each.
- NORTH-WEST, a.** 1. Pertaining to the point between the north and west; being in the northwest. 2. Proceeding from the northwest.
- NORTH-WESTERN, a.** Pertaining to or being in the northwest, or in a direction to the northwest.
- NORTH-WIND, n.** The wind that blows from the north. *Watts.*
- NOR-WÉ/GI-AN, a.** Belonging to Norway.
- NOR-WÉ/GI-AN, n.** A native of Norway.
- NOSE, n.** [Sax. *nose*, *nese*, *nase*; G. *nase*.] 1. The prominent part of the face which is the organ of smell, consisting of two similar cavities called *nostrils*. 2. The end of any thing. 3. Scent; sagacity.—*To lead by the nose*, to lead blindly.—*To be led by the nose*, to follow another obsequiously, or to be led without resistance or inquiring the reason.—*To thrust one's nose into the affairs of others*, to meddle officiously in other people's matters; to be a busy-body.—*To put one's nose out of joint*, to alienate the affections from another.
- NOSE, v. t.** 1. To smell; to scent. *Shak.* 2. To face; to oppose to the face. *Wood.*
- † **NOSE, v. i.** To look big; to bluster. *Shak.*
- NÓSE BLEED, n.** 1. A hemorrhage or bleeding at the nose. 2. A plant of the genus *achillea*.
- NÓSED, a.** 1. Having a nose. 2. Having sagacity.
- NÓSE-FISH, n.** A fish of the leather-mouthed kind, with a flat blunt snout; called, also, *broad-snout*.
- NÓSE/GAY, n.** [*nose*, and Celtic *gac*.] A bunch of flowers used to regulate the sense of smelling.
- NÓSE/LESS, a.** Destitute of a nose. *Shak.*
- NÓSE/SMART, n.** A plant, *nasturtium*; cresses.
- NÓSE/THRILL, n.** See **NOSTRIL**.
- NÓSE/LE, n.** A little nose; the extremity of a thing. See **NOZZLE**.
- NO-S-O-LOG'I-CAL, a.** Pertaining to nosology, or a systematic classification of diseases.
- NO-S-O-GIST, n.** One who classifies diseases, arranges them in order, and gives them suitable names.
- NO-S-O-GY, n.** [Gr. *noos* and *logos*.] 1. A treatise on diseases, or a systematic arrangement or classification of diseases. 2. That branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.
- NO-SO-PO-ETIC, a.** [Gr. *noos* and *poieo*.] Producing diseases. [*Little used.*] *Arbutnot.*
- NÓSTRIL, n.** [Sax. *noethryl*, *nasethryl*.] An aperture or passage through the nose. The *nostrils* are the passages through which air is inhaled and exhaled in respiration.
- NÓSTRUM, n.** [L., from *noster*.] A medicine, the ingredients of which are kept secret for the purpose of restricting the profits of sale to the inventor or proprietor.
- NOT, adv.** [Sax. *nah*, or *nah*; G. *nicht*; Scot. *nocht*.] 1. A word that expresses negation, denial or refusal. 2. With the substantive verb, it denies being, or denotes extinction of existence.
- * **NOTA-BLE, a.** [Fr. *notable*; L. *notabilis*.] 1. Remarkable; worthy of notice; memorable; observable; distinguished or noted. 2. Active; industrious; careful.—3. In *Scripture*, conspicuous; sightly. 4. Notorious. *Matt. xxvii.* 5. Terrible. *Acts ii.* 6. Known or apparent. *Acts iv.*
- NOTA-BLE, n.** 1. In *France*, the nobles or persons of rank and distinction were formerly called *notables*. 2. A thing worthy of observation.
- * **NOTA-BLE-NESS, n.** 1. Activity; industriousness; care; [*little used.*] 2. Remarkableness.
- * **NOTA-BLY, adv.** 1. Memorably; remarkably; eminently. 2. With show of consequence or importance.
- NO-TÁ/RI-AL, a.** 1. Pertaining to a notary. 2. Done or taken by a notary.
- NÓTA-RY, n.** [L. *notarius*.] 1. Primarily, a person employed to take notes of contracts, trials and proceedings

in courts among the Romans.—2. In modern usage, an officer authorized to attest contracts or writings of any kind, to give them the evidence of authenticity. This officer is often styled *notary public*.

NO-TATION, n. [*L. notatio*.] 1. The act or practice of recording anything by marks, figures or characters. 2. Meaning; signification; [*unusual*].

NOTCH, n. [*qu. G. knicken*.] 1. A hollow cut in any thing; a nick; an indentation. 2. An opening or narrow passage through a mountain or hill. *United States*.

NOTCH, v. t. To cut in small hollows. *Pope*.

NOTCH-WEED, n. A plant called *orach*. *Johnson*.

† **NOTE, for no note, knew not, or could not.** *Chaucer*

NOTE, n. [*L. nota*; *Fr. note*.] 1. A mark or token; something by which a thing may be known; a visible sign. 2. A mark made in a book, indicating something worthy of particular notice. 3. A short remark; a passage or explanation in the margin of a book. 4. A minute, memorandum or short writing intended to assist the memory. 5. Notice; heed. 6. Reputation; consequence; distinction. 7. State of being observed; [*L. u.*].—8. In music, a character which marks a sound, or the sound itself. 9. Tune; voice; harmonious or melodious sounds. 10. Abbreviation; symbol. 11. A short letter; a billet. 12. Annotation; commentary. 13. A written or printed paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment.—14. *Notes, plu. a writing; a written discourse; applied equally to minutes or heads of a discourse or argument, or to a discourse fully written.*—15. A diplomatic communication; in writing; an official paper sent from one minister or envoy to another.

NOTE, v. t. [*L. nota*.] 1. To observe; to notice with particular care; to heed; to attend to. 2. To set down in writing. 3. To charge, as with a crime; [*obs.*]

† **NOTE, v. t.** [*Sax. hnutan*.] To butt; to push with the horns. *Ray*.

NOTE-BOOK, n. 1. A book in which memorandums are written. 2. A book in which notes of hand are registered.

NOTED, pp. 1. Set down in writing. 2. Observed; noticed. 3. a. Remarkable; much known by reputation or report; eminent; celebrated.

NOTED-LY, adv. With observation or notice. *Shak.*

NOTED-NESS, n. Conspicuousness; eminence; celebrity.

NOTELESS, a. Not attracting notice; not conspicuous.

NOTER, n. One who takes notice; an annotator. *Gregory*.

NOTEWORTHY, a. Worthy of observation or notice.

* **NOTHING, n.** [*no and thing*.] 1. Not any thing, not any being or existence; a word that denies the existence of any thing; non-entity; opposed to something. 2. Non-existence; a state of annihilation. 3. Not any thing; not any particular thing, deed or event. 4. No other thing. 5. No part, portion, quantity or degree. 6. No importance; no value; no use. 7. No possession of estate; a low condition. 8. A thing of no proportion to something, or of trifling value or advantage. 9. A trifle; a thing of no consideration or importance.—To make nothing of, to make no difficulty, or to consider as trifling, light or unimportant.

* **NOTHING, adv.** In no degree; not at all. *Milton*.

* **NOTHING-NESS, n.** 1. Nihility; non-existence. *Donne*. 2. Nothing; a thing of no value. *Hudibras*.

NOTICE, n. [*Fr.*; *L. notitia*.] 1. Observation by the eye or by the other senses. 2. Observation by the mind or intellectual power. 3. Information; intelligence by whatever means communicated; knowledge given or received. 4. A paper that communicates information. 5. Attention; respectful treatment; civility. 6. Remark; observation.

NOTICE, v. t. 1. To observe; to see. 2. To heed; to regard. 3. To remark; to mention or make observations on. *Tooke*. *Hamilton*. 4. To treat with attention and civility. 5. To observe intellectually.

NOTICE-ABLE, a. That may be observed; worthy of observation. *London Quart. Rev.*

NOTICED, pp. Observed; seen; remarked; treated with attention.

NOTICING, ppr. Observing; seeing; regarding; remarking on; treating with attention.

NOTIFICATION, n. 1. The act of notifying or giving notice; the act of making known. 2. Notice given in words or writing, or by signs. 3. The writing which communicates information; an advertisement, citation, &c.

NOTIFIED, pp. 1. Made known; applied to things. 2. Informed by words, writing or other means; applied to persons.

NOTIFY, v. t. [*Fr. notifier*; *It. notificare*.] 1. To make known; to declare; to publish. 2. To make known by private communication; to give information of. 3. To give notice to; to inform by words or writing, in person or by message, or by any signs which are understood. *U. S. Journals of the Senate*

NOTIFY-ING, ppr. Making known; giving notice to.

NOTION, n. [*Fr.*; *L. notio*.] 1. Conception; mental ap-

prehension of whatever may be known or imagined. 2. Sentiment; opinion. 3. Sense; understanding; intellectual power; [*obs.*] 4. Inclination; in vulgar use.

NOTIONAL, a. 1. Imaginary; ideal; existing in idea only; visionary; fantastical. *Bentley*. 2. Dealing in imaginary things; whimsical; fanciful.

† **NOTIONAL-ITY, n.** Empty, ungrounded opinion.

NOTIONAL-LY, adv. In mental apprehension; in conception; not in reality. *Norris*.

NOTIONIST, n. One who holds to an ungrounded opinion. *Bp. Hopkins*.

NO-TORIE-TY, n. [*Fr. notoriété*.] 1. Exposure to the public knowledge; the state of being publicly or generally known. 2. Public knowledge.

NO-TORIOUS, a. [*It.*, *Sp. notorio*; *Fr. notoire*.] 1. Publicly known; manifest to the world; evident; usually known to disadvantage; hence almost always used in an ill sense. 2. Known, in a good sense. *Shak.*

NO-TORIOUS-LY, adv. Publicly; openly; in a manner to be known or manifest. *Swift*.

NO-TORIOUS-NESS, n. The state of being open or known; notoriety.

† **NOTT, a.** [*Sax. not*.] Shorn. *Chaucer*.

† **NOTT, v. t.** To shear. *Stowe*.

NOTUS, n. [*L.*] The south wind. *Milton*.

NOTWHEAT, n. [*Sax. not*.] Wheat not bearded.

NOT-WITH-STANDING, [commonly, but not correctly, classed among conjunctions.] The participle of *withstand*, with *not* prefixed, and signifying not opposing; nevertheless. It retains, in all cases, its participial signification. This word answers precisely to the Latin *non obstante*, and both are used with nouns, or with substitutes for nouns, for sentences or for clauses of sentences.

NOUGHT, See NAUGHT.

† **NOUL, n.** [*Sax. hnoel*.] The top of the head. *Spenser*.

† **NOULD, ne would, would not.** *Spenser*.

NOUN, n. [*altered from L. nomen*.] In grammar, a name; that sound, or combination of sounds, by which a thing is called, whether material or immaterial.

† **NOURICE, n.** [*Fr. nourrice*.] A nurse. *Sir T. Elyot*.

NOURISH, (nur'ish) v. t. [*Fr. nourrir*.] 1. To feed and cause to grow; to supply with nutriment. 2. To support; to maintain by feeding. 3. To supply the means of support and increase; to encourage. 4. To cherish; to comfort. *James v.* 5. To educate; to instruct; to promote growth in attainments. 1 *Tim. iv.*

NOURISH, (nur'ish) v. i. 1. To promote growth. 2. To gain nourishment.

† **NOURISH, n.** A nurse. *Lydgate*.

NOURISH-ABLE, (nur'ish-a-bl) a. Susceptible of nourishment. *Grew*.

NOURISHED, (nur'isht) pp. Fed; supplied with nutriment; caused to grow.

NOURISH-ER, (nur'ish-er) n. The person or thing that nourishes. *Milton*.

NOURISH-ING, (nur'ish-ing) ppr. 1. Feeding; supplying with aliment; supporting with food. 2. a. Promoting growth; nutritious.

NOURISH-MENT, (nur'ish-ment) n. 1. That which serves to promote the growth of animals or plants, or to repair the waste of animal bodies; food; sustenance; nutriment. 2. Nutrition; support of animal or vegetable bodies. 3. Instruction; or that which promotes growth in attainments.

NOURI-TURE, See NURTURE.

† **NOURSLE, v. t.** To nurse up. *Spenser*.

NURSING, See NURSING.

† **NOUSLE, or NOUSEL, v. t.** [*corrupted from nursele*.] To nurse up.

† **NOUSLE, or NOUSEL, v. t.** To ensnare; to entrap; as in a noose or trap.

NO-VACU-LITE, n. [*L. novacula*.] Razor-stone.

NO-VATIAN, n. In church history, one of the sect of *Novatus*, or *Novatianus*.

NO-VATIAN-ISM, n. The opinions of the *Novatians*

NO-VATION, See INNOVATION.

NO-VATOR, See INNOVATOR.

NOVEL, a. [*L. novellus*; *It. novello*; *Sp. novel*.] 1. New, of recent origin or introduction; not ancient; hence, unusual.—2. In the civil law, the novel constitutions are those which are supplemental to the code, and posterior in time to the other books.—3. In the common law, the assize of novel disseizin is an action in which the demandant recites a complaint of the disseizin.

NOVEL, n. 1. A new or supplemental constitution or decree. 2. A fictitious tale or narrative in prose, intended to exhibit the operation of the passions, and particularly of love.

NOVEL-ISM, n. Innovation. [*Little used*.] *Dering*.

NOVEL-IST, n. 1. An innovator; an assertor of novelty, [*obs.*] *Tatler*.

† **NOVEL-IZE, v. i.** To innovate.

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

NOVEL-TY *n.* Newness; recentness of origin or introduction. *Hooker*.
 NO-VEMBER, *n.* [L. from *novem*, nine; and the ninth month, according to the *ancient Roman year*, beginning in March.] The eleventh month of the year.
 *NO'VEN-A-RY, *n.* [L. *novenarius*.] The number nine; nine collectively.
 *NO'VEN-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the number nine.
 NO'VEN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *novem* and *annus*.] Done every ninth year. *Potter*.
 NO-VI & CAL, *a.* [L. *noverca*.] Pertaining to a step-mother; in th manner of a step-mother.
 NOVI'VE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *novitius*.] 1. One who is new in any business; one unacquainted or unskilled; one in the rudiments; a beginner. 2. One that has entered a religious house, but has not taken the vow; a probationer. 3. One newly planted in the church, or one newly converted to the Christian faith.
 NO-VI'TIATE, *n.* [Fr. *noviciat*.] 1. The state or time of learning rudiments.—2. In *religious houses*, a year or other time of probation for the trial of a novice.
 †NO-VI'TIOUS, *a.* [L. *novitius*.] Newly-invented.
 †NOVI'TY, *n.* [L. *novitas*.] Newness. *Brown*.
 †NOVI'TY, *n.* [L. *novitas*.] Newness. *Brown*.
 NOW, *adv.* [Sax., D., Sw., Dan., Goth. *nu*.] 1. At the present time. 2. A little while ago; very lately. 3. At one time; at another time. 4. *Now* sometimes expresses or implies a connection between the subsequent and preceding proposition; often it introduces an inference or an explanation of what precedes. 5. After this; things being so. 6. In supplication, it appears to be somewhat emphatical. 7. *Now* sometimes refers to a particular time past, specified or understood, and may be defined, at that time; as, he was *now* sensible of his mistake.—*Now and then*. 1. At one time and another, indefinitely; occasionally; not often; at intervals. 2. Applied to places which appear at intervals or in succession.
 NOW, *n.* The present time or moment.
 NOW-A-DAYS, *adv.* In this age. *Garrick*.
 NOWAY, } *adv.* [no and way.] In no manner or de-
 NOWAYS, } *adv.* [no and way.] In no manner or de-
 NOWAYS, } *adv.* [no and way.] In no manner or de-
 NOWED, *a.* [Fr. *noué*.] Knotted; tied in a knot; used in *heraldry*. *Encyc.*
 †NOWEL, *n.* [Fr. *noel*.] A shout of joy or Christmas song. *Chaucer*.
 †NOWES, *n.* [Fr. *nou*.] The marriage knot. *Crashaw*.
 NOWHERE, *adv.* [no and where.] Not in any place or state.
 NOWISE, *adv.* [no and wise; often, by mistake, written *noways*.] Not in any manner or degree.
 NOXIOUS, (nok'shus) *a.* [L. *noxius*.] 1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful; pernicious; destructive; unwholesome; insalubrious. 2. Guilty; criminal. 3. Unfavorable; injurious.
 NOXIOUS-LY, *adv.* Hurtfully; perniciously.
 NOXIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Hurtfulness; the quality that injures, impairs or destroys; insalubrity. 2. The quality that corrupts or perverts.
 NOY, NOY'ANCE, NOY'ER, NOY'FUL, NOY'OUS, NOY'SANCE, } *n.* [Fr. *noy*.] See *ANNOR* and *NUISANCE*.
 NOY'AU, (noy'o) *n.* A rich cordial.
 NOZZLE, } *n.* [from *nose*.] The nose; the extremity of
 NOZZLE, } any thing; the snout.
 †NUBBLE, *v. t.* [for *knubble*.] To beat or bruise with the fist. *Ainsworth*.
 NU-BIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *nubifer*.] Bringing or producing clouds. *Dict.*
 †NUBI-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *nubilo*.] To cloud.
 NU'BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *nubilus*.] Marriageable; of an age suitable for marriage. *Prior*.
 NU'BIL-OUS, *a.* [L. *nubilus*.] Cloudy.
 NU-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *nux* and *fero*.] Bearing nuts.
 NU'CLE-US, *n.* [L.] 1. *Properly*, the kernel of a nut; but in *usage*, any body about which matter is collected. 2. The body of a comet, called, also, its *head*, which appears to be surrounded with light.
 NU-DAT'ION, *n.* [L. *nudatio*.] The act of stripping or making bare or naked.
 NUDE, *a.* [L. *nudus*.] 1. Bare.—2. In *law*, void; of no force.
 NU'DI-TY, *n.* [L. *nuditas*.] 1. Nakedness.—2. *Nudities*, in the plural, naked parts which decency requires to be concealed.—3. In *painting and sculpture*, the naked parts of the human figure, or parts not covered with drapery.
 NODUM PAETUM. [L.] In *law*, an agreement that is void or not valid according to the laws of the land.
 NU-GACI-TY, *n.* [L. *nugax*.] Futility; trifling talk or behavior. *More*.
 NU-GAT'ION, *n.* [L. *nugor*.] The act or practice of trifling. [Little used.] *Bacon*.
 NU'GA-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *nugatorius*.] 1. Trifling; vain; futile; insignificant. *Bentley*. 2. Of no force; inoperative; ineffectual.
 NU'ISANCE, } *n.* [Fr. *nuisance*.] 1. That which annoys
 NU'SANCE, } or gives trouble and vexation; that which

is offensive or noxious.—2. In *law*, that which incumodes or annoys; something that produces inconvenience or damage.
 NUL, in *law*, signifies *no*, not any; as, *nul* disseizin.
 NULL, *v. t.* [L. *nullus*.] To annul; to deprive of validity; to destroy. [Not much used.] See *ANNUL*.
 NULL, *a.* [L. *nullus*.] Void; of no legal or binding force or validity; of no efficacy; invalid.
 †NULL, *n.* Something that has no force or meaning.
 †NUL-LI-BE-TY, *n.* [L. *nullibi*.] The state of being no where.
 †NUL-LI-FID-I-AN, *a.* [L. *nullus* and *fides*.] Of no faith; of no religion or honesty. *Feltham*.
 NUL-LI-FIED, *pp.* Made void.
 NUL-LI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *nullus* and *facio*.] To annul; to make void; to render invalid; to deprive of legal force or efficacy.
 NUL-LI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *nullité*.] 1. Nothingness; want of existence. 2. Want of legal force, validity or efficacy.
 NUMB, (num) *a.* [Sax. *numen*.] 1. Torpid; destitute of the power of sensation and motion. 2. Producing numbness; benumbing; [obs.]
 NUMB, (num) *v. t.* To make torpid; to deprive of the power of sensation or motion; to deaden; to benumb; to stupefy.
 NUBBED, (numd) *pp.* Rendered torpid.
 †NUMB'ED-NESS, *n.* Torpor; interruption of sensation.
 NUMBER, *n.* [Fr. *nombre*; L. *numerus*.] 1. The designation of a unit in reference to other units, or in reckoning, counting, enumerating. 2. An assemblage of two or more units. 3. More than one; many. 4. Multitude.—5. In *poetry*, measure; the order and quantity of syllables constituting feet, which render verse musical to the ear. 6. Poetry; verse.—7. In *grammar*, the difference of termination or form of a word, to express unity or plurality.—8. In *mathematics*, number is variously distinguished.—*Cardinal numbers* are those which express the amount of units; as, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.—*Ordinal numbers* are those which express order; as, first, second, third, fourth, &c.
 NUMBER, *v. t.* [L. *numero*.] 1. To count; to reckon; to ascertain the units of any sum, collection or multitude. 2. To reckon as one of a collection or multitude; as, "he was numbered with the transgressors." *Is. liii*.
 NUMBERED, *pp.* Counted; enumerated.
 NUMBER-ER, *n.* One that numbers.
 †NUMBER'FUL, *a.* Many in number.
 NUMBER-ING, *pp.* Counting; ascertaining the units of a multitude or collection.
 NUMBER-LESS, *a.* That cannot be counted; innumerable. *Milton*.
 NUMBERS, *n.* The title of the fourth book of the Pentateuch.
 NUMBING, (num'ming) *pp.* Making torpid.
 NUM'BL'S, *n.* [Fr. *numbles*.] The entrails of a deer.
 NUMB'NESS, (num'nes) *n.* Torpor; that state of a living body in which it has not the power of feeling.
 NUM'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *numerabilis*.] That may be numbered or counted.
 NUM'ER-AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *numeralis*.] 1. Pertaining to number; consisting of number. 2. Expressing number; representing number; standing as a substitute for figures. 3. Expressing numbers.
 NUM'ER-AL, *n.* A numeral character or letter. *Astle*.
 NUM'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* According to number; in number.
 NUM'ER-A-RY, *a.* Belonging to a certain number.
 NUM'ER-ATE, *v. t.* To count or reckon in numbers; to calculate. *Lancaster*.
 NU-MER-AT'ION, *n.* [L. *numeratio*.] 1. The act or art of numbering.—2. In *arithmetic*, notation; the art of expressing in characters any number proposed in words.
 NUM'ER-A-TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. One that numbers.—2. In *arithmetic*, the number in vulgar fractions which shows how many parts of a unit are taken.
 NU-MERIC, } *a.* [It *numerico*; Fr. *numerique*.] 1. Be-
 NU-MER-I-CAL, } longing to number; denoting number;
 } consisting in numbers.—2. Numerical difference is that
 } by which one individual is distinguished from another.
 NU-MER-I-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In numbers. 2. With respect to number or sameness in number.
 †NUM'ER-IST, *n.* One that deals in numbers.
 †NU-MER-OS-I-TY, *n.* The state of being numerous.
 NUM'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *numerosus*.] 1. Being many, or consisting of a great number of individuals. 2. Consisting of poetic numbers; melodious; musical.
 NUM'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In great numbers.
 NUM'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being numerous or many; the quality of consisting of a great number of individuals. 2. The quality of consisting of poetic numbers; melodiousness; musicalness.
 NU-MIS-MATIC, *a.* [L. *numisma*.] Pertaining to money coin or medals.
 *NU MIS-MATICS, *n.* The science of coins and medals.

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

- NU-MIS-MA-TY-LO-GIST, *n.* One versed in the knowledge of coins and medals.
- NU-MIS-MA-TOL-O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *νομισμα* and *λογος*.] The branch of historical science which treats of coins and medals.
- NUM-MA-RY, } *a.* [L. *nummus*.] Pertaining to coin or
NUM-MU-LAR, } money. *Arbutnot.*
- NUM-MU-LITE, *n.* [L. *nummus*.] Fossil remains of a chambered shell of a flattened form, formerly mistaken for money.
- †NUMPS, *n.* A dolt; a blockhead. *Parker.*
- NUM-SKULL, *n.* [numb and skull.] A dance; a dolt; a stupid fellow. *Prior.*
- NUM-SKULLED, *a.* Dull in intellect; stupid; doltish.
- NUN, *n.* [Sax., Dan. *nunne*; L. *non*; G. *nonne*; Sw. *nanna*; Fr. *nonne*.] A woman devoted to a religious life, and who lives in a cloister or nunnery.
- NUN, *n.* 1. A web-footed fowl of the size of a duck, with a white head and neck. 2. The blue titmouse.
- NUN-CHION, *n.* A portion of food taken between meals. *Ainsworth.*
- NUN-CI-A-TURE, (nun/she-a-ture) *n.* The office of a nuncio.
- NUN-CI-O, (nun/sne-o) *n.* [It. *nuncio*; L. *nuncius*.] 1. An ambassador from the pope to some catholic prince or state. 2. A messenger; one who brings intelligence.
- †NUN-CU-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *nuncupo*.] To declare publicly or solemnly. *Barrow.*
- NUN-CU-PATION, *n.* A naming. *Chaucer.*
- NUN-CU-PATIVE, } *a.* [It. *nuncupativo*; Fr. *nuncupatif*.]
NUN-CU-PATO-RY, } 1. Nominal; existing only in name. 2. Publicly or solemnly declaratory. 3. Verbal; not written.
- NUN-DI-NAL, } *a.* [L. *nundinalis*.] 1. Pertaining to a
NUN-DI-NA-RY, } fair or to a market day. 2. A nundinal letter, among the Romans, was one of the eight first letters of the alphabet, which were repeated successively from the first to the last day of the year.
- NUN-DI-NAL, *n.* A nundinal letter.
- †NUN-DI-NATE, *v. i.* To buy and sell at fairs.
- †NUN-DI-NATION, *n.* Traffic in fairs.
- NUN-NATION, *n.* In *Arabic grammar*, from the name of *N*, the pronunciation of *n* at the end of words.
- NUN-NER-Y, *n.* A house in which nuns reside.
- NUP-TIAL, *a.* [L. *nuptialis*.] 1. Pertaining to marriage; done at a wedding. 2. Constituting marriage.
- NUP-TIALS, *n. plu.* Marriage, which see. *Dryden.*
- NURSE, (nurs) *n.* [Fr. *nourrice*.] 1. A woman that has the care of infants, or a woman employed to tend the children of others. 2. A woman who suckles infants. 3. A woman that has the care of a sick person. 4. A man who has the care of the sick. 5. A person that breeds, educates or protects; hence, that which breeds, brings up or causes to grow. 6. An old woman; in contempt. 7. The state of being nursed.—8. In *composition*, that which supplies food.
- NURSE, (nurs) *v. t. i.* 1. To tend, as infants. 2. To suckle; to nourish at the breast. 3. To attend and take care of in child-bed. 4. To tend the sick. 5. To feed; to maintain; to bring up. *Is. lx.* 6. To cherish; to foster; to encourage; to promote growth in. 7. To manage with care and economy, with a view to increase.
- NURSED, *pp.* Tended in infancy or sickness; nourished from the breast; maintained; cherished.
- NURSER, *n.* One that cherishes or encourages growth.
- NURSER-Y, *n.* 1. The place or apartment in a house appropriated to the care of children. 2. A plantation of young trees. 3. The place where any thing is fostered and the growth promoted. 4. That which forms and educates. 5. The act of nursing; [little used.] 6. That which is the object of a nurse's care.
- NURSING, *pp.* Tending; nourishing at the breast; educating; maintaining.
- NURS-LING, *n.* 1. An infant; a child. 2. One that is nursed.
- NURTURE, *n.* [Fr. *nourriture*.] 1. That which nourishes; food; diet. 2. That which promotes growth; education; instruction.
- NURTURE, *v. t. i.* 1. To feed; to nourish. 2. To educate; to bring or train up. *Wotton.*
- NO-SANCE. See NUISANCE.
- NUS-TLE, *v. t.* To fondle; to cherish. *Ainsworth.*
- NUT, *n.* [Sax. *hnut*.] 1. The fruit of certain trees and shrubs, consisting of a hard shell inclosing a kernel.—2. In *mechanics*, a small cylinder or other body, with teeth or projections corresponding with the teeth or grooves of a wheel. 3. The projection near the eye of an anchor.
- NUT, *v. t.* To gather nuts. *Wood.*
- NU-TATION, *n.* [L. *nutatio*.] In *astronomy*, a kind of tremulous motion of the axis of the earth, by which, in its annual revolution, it is twice inclined to the ecliptic, and as often returns to its former position.
- NUT-BREAK-ER. See NUTCRACKER.
- NUT-BROWN, *a.* Brown as a nut long kept and dried.
- NUT-CRACK-ER, *n.* 1. An instrument for cracking nuts. 2. A bird of the genus *corvus*; the nut-breaker.
- NUT-GALL, *n.* An excrescence of the oak. *Brown.*
- NUT-HATCH, *n.* The common name of birds of the genus *sitta*.
- NUT-HOOK, *n.* A pole with a hook at the end to pull down boughs for gathering the nuts; also, the name given to a thief that stole goods from a window by means of a hook.
- NUTJOB-BER, or NUTPECK-ER, *n.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*
- NUTMEG, *n.* [L. *nux moschata*.] The fruit of a tree of the genus *myristica*, growing in the isles of the East Indies and South Sea.
- †NUTRI-CATION, *n.* Manner of feeding or being fed.
- NO-TRI-ENT, *a.* [L. *nutrio*.] Nourishing; promoting growth.
- NO-TRI-ENT, *n.* Any substance which nourishes by promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal bodies.
- NO-TRI-MENT, *n.* [L. *nutrimentum*.] 1. That which nourishes; food; aliment. 2. That which promotes enlargement or improvement.
- NU-TRI-MENT-AL, *a.* Having the qualities of food; all mental.
- NU-TRI-TION, *n.* [L. *nutritio*.] 1. The act or process of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal bodies; the act or process of promoting growth in vegetables. 2. That which nourishes; nutriment.
- NU-TRI-TIOUS, *a.* Nourishing; promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal bodies.
- NO-TRI-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of nourishing nutrimental; alimental.
- †NO-TRI-TURE, *n.* The quality of nourishing.
- NUT-SHELL, *n.* 1. The hard shell of a nut; the covering of the kernel. 2. A thing of little compass or of little value.
- NUT-TREE, *n.* A tree that bears nuts.
- NUZZLE, *v. t.* To nurse; to foster. [Vulgar.]
- NUZZLE, *v. t.* [qu. from *nose*, or *nourstle*.] To hide the head, as a child in the mother's bosom. *Bailey.*
- NUZZLE, *v. t.* To nestle; to house as in a nest.
- NUZZLE, *v. i.* To go with the nose near the ground, or thrusting the nose into the ground like a swine.
- NYCTA-LOPS, *n.* [Gr. *νυκταλωψ*.] 1. One that sees best in the night. 2. One who loses his sight as night comes on, and remains blind till morning.
- NYCTA-LO-PY, *n.* 1. The faculty of seeing best in darkness, or the disorder from which this faculty proceeds.—2. In *present usage*, the disorder in which the patient loses his sight as night approaches, and remains blind till morning.
- NYE, *n.* A brood or flock of pheasants.
- NYL-GAU, *n.* A quadruped of the genus *bos*.
- NYPH, *n.* [L. *nympha*; Gr. *νυμφη*.] 1. In *mythology*, a goddess of the mountains, forests, meadows and waters.—2. In *poetry*, a lady.
- NYPH, } *n.* Another name of the pupa, *chrysalis*, or au-
NYMPH/A, } *relia*.
- NYM-PHE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to nymphs; inhabited by nymphs. *Faber.*
- NYMPH-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to nymphs.
- NYMPH-ISH, *a.* Relating to nymphs; ladylike. *Drayton.*
- NYMPH-LIKE, } *a.* Resembling nymphs.
NYMPH-LY, }
- †NYS, [ne and is.] None is; is not. *Spenser.*

O.

O is the fifteenth letter, and the fourth vowel, in the English Alphabet. It has a long sound, as in *tone*, *hone*, *roll*, *droll*; a short sound, as in *lot*, *plod*, *rod*; and the sound of *oo*, or the Italian *u*, and French *ou*, as in *move*, *prove*. This sound is shortened in words ending in a close articulation, as in *book*, *foot*.

As a *nuneral*, O was sometimes used by the ancients for 11, and, with a dash over it, O, for 11,000.

Among the *Irish*, O, prefixed to the name of a family, denotes progeny, or is a character of dignity; as, O'Neil. O is often used as an *exclamation*, expressing a wish; as, O, were he present. *Dryden.*

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

O. S. stands for *old style*.

CAF, n. [said to be a corruption of *ovpn.*] 1. A changeling; a foolish child left by fairies in the place of another. 2. A dolt; an idiot; a blockhead.

CAF'ISH, a. Stupid; dull; doltish. [*Little used.*]

CAF'ISH-NESS, n. Stupidity; dullness; folly. [*L. u.*]

CAK, n. [*Sax. ac, ec.*] A tree of the genus *quercus*.

CAK'-AP-PLE, n. A kind of spongy excrescence on oak leaves or tender branches, &c.; called, also, oak leaf gall, or gall-nut.

CAK'EN, (ð'kn) a. 1. Made of oak, or consisting of oak. 2. Composed of branches of oak. *Addison*.

CAK'EN-PIN, n. An apple; so called from its hardness.

CAK'LING, n. A young oak. *Evelyn*.

CAK'UM, n. [*Sax. acemba, acumbé.*] The substance of old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose hemp.

CAKY, a. [from oak.] Hard; firm; strong. *Hall*.

CAK, n. [*Sax. ar.*] An instrument for rowing boats.—*To boat the oars, in seamanship, to cease rowing and lay the oars in the boat.—To ship the oars, to place them in the row-locks.—To unship the oars, to take them out of the row-locks.*

CAK, v. i. To row. *Pope*.

CAK, v. t. To impel by rowing. *Shak*

CAKY, a. Having the form or use of an oar. *Milton*.

CA-SIS, n. A fertile spot surrounded by an arid desert.

CAST, OST, or OUST, n. [qu. *Gr. casta, or L. ustus.*] A kiln to dry hops or malt. *Mortimer*.

CA'T, n. [*Sax. ate.*] A plant of the genus *avena*. The word is commonly used in the plural, *oats*. The meal of this grain, *oatmeal*, forms a considerable and very valuable article of food for man in Scotland, and every where oats are excellent food for horses and cattle.

CA'T-CAKE, n. A cake made of the meal of oats.

CA'T'EN, (ð'tn) a. 1. Made of oatmeal; as, *oaten cakes*.

2. Consisting of an oat straw or stem; as, an *oaten pipe*.

Milton.

CA'TH, n. [*Sax. ath.*] A solemn affirmation or declaration, made with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed.

† CA'TH-A-BLE, a. Capable of having an oath administered to.

CA'TH-BREAK-ING, n. The violation of an oath; perjury.

CA'T-MALT, n. Malt made of oats. *Mortimer*.

CA'TMEAL, n. 1. Meal of oats produced by grinding or pounding. *Gay*. 2. A plant; [*obs.*]

† CA'TTHIS-TLE, n. A plant. *Ainsworth*.

OB, a Latin preposition, signifies, *primarily*, in front, before, and hence against, towards; as in *obicio*, to object, that is, to throw against. It has also the force of *in* or *on*; as in *obtrude*.—In composition, the letter *b* is often changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed; as in *obscure*, *offer*, *oppose*.

† OB-AMBU-LATE, v. i. [*L. obambulo.*] To walk about.

† OB-AM-BU-LA'TION, n. A walking about. *Dict.*

OB-BLI-GA'TO, a. [*It.*] A term in music, signifying on purpose for the instrument named. *Cyc.*

OB-CORD-ATE, a. [*L. ob and cor.*] In botany, shaped like a heart, with the apex downward.

OB-DOR-MI'TION, n. [*L. obdormio.*] Sleep; sound sleep. [*Little used.*] *Hall*.

OB-DUCE'T, v. t. [*L. obduco.*] To draw over, as a covering. [*Little used.*] *Hale*.

† OB-DUCT', v. t. [*L. obduco.*] To draw over; to cover.

OB-DUC'TION, n. [*L. obductio.*] The act of drawing over, as a covering; the act of laying over. [*Little used.*]

* OB-DU-RA-CY, n. Invincible hardness of heart; impetuosity that cannot be subdued; inflexible persistency in sin; obstinacy in wickedness.

* OB-DU-RATE, a. [*L. obduro.*] 1. Hardened in heart; inflexibly hard; persisting obstinately in sin or impetuosity. 2. Hardened against good or favor; stubborn; unyielding; inflexible. 3. Harsh; rugged. [*L. u.*] *Swift*.

† OB-DU-RATE, v. t. To harden. *More*.

* OB-DU-RATE-LY, adv. Stubbornly; inflexibly; with obstinate impetuosity.

* OB-DU-RATE-NESS, n. Stubbornness; inflexible persistence in sin.

OB-DU-RATION, n. The hardening of the heart; hardness of heart; stubbornness. *Hooker*.

OB-DURE', v. t. [*L. obduro.*] 1. To harden; to render obstinate in sin; [*L. u.*] 2. To render inflexible; [*L. u.*]

OB-DURE'D, (ob-dur'd) pp. or a. Hardened; inflexible; impetuous.

OB-DURE'D-NESS, (ob-dur'd'nes) n. Hardness of heart; stubbornness.

* O-BE-DI-ENCE, n. [*Fr.; L. obedientia.*] Compliance with a command, prohibition or known law and rule of duty prescribed; the performance of what is required or enjoined by authority, or the abstaining from what is prohibited, in compliance with the command of prohibition. *Obedience* is not synonymous with *obsequiousness*; the latter often implying meanness or servility, and obedience being merely a proper submission to authority.

* O-BE-DI-ENT, a. [*L. obediens.*] Submissive to authority; yielding compliance with commands, orders or injunctions; performing what is required, or abstaining from what is forbid.

* O-BE-DI-ENTIAL, a. [*Fr. obedienciel.*] According to the rule of obedience; in compliance with commands.

* O-BE-DI-ENT-LY, adv. With obedience; with due submission to commands. *Tillotson*.

* O-BE-SANCE, n. [*Fr. obeissance.*] A bow or courtesy; an act of reverence made by an inclination of the body of the knee.

OB-E-LIS'GAL, a. In the form of an obelisk. *Stukely*.

OB'E-LISK, n. [*L. obeliscus.*] 1. A truncated, quadrangular and slender pyramid intended as an ornament.—2. In writing and printing, a reference or mark referring the reader to a note in the margin, thus, †. It is used also for designating obsolete words, or for other purposes.

† O-BE-QUI-TATE, v. i. [*L. obsequio.*] To ride about.

† O-BE-QUI-TATION, n. The act of riding about.

OB-ER-RA'TION, n. [*L. oberro.*] The act of wandering about. [*Little used.*] *Johnson*.

O-BESE', a. [*L. obesus.*] Fat; fleshy. [*Little used.*]

O-BESE'NESS, n. [*L. obesitas.*] Fatness; fleshiness; im-

O-BESIT-Y, n. [*L. obesitas.*] Cumbrance of flesh.

O-BEY, (o-bé) v. t. [*Fr. obeyr.*] 1. To comply with the commands, orders or instructions of a superior, or with the requirements of law. 2. To submit to the government of; to be ruled by. 3. To submit to the direction or control of. 4. To yield to the impulse, power or operation of.

O-BEY'ED, (o-bé'd) pp. Complied with; performed; as a command; yielded to.

O-BEY'ER, n. One who yields obedience.

O-BEY'ING, pp. Complying with commands; submitting to.

† OB-FIRM', v. t. To make firm; to harden in reso-

† OB-FIRM'ATE, n. lution. *Hall*.

OB-FUS-CATE, v. t. [*L. ob and fusco.*] To darken; to obscure. *Waterhouse*.

OB-FUS-CATE, pp. Darkened in color. *Shenstone*.

OB-FUS-CATION, n. The act of darkening or rendering obscure; a clouding.

OBIT, n. [*L. obit, obivit.*] Properly, death; decrease; hence, funeral solemnities or anniversary service for the soul of the deceased on the day of his death.

OB-BITU-AL, a. [*L. obitus.*] Pertaining to obits, or the days when funeral solemnities are celebrated. *Encyc.*

O-BITU-A-RY, n. [*Fr. obituaire.*] 1. A list of the dead, or a register of obituary anniversary days, when service is performed for the dead. 2. An account of persons deceased.

O-BITU-A-RY, a. Relating to the decease of a person.

OBJECT, n. [*Fr. objet; L. obiectum.*] 1. That about which any power or faculty is employed, or something apprehended or presented to the mind by sensation or imagination. 2. That to which the mind is directed for accomplishment or attainment; end; ultimate purpose. 3. Something presented to the senses or the mind, to excite emotion, affection or passion.—4. In grammar, that which is produced, influenced or acted on by something else; that which follows a transitive verb.

OBJECT-GLASS, n. In a telescope or microscope, the glass placed at the end of a tube next the object.

OB-JECT', v. t. [*L. obijcio.*] 1. To oppose; to present in opposition. 2. To present or offer in opposition. 3. To offer; to exhibit; [*little used.*]

OB-JECT', v. i. To oppose in words or arguments; to offer reasons against.

† OB-JECT', a. Opposed; presented in opposition.

OB-JECT-A-BLE, c. That may be opposed. *Taylor*.

OB-JEC-TION, n. [*L. obiectio.*] 1. The act of objecting. 2. That which is presented in opposition; adverse reason or argument. 3. That which may be offered in opposition; reason existing, though not offered, against a measure or an opinion. 4. Criminal charge; fault found.

OB-JEC-TION-A-BLE, a. Justly liable to objections; such as may be objected against.

OB-JEC-TIVE, a. [*Fr. obiectif.*] 1. Belonging to the object; contained in the object.—2. In grammar, the objective case is that which follows a transitive verb or a preposition.

OB-JEC-TIVE-LY, adv. 1. In the manner of an object. *Locke*. 2. In the state of an object. *Brown*.

OB-JEC-TIVE-NESS, n. The state of being an object.

OB-JEC-TOR, n. One that objects; one that offers arguments or reasons in opposition to a proposition or measure.

† OB-JUR-GATE, v. t. [*L. objurgo.*] To chide; to reprove.

OB-JUR-GATION, n. [*L. objuratio.*] The act of chiding by way of censure; reproof; reprehension. [*Little used.*]

OB-JUR-GA-TORY, a. Containing censure or reproof; culpatory. [*Little used.*] *Hovell*.

OB-LA'DA, *n.* A fish of the sparus kind.
 OB-LATE, *a.* [L. *oblatus.*] Flattened or depressed at the poles. *Cheyne.*
 OB-LATE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being oblate.
 OB-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *oblatio.*] Any thing offered or presented in worship or sacred service; an offering; a sacrifice.
 † OB-LA'TION-ER, *n.* One who makes an offering as an act of worship or reverence.
 † OB-LECTATE, *v. t.* [L. *oblecto.*] To delight.
 OB-LEE-TA'TION, *n.* The act of pleasing highly; delight. *Felham.*
 OB-LI-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *obligo.*] To bind, as one's self, in a moral and legal sense; to impose on, as a duty which the law or good faith may enforce. *Churchill.*
 OB-LI-GA-TED, *pp.* Bound by contract or promise.
 OB-LI-GA-TING, *ppr.* Bound by covenant, contract, promise or bond.
 OB-LI-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *obligatio.*] 1. The binding power of a vow, promise, oath or contract, or of law, civil, political or moral, independent of a promise; that which constitutes legal or moral duty, and which renders a person liable to coercion and punishment for neglecting it. 2. The binding force of civility, kindness or gratitude, when the performance of a duty cannot be enforced by law. 3. Any act by which a person becomes bound to do something to or for another, or to forbear something.—4. In *law*, a bond with a condition annexed, and a penalty for non-fulfilment.
 OB-LI-GA'TO. See OBLIGATO.
 OB-LI-GA-TO-RY, *a.* Binding in law or conscience; imposing duty; requiring performance or forbearance of some act.
 * O-BLIGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *obliger*; L. *obligo.*] 1. To constrain by necessity; to compel by physical force. 2. To constrain by legal force; to bind in law. 3. To bind or constrain by moral force. 4. To bind in conscience or honor; to constrain by a sense of propriety. 5. To do a favor to; to lay under obligation of gratitude. 6. To do a favor to; to please; to gratify. 7. To indebted.
 * O-BLIGED, (o-blij'd) *pp.* Bound in duty or in law; compelled; constrained; favored; indebted.
 OB-LI-GEE, *n.* The person to whom another is bound, or the person to whom a bond is given.
 * O-BLIGE-MENT, *n.* Obligation. [Little used.] *Dryden.*
 * O-BLIGER, *n.* One that obliges.
 * O-BLIGING, *ppr.* 1. Binding in law or conscience; compelling; constraining. 2. Doing a favor to.
 * O-BLIGING, *a.* [Fr. *obligant.*] Having the disposition to do favors, or actually conferring them.
 * O-BLIGING-LY, *adv.* With civility; kindly; complaisantly.
 * O-BLIGING-NESS, *n.* 1. Obligation; [little used.] 2. Civility; complaisance; disposition to exercise kindness.
 OB-LI-GOR, *n.* The person who binds himself or gives his bond to another. *Blackstone.*
 OB-LI-QUA'TION, *n.* [L. *obliquo.*] 1. Declination from a straight line or course; a turning to one side. 2. Deviation from moral rectitude.
 * OB-LI-QUE, } (ob-lique) } *a.* [L. *obliquus*; Fr. *oblique.*]
 * OB-LIKE, } 1. Deviating from a right line; not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel; oblique. 2. Indirect; by a side glance. *Shak.*—3. In *grammar*, an oblique case is any case except the nominative.
 * OB-LIQUE-LY, *adv.* 1. In a line deviating from a right line; not directly; not perpendicularly. 2. Indirectly; by a side glance; by an allusion; not in the direct or plain meaning.
 * OB-LIQUE-NESS, *n.* Obliquity.
 OB-LI-QUI-TY, *n.* [L. *obliquitas*; Fr. *obliquité.*] 1. Deviation from a right line; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity. 2. Deviation from moral rectitude. 3. Irregularity; deviation from ordinary rules.
 OB-LITER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *oblitero.*] 1. To efface; to erase or blot out any thing written; or to efface any thing engraved. 2. To efface; to wear out; to destroy by time or other means. 3. To reduce to a very low or imperceptible state.
 OB-LITER-A-TED, *pp.* Effaced; erased; worn out.
 OB-LITER-A-TING, *ppr.* Effacing; wearing out; destroying.
 OB-LITER-A'TION, *n.* The act of effacing; effacement; a blotting out or wearing out; extinction. *Hale.*
 OB-LIVION, *n.* [L. *oblivio.*] 1. Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance. 2. A forgetting of offenses, or remission of punishment.
 OB-LIVIOUS, *a.* [L. *obliviosus.*] 1. Causing forgetfulness. *Shak.* 2. Forgetful. *Cavendish.*
 † OB-LO-CU-TOR, *n.* A ginsayer. *Bull.*
 † OB-LONG, *a.* [Fr.; L. *oblongus.*] Longer than broad.
 OB-LONG, *n.* A figure or solid which is longer than it is broad.
 OB-LONG-ISH, *a.* Somewhat oblong.
 OB-LONG-LY, *adv.* In an oblong form. *Cheyne.*

OB-LONG-NESS, *n.* The state of being longer than broad.
 OB-LONG-O-VATE, *a.* In *botany*, between oblong and ovate, but inclined to the latter. *Martyn.*
 OB-LO-QUI-OUS, *a.* Containing obloquy; reproachful.
 OB-LO-QUY, *n.* [L. *obloquor.*] 1. Censorious speech; reproachful language; language that casts contempt on men or their actions. 2. Cause of reproach; disgrace; [obs.]
 OB-LUC-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *obluor.*] A struggling or striving against resistance; [little used.] *Fotherby.*
 OB-MU-TE-S-CENCE, *n.* [L. *obmutesco.*] 1. Loss of speech, silence. 2. A keeping silence.
 OB-NOXIOUS, (ob-nok'shus) *a.* [L. *obnoxius.*] 1. Subject; answerable. 2. Liable; subject to cognizance or punishment. 3. Liable; exposed. 4. Reprehensible; censurable; not approved. *Fell.* 5. Odious; hateful; offensive. 6. Hurtful; noxious.
 OB-NOXIOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. In a state of subjection or liability. 2. Reprehensibly; odiously; offensively.
 OB-NOXIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Subjection or liability to punishment. 2. Odiousness; offensiveness.
 OB-NO-BI-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *obnubilor.*] To cloud; to obscure.
 OB-NU-BI-LA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of making dark or obscure. *Beddoes.*
 OB-OLE, *n.* [L. *obolus.*] In *pharmacy*, the weight of ten grains, or half a scruple. *Encyc.*
 OB-O-LUS, *n.* [L.] A small silver coin of Athens, the sixth part of a drachma, about two cents in value.
 OB-O-VATE, *a.* In *botany*, inversely ovate; having the narrow end downward. *Martyn.*
 OB-REP-TION, *n.* [L. *obrepto.*] The act of creeping on with secrecy or by surprise.
 OB-REP-TI-TIOUS, *a.* Done or obtained by surprise; with secrecy or by concealment of the truth.
 OB-SCENE, (ob-sceen) *a.* [Fr.; L. *obscenus.*] 1. Offensive to chastity and delicacy; impure. 2. Foul; filthy; offensive; disgusting. 3. Inauspicious; ill-omened. *Dryden.*
 OB-SCENE-LY, *adv.* In a manner offensive to chastity or purity; impurely; unchastely. *Milton.*
 OB-SCENE-NESS, } *n.* [Fr. *obscénité*; L. *obscenitas.*]
 OB-SCENITY, } Impurity in expression or representation; that quality in words or things which presents what is offensive to chastity or purity of mind; ribaldry. 2. Unchaste actions; lewdness.
 OB-SCU-RATION, *n.* [L. *obscuratio.*] 1. The act of darkening. 2. The state of being darkened or obscured.
 OB-SCURE, *a.* [L. *obscurus.*] 1. Dark; destitute of light. 2. Living in darkness. 3. Not easily understood; not obviously intelligible; abstruse. 4. Not much known or observed; retired; remote from observation. 5. Not noted; unknown; unnoticed; humble; mean. 6. Scarcely legible. 7. Not clear, full or distinct; imperfect.
 OB-SCURE, *v. t.* [L. *obscuror.*] 1. To darken; to make dark. 2. To cloud; to make partially dark. 3. To hide from the view. 4. To make less visible. 5. To make less legible. 6. To make less intelligible. 7. To make less glorious, beautiful or illustrious. 8. To conceal; to make unknown. 9. To tarnish.
 OB-SCURE-LY, *adv.* 1. Darkly; not clearly; imperfectly. 2. Out of sight; in a state not to be noticed; privately; in retirement; not conspicuously. 3. Not clearly; not plainly to the mind; darkly. 4. Not plainly; indirectly; by hints or allusion.
 OB-SCURE-NESS, or OB-SCU-RI-TY, *n.* [L. *obscuritas.*] 1. Darkness; want of light. 2. A state of retirement from the world; a state of being unnoticed; privacy. 3. Darkness of meaning; unintelligibility. 4. Illegibility. 5. A state of being unknown to fame; humble condition.
 OB-SCUR-ER, *n.* Whatever or whoever obscures. *Lord.*
 OB-SE-CRATE, *v. t.* [L. *obsecro.*] To beseech; to entreat; to supplicate; to pray earnestly. *Cockeram.*
 OB-SE-CRATION, *n.* 1. Entreaty; supplication. 2. A figure of rhetoric, in which the orator implores the assistance of God or man.
 OB-SE-QUENT, *a.* [L. *obsequens.*] Obedient; submissive to; [little used.] *Fotherby.*
 OB-SE-QUIES, *n. plu.* [Fr. *obseques.*] Funeral rites and solemnities; the last duties performed to a deceased person. [Milton uses the word in the singular, but the common usage is different.]
 OB-SE-QUI-OUS, *a.* [L. *obsequium.*] 1. Promptly obedient or submissive to the will of another; compliant; yielding to the desires of others. 2. Servilely or meanly condescending; compliant to excess. 3. Funereal; pertaining to funeral rites; [obs.]
 OB-SE-QUI-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With ready obedience; with prompt compliance. 2. With reverence for the dead; [obs.]
 OB-SE-QUI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Ready obedience; prompt compliance with the orders of a superior. 2. Servile submission; mean or excessive complaisance.
 † OB-SE-QUY, *n.* [L. *obsequium.*] Funeral ceremony; obsequiousness; compliance. *B. Jonson.*
 † OB-SE-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *obsero.*] To lock up; to shut in. *Cockeram.*

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

- OB-SERV'ABLE, *a.* 1. That may be observed or noticed. 2. Worthy of observation or of particular notice; remarkable.
- OB-SERV'ABLE, *adv.* In a manner worthy of note.
- OB-SERVANCE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of observing; the act of keeping or adhering to in practice; performance. 2. Respect; ceremonial reverence in practice. 3. Performance of rites, religious ceremonies or external service. 4. Rule of practice; thing to be observed. 5. Observation; attention to; [little used.] 6. Obedient regard or attention; [obs.]
- OB-SERV'ANDA, *n. plu.* [L.] Things to be observed.
- OB-SERV'ANT, *a.* 1. Taking notice; attentively viewing or noticing. 2. Obedient; adhering to in practice. 3. Carefully attentive; submissive.
- OB-SERV'ANT, *n.* 1. A slavish attendant; [obs.] Shak. 2. A diligent observer. Hooker.
- OB-SERVATION, *n.* [L. *observatio.*] 1. The act of observing or taking notice; the act of seeing or of fixing the mind on any thing. 2. Notion gained by observing; the effect or result of seeing or taking cognizance in the mind. 3. Observance; adherence to in practice; performance of what is prescribed.—4. In navigation, the taking of the altitude of the sun or a star in order to find the latitude.
- OB-SERVATOR, *n.* [Fr. *observateur.*] 1. One that observes or takes notice. Hale. 2. A remarker.
- OB-SERV'ATO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *observatoire.*] A place or building for making observations on the heavenly bodies.
- OB-SERVE, (ob-zerv') *v. t.* [L. *observo.*] 1. To see or behold with some attention; to notice. 2. To take notice or cognizance of by the intellect. 3. To utter or express, as a remark, opinion or sentiment; to remark. 4. To keep religiously; to celebrate. 5. To keep or adhere to in practice; to comply with; to obey. 6. To practice.
- OB-SERVE, (ob-zerv') *v. i.* 1. To remark. 2. To be attentive.
- OB-SERVED, (ob-zervd') *pp.* 1. Noticed by the eye or the mind. 2. Kept religiously; celebrated; practiced.
- OB-SERVER, *n.* 1. One who observes; one that takes notice; particularly, one who looks to with care, attention or vigilance. 2. A beholder; a looker on; a spectator. 3. One who keeps any law, custom, regulation or rite; one who adheres to any thing in practice; one who performs. 4. One who fulfils or performs. 5. One who keeps religiously.
- OB-SERVING, *pp.* 1. Taking notice by the eye or the intellect. 2. Remarker. 3. Keeping; adhering to in practice; fulfilling. 4. *a.* Giving particular attention; habitually taking notice; attentive to what passes.
- OB-SERVING-LY, *adv.* Attentively; carefully; with close observation. Shak.
- † OB-SESS', *v. t.* [L. *obsideo, obsessus.*] To besiege.
- OB-SESS'ION, *n.* [L. *obsessio.*] The act of besieging; the first attack of Satan antecedent to possession [Little used.]
- OB-SIDI'AN, *n.* A mineral.
- OB-SIDI'O-NAL, *a.* [L. *obsidionalis.*] Pertaining to a siege. Brown.
- OB-SIG'NATE, *v. t.* [L. *obsigno.*] To seal up; to ratify. [Little used.] Barrow.
- OB-SIG'NATION, *n.* The act of sealing; ratification by sealing; confirmation. Taylor.
- OB-SIG'NA-TORY, *a.* Ratifying; confirming by sealing.
- OB-SO-LES'CENT, *a.* [L. *obsolesco.*] Going out of use; passing into desuetude. Campbell.
- * OB-SO-LETE, *a.* [L. *obsoletus.*] 1. Gone into disuse; disused; neglected. Dryden.—2. In botany, obscure; not very distinct. Eaton.
- * OB-SO-LETE'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being neglected in use; a state of desuetude.—2. In botany, indistinctness.
- OB-STA-CLE, *n.* [Fr.] That which opposes; any thing that stands in the way and hinders progress; hinderance; obstruction.
- † OB-STAN-CY, *n.* [L. *obstantia.*] Opposition; impediment; obstruction. B. Johnson.
- OB-STET'RIC, *a.* [L. *obstetric.*] Pertaining to midwifery, or the delivery of women in childbed.
- OB-STETRI-CATE, *v. i.* To perform the office of a midwife. [Little used.] Evelyn.
- OB-STETRI-CATE, *v. t.* To assist as a midwife. [L. *u.*]
- OB-STETRI-CATION, *n.* 1. The act of assisting as a midwife. 2. The office of a midwife.
- OB-STETRI'CIAN, *n.* One skilled in the art of assisting women in parturition. Med. Repos.
- OB-STETRICS, *n.* The art of assisting women in parturition; midwifery. Encyc.
- OB-STI'NA-CY, *n.* [L. *obstinatio.*] 1. A firm and usually unreasonable adherence to an opinion, purpose or system; a fixedness that will not yield to persuasion, arguments or other means; stubbornness; pertinacity; persistency. 2. Fixedness that will not yield to application, or that yields with difficulty.
- OB-STI'NATE, *a.* [L. *obstinatus.*] 1. Stubborn; pertinaciously adhering to an opinion or purpose; fixed firmly in
- resolution; not yielding to reason, arguments or other means. 2. Not yielding or not easily subdued or moved.
- OB-STI'NATE-LY, *adv.* Stubbornly; pertinaciously; with fixedness of purpose not to be shaken.
- OB-STI'NATE'NESS, *n.* Stubbornness; pertinacity in opinion or purpose; fixed determination. Hall.
- OB-STI'PATION, *n.* [L. *obstipio.*] 1. The act of stopping up, as a passage.—2. In medicine, costiveness.
- OB-STREP'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *obstreperus.*] Loud; noisy; clamorous; vociferous; making a tumultuous noise.
- OB-STREP'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Loudly; clamorously; with tumultuous noise.
- OB-STREP'ER-OUS'NESS, *n.* Loudness; clamor; noisy turbulence.
- OB-STRICT'ION, *n.* [L. *obstrictus.*] Obligation; bond.
- OB-STRUCT', *v. t.* [L. *obstruo.*] 1. To block up; to stop up or close, as a way or passage; to fill with obstacles. 2. To stop; to impede; to hinder in passing. 3. To retard; to interrupt; to render slow.
- OB-STRUCTED, *pp.* 1. Blocked up; stopped, as a passage. 2. Hindered; impeded, as progress. 3. Retarded; interrupted.
- OB-STRUCTER, *n.* One that obstructs or hinders.
- OB-STRUCT'ING, *pp.* Blocking up; stopping; impeding; interrupting.
- OB-STRUCT'ION, *n.* [L. *obstructio.*] 1. The act of obstructing. 2. Obstacle; impediment; any thing that stops or closes a way or channel. 3. That which impedes progress; hinderance. 4. A heap; [not proper.] Shak.
- OB-STRUCTIVE, *a.* [Fr. *obstructif.*] Presenting obstacles; hindering; causing impediment. Hammond.
- OB-STRUCTIVE, *n.* Obstacle; impediment; [little used.]
- OB-STRU-ENT, *a.* [L. *obstruens.*] Blocking up; hindering.
- OB-STRU-ENT, *n.* Any thing that obstructs the natural passages in the body. Quincy.
- OB-STU-PE-FACT'ION, *n.* [L. *obstupefacio.*] The act of making stupid or insensible. See STUPEFACTION.
- OB-STU-PE-FACTIVE, *a.* [L. *obstupefacio.*] Stupefying; rendering insensible, torpid or inert. See STUPEFACTIVE.
- † OB-STU-PE-FY, *v. t.* To render stupid. Annot. on Glanville.
- OB-TAIN, *v. t.* [L. *obtineo.*] 1. To get; to gain; to procure; to gain possession of a thing; to acquire. This word usually implies exertion to get possession, and in this it differs from receive, which may or may not imply exertion. It differs from acquire, as genus from species; acquire being properly applied only to things permanently possessed; but obtain is applied both to things of temporary and of permanent possession. 2. To keep; to hold.
- OB-TAIN, *v. i.* 1. To be received in customary or common use; to continue in use; to be established in practice. 2. To be established; to subsist in nature. 3. To prevail; to succeed; [little used.] Bacon.
- OB-TAIN'ABLE, *a.* That may be obtained; that may be procured or gained. Arbuthnot.
- OB-TAINED, (ob-tand') *pp.* Gained; procured; acquired.
- OB-TAINER, *n.* One who obtains.
- OB-TAINING, *pp.* Gaining; procuring; acquiring.
- OB-TAINMENT, *n.* The act of obtaining. Milton.
- † OB-TEMP'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *obtempero.*] To obey. Dict.
- OB-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *obtendo.*] 1. To oppose; to hold out in opposition. 2. To pretend; to offer as the reason of any thing; [obs.]
- OB-TEN-E-BRA'TION, *n.* [L. *ob* and *tenebre.*] A darkening; act of darkening; darkness; [little used.] Bacon.
- † OB-TEN'SION, *n.* The act of obtending.
- OB-TEST', *v. t.* [L. *obtestor.*] To beseech; to supplicate.
- OB-TEST', *v. i.* To protest. Waterhouse.
- OB-TES-TATION, *n.* 1. Supplication; entreaty. Elyot. 2. Solemn injunction. Hall.
- OB-TESTING, *pp.* Beseeching; supplicating.
- OB-TRE-E'CTION, *n.* [L. *obtractio.*] Slander; detraction; calumny; [little used.] Barrow.
- OB-TRU'DE, *v. t.* [L. *obtrudo.*] 1. To thrust in or on; to throw, crowd or thrust into any place. 2. To offer with unreasonable impertinence; to urge upon against the will.—To obtrude one's self, to enter a place where one is not desired; to thrust one's self in uninvited, or against the will of the company.
- OB-TRU'DE, *v. i.* 1. To enter when not invited. 2. To thrust or be thrust upon.
- OB-TRU'DED, *pp.* Thrust in by force or unsolicited.
- OB-TRU'DER, *n.* One who obtrudes. Boyle.
- OB-TRU'DING, *pp.* Thrusting in or on; entering uninvited.
- OB-TRUN-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *obtrunco.*] To deprive of a limb; to lop; [little used.] Cockeram.
- OB-TRUN-CATION, *n.* The act of cutting off. [L. used.]
- OB-TRU'SION, *n.* [L. *obtrudo.*] The act of obtruding; a thrusting upon others by force or unsolicited.
- OB-TRU'SIVE, *a.* Disposed to obtrude any thing upon others; inclined to intrude or thrust one's self among others, or to enter uninvited. 2.

OB-TRO-SIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of obturation or thrusting upon others, or entering unsolicited.

OB-TUND, *v. t.* [*L. obtundo.*] To dull; to blunt; to quell; to deaden; to reduce the edge, pungency or violent action of any thing.

OB-TU-RATION, *n.* [*L. obturatus.*] The act of stopping by spreading over or covering.

OB-TU-RATOR, *n.* In anatomy, the obturators are muscles which rise from the outer and inner side of the pelvis around the foramen thyroideum, and are rotators of the thigh. *Wistar.*

OB-TUS-ANG'U-LAR, *a.* [*obtus* and *angular.*] Having angles that are obtuse, or larger than right angles.

OB-TUSE, *a.* [*L. obtusus.*] 1. Blunt; not pointed or acute. Applied to angles, it denotes one that is larger than a right angle. 2. Dull; not having acute sensibility. 3. Not sharp or shrill; dull; obscure.

OB-TUSELY, *adv.* 1. Without a sharp point. 2. Dully; stupidly.

OB-TUSENESS, *n.* 1. Bluntness. 2. Dullness; want of quick sensibility. 3. Dullness of sound.

OB-TUSION, *n.* 1. The act of making blunt. 2. The state of being dulled or blunted.

OB-UMBRATE, *v. t.* [*L. umbro.*] To shade; to darken; to cloud; [*Little used.*] *Howell.*

OB-UMBRATION, *n.* The act of darkening.

OB-VENTION, *n.* [*L. obvenio.*] Something occasional; that which happens not regularly, but incidentally.

OB-VERSANT, *a.* [*L. obversans.*] Conversant; familiar.

OB-VERSE, (*ob-vers*) *a.* In botany, having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf.

OBVERSE, *n.* The face of a coin; opposed to reverse.

OB-VERSE, *v. t.* [*L. obverso.*] To turn towards.

OB-VERTED, *pp.* Turned towards.

OB-VERTING, *pp.* Turning towards.

OBVI-ATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. obvier.*] Properly, to meet in the way; to oppose; hence, in present usage, to remove, as difficulties or objections.

OBVI-ATED, *pp.* Removed, as objections or difficulties.

OBVI-ATING, *pp.* Removing, as objections in reasoning or planning.

OBVI-OUS, *a.* [*L. obvius.*] 1. Meeting; opposed in front; [*obs.*] 2. Open; exposed; [*L. u.*] 3. Plain; evident; easily discovered, seen or understood; readily perceived by the eye or the intellect.

OBVI-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Evidently; plainly; apparently; manifestly. 2. Naturally. 3. Easily to be found.

OBVI-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being plain or evident to the eye or the mind. *Boyle.*

OBVO-LUTE, *a.* [*L. obvolutus.*] In botany, obvolvate

OBVO-LUTED, *a.* foliation is when the margins of the leaves alternately embrace the straight margin of the opposite leaf.

OC-CASION, *n.* [*L. occasio.*] 1. Properly, a falling, happening or coming to; an occurrence, casualty, incident.

2. Opportunity; convenience; favorable time, season or circumstances. 3. Accidental cause; incident, event or fact giving rise to something else. 4. Incidental need; casual exigency; opportunity accompanied with need or demand.

OC-CASION, *v. t.* [*Fr. occasionner.*] 1. To cause incidentally; to cause; to produce. 2. To influence; to cause.

OC-CASION-ABLE, *a.* That may be caused or occasioned. [*Little used.*] *Barrow.*

OC-CASION-AL, *a.* [*Fr. occasionnel.*] 1. Incidental; casual; occurring at times, but not regular or systematic; made or happening as opportunity requires or admits. 2. Produced by accident. 3. Produced or made on some special event.

OC-CASION-AL-LY, *adv.* According to incidental exigency; at times, as convenience requires or opportunity offers; not regularly.

OC-CASIONED, *pp.* Caused incidentally; caused; produced.

OC-CASIONER, *n.* One that causes or produces, either incidentally or otherwise.

OC-CASION-ING, *pp.* Causing incidentally or otherwise.

OC-CASIVE, *a.* Falling; descending; western; pertaining to the setting sun. *Encyc.*

OC-CASCATION, *n.* [*L. occascatio.*] The act of making blind. [*Little used.*] *Sanders.*

OC-CIDENT, *n.* [*L. occidens.*] The west; the western quarter of the hemisphere; so called from the decline or fall of the sun.

OC-CIDENTAL, *a.* [*L. occidentalis.*] Western; opposed to oriental; pertaining to the western quarter of the hemisphere. *Howell.*

OC-CIDU-OUS, *a.* [*L. occiduus.*] Western. [*Little used.*]

OC-CIPITAL, *a.* [*L. occiput.*] Pertaining to the back part of the head, or to the occiput.

OC-CIPUT, *n.* [*L.*] The hinder part of the head, or that part of the skull which forms the hind part of the head.

OC-CISION, *n.* [*L. occisio.*] A killing; the act of killing.

OC-CLUDE, *v. t.* [*L. occludo.*] To shut up; to close [*Little used.*]

OC-CLOSE, *a.* [*L. oclusus.*] Shut; closed. [*L. u.*] *Holder*

OC-CLOSION, *n.* [*L. oclusio.*] A shutting up; a closing

OC-CULT, *a.* [*L. occultus.*] Hidden from the eye or understanding; invisible; secret; unknown; undiscovered, undetected.

OC-CULTATION, *n.* [*L. occultatio.*] 1. A hiding; also, the time a star or planet is hid from our sight, when eclipsed by the interposition of the body of a planet.—2. In astronomy, the hiding of a star or planet from our sight, by passing behind some other of the heavenly bodies.

OC-CULTED, *a.* Hid; secret. *Shak.*

OC-CULTNESS, *n.* The state of being concealed from view; secretness.

OC-CU-PAN-CY, *n.* [*L. occupo.*] 1. The act of taking possession.—2. In law, the taking possession of a thing not belonging to any person.

OC-CU-PANT, *n.* 1. He that occupies or takes possession; he that has possession.—2. In law, one that first takes possession of that which has no legal owner.

OC-CU-PATE, *v. t.* [*L. occupo.*] To hold; to possess; to take up. *Bacon.*

OC-CU-PATION, *n.* [*L. occupatio.*] 1. The act of taking possession. 2. Possession; a holding or keeping; tenure; use. 3. That which engages the time and attention; employment; business. 4. The principal business of one's life; vocation; calling; trade; the business which a man follows to procure a living or obtain wealth.

OC-CU-PIER, *n.* 1. One that occupies or takes possession. 2. One who holds possession. 3. One who follows an employment.

OC-CU-PIE, *v. t.* [*L. occupo.*] 1. To take possession. 2. To keep in possession; to possess; to hold or keep for use. 3. To take up; to possess; to cover or fill. 4. To employ; to use. 5. To employ; to busy one's self. 6. To follow, as business. 7. To use; to expend; [*obs.*]

OC-CU-PIE, *v. i.* To follow business; to negotiate. *Luke xix*

OC-CU-PIE-ING, *pp.* Taking or keeping possession; employing.

OC-CUR, *v. i.* [*L. occurro.*] 1. Primarily, to meet; to strike against; to clash; [*obs.*] 2. To meet or come to the mind; to be presented to the mind, imagination or memory. 3. To appear; to meet the eye; to be found here and there. 4. To oppose; to obviate; [*obs.*]

OC-CURRENCE, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. Any incident or accidental event; that which happens without being designed or expected; any single event. 2. Occasional presentation.

OC-CURRENT, *n.* Incident; any thing that happens.

OC-CURSE, *n.* [*L. occursum.*] Meeting. *Burton.*

OC-CURSION, *n.* [*L. excursio.*] A meeting of bodies; a clash. *Boyle.*

OC-CEAN, (*o'shun*) *n.* [*L. oceanus*; *Fr. ocean.*] 1. The vast body of water which covers more than three fifths of the surface of the globe, called also the sea, or great sea. 2. An immense expanse.

OC-CEAN, (*o'shun*) *a.* Pertaining to the main or great sea.

OC-CE-ANIC, (*o'she-an'ik*) *a.* Pertaining to the ocean.

OC-CELLA-TED, *a.* [*L. ocellatus.*] 1. Resembling an eye. 2. Formed with the figures of little eyes.

OC-CELOT, *n.* The Mexican panther.

OC-CHE-MY, *n.* A mixed base metal. *Todd.*

OC-CHE-RO-RA-CY, *n.* [*Gr. οχλοκρατία.*] A form of government in which the multitude or common people rule.

OC-CHE-RE, *n.* [*Fr. ochre*; *L. ochra*; *Gr. οχρα.*] A variety of ochre, clay deeply colored by the oxyd of iron.

OC-CHE-REOUS, *a.* 1. Consisting of ochre. 2. Resembling ochre.

OC-CHE-REY, *a.* Partaking of ochre. *Woodward.*

OC-CHE-RO-ITS, *n.* Cerite.

OC-CHE-RA, *n.* A viscous vegetable substance.

OC-CHE-CHORD, *n.* An instrument or system of eight sounds. *Busby.*

OC-CHE-GON, *n.* [*Gr. οκτώ* and *γωνία.*] 1. In geometry, a figure of eight sides and eight angles.—2. In fortification, a place with eight bastions.

OC-CHE-TAG-O-NAL, *a.* Having eight sides and eight angles

OC-CHE-TA-HE-DRAL, *a.* Having eight equal sides.

OC-CHE-TA-HE-DRITE, *n.* Pyramidal ore of titanium.

OC-CHE-TA-HE-DRON, *n.* [*Gr. οκτώ* and *ἔδρα.*] In geometry, a solid contained by eight equal and equilateral triangles.

OC-CHE-TAN-DER, *n.* [*Gr. οκτώ* and *ανθρ.*] In botany, a plant having eight stamens.

OC-CHE-TAN-DRIAN, *a.* Having eight stamens.

OC-CHE-TAN-GU-LAR, *a.* [*L. octo* and *angular.*] Having eight angles.

OC-CHE-TAN-GU-LAR-NESS, *n.* The quality of having eight angles.

OC-CHE-TA-TEUCH, *n.* [*Gr. οκτώ* and *τευχος.*] A name for the eight first books of the Old Testament. *Dict.*

OC-CHE-TANT, *n.* [*L. octans.*] In astronomy, that aspect of two planets, in which they are distant from each other the eighth part of a circle, or 45°.

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

- OCTAVE**, *a.* Denoting eight. *Dryden.*
OCTAVE, *n.* [Fr.; *L. octavus.*] 1. The eighth day after a festival. 2. Eight days together after a festival.—3. In music, an eighth, or an interval of seven degrees or twelve semitones.
OCTAVO, *n.* [*L. octavus.*] A book in which a sheet is folded into eight leaves. The word is used as a *noun* or an *adjective.*
OCTENNIAL, *a.* [*L. octo* and *annus.*] 1. Happening every eighth year. 2. Lasting eight years.
OCTILE, *n.* The same as *octant.*
OCTOBER, *n.* [*L.*, from *octo*, eighth; and the eighth month of the primitive Roman year.] The tenth month of the year in our calendar.
OCTO-DECI-MAL, *a.* [*L. octo* and *decem.*] In *crystallography*, designating a crystal whose prisms, or the middle part, has eight faces, and the two summits together ten faces.
OCTO-DENTATE, *a.* Having eight teeth.
OCTO-FID, *a.* [*L. octo* and *fidus.*] In *botany*, cleft or separated into eight segments; as a calyx.
OCTO-GE-NARI-AN, *n.* One who is eighty years of age.
OCTO-GE-NARY, *a.* [*L. octogenarius.*] Of eighty years of age.
OCTO-GE-NARY, *n.* A person eighty years of age. *J. Adams.*
OCTO-GONAL. The same as *octagonal.*
OCTO-LOCULAR, *a.* [*L. octo* and *locus.*] In *botany*, having eight cells for seeds.
OCTONARIUS, *a.* [*L. octonarius.*] Belonging to the number eight.
OCTO-OCULAR, *a.* [*L. octo* and *oculus.*] Having eight eyes. *Derham.*
OCTOPETALOUS, *a.* [*Gr. οκτώ* and *πετάλον.*] Having eight petals or flower-leaves. *Dict.*
OCTO-RADIATED, *a.* [*L. octo* and *radius.*] Having eight rays.
OCTO-SPERMOUS, *a.* [*Gr. οκτώ* and *σπέρμα.*] Containing eight seeds.
OCTOSTYLE, *n.* [*Gr. οκτώ* and *στυλος.*] In *ancient architecture*, the face of an edifice adorned with eight columns, or a range of eight columns.
OCTOSYLLABLE, *a.* [*L. octo* and *syllaba.*] Consisting of eight syllables.
OCTU-PLÉ, *a.* [*L. octuplus.*] Eight-fold. *Dict.*
OCTULAR, *a.* [*Fr. oculaire*; *L. oculus.*] Depending on the eye; known by the eye; received by actual sight.
OCTULARY, *adv.* By the eye, sight or actual view.
OCTULATE, *a.* [*L. oculatus.*] Furnished with eyes; knowing by the eye. *Johnson.*
OCTULIFORM, *a.* [*L. oculus* and *forma.*] In the form of an eye; resembling the eye in form.
OCTULIST, *n.* [*L. oculus.*] One skilled in diseases of the eyes, or one who professes to cure them.
OCTULUS BELL. A semi-pellucid gem, a variety of agate.—*Oculus cati*, cat's eye or *asteria*, a beautiful gem.
ODD, *a.* [*Sw. udda.*] 1. Not even; not divisible into equal numbers; as, three, five, &c. 2. Left or remaining after the union, estimate or use of even numbers; or remaining after round numbers or any number specified. 3. Singular; extraordinary; differing from what is usual; strange. 4. Not noted; unheeded; not taken into the common account. 5. Uncommon; particular. 6. Uncommon; in appearance improper. 7. Separate from that which is regularly occupied; remaining unemployed.
ODDITY, *n.* 1. Singularity; strangeness 2. A singular person; in *colloquial language.*
ODDLY, *adv.* 1. Not evenly; [*L. u.*] 2. Strangely; unusually; irregularly; singularly; uncouthly.
ODDNESS, *n.* 1. The state of being not even. 2. Singularity; strangeness; particularity; irregularity; uncouthness.
ODDS, *n.* [It is used both in the singular and plural.] 1. Inequality; excess of either compared with the other; difference in favor of one and against another. 2. Advantage; superiority. 3. Quarrel; dispute; debate.—*It is odds*, more likely than the contrary. *South.*—*At odds*, in dispute; at variance; in controversy or quarrel. *Swift.*
ODE, *n.* [*L. ode.*] A short poem or song; a poetical composition proper to be set to music or sung; a lyric poem.
ODIOBLE, *a.* [*L. odi.*] Hatred.
ODIOUS, *a.* [*L. odiosus.*] 1. Hatred; deserving hatred. 2. Offensive to the senses; disgusting. 3. Causing hate; injurious. 4. Exposed to hatred.
ODIOUSLY, *adv.* 1. Hatefully; in a manner to deserve or excite hatred. 2. Invidiously; so as to cause hate.
ODIOUSNESS, *n.* 1. Hatred; the quality that deserves or may excite hatred. 2. The state of being hated.
ODIUM, *n.* [*L.*] 1. Hatred; dislike. 2. The quality that provokes hatred; offensiveness. *Dryden.*
ODONTALGIC, *a.* [*Gr. οδους* and *αλγος.*] Pertaining to the tooth-ache.
ODONTALGIC, *n.* A remedy for the tooth-ache.
- OD-ON-TALGY**, *n.* Tooth-ache.
ODOR, *n.* [*L.*] Smell; scent; fragrance; a sweet or an offensive smell; perfume. *Addison.*
ODOR-AMENT, *n.* [*L. odoramentum.*] A perfume; a strong scent. *Burton.*
ODORATE, *a.* [*L. odoratus.*] Scented; having a strong scent, fetid or fragrant. *Bacon.*
ODORATING, *a.* Diffusing odor or scent; fragrant.
ODORIFEROUS, *a.* [*L. odoriferus.*] 1. Giving scent, diffusing fragrance; fragrant; perfumed; usually, sweet of scent. 2. Bearing scent.
ODORIFEROUSNESS, *n.* The quality of diffusing scent; fragrance; sweetness of scent.
ODOROUS, *a.* Sweet of scent; fragrant. *Waller.*
ODOROUSNESS, *n.* Fragrance; the quality of diffusing scent, or of exciting the sensation of smell.
OECONOMICAL, **OECONOMY**, **OEDEMATOUS**, **OE-SOPHAGUS**. See *ECONOMICAL*, *ECONOMY*, *OEDEMATOUS*, *ESOPHAGUS*.
OEILYAD, (*e-ilyad*) *n.* [*Fr. eillade.*] A glance; a wink. *Shak.*
OVER, contracted from *over*, which see.
OF, (*ov*) *prep.* [*Sax. of*; *G. ab*; *Sw., Icel., Dan., D. of.*] From or out of; proceeding from cause, source, means, author or agent bestowing. This preposition has one primary sense, *from*, departing, issuing, proceeding *from*, or *out of*, and a derivative sense denoting *possession* or *property*. Its primary sense is retained in *off*, the same word differently written for distinction. But this sense is appropriately lost in many of its applications.
OFF, *a.* Most distant; as the *off* horse in a team.
OFF, *adv.* 1. From, noting distance. 2. From, with the action of removing or separating; as, to fly *off*. 3. From, noting separation. 4. From, noting departure, abatement, remission or a leaving.—5. In *painting*, it denotes projection or relief. 6. From; away; not towards. 7. On the opposite side of a question.—*Off hand*, without study or preparation.—*Off and on*, at one time applying and engaged, then absent or remiss.—*To be off*, in *colloquial language*, to depart or to recede from an agreement or design.—*To come off*, to escape, or to fare in the event.—*To get off*. 1. To alight; to come down. 2. To make escape.—*To go off*. 1. To depart; to desert. 2. To take fire; to be discharged; as a gun.—*Well off*, *ill off*, *badly off*, having good or ill success.
OFF, *prep.* 1. Not on. 2. Distant from.
OFF, as an *exclamation*, is a command to depart, either with or without contempt or abhorrence.
OFFAL, *n.* [*D. ofeal.*] 1. Waste meat; the parts of an animal butchered which are unfit for use or rejected. 2. Carrion; coarse meat. 3. Refuse; that which is thrown away as of no value, or fit only for beasts. 4. Any thing of no value; rubbish.
OFFEND, *v. t.* [*L. offendo.*] 1. To attack; to assail [*obs.*] 2. To displease; to make angry; to affront. 1 expresses rather less than *make angry*, and, without any modifying word, it is nearly synonymous with *displease*. 3. To shock; to wound. 4. To pain; to annoy; to injure. 5. To transgress; to violate. 6. To disturb, annoy or cause to fall or stumble. 7. To draw to evil, or hinder in obedience; to cause to sin or neglect duty. *Mat. v.*
OFFEND, *v. i.* 1. To transgress the moral or divine law to sin; to commit a crime. 2. To cause dislike or anger. 3. To be scandalized.
OFFENDED, *pp.* Displeased.
OFFENDER, *n.* One that offends; one that violates any law, divine or human; a criminal; a trespasser; a transgressor; one that does an injury.
OFFENDING, *ppr.* Displeasing; making angry; causing to stumble; committing sin.
OFFENSIVE, *n.* A female that offends. *Shak.*
OFFENSE, (*of-fens*) *n.* [*L. offensus.*] 1. Displeasure; anger, or moderate anger. 2. Scandal; cause of stumbling. 3. Any transgression of law, divine or human; a crime; sin; act of wickedness or omission of duty. 4. An injury. 5. Attack; assault. 6. Impediment. *Mat. xvi.*
OFFENSEFUL, (*of-fens'ful*) *a.* Giving displeasure; injurious.
OFFENSELESS, (*of-fens'les*) *a.* Unoffending; innocent; inoffensive. *Milton.*
OFFENSIBLE, *a.* Hurtful. *Cotgrave.*
OFFENSIVELY, *adv.* [*Fr. offensif.*] 1. Causing displeasure or some degree of anger; displeasing. 2. Disagreeable; giving pain or unpleasant sensations; disagreeable. 3. Injurious. 4. Assaulting; invading; used in attack; making the first attack; opposed to *defensive*. A league *offensive* and *defensive* is one that requires both or all parties to make war together against a nation, and each party to defend the other in case of being attacked.
OFFENSIVENESS, *n.* The part of attacking.
OFFENSIVELY, *adv.* 1. In a manner to give displeasure. 2. Injuriously; mischievously. 3. By way of invasion or first attack. 4. Unpleasantly to the senses.
OFFENSIVENESS, *n.* 1. The quality that offends

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

- displeases 2. Injuriousness; mischief 3 Cause of disgust.
- OFFER, *v. t.* [*L. offero.*] 1 Literally, to bring to or before; hence, to present for acceptance or rejection. 2. To present in words; to profess; to make a proposal to. 3. To present, as an act of worship; to immolate; to sacrifice; often with *up*. 4. To present in prayer or devotion. 5. To bid, as a price, reward or wages. 6. To present to the view or to the mind.—*To offer violence*, to assault; to attack or commence attack.
- OFFER, *v. i.* 1. To present itself; to be at hand. 2. To present verbally; to declare a willingness. 3. To make an attempt; [*obs.*]
- OFFER, *n.* [*Fr. offre.*] 1. A proposal to be accepted or rejected; presentation to choice. 2. First advance. 3. The act of bidding a price, or the sum bid. 4. Attempt; endeavor; essay; [*nearly obs.*]
- OFFER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be offered. *Mountagu.*
- OFFERED, *pp.* Presented for acceptance or rejection; presented in worship or devotion; immolated; bid; presented to the eye or the mind.
- OFFERER, *n.* One that offers; one that sacrifices or dedicates in worship. *Hooker.*
- OFFER-ING, *pp.* Presenting; proposing; sacrificing; bidding; presenting to the eye or mind.
- OFFER-ING, *n.* That which is presented in divine service; a sacrifice; an oblation.
- OFFER-TO-RY, *n.* [*Fr. offertoire.*] 1. The act of offering, or the thing offered; [*l. u.*] *Bacon.* 2. *Offertory* was properly an anthem chanted, or a voluntary played on the organ, during the offering and a part of the mass, in the Catholic church; but, since the reformation, it denotes certain sentences in the communion-office, read while the alms are collecting. 2. *Anciently*, the linen on which the offering was laid.
- OFFER-TURE, *n.* Offer; proposal. *K. Charles.*
- OFFICE, *n.* [*Fr. L. officium.*] 1. A particular duty, charge or trust conferred by public authority, and for a public purpose; an employment undertaken by commission or authority from government or those who administer it. 2. A duty, charge or trust of a sacred nature, conferred by God himself. 3. Duty or employment of a private nature. 4. That which is performed, intended or assigned to be done by a particular thing, or that which any thing is fitted to perform. 5. Business; particular employment. 6. Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered; usually in a good sense. 7. Act of worship. 8. Formulary of devotion. 9. A house or apartment in which public officers and others transact business.—10. In *architecture*, an apartment appropriated for the necessary business or occasions of a palace or nobleman's house.—11. In the *canon law*, a benefice which has no jurisdiction annexed to it. 12. The person or persons intrusted with particular duties of a public nature.
- OFFICE, *v. t.* To perform; to do; to discharge. *Shak.*
- OFFICER, *n.* A person commissioned or authorized to perform any public duty.
- OFFICER, *v. t.* To furnish with officers; to appoint officers over. *Marshall.*
- OFFICERED, *pp.* Furnished with officers. *Addison.*
- OFFICIAL, *a.* [*Fr. officiel.*] 1. Pertaining to an office or public trust. 2. Derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority; made or communicated by virtue of authority. 3. Conducive by virtue of appropriate powers.
- OFFICIAL, *n.* An ecclesiastical judge appointed by a bishop, chapter, archdeacon, &c., with charge of the spiritual jurisdiction.
- OFFICIAL-LY, *adv.* By the proper officer; by virtue of the proper authority; in pursuance of the special powers vested.
- OFFICIAL-TY, *n.* The charge or office of an official.
- OFFICIATE, *v. i.* 1. To act, as an officer in his office; to transact the appropriate business of an office or public trust. 2. To perform the appropriate official duties of another.
- OFFICIATE, *v. t.* To give in consequence of office.
- OFFICIAL-TING, *pp.* Performing the appropriate duties of an office; performing the office of another.
- OFFICIAL, *a.* [*Fr. L. officina.*] Used in a shop, or belonging to it. *Encyc.*
- OFFICIOUS, *a.* [*L. officiosus.*] 1. Kind; obliging; doing kind offices. 2. Excessively forward in kindness; importunately interposing services. 3. Busy; intermeddling in affairs in which one has no concern.
- OFFICIOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Kindly; with solicitous care. 2. With importunate or excessive forwardness. 3. In a busy, meddling manner.
- OFFICIOUSNESS, *n.* 1. Eagerness to serve; usually, an excess of zeal to serve others, or improper forwardness. 2. Service; [*little used.*] *Brown.*
- OFFING, *n.* [*from off.*] That part of the sea which is at a good distance from the shore.
- OFFSCOUR-ING, *n.* [*off and scour.*] That which is scour-
- ed off; hence, refuse; rejected matter, that which is vile or despised.
- OFFSCUM, *a.* [*off and scum.*] Refuse; vile. *Tran. of Soc.*
- OFFSET, *n.* [*off and set.*] 1. A shoot; a sprout from the roots of a plant. *Locke.*—2. In *surveying*, a perpendicular let fall from the stationary lines to the hedge, fence or extremity of an inclosure.—3. In *accounts*, a sum, account or value set off against another sum or account, as an equivalent. *O. Wolcott.* [This is also written *set off.*]
- OFFSET, *v. t.* To set one account against another; to make the account of one party pay the demand of another. *Judge Sewall.*
- OFFSPRING, *n.* [*off and spring.*] 1. A child or children, a descendant or descendants. 2. Propagation; generation. 3. Production of any kind.
- OFFUSCATE, OF-FUS-CATION. See *OFFUSCATE*, *OFFUSCATION*.
- OFFWARD, *adv.* Leaning off, as a ship on shore.
- OFT, *adv.* [*Sax. oft.*] Often; frequently; not rarely. *Pope.*
- OFTEN, (*of'n*) *adv.*; comp. *oftener*; superl. *oftenest.* [*Sax. oft.*] Frequently; many times; not seldom.
- OFTEN, (*of'n*) *a.* Frequent. [*Improper.*]
- OFTEN-NESS, (*of'n-nes*) *n.* Frequency. *Hooker.*
- OFTEN-TIMES, (*of'n-timz*) *adv.* [*often and times.*] Frequently; often; many times. *Hooker.*
- OFTTIMES, *adv.* Frequently; often. *Milton.*
- OG. See *OGEE*.
- OG-DO-ASTICH, *n.* [*Gr. ογδοος and στιχος.*] A poem of eight lines. [*Little used.*] *Selden.*
- O-GEÉ, *n.* [*Fr. ogive, augiez.*] 1. In *architecture*, a molding consisting of two members.—2. In *gunnery*, an ornamental molding.
- OG-GA-NITION, *n.* [*L. obganio.*] The murmuring of a dog; a grumbling or snarling.
- OGHAM, *n.* A particular kind of stenography or writing in cipher practiced by the Irish. *Astle.*
- OGIVE, (*og'iv*) *n.* In *architecture*, an arch or branch of the Gothic vault, which, passing diagonally from one angle to another, forms a cross with the other arches.
- OGLE, *v. t.* [*D. oog.*] To view with side glances, as in fondness or with design to attract notice. *Dryden.*
- OGLE, *n.* A side glance or look. *Addison.*
- OGLER, *n.* One that ogles. *Addison.*
- OGGLING, *pp.* Viewing with side glances.
- OGGLING, *n.* The act of viewing with side glances.
- OGGLO, (*og'le-o*). Now written *olio*, which see.
- OGRE, } *n.* [*Fr. ogre.*] An imaginary monster of the }
OGRESS, } East. *Ar. Nights.*
- OGRESS, *n.* In *heraldry*, a cannon ball of a black color.
- OH, *exclam.*, denoting surprise, pain, sorrow or anxiety.
- OIL, *n.* [*Sax. æl; G. oel; Fr. huile; It. olio; L. oleum.*] An unctuous substance expressed or drawn from several animal and vegetable substances.
- OIL, *v. t.* To smear or rub over with oil; to lubricate with oil; to anoint with oil. *Swift.*
- OIL-BAG, *n.* A bag, cyst or gland in animals containing oil.
- OIL-COLOR, *n.* A color made by grinding a coloring substance in oil. *Boyle.*
- OILED, *pp.* Smeared or anointed with oil. *Hulot.*
- OILER, *n.* One who deals in oils and pickles.
- OIL-GAS, *n.* Inflammable gas procured from oil.
- OILINESS, *n.* The quality of being oily; unctuousness; greasiness; a quality approaching that of oil.
- OILING, *pp.* Smearing or anointing with oil.
- OILMAN, *n.* One who deals in oils and pickles.
- OIL-NUT, *n.* The butternut of North America. *Carter.*
- OIL-NUT, } *n.* A plant, a species of ricinus, the palma }
OIL-TREE, } *Christi*, or *castor*, from which is procured }
castor-oil.
- OIL-SHOP, *n.* A shop where oils and pickles are sold.
- OILY, *a.* 1. Consisting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil. *Bacon.* 2. Resembling oil; as, an oily appearance. 3. Fatty; greasy.
- OILY-GRAIN, *n.* A plant.
- OILY-PALM, *n.* A tree. *Miller.*
- OINT, *v. t.* [*Fr. oindre, oint.*] To anoint; to smear with an unctuous substance. *Dryden.*
- OINTED, *pp.* Anointed; smeared with an oily or greasy matter.
- OINTING, *pp.* Anointing.
- OINTMENT, *n.* Unguent; any soft, unctuous substance or compound, used for smearing, particularly the body or a diseased part.
- OISA-NITE, *n.* Pyramidal ore of titanium. *Ure.*
- OKE, *n.* An Egyptian and Turkish weight.
- OKER. See *OCHRE*.
- OLD, *a.* [*Sax. eald; G. alt.*] 1. Advanced far in years or life; having lived beyond the middle period, or rather towards the end of life, or towards the end of the ordinary term of living. 2. Having been long made or used; decayed by time. 3. Being of long continuance; begun long ago. 4. Having been long made; not new or fresh. 5. Being of a former year's growth; not of the last crop. 6. An-

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

- cient; that existed in former ages. 7. Of any duration whatever. 8. Subsisting before something else. 9. Long practiced. 10. That has been long cultivated. *America*. 11. More than enough; great.—12. In *vulgar language*, crafty; cunning.—Of *old*, long ago; from ancient times. *Dryden*.
- OLDEN, *a.* Old; ancient. [*Used in poetry.*] *Shak.*
- OLD-FASHIONED, *a.* Formed according to obsolete fashion or custom. *Addison*.
- OLDISH, *a.* Somewhat old. *Sherwood*.
- OLDNESS, *n.* 1. Old age; an advanced state of life or existence. 2. The state of being old, or of a long continuance. 3. Antiquity.
- OLD-SAID, *a.* Long since said; reported of old. *Spenser*.
- OLIV-WIFE, *n.* 1. A contemptuous name for an old prating woman. 1 *Tim. iv.* 2. A fish.
- OLEAGINOUS, *a.* [*L. oleaginus.*] Having the qualities of oil; oily; unctuous. *Arbutnot.*
- OLEAGINOUSNESS, *n.* Oiliness. *Boyle*.
- OLEANDER, *n.* A plant of the genus *nerium*.
- OLEASTER, *n.* [*L.*] A plant; the wild olive.
- OLEATE, *n.* A compound of oleic acid with a salifiable base. *Chevreul*.
- OLEFIANT, *a.* [*L. oleo, olfacio.*] Olefiant gas is a compound of one prime of carbon and one of hydrogen.
- OLEIC, *a.* The oleic acid is obtained from a soap made by digesting hog's lard in potash lye.
- OLEO-SACCHARUM, *n.* A mixture of oil and sugar.
- OLEOSE, *a.* [*L. oleosus*] Oily. [*Little used.*] *Ray*.
- OLEOUS, *a.* [*L. oleosus*] Oily. [*Little used.*] *Ray*.
- OLEACEOUS, *a.* [*L. oleaceus.*] Pertaining to herbs; of the nature or qualities of herbs for cookery.
- OLFACT, *v. t.* [*L. olfacto.*] To smell; used in *burlesque*, but not otherwise authorized. *Hudibras*.
- OLFACTORY, *a.* [*L. olfactio.*] Pertaining to smelling; having the sense of smelling. *Locke*.
- OLIBANUM, *n.* [*Ar.*] A gum-resin.
- OLIBAN, *n.* [*Ar.*] A gum-resin.
- OLID, *a.* [*L. olidus.*] Fetid; having a strong, disagreeable smell. [*Little used.*] *Boyle*.
- OLIDOUS, *a.* [*L. olidus.*] Fetid; having a strong, disagreeable smell. [*Little used.*] *Boyle*.
- OLIGARCHY, *n.* [*L. oligarchia.*] A form of government in which the supreme power is placed in a few hands; a species of aristocracy.
- OLIGIST, *a.* [*Gr. ολιγιστος.*] Oligist iron, so called, is a crystalized tritoxyd of iron.
- OLIGO, *n.* [*It.*] 1. A mixture; a medley. 2. A miscellany; a collection of various pieces.
- OLITORY, *a.* [*L. olitor.*] Belonging to a kitchen garden; as, olitory seeds. *Evelyn*.
- OLIVACEOUS, *a.* [*from L. oliva.*] Of the color of the olive. *Pennant*.
- OLIVAS, *n.* [*Fr. olivatre.*] Of the color of the olive; tawny. *Bacon*.
- OLIVE, *n.* [*L. oliva*; *Fr. olive.*] A plant or tree of the genus *olea*, which is much cultivated in the south of Europe for its fruit, from which is expressed the olive oil. The emblem of peace.
- OLIVED, *a.* Decorated with olive-trees. *Warton*.
- OLIVE-NITE, *n.* An ore of copper. *Ure*.
- OLIVE-YARD, *n.* An inclosure or piece of ground in which olives are cultivated. *Ez. xxiii.*
- OLIVIN, *n.* A subspecies of prismatic chrysolite, of a brownish-green.
- OLIVA, *n.* [*Sp.*] An olio. *B. Jonson*.
- OLYMPIAD, *n.* [*L. Olympias*; *Gr. Ολυμπιας.*] A period of four years reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another; and constituting an important epoch in history and chronology.
- OLYMPIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Olympus; or to Olympia, a town in Greece.
- OLYMPIC GAMES, or OLYMPICS. Solemn games among the ancient Greeks, dedicated to Olympian Jupiter, and celebrated once in four years at Olympia. See OLYMPIAD.
- OMBER, *n.* [*Fr.*] A game at cards, usually played by three persons.
- OMBER, *n.* [*Fr.*] A game at cards, usually played by three persons.
- OMBROTER, *n.* [*Gr. ομβρος and μετρον.*] A machine or instrument to measure the quantity of rain that falls.
- OMEGA, *n.* [*Gr. great O.*] The name of the last letter of the Greek alphabet, as Alpha, A, is the first. Hence, in *Scripture*, Alpha and Omega denote the first and the last, the beginning and the ending. *Rev.*
- OMLETTE, (*omlet*) *n.* [*Fr. omelette.*] A kind of pancake or fritter made with eggs and other ingredients.
- OMEN, *n.* [*L. omen.*] A sign or indication of some future event; a prognostic.
- OMENED, *a.* Containing an omen or prognostic.
- OMENTUM, *n.* [*L.*] In *anatomy*, the caul or epiploon; a membranaceous covering of the bowels.
- OMER, *n.* [*Heb.*] A Hebrew measure containing ten baths, or seventy-five gallons and five pints of liquids, and eight bushels of things dry.
- OMI-LETTI-CAL, *a.* Mild; humane; friendly. *Farinon*.
- OMI-NATE, *v. t.* [*L. ominor.*] To presage; to foreshow; to foretoken. [*Little used.*] *Decay of Piety*.
- OMI-NATE, *v. i.* To foretoken.
- OMI-NATION, *n.* A foreboding; a presaging; prognostic [*Little used.*] *Brown*.
- OMI-NOUS, *a.* [*L. ominosus.*] 1. Foreboding or presaging evil; indicating a future evil event; inauspicious. 2. Foreshowing or exhibiting signs of good.
- OMI-NOUS-LY, *adv.* With good or bad omens.
- OMI-NOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being ominous.
- O-MISSI-BLE, *a.* [*L. omisso.*] That may be omitted.
- O-MISSION, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. omisso.*] 1. Neglect or failure to do something which a person had power to do, or which duty required to be done. 2. A leaving out; neglect or failure to insert or mention.
- O-MISSIVE, *a.* Leaving out. *Stackhouse*.
- O-MIT, *v. t.* [*L. omitto.*] 1. To leave, pass by or neglect; to fail or forbear to do or to use. 2. To leave out; not to insert or mention.
- OMITTANCE, *n.* Forbearance; neglect. *Shak.*
- OMITTED, *pp.* Neglected; passed by; left out.
- OMITTING, *pp.* Neglecting or failing to do or use; passing by; leaving out.
- OMNI-FARI-OUS, *a.* [*Low L. omnifarius.*] Of all varieties, forms or kinds. *Bentley*.
- OMNI-FER-IOUS, *a.* [*L. omnifer.*] All-bearing; producing all kinds. *Diet.*
- OMNI-FIC, *a.* [*L. omnis and facio.*] All-creating. *Milton*
- OMNI-FORM, *a.* [*L. omnis and forma.*] Having every form or shape. *Diet.*
- OMNI-FORMI-TY, *n.* The quality of having every form. *More*.
- OMNI-GENOUS, *a.* [*L. omnigenus.*] Consisting of all kinds. *Diet.*
- OMNI-PARI-TY, *n.* [*L. omnis and par.*] General equality. *White*.
- OMNI-PER-CIPI-ENCE, *n.* [*L. omnis and percipiens.*] Perception of every thing. *More*.
- OMNI-PER-CIPI-ENT, *a.* Perceiving every thing.
- OMNI-PO-TENCE, *n.* [*L. omnipotens.*] 1. Almighty
- OMNI-PO-TEN-CY, *n.* power; unlimited or infinite power; a word in strictness applicable only to God. 2. Unlimited power over particular things.
- OMNI-PO-TENT, *a.* 1. Almighty; possessing unlimited power; all-powerful. 2. Having unlimited power of a particular kind.
- OMNI-PO-TENT, *n.* One of the appellations of the God head.
- OMNI-PO-TENT-LY, *adv.* With almighty power. *Young*
- OMNI-PRE-SENCE, *n.* [*L. omnis and presens.*] Presence in every place at the same time; unbounded or universal presence; ubiquity.
- OMNI-PRE-SENT, *a.* Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitary.
- OMNI-PRE-SENTIAL, *a.* Implying universal presence.
- OMNI-SCIENCE, *n.* [*L. omnis and scientia.*] The quality of knowing all things at once; universal knowledge; knowledge unbounded or infinite.
- OMNI-SCIENT, (*om-nish ent*) *a.* Having universal knowledge, or knowledge of all things; infinitely knowing.
- OMNI-SCIOUS, *a.* [*L. omnis and scio.*] All-knowing.
- OMNI-UM, *n.* [*L. omnis.*] The aggregate of certain portions of different stocks in the public funds.
- OMNI-UM-GATHER-UM, *n.* A cant term for a miscellaneous collection of things or persons. *Selden*.
- OMNI-VOROUS, *a.* [*L. omnivorus.*] All-devouring; eating every thing indiscriminately. *Burke*.
- OMO-PLATE, *n.* [*Gr. ωμος and πλατυς.*] The shoulder-blade or scapula.
- OMPHA-CINE, *a.* [*Gr. ομφακινος.*] Pertaining to or expressed from unripe fruit.
- OMPHA-CITE, *n.* A mineral of a pale leek-green color.
- OMPHA-LIC, *a.* [*Gr. ομφαλος.*] Pertaining to the navel.
- OMPHAL-O-CELE, *n.* [*Gr. ομφαλος and κληη.*] A rupture at the navel. *Coze*.
- OMPHA-LOP-TIC, *n.* [*Gr. ομφαλος and οπτικος.*] An ophthalmic; *tical* glass that is convex on both sides; commonly called a *convex lens*.
- OMPHA-LOT-O-MY, *n.* [*Gr. ομφαλος and τεμνω.*] The operation of dividing the navel-string.
- OMY, *a.* Mellow, as land. *Ray*.
- ON, *prep.* [*G. an*; *D. an*; *Goth. ana.*] 1. Being in contact with the surface or upper part of a thing and supported by it; placed or lying in contact with the surface. 2. Coming or falling to the surface of any thing. 3. Performing or acting by contact with the surface, upper part or outside of any thing. 4. Noting addition. 5. At or near. 6. It denotes resting for support. 7. At or in the time of. 8. At the time of, with some reference to cause or motive. 9. It is put before the object of some passion, with the

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

sense of towards, or for. 10. At the peril of, or for the safety of. 11. Denoting a pledge, or engagement, or put before the thing pledged. 12. Noting imprecation or invocation, or coming to, falling or resting on. 13. In consequence of, or immediately after. 14. Noting part, distinction or opposition.

On the way, on the road, denote proceeding, traveling, journeying or making progress.—*On the alert*, in a state of vigilance or activity.—*On high*, in an elevated place; sibilantly.—*On fire*, in a state of burning or inflammation, and, metaphorically, in a rage or passion.—*On a sudden*, suddenly.—*On the wing*, in flight; flying; metaphorically, departing.

ON, adv. 1. Forward, in progression. 2. Forward, in succession. 3. In continuance; without interruption or ceasing. 4. Adhering; not off. 5. Attached to the body.

ON-A-GÉR, n. [L.] The wild ass.

ONAN-ISM, n. [from *Onan*, in Scripture.] The crime of self-pollution.

ONCE, (wuns) adv. [from *one*. So *D. eens*, from *cen*, and *G. einst*, from *ein*, one.] 1. One time. 2. One time, though no more. 3. At one former time; formerly. 4. At the same point of time; not gradually.—*At once*, at the same time.—*Once* is used as a noun, when preceded by *that* or *that*; as, *this once*, *that once*.

ONCE, (ons) n. [Fr.] A quadruped of the genus *felis*.

ONE, (wun) a. [Sax. *an*, *en*; *D. een*; *G. ein*; *Sw. en*; *Dan. en*, or *en*: *Ice. einn*; *W. un*, or *yn*; *L. unus*; *Gr. ev*; *It. Sp. uno*; *Port. hum*; *Fr. un*; *Arm. unan*; *Ir. an*, *oan*.] 1. Single in number; individual.—2. Indefinitely, some or any. 3. It follows any. 4. Different; diverse; opposed to another. 5. It is used with another, to denote mutuality or reciprocity. 6. It is used with another, to denote average or mean proportion. 7. One of two; opposed to other. 8. Single by union; undivided; the same. 9. Single in kind; the same.—*At one*, in union; in agreement; or concord.—*In one*, in union; in one united body.—*One*, like many other adjectives, is used without a noun, and is to be considered as a substitute for some noun understood; as, let the men depart one by one; count them one by one; every one has his peculiar habits.—In this use, as a substitute, one may be plural; as, the great ones of the earth.—*One o'clock*, one hour of the clock, that is, as signified or represented by the clock.—*One* is used indefinitely for any person; as, one sees; one knows; after the French manner, *on voit*.

ONE-BER-RY, (wun-ber-ry) n. A plant, true love.

ONE-EYED, (wun'ide) a. Having one eye only. *Dryden*.

O-NEI-RO-CRIT'IC, n. [Gr. *ονειροκριτικός*.] An interpreter of dreams; one who judges what is signified by dreams.

O-NEI-RO-CRIT'ICES, n. The art of interpreting dreams.

O-NEI-RO-CRIT'IC, O-NEI-RO-CRIT'IC-ÉAL, or O-NI-RO-CRIT'IC, a. Having the power of interpreting dreams, or pretending to judge of future events signified by dreams.

O-NEI-ROM-AN-CY, n. [Gr. *ονειρων* and *μαντεια*.] Divination by dreams. *Spenser*.

ONEMENT, (wun'ment) n. State of being one.

ONENESS, (wun'ness) n. Singleness in number; individuality; unity; the quality of being one.

ON'ER-A-RY, a. [L. *onerarius*.] Fitted or intended for the carriage of burdens; comprising a burden.

ON'ER-ATE, v. t. [L. *onero*.] To load; to burden.

ON'ER-ATION, n. The act of loading.

ON'ER-OUS, a. [L. *onerous*.] 1. Burdensome; oppressive.—2. In *Scots law*, being for the advantage of both parties.

ON'ION, (un'yun) n. [Fr. *ognon*.] A plant of the genus *allium*; and, particularly, its bulbous root.

ON KOTO-MY, n. [Gr. *ογκος* and *ρευμα*.] In surgery, the opening of a tumor or abscess. *Encyc.*

ON'LY, a. [Sax. *anlic*.] 1. Single; one alone. 2. This and no other. 3. This above all others.

ON'LY, adv. 1. Singly; merely; barely; in one manner or for one purpose alone. 2. This and no other wise. 3. Singly; without more.

ON'O-MAN-CY, n. [Gr. *ονομα* and *μαντεια*.] Divination by the letters of a name. *Camden*.

ON-O-MANT'IC, a. Predicting by names, or the letters.

ON-O-MANT'IC-ÉAL, ters composing names. *Camden*.

ON'O-MA-TOPE, n. [Gr. *ονοματοποιος*.] 1. In grammar

ON'O-MA-TO-PY, n. and *rhetoric*, a figure in which words are formed to resemble the sound made by the thing signified. 2. A word whose sound corresponds to the sound of the thing signified.

ONSET, n. [on and set.] 1. A rushing or setting upon; a violent attack; assault; a storming; the assault of an army upon an enemy. 2. An attack of any kind.

ON'SET, v. t. To assault; to begin. *Carew*.

ON'SLAUGHT, (on'slaut) n. [on and slay.] Attack; storm; onset. *Hudibras*.

ON'STEAD, n. A single farm-house. *Grose*.

ON-TO-LOG'IC, a. Pertaining to the science of being

ON-TO-LOG'IC-ÉAL, } in general and its affections.

ON-TOL-O-GIST, n. One who treats of or considers the nature and qualities of being in general.

ON-TOL-O-GY, n. [Gr. *οντα*, from *ειμι* and *λογος*.] That part of the science of metaphysics which investigates and explains the nature and essence of all beings.

ON'WARD, or ON'WARDS, adv. [Sax. *ondward*, and *ward*.] 1. Toward the point before or in front; forward; progressively; in advance. 2. In a state of advanced progression. 3. A little further or forward.

ON'WARD, a. 1. Advanced or advancing. 2. Increased, improved. 3. Conducting; leading forward to perfection.

ON'Y-CHA, n. [from Gr. *ονυχ*.] Supposed to be the odoriferous shell of the onyx fish, or the onyx.

ON'YX, n. [Gr. *ονυχ*; *L. onyx*.] A semi-pellucid gem with variously colored zones or veins, a variety of chalcedony.

O'O-LITE, n. [Gr. *οωον* and *λιθος*.] Egg-stone.

OOZE, (ooz) v. t. [Sax. *woes*, water.] To flow gently; to percolate, as a liquid through the pores of a substance, or through small openings.

OOZE, n. 1. Soft mud or slime; earth so wet as to flow gently or easily yield to pressure. 2. Soft flow; spring. 3. The liquor of a tan-vat.

OOZ'ING, pp. Flowing gently; percolating.

OOZY, a. Miry; containing soft mud; resembling ooze.

OPA, v. t. [L. *opaco*.] To shade; to darken; to obscure; to cloud. *Boyle*.

O-PACI-TY, n. [L. *opacitas*.] 1. Opaqueness; the quality of a body which renders it impervious to the rays of light; want of transparency. 2. Darkness; obscurity.

O-PAC'OUS, a. [L. *opacus*.] 1. Not pervious to the rays of light; not transparent. 2. Dark; obscure. See **OP'QUE**.

O-PAC'OUS-NESS, n. Imperviousness to light. *Evelyn*.

OP'AH, n. A fish of a large kind.

OP'AL, n. [L. *opalus*, or *opatum*.] A beautiful stone of the silicious genus, and of several varieties.

O-PAL-ES'CENT, a. A colored shining lustre reflected from a single spot in a mineral.

O-PAL-ES'CENT, a. Resembling opal; reflecting a colored lustre from a single spot. *Kirwan*.

OP'AL-INE, a. Pertaining to or like opal.

OP'AL-IZE, v. t. To make to resemble opal.

O-P'QUE, } a. [L. *opacus*; *Fr. opaque*.] 1. Impervious to the rays of light; not transparent. 2. Dark; obscure.

O-P'QUE-NESS, n. The quality of being impervious to light; want of transparency; opacity.

OP'PE, a. Open.

OPE, v. t. and i. To open; used only in poetry.

OP'EN, (op'n) a. [Sax. *D. open*; *G. offen*.] 1. Unclosed, not shut. 2. Spread; expanded. 3. Unsealed. 4. Not shut or fast. 5. Not covered. 6. Not covered with trees; clear. 7. Not stopped. 8. Not fenced or obstructed. 9. Not frosty; warmer than usual; not freezing severely. 10. Public; before a court and its suitors. 11. Admitting all persons without restraint; free to all comers. 12. Clear of ice. 13. Plain; apparent; evident; public; not secret or concealed. 14. Not wearing disguise; frank; sincere; unreserved; candid; artless. 15. Not clouded; not contracted or frowning; having an air of frankness and sincerity. 16. Not hidden; exposed to view. 17. Ready to hear or receive what is offered. 18. Free to be employed for redress; not restrained or denied; not precluding any person. 19. Exposed; not protected; without defense. 20. Attentive; employed in inspection. 21. Clear; unobstructed. 22. Unsettled; not balanced or closed. 23. Not closed; free to be debated.—24. In music, an open note is that which a string is tuned to produce.

OP'EN, (op'n) v. t. [Sax. *openian*; *D. openen*.] 1. To uncloset; to unbar; to unlock; to remove any fastening or cover and set open. 2. To break the seal of a letter and unfold it. 3. To separate parts that are close. 4. To remove a covering from. 5. To cut through; to perforate; to lance. 6. To break; to divide; to split or rend. 7. To clear; to make by removing obstructions. 8. To spread; to expand. 9. To unstop. 10. To begin; to make the first exhibition. 11. To show; to bring to view or knowledge. 12. To interpret; to explain. 13. To reveal; to disclose. 14. To make liberal. 15. To make the first discharge of artillery. 16. To enter on or begin. 17. To begin to see by the removal of something that in intercepted the view.

OP'EN, (op'n) v. i. 1. To uncloset itself; to be unclosed; to be begun. 2. To begin to appear. 3. To commence; to begin. 4. To bark; a term in hunting.

OP'ENED, (op'nd) pp. Unclosed; unbarred; unsealed; uncovered; revealed; disclosed; made plain; freed from obstruction.

OP'EN-ER, (op'n-er) n. 1. One that opens or removes any fastening or covering. 2. One that explains; an interpreter. 3. That which separates; that which rends. 4. An aperient in medicine.

OP'EN-ÉYED, (op'n-ide) a. Watchful; vigilant.

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

OPEN-HAND-ED, (ô'p'n-hand-ed) *a.* Generous; liberal; magnificent. *Rosce.*
OPEN-HEAD-ED, *a.* Bare-headed. *Chaucer.*
OPEN-HEART-ED, (ô'p'n-hârt-ed) *a.* Candid; frank; generous.
OPEN-HEART-ED-LY, *adv.* With frankness; without reserve. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*
OPEN-HEART-ED-NESS, *n.* Frankness; candor; sincerity; munificence; generosity. *Johnson.*
OPEN-ING, (ô'p'n-ing) *ppr.* Unclosing; unsealing; uncovering; revealing; interpreting.
OPEN-ING, (ô'p'n-ing) *n.* 1. A breach; an aperture; a hole or perforation. 2. A place admitting entrance; as a bay or creek. 3. Dawn; first appearance or visibility.
OPEN-LY, (ô'p'n-ly) *adv.* 1. Publicly; not in private; without secrecy. 2. Plainly; evidently; without reserve or disguise.
OPEN-MOUTHED, *a.* Greedy; ravenous; clamorous. *L'Estrange.*
OPEN-NESS, (ô'p'n-ness) *n.* 1. Freedom from covering or obstruction. 2. Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity. 3. Freedom from disguise; unreservedness; plainness. 4. Expression of frankness or candor. 5. Unusual mildness; freedom from snow and frost.
OPERA, *n.* [It., Sp., Fr., from L. *opera*.] A dramatic composition set to music and sung on the stage, accompanied with musical instruments, and enriched with magnificent dresses, machines, dancing, &c.
OPER-ABLE, *a.* Practicable. *Brown.*
OPER-ANT, *a.* Having power to produce an effect.
OPER-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *operor*; Sp. *operar*; Fr. *opérer*.] 1. To act; to exert power or strength, physical or mechanical. 2. To act or produce effect on the mind; to exert moral power or influence.—3. In surgery, to perform some manual act in a methodical manner upon a human body, and usually with instruments, with a view to restore soundness or health; as in amputation, lithotomy and the like. 4. To act; to have agency; to produce any effect.
OPER-ATE, *v. t.* To effect; to produce by agency. *Hamilton.* [Not well authorized.]
OPER-AT-IVE, *a.* Pertaining to the opera. *Busby.*
OPER-ATING, *ppr.* Acting; exerting agency or power; performing some manual act in surgery.
OPER-ATION, *n.* [L. *operatio*.] 1. The act or process of operating; agency; the exertion of power, physical, mechanical or moral. 2. Action; effect. 3. Process; manipulation; series of acts in experiments.—4. In surgery, any methodical action of the hand, or of the hand with instruments, on the human body, with a view to heal a part diseased, fractured or dislocated, as in amputation, &c. 5. Action or movements of an army or fleet. 6. Movements of machinery. 7. Movements of any physical body.
OPER-ATIVE, *a.* 1. Having the power of acting; exerting force, physical or moral; having or exerting agency; active in the production of effects. 2. Efficacious; producing the effect.
OPER-ATOR, *n.* 1. He or that which operates; he or that which produces an effect.—2. In surgery, the person who performs some act upon the human body by means of the hand, or with instruments.
OPER-CUL-ATE, } *a.* [L. *operculatus*.] In botany, having a lid or cover, as a capsule.
OPER-CUL-ATE, }
OPER-CUL-IFORM, *a.* [L. *operculum* and *form*.] Having the form of a lid or cover.
OPER-OSE, *a.* [L. *operosus*.] Laborious; attended with labor; tedious. *Burnet.*
OPER-OS-NESS, *n.* The state of being laborious.
OPER-OS-ITY, *n.* Operation; action. *Bp. Hall.*
OPETIDE, *n.* [ope and tide.] The ancient time of marriage, from Epiphany to Ash-Wednesday. *Bp. Hall.*
OPHIDI-AN, *a.* [Gr. *ophis*.] Pertaining to serpents.
OPHIDI-ON, *n.* [Gr. from *ophis*.] A fish.
OPHI-LOG-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to ophiology.
OPHI-LOG-I-CAL, }
OPHI-LO-G-IST, *n.* One versed in the natural history of serpents.
OPHI-LO-G-Y, *n.* [Gr. *ophis* and *logos*.] That part of natural history which treats of serpents, or which arranges and describes the several kinds.
OPHI-OM-AN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *ophis* and *μαντεια*.] In antiquity, the art of divining or predicting events by serpents.
OPHI-O-MORPH-OUS, *a.* [Gr. *ophis* and *μορφη*.] Having the form of a serpent. *Ray.*
OPHI-OPH-A-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ophis* and *φαγω*.] Eating or feeding on serpents. *Brown.*
OPHITE, *a.* [Gr. *ophis*.] Pertaining to a serpent.
OPHITE, *n.* [Gr. *ophis*.] Green porphyry, or serpentine.
OPHI-Ô-CHUS, *n.* [Gr. *οφιοχως*.] A constellation in the northern hemisphere. *Milton.*
OPH-THAL-MIC, *a.* Pertaining to the eye.
OPH-THAL-MOS-CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *οφθαλμος* and *σκοπεω*.] A

branch of physiognomy which deduces the knowledge of a man's temper and manner from the appearance of the eyes
OPHTHAL-MY, *n.* [Gr. *οφθαλμος*.] A disease of the eyes; an inflammation of the eye or its appendages.
OP-I-ATE, *n.* [from *opium*.] 1. Primarily, a medicine of a thicker consistence than sirup, prepared with opium. 2. Any medicine that has the quality of inducing sleep or repose; a narcotic. 3. That which induces rest or inaction; that which quiets uneasiness.
OP-I-ATE, *a.* 1. Inducing sleep; soporiferousness; somniferous; narcotic. 2. Causing rest or inaction.
OP-I-FICE, *n.* [L. *opificium*.] Workmanship; handywork
OP-I-FI-CER, *n.* [L. *opifex*.] One who performs any work
OP-I-N-ABLE, *a.* [L. *opinor*.] That may be thought
OP-I-N-ATION, *n.* Act of thinking; opinion. *Dict.*
OP-I-N-ATIVE, *a.* Stiff in opinion. *Eurton.*
OP-I-N-ATOR, *n.* One fond of his own opinions; one who holds an opinion. *Glanville.*
OP-PINE, *v. t.* [L. *opinor*.] To think; to suppose. *South.*
OP-PIN-ED, (o-pin'd) *pp.* Thought; conceived.
OP-PIN-ER, *n.* One who thinks or holds an opinion.
OP-PIN-I-AS-TRE, } **OP-PIN-IAS-TROUS**, or } **OP-PIN-IAS-TRE**, *a.* [Fr. *opiniâtre*.] Unduly attached to one's own opinion, or stiff in adhering to it. *Raleigh.*
OP-PIN-I-ATE, *v. t.* To maintain one's opinion with obstinacy. *Barrow.*
OP-PIN-IA-TED, *a.* Unduly attached to one's own opinions.
OP-PIN-IA-TIVE, *a.* 1. Very stiff in adherence to preconceived notions. 2. Imagined; not proved.
OP-PIN-IA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Undue stiffness in opinion.
OP-PIN-I-ATOR, *n.* One unduly attached to his own opinion
OP-PIN-I-ATRE, *a.* Stiff in opinion; obstinate. *Barrow.*
OP-PIN-I-ATRE, *n.* One fond of his own notions. *Barrow.*
OP-PIN-I-ATRE-TY, or } **OP-PIN-IA-TRY**, *n.* Unreasonable attachment to one's own notions; obstinacy in opinions. *Brown.*
OP-PIN-ING, *ppr.* Thinking.
OP-PIN-ING, *n.* Opinion; notion. *Taylor.*
OP-PIN-ION, (o-pin-yun) *n.* [Fr.; L. *opinio*.] 1. The judgment which the mind forms of any proposition, statement, theory or event, the truth or falsehood of which is supported by a degree of evidence that renders it probable, but does not produce absolute knowledge or certainty. 2. The judgment or sentiments which the mind forms of persons or their qualities. 3. Settled judgment or persuasion. 4. Favorable judgment; estimation.
OP-PIN-ION, *v. t.* To think. *Brown.*
OP-PIN-ION-ATE, } *a.* Stiff in opinion; firmly or unduly
OP-PIN-ION-A-TED, } adhering to one's own opinion; obstinate in opinion.
OP-PIN-ION-ATE-LY, *adv.* Obstinate; conceitedly.
OP-PIN-ION-A-TIVE, *a.* Fond of preconceived notions; unduly attached to one's own opinions. *Burnet.*
OP-PIN-ION-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With undue fondness for one's own opinions; stubbornly.
OP-PIN-ION-A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Excessive attachment to one's own opinions; obstinacy in opinion.
OP-PIN-IONED, *a.* Attached to particular opinions; conceited. *South.*
OP-PIN-ION-IST, *n.* One fond of his own notions, or one unduly attached to his own opinions. *Glanville.*
OP-PIA-ROUS, *a.* [L. *opiparus*.] Sumptuous. *Dict.*
OP-PIA-ROUS-LY, *adv.* Sumptuously; abundantly.
OP-PIS-THO-DOME, *n.* [Gr. *οπισθιος* and *δομος*.] In Greece, a part or place in the back part of a house.
OP-PIT-U-LATION, *n.* [L. *opidulatio*.] An aiding; a helping.
OP-I-UM, *n.* [L. *opium*.] Opium is the inspissated juice of the capsules of the *papaver somniferum*, or somniferous white poppy with which the fields in Asia Minor are sown.
OP-PLE-TREE, *n.* [L. *opulus*.] The witch-hazel.
OP-PO-BAL-SAM, *n.* [L.] The balm or balsam of Gilead.
OP-O-DEL-DOE, *n.* 1. The name of a plaster. 2. A saponaceous camphorated liniment. *Nicholson.*
OP-PO-PA-NAX, *n.* [L.] A gum-resin.
OP-POS-SUM, *n.* A quadruped of the genus *didelpus*.
OP-PI-DAN, *n.* [L. *oppidanus*.] 1. An inhabitant of a town, [not used.] 2. An appellation given to the students of Eton school in England.
OP-PTI-DAN, *a.* Pertaining to a town. *Hocell.*
OP-PIG-NER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *oppignero*.] To pledge; to pawn. *Bacon.*
OP-PI-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *oppilo*.] To crowd together; to fill with obstructions.
OP-PI-LATION, *n.* The act of filling or crowding together; a stopping by redundant matter. *Harvey.*
OP-PI-L-ATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *oppilatif*.] Obstructive.
OP-PL-ET-ED, *a.* [L. *oppletus*.] Filled; crowded.
OP-PONE, *v. t.* [L. *oppone*.] To oppose. *B. Jonson.*
OP-PON-EN-CY, *n.* The opening of an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a tenet; an exercise for a degree. *Todd.*

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

- OP-PO-NENT, *a.* [L. *opponens*.] That opposes; opposite; adverse. *Prior*.
- OP-PO-NENT, *n.* One that opposes; particularly, one that opposes in controversy, disputation or argument. It is correlative to *defendant* or *respondent*. *Opponent* may sometimes be used for *adversary*, and for *antagonist*, but not with strict propriety, as the word does not necessarily imply enmity nor bodily strife. Nor is it well used in the sense of *rival* or *competitor*.
- OP-POR-TUNE, *a.* [L. *opportunus*.] Present at a proper time; seasonable; timely; well-timed.
- † OP-POR-TUNE, *v. t.* To suit. *Dr. Clarke*.
- OP-POR-TUNE-LY, *adv.* Seasonably; at a time favorable for the purpose.
- OP-POR-TUNI-TY, *n.* [L. *opportunitas*.] 1. Fit or convenient time; a time favorable for the purpose; suitable time combined with other favorable circumstances. 2. Convenient means.
- † OP-PO-SAL, *n.* Opposition. *Herbert*.
- † OP-POSE, *v. t.* [Fr. *opposer*.] 1. To set against; to put in opposition, with a view to counterbalance or countervail, and thus to hinder, defeat, destroy or prevent effect. 2. To act against; to resist, either by physical means, by arguments or other means. 3. To check; to resist effectually. 4. To place in front; to set opposite. 5. To act against, as a competitor.
- OP-POSE, *v. i.* 1. To act adversely; [obs.] *Shak*. 2. To object or act against in controversy.
- OP-POSED, (op-pōzd) *pp.* 1. Set in opposition; resisted. 2. *a.* Being in opposition in principle or in act; adverse. *Jay*.
- † OP-POSELESS, *a.* Not to be opposed; irresistible.
- OP-POSER, *n.* 1. One that opposes; an opponent in party, in principle, in controversy or argument. 2. One who acts in opposition; one who resists. 3. An antagonist; an adversary; an enemy; a rival.
- OP-PO-SITE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *oppositus*.] 1. Standing or situated in front; facing. 2. Adverse; repugnant. 3. Contrary.—4. In botany, growing in pairs, each pair decussated or crossing that above and below it.
- OP-PO-SITE, *n.* 1. An opponent; an adversary; an enemy; an antagonist. 2. That which is opposed or contrary.
- OP-PO-SITE-LY, *adv.* 1. In front; in a situation to face each other. 2. Adversely; against each other.
- OP-PO-SITE-NESS, *n.* The state of being opposite or contrary.
- OP-POS-I-TI-FOLI-IOUS, *a.* [L. *oppositus* and *folium*.] In botany, opposite to the leaf. *Lee*.
- OP-PO-SITION, *n.* [L. *oppositio*.] 1. Situation so as to front something else; a standing over against. 2. The act of opposing; attempt to check, restrain or defeat. 3. Obstacle. 4. Resistance. 5. Contrariety; repugnance in principle. 6. Contrariety of interests, measures or designs. 7. Contrariety or diversity of meaning. 8. Contradiction; inconsistency. 9. The collective body of opposers; the party that opposes.—10. In astronomy, the situation of two heavenly bodies, when distant from each other 180 degrees.
- OP-PO-SITION-IST, *n.* One that belongs to the party opposing the administration.
- OP-POS-I-TIVE, *a.* That may be put in opposition.
- OP-PRESS, *v. t.* [Fr. *oppresser*; L. *oppressus*.] 1. To load or burden with unreasonable impositions; to treat with unjust severity, rigor or hardship. 2. To overpower; to overburden. 3. To sit or lie heavy on.
- OP-PRESSED, (op-press) *pp.* Burdened with unreasonable impositions; overpowered; overburdened; depressed.
- OP-PRESSING, *ppr.* Overburdening.
- OP-PRESSION, *n.* 1. The act of oppressing; the imposition of unreasonable burdens, either in taxes or services; cruelty; severity. 2. The state of being oppressed or overburdened; misery. 3. Hardship; calamity. 4. Depression; dullness of spirits; lassitude of body. 5. A sense of heaviness or weight in the breast, &c.
- OP-PRESSIVE, *a.* 1. Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe. 2. Tyrannical. 3. Heavy; overpowering; overwhelming.
- OP-PRESSIVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to oppress; with unreasonable severity. *Burke*.
- OP-PRESSIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being oppressive.
- OP-PRESSOR, *n.* One that oppresses; one that imposes unjust burdens on others; one that harasses others with unjust laws or unreasonable severity.
- OP-PRO-BRI-IOUS, *a.* [See *OPPROBRIUM*.] 1. Reproachful and contemptuous; scurrilous. 2. Blasted with infamy; despised; rendered hateful. *Milton*.
- OP-PRO-BRI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With reproach mingled with contempt; scurrilously. *Shak*.
- OP-PRO-BRI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Reproachfulness mingled with contempt; scurrility.
- OP-PRO-BRI-UM, *n.* [L. *ob* and *probrum*.] Reproach mingled with contempt or disdain.
- † OP-PRO-BRY, *n.* Opprobrium. *Johnson*.
- OP-POGN, (op-pūne) *v. t.* [L. *oppugno*.] To attack; to oppose; to resist.
- OP-PUG-NAN-CY, *n.* Opposition; resistance. *Shak*.
- OP-PUG-NANT, *a.* Resisting; opposing; repugnant.
- OP-PUG-NATION, *n.* Opposition; resistance. *Hall*.
- OP-POGNED, (op-pūnd) *pp.* Opposed; resisted.
- * OP-POGNER, (op-pūner) *n.* One who opposes or attacks; that which opposes. *Boyle*.
- OP-POGNING, (op-pūning) *ppr.* Attacking; opposing.
- OP-SIM-A-THY, *n.* [Gr. *σφραθία*.] Late education; education late in life. [Little used.] *Hales*.
- † OP-SO-NATION, *n.* [L. *obsonio*.] A catering; a buying of provisions. *Dict.*
- † OPTA-BLE, *a.* [L. *optabilis*.] Desirable.
- † OPTATE, *v. t.* [L. *opto*.] To choose; to wish for; to desire. *Cotgrave*.
- OP-TATION, *n.* [L. *optatio*.] A desiring. *Peacham*.
- * OPTA-TIVE, *a.* [L. *optativus*.] Expressing desire or wish. The optative mode, in grammar, is that form of the verb in which wish or desire is expressed.
- * OPTA-TIVE, *n.* Something to be desired. [L. u.] *Bacon*
- OPTIC, or OPTI-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *οπτικός*.] 1. Relating or pertaining to vision or sight. 2. Relating to the science of optics.
- OPTIC, *n.* An organ of sight. *Trumbull*.
- OP-TI-CIAN, *n.* 1. A person skilled in the science of optics. 2. One who makes or sells optic glasses and instruments.
- OPTICS, *n.* The science which treats of light and the phenomena of vision. *Encyc.*
- OPTI-MA-CY, *n.* [L. *optimates*.] The body of nobles; the nobility. *Howell*.
- OPTI-MISM, *n.* [L. *optimus*.] The opinion or doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best; or the order of things in the universe that is adapted to produce the most good. *Paley*.
- OP-TIM-I-TY, *n.* The state of being best.
- OPTION, *n.* [L. *optio*.] 1. The power of choosing; the right of choice or election. 2. The power of wishing; wish. 3. Choice; election; preference.
- OPTI-ON-AL, *a.* 1. Left to one's wish or choice; depending on choice or preference. 2. Leaving something to choice. *Blackstone*.
- OP-U-LENCE, *n.* [L. *opulentia*.] Wealth; riches; affluence. [Opulency is little used.] *Swift*.
- OP-U-LENT, *a.* [L. *opulentus*.] Wealthy; rich; affluent; having a large estate or property. *South*.
- OP-U-LENT-LY, *adv.* Richly; with abundance or splendor.
- OP-US-CULE, *n.* [L. *opusculum*.] A small work. *Jones*.
- OR, a termination of Latin nouns, is a contraction of *vir*, a man, or from the same radix. The same word *vir* is, in our mother tongue, *wer*, and from this we have the English termination *er*. It denotes an agent, as in *actor*, *creditor*.
- OR, *conj.* [Sax. *other*; G. *oder*.] A connective that marks an alternative; as, "you may read or may write." It corresponds to *either*; as, you may either ride to London, or to Windsor. It often connects a series of words or propositions, presenting a choice of either; as, he may study law or medicine or divinity, or he may enter into trade.—Or sometimes begins a sentence, but in this case it expresses an alternative with the foregoing sentence. *Matt.* vii. and ix.—In poetry, or is sometimes used for *either*.—Or ever. In this phrase, or is supposed to be a corruption of *ere*, Sax. *ere*, before; that is, *before ever*.
- OR, in heraldry, gold. [Fr. *or*; L. *aurum*.]
- OR'ACH, or OR'RACH, *n.* A plant of the genus *atriplex*, used as a substitute for spinach.
- OR'A-CLE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *oraculum*.] 1. Among pagans, the answer of a god or some person reputed to be a god, to an inquiry made respecting some affair of importance. 2. The deity who gave or was supposed to give answers to inquiries. 3. The place where the answers were given.—4. Among Christians, oracles, in the plural, denotes the communications, revelations or messages delivered by God to prophets. 5. The sanctuary or most holy place in the temple. *1 Kings* vi. 6. Any person or place where certain decisions are obtained. *Pope*. 7. Any person reputed uncommonly wise, whose opinions are of great authority. 8. A wise sentence or decision of great authority.
- OR'A-CLE, *v. t.* To utter oracles. *Milton*.
- O-RAC-U-LAR, or O-RAC-U-LOUS, *a.* 1. Uttering oracles. 2. Grave; venerable; like an oracle. 3. Positive; authoritative; magisterial. 4. Obscure; ambiguous, like the oracles of pagan deities.
- O-RAC-U-LAR-LY, or O-RAC-U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. In the manner of an oracle. 2. Authoritatively; positively.
- O-RAC-U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being oracular.
- OR'AI-SON, (or'e-zun) *n.* [Fr. *oraison*; L. *oratio*.] Prayer, verbal supplication or oral worship; now written *orison*.
- OR'AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *os*, *oris*.] Uttered by the mouth or in words; spoken, not written.
- OR'AL-LY, *adv.* By mouth; in words, without writing.

ORANGE, *n.* [Fr.; *L. aurantium.*] The fruit of a species of citrus which grows in warm climates.
 ORANGE-MUSK, *n.* A species of pear.
 ORANGE-PEEL, *n.* The rind of an orange separated from the fruit.
 *ORANGER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *orangerie.*] A plantation of orange-trees. *Johnson.*
 ORANGE-TAW-NY, *a.* Of the color of an orange.
 ORANGE-WIFE, *n.* A woman that sells oranges.
 ORANG-OUTANG, *n.* The satyr or great ape, (*simia satyrus*), an animal with a flat face and deformed resemblance of the human form.
 O-RATION, *n.* [*L. oratio.*] 1. A speech or discourse composed according to the rules of oratory, and spoken in public.—2. In modern usage, the word is applied chiefly to discourses pronounced on special occasions. 3. A harangue; a public speech or address.
 †O-RATION, *v. i.* To make a speech; to harangue.
 ORATOR, *n.* [*L.*] 1. A public speaker.—2. In modern usage, a person who pronounces a discourse publicly on some special occasion, as on the celebration of some memorable event. 3. An eloquent public speaker; a speaker, by way of eminence.—4. In France, a speaker in debate in a legislative body.—5. In chancery, a petitioner. 6. An officer in the universities in England.
 OR-A-TORI-AL, or OR-A-TORI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to an orator or to oratory; rhetorical; becoming an orator.
 OR-A-TORI-AL-LY, or OR-A-TORI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a rhetorical manner. *Taylor.*
 OR-A-TORI-O, *n.* [*It.*] 1. In Italian music, a sacred drama of dialogues. 2. A place of worship; a chapel.
 †OR-A-TORI-OUS. The same as *oratorical.*
 †OR-A-TORI-OUS-LY. The same as *oratorially.*
 OR-A-TO-RY, *n.* [*Low L. oratoria.*] 1. The art of speaking well, or of speaking according to the rules of rhetoric, in order to persuade. 2. Exercise of eloquence.—3. Among the Romanists, a close apartment near a bed-chamber, for private devotions. 4. A place allotted for prayer, or a place for public worship.
 OR-A-PRESS, } *n.* A female orator. *Warner.*
 OR-A-TRIX, }
 ORB, *n.* [*L. orbis*; Fr., *It.*, Sp. *orbe.*] 1. A spherical body.—2. In astronomy, a hollow globe or sphere. 3. A wheel; a circular body that revolves or rolls. 4. A circle; a sphere defined by a line. 5. A circle described by any mundane sphere; an orbit. 6. Period; revolution of time. 7. The eye.—8. In tactics, the circular form of a body of troops, or a circular body of troops.
 ORB, *v. t.* To form into a circle. *Milton.*
 ORB-ATE, *a.* [*L. orbatus.*] Bereaved; fatherless; childless.
 †OR-BATION, *n.* [*L. orbatio.*] Privation of parents or children, or privation in general.
 ORBED, *a.* 1. Round; circular; orbicular. 2. Formed into a circle or round shape. 3. Rounded or covered on the exterior.
 ORBIC, *a.* Spherical. *Bacon.*
 OR-BIC-U-LAR, *a.* [Fr. *orbiculaire*; *L. orbiculus.*] Spherical; circular; in the form of an orb. *Addison.*
 OR-BIC-U-LAR-LY, *adv.* Spherically.
 OR-BIC-U-LAR-NESS, *n.* Sphericity; the state of being orbicular.
 OR-BIC-U-LATE, } *a.* [*L. orbiculatus.*] Made or being
 OR-BIC-U-LA-TED, } in the form of an orb.—In botany, an orbiculate or orbicular leaf is one that has the periphery of a circle, or both its longitudinal and transverse diameters equal.
 OR-BIC-U-LA-TION, *n.* The state of being made in the form of an orb. *More.*
 ORBIS, or ORB-FISH, *n.* A fish of a circular form.
 ORBIT, *n.* [Fr. *orbite*; *L. orbita.*] 1. In astronomy, the path of a planet or comet; the curve line which a planet describes in its periodical revolution round its central body. 2. A small orb; [not proper.] *Young.*—3. In anatomy, the cavity in which the eye is situated.
 ORBITAL, } *a.* Pertaining to the orbit. *Hooper.*
 OR-BIT-U-AL, }
 ORBI-TUDE, } *n.* [*L. orbitas.*] Bereavement by loss of
 ORBI-TY, } parents or children. [*Little used.*]
 ORBY, *a.* Resembling an orb. *Chapman.*
 ORC, *n.* [*L. orca.*] A sea-fish, a species of whale.
 OR-CHAL, OR-CHEL, or OR-CHIL. See *ARCHIL.*
 OR-CHA-NET, *n.* A plant, *anchusa tinctoria.*
 OR-CHARD, *n.* [Sax. *ortgard.*] An inclosure for fruit-trees.
 OR-CHARD-ING, *n.* 1. The cultivation of orchards. *Evelyn.*
 2. Orchards in general. *United States.*
 OR-CHARD-IST, *n.* One that cultivates orchards.
 OR-CHES-TRE, } *n.* [*L. orchestra.*] 1. The part of a
 OR-CHES-TER, } theatre or other public place appro-
 *OR-CHES-TRA, } priated to the musicians. 2. The
 body of performers in the orchestra. *Busby.*
 OR-CHES-TRAL, *a.* Pertaining to an orchestra; suitable for or performed in an orchestra. *Busby.*

OR-CHIS, *n.* [*L. orchis.*] A genus of plants
 ORD, *n.* [Sax.] An edge or point; as in *ordhelm*—*Ord* signifies beginning; as in *ords and ends.*
 OR-DAIN, *v. t.* [*L. ordino*; Fr. *ordonner.*] 1. Properly, to set; to establish in a particular office or order; hence, to invest with a ministerial function or sacerdotal power. 2. To appoint; to decree. 3. To set; to establish; to institute; to constitute. 4. To set apart for an office to appoint. 5. To appoint; to prepare.
 OR-DAIN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be appointed. *Hall.*
 OR-DAIN'ED, (or-dar'd') *pp.* Appointed; instituted; established; invested with ministerial or pastoral functions; settled.
 OR-DAINER, *n.* One who ordains, appoints or invests with sacerdotal powers.
 OR-DAIN'ING, *ppr.* Appointing; establishing; investing with sacerdotal or pastoral functions.
 *OR-DE-AL, *n.* [Sax. *ordal*, or *ordal*; G. *urtheil*; D. *ordel.*] 1. An ancient form of trial to determine guilt or innocence, practiced by the rude nations of Europe, and still practiced in the East Indies.—In England, the *ordal* was of two sorts, *fire-ordal* and *water-ordal*; the former being confined to persons of higher rank, the latter to the common people.—*Fire-ordal* was performed either by taking in the hand a piece of red-hot iron, or by walking barefoot and blindfold over nine red-hot ploughshares.—*Water-ordal* was performed, either by plunging the bare arm to the elbow in boiling water, or by casting the person suspected into cold water. 2. Severe trial; accurate scrutiny.
 OR-ORDER, *n.* [*L. ordo*; Fr. *ordre.*] 1. Regular disposition or methodical arrangement of things. 2. Proper state. 3. Adherence to the point in discussion, according to established rules of debate. 4. Established mode of proceeding. 5. Regularity; settled mode of operation. 6. Mandate; precept; command; authoritative direction. 7. Rule; regulation. 8. Regular government or discipline. 9. Rank; class; division of men. 10. A religious fraternity. 11. A division of natural objects, generally intermediate between *class* and *genus*. 12. Measures; care.—13. In rhetoric, the placing of words and members in a sentence in such a manner as to contribute to force and beauty of expression, or to the clear illustration of the subject. 14. The title of certain ancient books containing the divine office and manner of its performance.—15. In architecture, a system of several members, ornaments and proportions of columns and pilasters. The orders are five, the *Tuscan*, *Doric*, *Ionic*, *Corinthian*, and *Composite*.—In orders, set apart for the performance of divine service.—In order, for the purpose; to the end; as means to an end.—General orders, the commands or notices which a military commander-in-chief issues to the troops under his command.
 OR-DER, *v. t.* 1. To regulate; to methodize; to systemize; to adjust; to subject to system in management and execution. 2. To lead; to conduct; to subject to rules or laws. 3. To direct; to command. 4. To manage; to treat. 5. To ordain; [obs.] 6. To direct; to dispose in any particular manner.
 OR-DER, *v. i.* To give command or direction. *Milton.*
 OR-DERED, *pp.* Regulated; methodized; disposed; commanded; managed.
 OR-DER-ER, *n.* 1. One that gives orders. 2. One that methodizes or regulates.
 OR-DER-ING, *ppr.* Regulating; systemizing; commanding; disposing.
 OR-DER-ING, *n.* Disposition; distribution. 2 *Chron.* xiv.
 OR-DER-LESS, *a.* Without regularity; disorderly.
 OR-DER-LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Regularity; a state of being methodical. 2. The state of being orderly.
 OR-DER-LY, *a.* 1. Methodical; regular. 2. Observant of order or method. 3. Well regulated; performed in good order; not tumultuous. 4. According to established method. 5. Not unruly; not inclined to break from inclosures; peaceable.—*Orderly sergeant*, a military officer who attends on a superior officer.
 OR-DER-LY, *adv.* Methodically; according to due order; regularly; according to rule.
 †OR-DI-NA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Capability of being appointed.
 †OR-DI-NA-BLE, *a.* Such as may be appointed. *Hammond.*
 OR-DI-NAL, *a.* [*L. ordinalis*; Fr. *ordinal.*] Noting order; as the ordinal numbers, first, second, &c.
 OR-DI-NAL, *n.* 1. A number noting order. 2. A book containing the order of divine service; a ritual. *Encyc.*
 OR-DI-NANCE, *n.* [*It. ordinanza*; Fr. *ordonnance.*] 1. A rule established by authority; a permanent rule of action. 2. Observance con-nanded. 3. Appointment. 4. Established rite or ceremony.
 †OR-DI-NANT, *a.* [*L. ordinans.*] Ordaining; decreeing.
 †OR-DI-NA-RI-LY, *adv.* Primarily, according to established rules or settled method; hence, commonly; usually; in most cases.
 *OR-DI-NA-RY, *a.* [*L. ordinarius.*] 1. According to established order; methodical; regular; customary. 2. Com-

* See *Synopsis*. *Ä, Ê, I, Ö, Ü, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREV;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † Obsolete.*

- mon; usual. 3. Of common rank; not distinguished by superior excellence. 4. Plain; not handsome. 5. Inferior; of little merit. 6. An ordinary seaman is one not expert or fully skilled.
- *ORDI-NARY, *n.* 1. In the *common and canon law*, one who has ordinary or immediate jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical; an ecclesiastical judge. 2. Settled establishment. 3. Regular price of a meal. 4. A place of eating where the prices are settled. 5. The establishment of persons employed by government to take charge of ships of war laid up in harbors.—*In ordinary*, in actual and constant service; steadily attending and serving.
- †ORDI-NATE, *v. t.* To appoint.
- ORDI-NATE, *a.* [*L. ordinatus.*] Regular; methodical.
- ORDI-NATE, *n.* In *geometry and conic sections*, a line drawn from any point of the circumference of an ellipse or other conic section, perpendicularly across the axis to the other side.
- ORDI-NATE-LY, *adv.* In a regular methodical manner.
- ORDI-NATION, *n.* [*L. ordinatio.*] 1. The state of being ordained or appointed; established order or tendency consequent on a decree. 2. The act of conferring holy orders or sacerdotal power; called, also, *consecration*.—3. In the *Presbyterian and Congregational churches*, the act of settling or establishing a licensed clergyman over a church and congregation with pastoral charge and authority; also, the act of conferring on a clergyman the powers of a settled minister of the gospel, without the charge of a particular church.
- ORDI-NATIVE, *a.* Directing; giving order. *Cotgrave.*
- ORDNANCE, *n.* Cannon or great guns; artillery.
- ORDONNANCE, *n.* [*Fr.*] In *painting*, the disposition of the parts of a picture. *Cyc.*
- ORDURE, *n.* [*Fr.*] Dung; excrements. *Shak.*
- ORE, *n.* [*Sax. ore, ora.*] 1. The compound of a metal and some other substance, as oxygen, sulphur or carbon, called its *mineralizer*. 2. Metal.
- ØRE-AD, *n.* [*Gr. opos.*] A mountain nymph.
- ØRE-WEED, *n.* Sea-weed. *Carew.*
- ØRE-WOOD, *n.* Sea-weed. *Carew.*
- ØRFILD, *n.* [*Sax. orf and geld.*] The restitution of goods or money stolen, if taken in the day time.
- ØRFRAYS, *n.* [*Fr. orfroi.*] Fringe of gold; gold embroidery.
- ØRGAL, *n.* Argal; lees of wine dried; tartar.
- ØRGAN, *n.* [*L. organum; Gr. organon; Sp., It. organo; Fr. organe.*] 1. A natural instrument of action or operation, or by which some process is carried on. 2. The instrument or means of conveyance or communication. 3. The largest and most harmonious of wind instruments of music, consisting of pipes which are filled with wind, and stops touched by the fingers.
- †ØRGAN, *v. t.* To form organically. *Mannyngham.*
- ØRGAN-BUILD-ER, *n.* An artist whose occupation is to construct organs.
- ØRGANIC, *a.* [*L. organicus.*] 1. Pertaining to an ØRGANIC-ØAL, } organ or to organs; consisting of organs or containing them. 2. Produced by the organs. 3. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art to a certain end.—*Organic bodies* are such as possess organs, on the action of which depend their growth and perfection; as animals and plants.—*Organic remains* are the remains of living bodies petrified or imbedded in stone.
- ØRGANIC-CALLY, *adv.* 1. With organs; with organical structure or disposition of parts. 2. By means of organs.
- ØRGANIC-CAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being organical.
- ØRGAN-ISM, *n.* Organical structure. *Green.*
- ØRGAN-IST, *n.* 1. One who plays on the organ. 2. One who sung in parts; *an old musical use of the word.*
- ØRGAN-I-ZATION, *n.* The act or process of forming organs or instruments of action. 2. The act of forming or arranging the parts of a compound or complex body in a suitable manner for use or service; the act of distributing into suitable divisions, and appointing the proper officers, as an army or a government. *Pickering.* 3. Structure; form; suitable disposition of parts which are to act together in a compound body.
- ØRGAN-IZE, *v. t.* [*Fr. organiser.*] 1. To form with suitable organs; to construct so that one part may cooperate with another. 2. To sing in parts. 3. To distribute into suitable parts, and appoint proper officers, that the whole may act as one body. *W. Cranck.*
- ØRGAN-IZED, *pp.* Formed with organs; constructed organically; systemized; reduced to a form in which all the parts may act together to one end.
- ØRGAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Constructing with suitable organs; reducing to system in order to produce united action to one end.
- ØRGAN-LOFT, *n.* The loft where an organ stands. *Tatler.*
- ØRGAN-O-GRAPHIC, } *a.* Pertaining to organogra-
ØRGAN-O-GRAPHIC-ØAL, } phy.
ØRGAN-ØGRA-PHY, *n.* [*Gr. organon and γραφω.*] In
- botany*, a description of the organs of plants, or of the names and kinds of their organs.
- ØRGAN-PIPE, *n.* The pipe of a musical organ. *Shak.*
- ØRGAN-STOP, *n.* The stop of an organ, or any collection of pipes under one general name. *Busby.*
- ØRGAN-Y, *See* ØRGAN.
- ØRGAN-ZINE, *n.* Silk twisted into threads; thrown silk.
- ØRGANØM, *n.* [*Gr. organos.*] Immoderate excitement or action. *Blackmore.*
- ØRGØ-AT, *n.* [*Fr.*] A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds. *Mason.*
- ØRGØ-IS, *n.* A fish, called also *organ-ling*.
- ØRGØ-IES, *n. plu.* [*Gr. organia; Fr. orgies.*] Frantic revels at the feast in honor of Bacchus, or the feast itself. *Dryden.*
- †ØRGØ-LLOUS, *a.* [*Fr. orgueilleux.*] Proud; haughty.
- ØRGØ-UES, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. In the *military art*, long, thick pieces of timber, pointed and shod with iron and hung over a gateway, to be let down in case of attack. 2. A machine composed of several musket barrels united, by means of which several explosions are made at once to defend breaches.
- ØR-I-ØHAL-ØUM, } *n.* [*L. orichalcum, or aurichalcum.*] A
ØR-I-ØHAL-ØEH, } metallic substance resembling gold in color, but inferior in value; the brass of the ancients. *Spenser.*
- ØRI-ØL, or ØRI-ØL, *n.* [*Old Fr. oriol.*] A small apartment next a hall, where particular persons dine; a sort of recess. *Cowel.*
- ØRI-ØN-CY, *n.* Brightness or strength of color. [*L. u.*]
- ØRI-ØNT, *a.* [*L. oriens.*] 1. Rising, as the sun. 2. Eastern; oriental. 3. Bright; shining; glittering.
- ØRI-ØNT, *n.* The east; the part of the horizon where the sun first appears in the morning.
- Ø-RI-ØNT-ØL, *a.* Eastern; situated in the east. 2. Proceeding from the east.
- Ø-RI-ØNT-ØL, *n.* A native or inhabitant of some eastern part of the world.
- Ø-RI-ØNT-ØL-ISM, *n.* An eastern mode of speech; an idiom of the eastern languages. *Warton.*
- Ø-RI-ØNT-ØL-IST, *n.* 1. An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world. 2. One versed in the eastern languages and literature.
- †Ø-RI-ØNT-ØL-ITY, *n.* The state of being oriental.
- ØRI-ØICE, *n.* [*Fr.; L. orificium.*] The mouth or aperture of a tube, pipe or other cavity.
- ØRI-ØFLAMB, *n.* [*Fr. oriflamme.*] The ancient royal standard of France. *Ainsworth.*
- ØRI-ØGAN, } *n.* [*L.*] Marjoram, a genus of plants.
ØRIG-Ø-ØNUM, }
- ØRI-ØEN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines or tenets of Origen.
- ØRI-ØEN-IST, *n.* A follower of Origen of Alexandria.
- ØRI-ØIN, *n.* [*Fr., It. origine; Sp. origen; L. origo.*] 1. The first existence or beginning of any thing. 2. Fountain; source; cause; that from which any thing primarily proceeds.
- Ø-RIG-I-NAL, *n.* 1. Origin; [*see* ØRIG-I-N.] 2. First copy; archetype; that from which any thing is transcribed or translated, or from which a likeness is made by the pencil, press or otherwise.
- Ø-RIG-I-NAL, *a.* [*Fr. original; L. originalis.*] 1. First in order; preceding all others. 2. Primitive; pristine. 3. Having the power to originate new thoughts or combinations of thought.
- Ø-RIG-I-NAL-ITY, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being original. 2. The power of originating or producing new thoughts, or uncommon combinations of thought.
- Ø-RIG-I-NAL-LY, *adv.* 1. Primarily; from the beginning or origin. 2. At first; at the origin. 3. By the first author.
- Ø-RIG-I-NAL-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being original.
- Ø-RIG-I-NARY, *a.* [*Fr. originaire.*] 1. Productive; causing existence. 2. Primitive; original; [*little used.*]
- Ø-RIG-I-NATE, *v. t.* To cause to be; to bring into existence; to produce what is new. *Burke.*
- Ø-RIG-I-NATE, *v. i.* To take first existence; to have origin; to be begun.
- Ø-RIG-I-NATE-D, *pp.* Brought into existence.
- Ø-RIG-I-NATE-ING, *ppr.* Bringing into existence.
- Ø-RIG-I-NATION, *n.* 1. The act of bringing or coming into existence; first production. 2. Mode of production or bringing into being.
- Ø-RI-LØN, *n.* [*Fr.*] In *fortification*, a rounding of earth, faced with a wall, raised on the shoulder of those bastions that have casemats, to cover the cannon in the retired flank, and prevent their being dismounted.
- Ø-RI-ØLE, *n.* A genus of birds of the order of *pica*.
- Ø-RION, *n.* [*Gr. orion.*] A constellation in the southern hemisphere, containing seventy-eight stars.
- Ø-RI-ØSON, *n.* [*Fr. oraison; L. oratio.*] A prayer or supplication. *Milton.*
- ØRK, *n.* [*L. orca.*] A fish.

* See *Synopsis*. MØVE, BØØK, DØVE;—BØLL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH·TH as in *this*. † *Obsolete*

- ORLE**, *n.* In *heraldry*, an ordinary in the form of a fillet, round the shield.
- OR/LET**, *n.* [Fr. *ovrlet*; It. *orlo*.] In *architecture*, a fillet
- OR/LO**, } under the ovolo of a capital.
- OR/LOP**, *n.* [D. *overloop*.] In a *ship of war*, a platform of planks laid over the beams in the hold, on which the cables are usually coiled.
- OR NA-MENT**, *n.* [L. *ornamentum*.] 1. That which embellishes; something which, added to another thing, renders it more beautiful to the eye.—2. In *architecture*, ornaments are sculpture or carved work. 3. Embellishment; decoration; additional beauty.
- OR/NA-MENT**, *v. t.* To adorn; to deck; to embellish.
- OR-NA-MENT'AL**, *a.* Serving to decorate; giving additional beauty; embellishing. *Brown*.
- OR-NA-MENT'AL-LY**, *adv.* In such a manner as to add embellishment.
- OR/NA-MENT-ED**, *pp.* Decorated; embellished; beautified. *Shenstone*.
- OR/NA-MENT-ING**, *ppr.* Decorating; embellishing.
- OR/NATE**, *a.* [L. *ornatus*.] Adorned; decorated; beautiful. *Milton*.
- OR/NATE-LY**, *adv.* With decoration. *Skelton*.
- OR/NATE-NESS**, *n.* State of being adorned.
- OR/NA-TURE**, *n.* Decoration. [Little used.]
- OR-NIS-COPICS**, *n.* Divination by the observation of fowls. *Bailey*.
- OR-NIS-CO-PIST**, *n.* [Gr. *ορνις* and *σκοπεω*.] One who views the flight of fowls in order to foretell future events by their manner of flight. [Little used.]
- OR-NITH/O-LITE**, *n.* A petrified bird.
- OR-NI-THO-LOG-I-CAL**, *a.* Pertaining to ornithology.
- OR-NI-THOL/O-GIST**, *n.* A person who is skilled in the natural history of fowls, who understands their form, structure, habits and uses; one who describes birds.
- OR-NI-THOL/O-GY**, *n.* [Gr. *ορνις* and *λογος*.] The science of fowls, which comprises a knowledge of their form, structure, habits and uses.
- OR-NITH/O-MAN-CY**, *n.* [Gr. *ορνις* and *μαντια*.] Augury, a species of divination by means of fowls, their flight, &c.
- OR-O-LOG-I-CAL**, *a.* Pertaining to a description of mountains.
- O-ROL/O-GIST**, *n.* A describer of mountains.
- O-ROL/O-GY**, *n.* [Gr. *ορος* and *λογος*.] The science or description of mountains.
- OR/PHAN**, *n.* [Gr. *ορφανος*; It. *orfano*; Fr. *orphelin*.] A child who is bereaved of father or mother, or of both.
- OR/PHAN**, *a.* Bereaved of parents. *Sidney*.
- OR/PHAN-AGE**, or **OR/PHAN-ISM**, *n.* The state of an orphan. *Sherwood*.
- OR/PHAN-ED**, *a.* Bereft of parents or friends.
- OR-PHA-NOT'RO-PHY**, *n.* [Gr. *ορφανος* and *τροφη*.] A hospital for orphans. *Todd*.
- OR/PHE-AN**, or **OR/PHIC**, *a.* Pertaining to Orpheus, the poet and musician. *Bryant*.
- OR/PHE-US**, *n.* A fish found in the Mediterranean.
- OR/PI-MENT**, *n.* [L. *auripigmentum*.] Sulphuret of arsenic.
- OR/PINE**, *n.* [Fr. *orpin*.] A plant.
- OR/RACH**. See **ORACH**.
- OR'RE-RY**, *n.* A machine so constructed as to represent, by the movements of its parts, the motions and phases of the planets in their orbits.
- OR/RIS**, *n.* 1. The plant *iris*; *fleur de lis* or flag-flower. 2. [qu. *orfrais*.] A sort of gold or silver lace.
- OR/T**, *n.* A fragment; refuse. *Shak*.
- OR/TALON**, *n.* A small bird of the genus *alauda*.
- OR/THITE**, *n.* [Gr. *ορθος*.] A mineral.
- OR-THO-CERA-TITE**, *n.* [Gr. *ορθος* and *κερας*.] The name of certain fossil univalve shells.
- OR-THO-DOX**, *a.* 1. Sound in the Christian faith; believing the genuine doctrines taught in the Scriptures. 2. According with the doctrines of Scripture.
- † **OR-THO-DOX'AL**. The same as *orthodox*.
- OR-THO-DOX-LY**, *adv.* With soundness of faith. *Bacon*.
- OR-THO-DOX-NESS**, *n.* The state of being sound in the faith, or of according with the doctrines of Scripture.
- OR-THO-DOX-Y**, *n.* [Gr. *ορθοδοξια*.] 1. Soundness of faith; a belief in the genuine doctrines taught in the Scriptures. 2. Consonance to genuine Scriptural doctrines.
- OR-THO-DROMIC**, *a.* Pertaining to orthodromy.
- OR-THO-DROMICS**, *n.* The art of sailing in the arc of a great circle, which is the shortest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe.
- OR-THO-DRO-MY**, *n.* [Gr. *ορθος* and *δρομος*.] The sailing in a straight course.
- OR-THO-EPI-CAL**, *a.* Pertaining to orthoepy.
- * **OR-THO-E-PIST**, *n.* One who pronounces words correctly, or who is well skilled in pronunciation.
- * **OR'THO-E-PY**, *n.* [Gr. *ορθοεπεια*.] The art of uttering words with propriety; a correct pronunciation of words. *Nares*.
- OR-THO-GON**, *n.* [Gr. *ορθος* and *γωνια*.] A rectangular figure. *Peachment*.
- OR-THOG-O-NAL**, *a.* Right-angled; rectangular.
- OR-THOG'RA-PHER**, *n.* One that spells words correctly, according to common usage. *Shak*.
- OR-THO-GRAPH'IC**, } *a.* 1. Correctly spelled; written
- OR-THO-GRAPH'I-CAL**, } with the proper letters. 2
- Pertaining to the spelling of words.
- OR-THO-GRAPH'I-CAL-LY**, *adv.* 1. According to the rules of proper spelling. 2. In the manner of orthographic projection.
- OR-THOG'RA-PHY**, *n.* [Gr. *ορθογραφια*.] 1. The art of writing words with the proper letters, according to common usage. 2. The part of grammar which treats of the nature and properties of letters, and of the art of writing words correctly. 3. The practice of spelling or writing words with the proper letters.—4. In *geometry*, the art of delineating the fore-right plane or side of any object, and of expressing the elevations of each part.—5. In *architecture*, the elevation of a building, showing all their parts in their true proportion.—6. In *perspective*, the fore-right side of any plane.—7. In *fortification*, the profile or representation of a work in all its parts, as they would appear if perpendicularly cut from top to bottom.
- OR-THOL/O-GY**, *n.* [Gr. *ορθος* and *λογος*.] The right description of things. *Fotherby*.
- OR-THOME-TRY**, *n.* [Gr. *ορθος* and *μετρον*.] The art or practice of constructing verse correctly; the laws of correct versification.
- OR-THOPNY**, *n.* [Gr. *ορθοπνοια*.] 1. A species of asthma in which respiration can be performed only in an erect posture. 2. Any difficulty of breathing.
- OR/TIVE**, *a.* [L. *ortivus*.] Rising, or eastern.
- OR-TO-LAN**, *n.* [It. *ortolano*; L. *hortulanus*.] A bird of the genus *emberiza*.
- ORTS**, *n.* Fragments; pieces; refuse.
- OR/VAL**, *n.* [Fr. *orvale*.] The herb clary. *Dict*.
- † **OR-VI-ETAN**, *n.* [It. *orvietano*.] An antidote or counterpoison. *Bailey*.
- OR-YE-TOG-NOS'TIC**, *a.* Pertaining to oryctognosy.
- OR-YE-TOG'NO-SY**, *n.* [Gr. *ορυκτος* and *γνωσις*.] That branch of mineralogy which has for its object the classification of minerals.
- OR-YE-TOG'RA-PHY**, *n.* [Gr. *ορυκτος* and *γραφω*.] That part of natural history in which fossils are described.
- OR-YE-TOL/O-GY**, *n.* [Gr. *ορυκτος* and *λογος*.] That part of physics which treats of fossils.
- OS'CHE-O-CELE**, *n.* [Gr. *οσχηον* and *κηλη*.] A rupture in the scrotum; scrotal hernia.
- OS/CIL-LATE**, *v. i.* [L. *oscillo*.] To swing; to move backward and forward; to vibrate.
- OS-CIL-LA-TION**, *n.* [L. *oscillatio*.] Vibration; a moving backward and forward, or swinging like a pendulum.
- OS'CIL-LA-TO-RY**, *a.* Moving backward and forward like a pendulum; swinging. *Arbutnot*.
- OS'CI-TAN-CY**, *n.* [L. *oscito*.] 1. The act of gaping or yawning. 2. Unusual sleepiness; drowsiness; dullness.
- OS'CI-TANT**, *a.* 1. Yawning; gaping. 2. Sleepy; drowsy; dull; sluggish. *Decay of Piety*.
- OS'CI-TANT-LY**, *adv.* Carelessly. *Mot*.
- OS'CI-TATE**, *v. i.* To yawn; to gape. *Johnson*.
- OS-CL-TA-TION**, *n.* The act of yawning or gaping.
- OS-CU-LA-TION**, *n.* [L. *osculatio*.] In *geometry*, the contact between any given curve and its osculatory circle, that is, a circle of the same curvature with the given curve.
- OS'CU-LA-TO-RY**, *a.* An osculatory circle, in *geometry*, is a circle having the same curvature with any curve at any given point.
- OS'CU-LA-TO-RY**, *n.* In *church history*, a tablet or board, with the picture of Christ or the virgin, &c.
- OS'IER**, (*ōzher*) *n.* [Fr. *osier*.] A willow or water-willow, or the twig of the willow used in making baskets.
- OS'MA-ZOME**, *n.* [Gr. *οσμη* and *ζωμος*.] A substance of an aromatic flavor, obtained from the flesh of the ox.
- OS'MI-UM**, *n.* [Gr. *οσμη*.] A metal recently discovered, and contained in the ore of platinum.
- OS/MUND**, *n.* A plant, or a genus of plants, moonwort.
- OS'NA-BURG**, (*oz'n-burg*) *n.* A species of coarse linen imported from Osnaburg, in Germany.
- OS'PRAY**, *n.* [L. *osipraga*.] The sea-eagle.
- OSS**, *v. i.* To offer; to try; to essay; to set about a thing. *North of England*.
- OSS-LET**, *n.* [Fr.] A hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones.
- OSS'E-OUS**, (*oss'e-us*) *a.* [L. *osseus*.] Bony; resembling bone.
- OSS-I-CLE**, *n.* [L. *ossiculum*.] A small bone. *Holder*.
- OS-SIFER-OUS**, *a.* [L. *os* and *fero*.] Producing or furnishing bones. *Buckland*.
- OS-SIF'IC**, *a.* [L. *os* and *facio*.] Having power to ossify or change carious and membranous substances to bone.
- OS-SI-FI-CATION**, *n.* 1. The change or process of changing

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

- from flesh or other matter of animal bodies into a bony substance. 2. The formation of bones in animals.
- OS-SI-FIED**, *pp* Converted into bone, or a hard substance like bone.
- OS-SI-FRAGE**, *n.* [*L. ossifraga.*] The ospray or sea-eagle.
- OS-SI-FY**, *v. t.* [*L. os and facio.*] To form bone; to change from a soft animal substance into bone, or convert into a substance of the hardness of bones.
- OS-SI-FY**, *v. i.* To become bone; to change from soft matter into a substance of bony hardness.
- OS-SIV'O-ROUS**, *a.* [*L. os and voro.*] Feeding on bones; eating bones. *Derham.*
- OS/SU-A-RY**, *n.* [*L. ossuarium.*] A charnel house; a place where the bones of the dead are deposited.
- OST**, or **OUST**, *n.* A kiln for drying hops or malt. *Dict. Eng.*
- OS-TEN-SI-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* The quality or state of appearing or being shown.
- OS-TEN-SI-BLE**, *a.* [*It. ostensibile.*] 1. That may be shown; proper or intended to be shown. 2. Plausible; colorable. 3. Appearing; seeming; shown, declared or avowed.
- OS-TEN-SI-BLY**, *adv.* In appearance; in a manner that is declared or pretended. *Walsh.*
- OS-TEN-SIVE**, *a.* [*Fr.*] Showing; exhibiting.
- OSTENT**, *n.* [*L. ostentum.*] 1. Appearance; air; manner; mien; [*little used.*] 2. Show; manifestation; token; [*little used.*] 3. A prodigy; a portent; any thing ominous; [*little used.*] *Dryden.*
- † **OSTENT-TATE**, *v. t.* [*L. ostento.*] To make an ambitious display of; to show or exhibit boastfully.
- OS-TEN-TA-TION**, *n.* [*L. ostentatio.*] 1. Outward show or appearance. 2. Ambitious display; vain show. 3. A show or spectacle; [*obs.*]
- OS-TEN-TA-TIOUS**, *a.* 1. Making a display from vanity; boastful; fond of presenting one's endowments or works to another in an advantageous light. 2. Showy; gaudy; intended for vain display.
- OS-TEN-TA-TIOUS-LY**, *adv.* With vain display; boastfully.
- OS-TEN-TA-TIOUS-NESS**, *n.* Vain display; vanity; boastfulness.
- OS-TEN-TA-TOR**, *n.* [*L.*] One who makes a vain show; a boaster. [*Little used.*] *Sherwood.*
- OS-TENT'OUS**, *a.* Fond of making a show. [*Little used.*] *Feltham.*
- OS-TE-O-COL'LA**, *n.* [*Gr. οστεον and κολλα.*] A carbon-ate of lime, a fossil.
- OS-TE-O-COPE**, *n.* [*Gr. οστρον and κοπος.*] Pain in the bones; a violent fixed pain in any part of a bone.
- OS-TE-O-LOG'ER**, *n.* One who describes the bones of animals.
- OS-TE-O-LOG'IC**, *a.* Pertaining to a description of the bones.
- OS-TE-O-LOG'I-CAL-LY**, *adv.* According to osteology.
- OS-TE-O-LOG-Y**, *n.* [*Gr. οστρον and λογος.*] 1. A description of the bones; that part of anatomy which treats of the bones. 2. The system of animal bones.
- OS-TI-A-RY**, *n.* [*L. ostium.*] The mouth or opening by which a river discharges its waters. *Brown.*
- OSTLER**. See **HOSTLER**.
- OSTLER-Y**. See **HOSTLER-Y**.
- OSTMEN**, *n. plu.* Eastmen; Danish settlers in Ireland, so called. *Lytleton.*
- OSTRA-CISM**, *n.* [*Gr. οστρακισμος.*] 1. In *Grecian antiquity*, a method of banishment by the people of Athens. 2. Banishment; expulsion; separation. *Hamilton.*
- OSTRA-CITE**, *n.* [*Gr. οστρακίτης.*] An oyster shell in its fossil state, or a stone formed in the shell.
- OSTRA-CIZE**, *v. t.* To banish by the popular voice.
- OSTRICH**, *n.* [*Fr. autruche.*] A fowl constituting a distinct genus, the *scruthio*, being the largest of all fowls. The plumage is elegant, and much used in ornamental and showy dress.
- OT-A-COUS-TIC**, *a.* [*Gr. ωτα and ακουω.*] Assisting the sense of hearing.
- OT-A-COUS-TIC**, *n.* An instrument to facilitate hearing.
- OT-A-COUS-TI-CON**, *ing. Grec.*
- OTHER**, *a.* [*Sax. other; G. oder.*] 1. Not the same; different; not this or these. 2. Not this, but the contrary. 3. Noting something besides. 4. Correlative to each, and applicable to any number of individuals. 5. Opposed to some. 6. The next. 7. The third part.—*Other* is used as a substitute for a noun, and in this use has the plural number, and the sign of the possessive case.—*The other day*, at a certain time past, not distant but indefinite; not long ago.
- † **OTHER-GATES**, *adv.* In another manner.
- OTHER-GUISE**, *adv.* [*other and guise.*] Of another kind. [*Corruptly pronounced other-guess.*]
- OTHER-WHERE**, *adv.* [*other and where.*] In some other place; or in other places. *Milton.*
- OTHER-WHILE**, *adv.* [*other and while.*] At other times.
- OTHER-WHILES**, *n.*
- OTHER-WISE**, *adv.* [*other and wise.*] 1. In a different manner. 2. By other causes. 3. In other respects.
- OTO-MO**, *n.* A fowl of the *lagopus* kind.
- OTTER**, or **ATTAR**, *n.* The essential oil or essence of roses. *Asiat. Res.*
- OTTER**, *n.* [*Sax. oter, otor, or otter; G. otter.*] An amphibious quadruped that feeds on fish.
- OTTER**, *n.* The name of a coloring substance.
- OTTO-MAN**, *a.* Designating something that pertains to the Turks or to their government.
- OTTO-MAN**, *n.* A kind of couch.
- OU-BAT**, or **OU-BUST**, *n.* A sort of caterpillar. *Dict.*
- OUCH**, *n.* 1. A bezil or socket in which a precious stone or seal is set. 2. The blow given by a boar's tusk; [*obs.*]
- OUGHT**. See **AUGHT**, the true orthography.
- OUGHT**, (*awt*) *v. imperfect.* [This word seems to be the preterit tense of the original verb to owe, that is, *Sax. agan*, *Goth. aigan*. But *ought*, as used, is irregular, being used in all persons both in the present and past tenses.] 1. To be held or bound in duty or moral obligation. 2. To be necessary; to behoove. 3. To be fit or expedient in a moral view. 4. As a participle, owed; being indebted to; [*obs.*] *Dryden.* 5. In *Chaucer's* time, it was used impersonally.
- OU-MER**, *n.* [*Fr. ombre.*] The shade. *Grose.*
- OUNCE**, (*ouns*) *n.* [*L. uncia; Fr. once.*] 1. A weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois. 2. An animal of the genus *felis*. See **ONCE**.
- † **OUNDED**, *a.* [*Fr. onde; L. unda.*] Waving. *Chau-*
- † **OUNDING**, *v. cer.*
- † **ÖUPHE**, (*oofy*) *n.* [*Teut. auff.*] A fairy; a goblin; an elf.
- † **ÖUPHEN**, (*oofen*) *a.* Elfish. *Shak.*
- OUR**, *a.* [*Sax. ure.*] 1. Pertaining or belonging to us; as, our country. 2. *Ours*, which is primarily the possessive case of *our*, is never used as an adjective, but as a substitute for the adjective and the noun to which it belongs; as, your house is on a plain; *ours* is on a hill.
- OU-RA-NOG-RA-PHY**, *n.* [*Gr. ουρανος and γραφη.*] A description of the heavens. *Hist. Roy. Society.*
- OUR-SELF**, *pron. reciprocal.* [*our and self.*] This is added after *we* and *us*, and sometimes is used without either for *myself*, in the regal style only; as, we *ourselves* will follow. *Shak.*
- OUR-SELVES**, *plu. of ourself.* We or us, not others; added to *we*, by way of emphasis or opposition.
- ÖUSE**, (*ooz*) *n.* [*for coze.*] Tanner's bark. *Ainsworth.*
- ÖUSEL**, (*oozl*) *n.* [*Sax. oste.*] The blackbird, a species of the genus *turdus*. *Shak.*
- OU'SEN**, *n.* Oxen. *Grose.*
- OUST**, *v. t.* [*Fr. öter, for ouster.*] 1. To take away; to remove. 2. To eject; to dispossess.
- OUST'ED**, *pp.* Taken away; removed; ejected.
- OUSTER**, *n.* A motion of possession; dispossessing; dispossession; ejection. *Blackstone.*—*Ouster le main*, [*ouster and Fr. le main.*] A delivery of lands out of the hands of a guardian, or out of the king's hands; or a judgment given for that purpose. *Blackstone.*
- OUSTING**, *ppr.* Taking away; removing; ejecting.
- OUT**, *adv.* [*Sax. ut; D. uit.*] 1. Without; on the outside, not within; on the exterior or beyond the limits of any inclosed place or given line; opposed to *in* or *within*. 2. Abroad; not at home. 3. In a state of disclosure or discovery. 4. Not concealed. 5. In a state of extinction. 6. In a state of being exhausted. 7. In a state of destitution. 8. Not in office or employment. 9. Abroad or from home, in a party, at church, in a parade, &c. 10. To the end. *Dryden.* 11. Loudly; without restraint. 12. Not in the hands of the owner. 13. In an error. 14. At a loss; in a puzzle. 15. Uncovered; with clothes torn. 16. Away, so as to consume. 17. Deficient; having expended. 18. It is used as an exclamation with the force of command; away; begone.—*Out upon you, out upon it*, expressions of dislike or contempt.
- OUT of**. In this connection, *out* may be considered as an adverb, and *of* as a preposition. 1. Proceeding from, as produce. 2. From or proceeding from a place, or the interior of a place. 3. Beyond. 4. From, noting taking or derivation. 5. Not in, noting extraordinary exertion. 6. Not in, noting exclusion, dismissal, departure, absence or dereliction. 7. Not in, noting unfitness or impropriety. 8. Not within, noting extraordinary delay. 9. Not within; abroad. 10. From, noting copy from an original. 11. From, noting rescue or liberation. 12. Not in, noting deviation, exorbitance or irregularity. 13. From, noting dereliction or departure. 14. From, noting loss or change of state. 15. Not according to, noting deviation. 16. Beyond; not within the limits of. 17. Noting loss or exhaustion. 18. Noting loss. 19. By means of. 20. In consequence of, noting the motive, source or reason.—*Out*

- of hand, immediately, as that is easily used which is ready in the hand.—*Out of print* denotes that a book is not in market, or to be purchased, the copies printed having been all sold.
- OUT, *v. t.* To eject; to expel; to deprive by expulsion.
- OUT-ACT, *v. t.* To do beyond; to exceed in act.
- OUT-BALANCE, *v. t.* To outweigh; to exceed in weight or effect. *Dryden.*
- OUT-BAR, *v. t.* To shut out by bars or fortification.
- OUT-BID, *v. t.* To bid more than another. *Pope.*
- OUT-BID, } pp. Exceeded in the price offered.
- OUT-BID'DEN, } pp. Exceeded in the price offered.
- OUT-BID'DER, *n.* One that outbids.
- OUT-BID'DING, *pp.* Bidding a price beyond another.
- OUT-BLOWN, *pp.* Inflated; swelled with wind.
- OUT-BLUSH, *v. t.* To exceed in rosy color. *Shipman.*
- OUT-BORN, *a.* Foreign; not native. [*Little used.*]
- OUTBOUND, *a.* Destined or proceeding from a country or harbor to a distant country or port.
- OUT-BRAVE, *v. t.* 1. To bear down by more daring or insolent conduct. 2. To exceed in splendid appearance.
- OUT-BRAZEN, *v. t.* To bear down with a brazen face or impudence.
- OUT-BREAK, *n.* A bursting forth; eruption. *Shak.*
- OUT-BREAK-ING, *n.* That which bursts forth.
- OUT-BREATH, *v. t.* 1. To weary by having better breath. *Shak.* 2. To expire. *Spenser.*
- OUT-BUD, *v. i.* To sprout forth. *Spenser.*
- OUT-BUILD, (out-bild) *v. t.* To exceed in building, or in durability of building.
- OUT-BURN, *v. t.* To exceed in burning or flaming.
- OUT-CANT, *v. t.* To surpass in canting. *Pope.*
- OUT-CAST, *pp.* or *a.* Cast out; thrown away; rejected as useless. *Spenser.*
- OUT-CAST, *n.* One who is cast out or expelled; an exile; one driven from home or country. *Is. xvii.*
- †OUT-CEPT, for *except.* *B. Jonson.*
- †OUT-CLIMB, *v. t.* To climb beyond. *Davenant.*
- OUT-COMPASS, *v. t.* To exceed due bounds.
- OUT-CRAFT, *v. t.* To exceed in cunning. *Shak.*
- OUT-CRY, *n.* 1. A vehement or loud cry; cry of distress. 2. Clamor; noisy opposition or detestation. 3. Sale at public auction. *Ainsworth.*
- OUT-DARE, *v. t.* To dare or venture beyond. *Shak.*
- †OUT-DATE, *v. t.* To antique. *Hammond.*
- †OUT-DÓ, *v. t.*; pret. *outdid*; *pp.* *outdone.* To excel; to surpass; to perform beyond another. *Swift.*
- OUT-DÓING, *pp.* Excelling; surpassing in performance.
- OUT-DÓING, *n.* Excess in performance. *Pope.*
- OUT-DÓNE, *pp.* of *outdo.*
- OUT-DRINK, *v. t.* To exceed in drinking. *Donne.*
- OUT-DWELL, *v. t.* To dwell or stay beyond. *Shak.*
- OUTER, *a.* [*comp. of out.*] Being on the outside; external; opposed to *inner.*
- †OUTER, *n.* Dispossession. *Clayton.*
- OUTER-LY, *adv.* Towards the outside. *Grew.*
- OUTER-MOST, *a.* [*superl. from outer.*] Being on the extreme external part; remotest from the midst.
- OUT-FACE, *v. t.* To brave; to bear down with an imposing front or with impudence; to stare down.
- OUT-FALL, *n.* A fall of water; a canal.
- OUT-FAWN, *v. t.* To exceed in fawning or adulation.
- OUT-FAEST, *v. t.* To exceed in feasting. *Taylor.*
- †OUT-FEAT, *v. t.* To surpass in action or exploit.
- OUTFIT, *n.* A fitting out, as of a ship for a voyage; usually in the plural, *outfits*, the expenses of equipping and furnishing a ship for a voyage.
- OUT-FLANK, *v. t.* To extend the flank of one army beyond that of another.
- OUT-FLY, *v. t.* To fly faster than another; to advance before in flight or progress. *Garth.*
- OUT-FOOL, *v. t.* To exceed in folly. *Young.*
- OUTFORM, *n.* External appearance. *B. Jonson.*
- OUT-FROWN, *v. t.* To frown down; to overbear by frowning. *Shak.*
- OUT-GATE, *n.* An outlet; a passage outward.
- OUT-GENERAL, *v. t.* To exceed in generalship; to gain advantage over by superior military skill. *Chesterfield.*
- OUT-GIVE, (out-giv) *v. t.* To surpass in giving. *Dryden.*
- OUT-GÓ, *v. t.* 1. To go beyond; to advance before in going; to go faster. 2. To surpass; to excel. 3. To circumvent; to overreach.
- OUT-GÓING, *pp.* Going beyond.
- OUT-GÓ-ING, *n.* 1. The act of going out. 2. The state of going out. *Ps. lxxv.* 3. Utmost border; extreme limit. *Josh. xvii.*
- OUT-GRIN, *v. t.* To surpass in grinning. *Addison.*
- OUT-GROW, *v. t.* 1. To surpass in growth. 2. To grow too great or too old for any thing.
- OUT-GROWN, *pp.* of *outgrow.*
- OUT-GUARD, *n.* A guard at a distance from the main body of an army; or a guard at the farthest distance.
- OUT-HER-OD, *v. t.* To surpass in enormity, absurdity or cruelty. *Beddoes.*
- OUT-HOUSE, *n.* A small house or building at a little distance from the main house.
- OUT-ING, *n.* 1. A going from home. *Cheshire dialect.* 2. An airing. *Craven dialect.*
- OUT-JEST, *v. t.* To overpower by jesting. *Shak.*
- OUT-JUGGLE, *v. t.* To surpass in juggling. *Hall.*
- OUT-KNAVE, (out-nave) *v. t.* To surpass in knavery.
- †OUT-LAND, *a.* [*Sax. uland.*] Foreign. *Strutt.*
- †OUT-LAND-ER, *n.* A foreigner; not a native. *Wood.*
- OUT-LAND-ISH, *a.* [*Sax. ulandisc; out and land.*] 1. Foreign; not native. 2. Born or produced in the interior country, or among rude people; hence, vulgar; rustic; rude; clownish.
- OUT-LAST, *v. t.* To last longer than something else; to exceed in duration. *Bacon.*
- OUT-LAW, *n.* [*Sax. utlaga; out and law.*] A person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection.
- OUT-LAW, *v. t.* [*Sax. utlagian.*] To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to proscribe.
- OUT-LAWED, *pp.* Excluded from the benefit of law.
- OUT-LAW-ING, *pp.* Depriving of the benefit of law.
- OUT-LAW-RY, *n.* The putting a man out of the protection of law, or the process by which a man is deprived of that protection. *Blackstone.*
- OUT-LAY, *n.* A laying out or expending; expenditure.
- OUT-LEAP, *v. t.* To leap beyond; to pass by leaping.
- OUT-LEAP, *v.* Sully; flight; escape. *Locke.*
- OUT-LET, *n.* Passage outward; the place or the means by which any thing escapes or is discharged.
- OUT-LICK-ER, *n.* In ships, a small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop.
- OUT-LIE, *v. t.* To exceed in lying. *Hall.*
- OUT-LIER, *n.* One who does not reside in the place with which his office or duty connects him.
- OUT-LINE, *n.* 1. Contour; the line by which a figure is defined; the exterior line. 2. The first sketch of a figure. 3. First general sketch of any scheme or design.
- OUT-LINE, *v. t.* To draw the exterior line; to delineate; to sketch.
- OUT-LIVE, (out-liv) *v. t.* 1. To live beyond; to survive; to live after something has ceased. *Dryden.* 2. To live better or to better purpose. *Scott.*
- OUT-LIVER, *n.* A survivor.
- OUT-LOOK, *v. t.* 1. To face down; to browbeat. 2. To select. [*obs.*]
- OUT-LOOK, *n.* Vigilant watch; foresight. *Young.*
- †OUT-LOPE, *n.* An excursion. *Florio.*
- OUT-LUSTRE, } *v. t.* To excel in brightness. *Shak.*
- OUT-LUSTER, }
- OUT-LY-ING, *a.* 1. Lying or being at a distance from the main body or design. 2. Being on the exterior or frontier.
- OUT-MARCH, *v. t.* To march faster than; to march so as to leave behind. *Clarendon.*
- OUT-MEASURE, (out-mezhur) *v. t.* To exceed in measure or extent. *Brown.*
- OUT-MÓST, *a.* Farthest outward; most remote from the middle. *Milton.*
- †OUT-NAME, *v. t.* To exceed in naming or describing.
- OUT-NUMBER, *v. t.* To exceed in number.
- OUT-PACE, *v. t.* To outgo; to leave behind. *Chapman.*
- OUT-PARA-MÓUR, *v. t.* To exceed in keeping mistresses. *Shak.*
- OUT-PAR-ISH, *n.* A parish lying without the walls, or on the border. *Gravent.*
- OUT-PART, *n.* A part remote from the centre or main part. *Aspliffe.*
- OUT-PASS, *v. t.* To pass beyond; to exceed in progress.
- OUT-POISE, (out-poi) *v. t.* To outweigh. *Hovell.*
- OUT-PÓRCH, *n.* An entrance. *Milton.*
- OUT-PÓRT, *n.* A port at some distance from the city of London. *Ash.*
- OUT-PÓST, *n.* 1. A post or station without the limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army. 2. The troops placed at such a station.
- OUT-PÓUR, *v. t.* 1. To pour out; to send forth in a stream. *Milton.* 2. To effuse.
- OUT-PÓUR-ING, *n.* A pouring out; effusion. *Milner.*
- OUT-PRAY, *v. t.* To exceed in prayer or in earnestness of entreaty. *Scott.*
- OUT-PREACH, *v. t.* To surpass in preaching; to produce more effect in inculcating lessons or truth. *J. Trumbull.*
- OUT-PRIZE, *v. t.* To exceed in value or estimated worth.
- OUT-RAGE, *v. t.* [*Fr. outrager.*] To treat with violence and wrong; to abuse by rude or insolent language; to injure by rough, rude treatment of any kind.
- OUT-RAGE, *v. i.* To commit exorbitances; to be guilty of violent rudeness. *Ascham.*
- OUT-RAGE, *n.* [*Fr.*] Injurious violence offered to persons or things; excessive abuse; wanton mischief.
- OUT-RA-GÓ-USE, *a.* [*It. oltraggioso; Fr. outrageux.*] 1

Violent; furious; exorbitant; exceeding all bounds of moderation. 2. Excessive; exceeding reason or decency. 3. Enormous; atrocious. 4. Tumultuous; turbulent.

OUT-RAGEOUS-LY, *adv.* With great violence; furiously; excessively. *South.*

OUT-RAGEOUS-NESS, *n.* Fury; violence; enormity.

OUT-RAZE, *v. t.* To raze to extermination. *Sandys.*

OU-TRÉ, (ou-tré) *a.* [Fr.] Being out of the common course or limits; extravagant. *Geddes.*

OUT-REACH, *v. t.* To go or extend beyond. *Brown.*

OUT-REASON, *v. t.* To excel or surpass in reasoning.

OUT-RECKON, *v. t.* To exceed in assumed computation.

OUT-REIGN, (out-râne) *v. t.* To reign through the whole of.

OUT-RIDE, *v. t.* To pass by riding; to ride faster than. *Hall.*

OUT-RIDE, *v. i.* To travel about on horseback, or in a vehicle. *Addison.*

OUTRID-ER, *n.* 1. A summoner whose office is to cite men before the sheriff; [obs.] 2. One who travels about on horseback. 3. An attending servant.

OUTRIG-GER, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a strong beam fixed on the side of a ship, and projecting from it, in order to secure the masts in the operation of careening.

OUTRIGHT, *adv.* 1. Immediately; without delay; at once. *Arbutnot.* 2. Completely. *Addison.*

OUT-RIVAL, *v. t.* To surpass in excellence. *Addison.*

OUT-ROAR, *v. t.* To exceed in roaring. *Shak.*

OUTRODE, *n.* An excursion. 1. *Macc.* xv.

OUT-ROOT, *v. t.* To eradicate; to extirpate. *Rowe.*

OUT-RUN, *v. t.* 1. To exceed in running; to leave behind in running. *Dryden.* 2. To exceed.

OUT-SAIL, *v. t.* To sail faster than; to leave behind in sailing. *Broomer.*

†OUT-SCAPE, *n.* Power of escaping. *Chapman.*

OUT-SCORN, *v. t.* To bear down or confront by contempt; to despise.

OUT-SCOURINGS, *n.* [out and scour.] Substances washed or scoured out. *Buckland.*

OUT-SELL, *v. t.* 1. To exceed in amount of sales. 2. To exceed in the prices of things sold. 3. To gain a higher price.

OUT-SET, *n.* Beginning; first entrance on any business. *Smith.*

OUT-SHINE, *v. t.* 1. To send forth brightness or lustre. 2. To excel in lustre or excellence. *Addison.*

OUT-SHOOT, *v. t.* 1. To exceed in shooting. *Dryden.* 2. To shoot beyond. *Norris.*

OUT-SHUT, *v. t.* To shut out or exclude. *Donne.*

OUT-SIDE, *n.* 1. The external part of a thing; the part, end or side which forms the surface or superficies. 2. Superficial appearance; exterior. 3. Person; external man. 4. The part or place that lies without or beyond an inclosure. 5. The utmost.

†OUT-SIN, *v. t.* To sin beyond. *Killingbeck.*

OUT-SIT, *v. t.* To sit beyond the time of any thing.

OUT-SKIP, *v. t.* To avoid by flight. *B. Jonson.*

OUT-SKIRT, *n.* Border; outpost; suburb. *Clarendon.*

OUT-SLEEP, *v. t.* To sleep beyond. *Shak.*

OUT-SOAR, *v. t.* To soar beyond. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

OUT-SOUND, *v. t.* To surpass in sound. *Hammond.*

OUT-SPEAK, *v. t.* To speak something beyond; to exceed. *Shak.*

OUT-SPORT, *v. t.* To sport beyond; to outdo in sporting.

OUT-SPREAD, *v. t.* To extend; to spread; to diffuse.

OUT-STAND, *v. t.* 1. To resist effectually; to withstand; to sustain without yielding; [l. u.] *Woodward.* 2. To stand beyond the proper time. *Shak.*

OUT-STAND, *v. i.* To project outwards from the main body.

OUT-STANDING, *pp.* 1. Resisting effectually; [l. u.] 2. Projecting outward. 3. Not collected; unpaid. *Hamilton.*

OUT-STARE, *v. t.* To face down; to browbeat; to outface with effrontery. *Shak.*

OUT-STEP, *v. t.* To step or go beyond; to exceed.

OUT-STORM, *v. t.* To overbear by storming. *J. Barlow.*

OUT-STREET, *n.* A street in the extremities of a town.

OUT-STRETCH, *v. t.* To extend; to stretch or spread out; to expand. *Millon.*

OUT-STRIDE, *v. t.* To surpass in striding. *B. Jonson.*

OUT-STRIPE, *v. t.* To outgo; to outrun; to advance beyond.

OUT-SWEAR, *v. t.* To exceed in swearing; to overpower by swearing. *Shak.*

OUT-SWEETEN, *v. t.* To exceed in sweetness. *Shak.*

OUT-SWELL, *v. t.* To overflow; to exceed in swelling.

†OUT-TAKE, *prep.* Except. *Gower.*

OUT-TALK, (out-tawk) *v. t.* To overpower by talking; to exceed in talking. *Shak.*

OUT-THROW, *v. t.* To throw out or beyond. *Sciff.*

OUT-TONGUE, (out-tung) *v. t.* To bear down by talk, clamor or noise. *Shak.*

†OUT-TOP, *v. t.* To overtop. *Williams.*

OUT-VALUE, *v. t.* To exceed in price or value. *Boyle.*

OUT-VENOM, *v. t.* To exceed in poison. *Shak.*

OUT-VIE, *v. t.* To exceed; to surpass. *Addison.*

OUT-VIL/LAIN, *v. t.* To exceed in villainy. *Shak.*

†OUT-VOICE, *v. t.* To exceed in roaring or clamor.

OUT-VOTE, *v. t.* To exceed in the number of votes given; to defeat by plurality of suffrages. *South.*

OUT-WALK, (out-wawk) *v. t.* 1. To walk faster than; to leave behind in walking. 2. To exceed the walking of a spectre.

OUTWALL, *n.* 1. The exterior wall of a building or fortress. 2. Superficial appearance. *Shak.*

OUTWARD, *a.* [Sax *utward*, or *utward*.] 1. External; exterior; forming the superficial part. 2. External; visible; opposed to *inward*. 3. Extrinsic; adventitious. 4. Foreign; not intestine; as an *outward war*; [obs.] 5. Tending to the exterior part.—6. In *Scripture*, civil; public. 1. *Chron.* xxvi.—7. In *theology*, carnal; fleshly; corporeal; not spiritual.

OUTWARD, *n.* External form. *Shak.*

OUTWARD, or OUTWARDS, *adv.* 1. To the outer parts; tending or directed towards the exterior. 2. From a port or country.

OUTWARD-BOUND, *a.* Proceeding from a port or country.

OUTWARD-LY, *adv.* 1. Externally; opposed to *inwardly*. 2. In appearance; not sincerely.

OUT-WASH, *v. t.* To wash out; to cleanse from. [L. u.]

OUT-WATCH, *v. t.* To surpass in watching. *B. Jonson.*

OUT-WEAR, *v. t.* 1. To wear out; [obs.] 2. To pass tediously to the end. 3. To last longer than something else.

OUT-WEED, *v. t.* To weed out; to extirpate.

OUT-WEEP, *v. t.* To exceed in weeping. *Dryden.*

OUT-WEIGH, (out-wē) *v. t.* 1. To exceed in weight. 2. To exceed in value, influence or importance.

†OUT-WELL, *v. t.* or *i.* To pour out. *Spenser.*

OUT-WENT, *pret.* of *outgo*.

OUT-WHORE, *v. t.* To exceed in lewdness. *Pope.*

†OUT-WIN, *v. t.* To get out of. *Spenser.*

OUT-WIND, *v. t.* To extricate by winding; to unloose.

OUT-WING, *v. t.* To move faster on the wing; to outstrip. *Garth.*

OUT-WIT, *v. t.* To surpass in design or stratagem; to overreach; to defeat by superior ingenuity.

OUTWORK, *n.* The part of a fortification most remote from the main fortress or citadel. *Bacon.*

OUT-WORN, *pp.* Worn out; consumed by use.

OUT-WORTH, *v. t.* To exceed in value. *Shak.*

OUT-WREST, (out-rest) *v. t.* To extort; to draw from or forth by violence. *Spenser.*

OUT-WRITE, (out-rite) *v. t.* To surpass in writing.

OUT-WROUGHT, (out-rawt) *pp.* Outdone; exceeded in act or efficacy.

OUT-ZANY, *v. t.* To exceed in buffoonery.

OVAL, *a.* [Fr. *ovale*; L. *ovum*.] 1. Of the shape or figure of an egg; oblong; curvilinear; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg. It is sometimes synonymous with *elliptical*. 2. Pertaining to eggs; done in the egg.

OVAL, *n.* A body or figure in the shape of an egg. *Watts.*

O-VARIOUS, *a.* Consisting of eggs. *Thomson.*

O-VARY, *n.* [Fr. *ovaire*; L. *ovarium*.] The part of a female animal in which the eggs are formed or lodged; or the part in which the fetus is supposed to be formed.

OVATE, *a.* [L. *ovatus*.] Egg-shaped.

OVATED, *a.* [L. *ovatus*.] Egg-shaped.

OVATE-LANCE-O-LATE, *a.* Having something of the form of an egg and a lance, inclining to the latter.

OVATE-SUBO-LATE, *a.* Having something of the form of an egg and an awl.

O-VATION, *n.* [L. *ovatio*.] In *Roman antiquity*, a lesser triumph.

OVA-TO-OE'LONG, *a.* Oblong in the shape of an egg, or with the end lengthened. *Martyn.*

OVEN, (uv'n) *n.* [Sax. *G. oven*; D. *oven*; Dan. *ovn*.] An arch of brick or stone work, for baking bread and other things for food.

OVER, *prep.* [Sax. *ober*, *ofer*; Goth. *ufar*; G. *über*; D., Dan. *over*.] 1. Across; from side to side. 2. Above in place or position; opposed to *below*. 3. Above, denoting superiority in excellence, dignity or value. 4. Above in authority, implying the right or power of superintending or governing; opposed to *under*. 5. Upon the surface or whole surface; through the whole extent. 6. Upon. 7. During the whole time; from beginning to end. 8. Above the top; covering; immersing.—*Over*, in *poetry*, is often contracted into *o'er*.

OVER, *adv.* 1. From side to side; as, a board a foot *over*. 2. On the opposite side. 3. From one to another by passing. 4. From one country to another by passing. 5. On the surface. 6. Above the top. 7. More than the quantity assigned; beyond a limit. 8. Throughout; from beginning to end; completely.

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

- Over and over*, repeatedly; once and again. *Harte*.—*Over again*, once more; with repetition. *Dryden*.—*Over and above*, besides; beyond what is supposed or limited.—*Over against*, opposite; in front. *Addison*.—*Over* is used with rolling or turning from side to side; as, to turn *over*.—*To give over*. 1. To cease from. 2. To consider as in a hopeless state.—*Over*, in composition, denotes spreading, covering above, as in *overcast*, *overflow*; or across, as, to *overhear*; or above, as, to *overhang*; or turning, changing sides, as in *overturn*; or, more generally, beyond, implying excess or superiority, as in *overact*, *overcome*.
- † **OVER**, *v. t.* To get over. *Pegge*.
OVER, *a. 1. Past.* 2. Upper; covering.
OVER-A-BOUND, *v. i.* To abound more than enough; to be superabundant. *Pope*.
OVER-ACT, *v. t.* To act or perform to excess.
OVER-ACT, *v. i.* To act more than is necessary.
OVER-AGITATE, *v. t.* To agitate or discuss beyond what is expedient. *Hall*.
OVER-ALLS, *n.* A kind of trowsers.
OVER-ANXIOUS, *a.* Anxious to excess.
OVER-ARCH, *v. t.* To arch over; to cover with an arch.
OVER-AWE, (*o-ver-aw*) *v. t.* To restrain by awe, fear or superior influence. *Spenser*.
OVER-BALANCE, *v. t.* To weigh down; to exceed in weight, value or importance.
OVER-BALANCE, *n.* Excess of weight or value; something more than an equivalent. *Locke*.
† **OVER-BATTLE**, *a.* Too fruitful; exuberant.
OVER-BEAR, *v. t.* To bear down; to repress; to subdue.
OVER-BEARING, *ppr.* 1. Bearing down; repressing. 2. *a.* Haughty and dogmatical; disposed or tending to repress or subdue by insolence or effrontery.
OVER-BEND, *v. t.* To bend or stretch to excess.
OVER-BID, *v. t.* 1. To bid or offer beyond. 2. To bid or offer more than an equivalent.
OVER-BLOW, *v. i.* 1. To blow with too much violence; *a seaman's phrase*. 2. To blow over, or be past its violence; [*obs.*]
OVER-BLOW, *v. t.* To blow away; to dissipate by wind.
OVER-BLOWN, *pp.* Blown by and gone; blown away; driven by; past. *Dryden*.
OVER-BOARD, *adv.* [*over*, and *Fr. bord*] Out of a ship or from on board; as, to fall *overboard*.
OVER-BROW, *v. t.* To hang over. *Collins*.
† **OVER-BUILT**, (*o-ver-bilt*) *pp.* Built over. *Milton*.
OVER-BURDEN, *v. t.* To oppress by bulk. *Shak*.
OVER-BURDENED, *v. t.* To load with too great weight.
OVER-BURDENED, *pp.* Overloaded.
OVER-BURN, *v. t.* To burn too much. *Mortimer*.
OVER-BUSY, (*o-ver-bizy*) *a.* Too busy; officious.
OVER-BUY, *v. t.* To buy at too dear a rate. *Dryden*.
OVER-CANOPY, *v. t.* To cover as with a canopy.
OVER-CARE, *n.* Excessive care or anxiety. *Dryden*.
OVER-CAREFUL, *a.* Careful to excess.
OVER-CARRY, *v. t.* To carry too far; to carry or urge beyond the proper point. *Hayward*.
OVER-CAST, *v. t.* 1. To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom. 2. To cast or compute at too high a rate; to rate too high. 3. To sew over.
OVER-CAST, *pp.* Clouded; overspread with clouds or gloom.
OVER-CAUTIOUS, *a.* Cautious or prudent to excess.
OVER-CHARGE, *v. t.* 1. To charge or load to excess; to cloy; to oppress. 2. To crowd too much. 3. To burden. 4. To fill to excess; to surcharge. 5. To load with too great a charge. 6. To charge too much; to enter in an account more than is just.
OVER-CHARGE, *n.* 1. An excessive load or burden. 2. A charge in an account of more than is just. 3. A charge beyond what is proper.
OVER-CLIMB, *v. t.* To climb over. *Surrey*.
OVER-CLOUD, *v. t.* To cover or overspread with clouds.
OVER-CLOY, *v. t.* To fill beyond satiety. *Shak*.
OVER-COLD, *a.* Cold to excess. *Wiseman*.
OVER-COME, *v. t. i.* To conquer; to vanquish; to subdue. 2. To surmount; to get the better of. 3. To invade; [*obs.*] 4. To come upon; to invade.
OVER-COME, *v. i.* To gain the superiority; to be victorious.
OVER-COMER, *n.* One who vanquishes or surmounts.
OVER-COMING-LY, *adv.* With superiority. *Morr*.
OVER-CONFIDENCE, *n.* Excessive confidence.
OVER-CORN, *v. t.* To corn to excess. *Addison*.
OVER-COUNT, *v. t.* To rate above the true value. *Shak*.
OVER-COVER, *v. t.* To cover completely. *Shak*.
† **OVER-CROW**, *v. t.* To crow apt to believe. *Shak*.
OVER-CROWNED, *v. t.* To crow as in triumph. *Spenser*.
OVER-DATE, *v. t.* Curious or nice to excess. *Bacon*.
† **OVER-DATE**, *v. t.* To date beyond the proper period.
† **OVER-DILIGENT**, *a.* Diligent to excess.
OVER-DILIGENT, *a.* Diligent to excess.
OVER-DO, *v. t.* 1. To do or perform too much. 2. To

- harass; to fatigue; to oppress by too much action or labor.
 3. To boil, bake or roast too much.
OVER-DO, *v. i.* To labor too hard; to do too much.
OVER-DONE, *pp.* 1. Overacted; acted to excess. 2. Worn or oppressed by too much labor. 3. Baked, baked or roasted too much.
OVER-DOSE, *n.* Too great a dose.
OVER-DRAW, *v. t.* To draw beyond the proper limits.
OVER-DRESS, *v. t.* To dress to excess.
OVER-DRINK, *v. t.* To drink to excess.
OVER-DRIVE, *v. t.* To drive too hard, or beyond strength.
OVER-DRY, *v. t.* To dry too much. *Burton*.
OVER-EAGER, *a.* Too eager; too vehement in desire.
OVER-EAGER-LY, *adv.* With excessive eagerness.
OVER-EAGER-NESS, *n.* Excess of earnestness.
OVER-EAT, *v. t.* To eat to excess.
OVER-ELIEGANT, *a.* Elegant to excess. *Johnson*.
OVER-EMPTY, *v. t.* To make too empty. *Carre*.
OVER-EYE, *v. t.* 1. To superintend; to inspect; [*a. 2.*] To observe; to remark. *Shak*.
OVER-FALL, *n.* A cataract; the fall of a river. *Baldwin*.
OVER-FA-TIGUE, (*o-ver-fa-teeg*) *n.* Excessive fatigue.
OVER-FA-TIGUE, (*o-ver-fa-teeg*) *v. t.* To fatigue to excess.
OVER-FEED, *v. t.* To feed to excess. *Dryden*.
OVER-FILL, *v. t.* To fill to excess; to surcharge. *Dryden*.
OVER-FLOAT, *v. t.* To overflow; to inundate. *Dryden*.
OVER-FLOURISH, (*o-ver-flurish*) *v. t.* To make excessive display or flourish. *Collier*.
OVER-FLOW, *v. t. i.* 1. To spread over, as water; to inundate; to cover with water or other fluid. 2. To fill beyond the brim. 3. To deluge; to overwhelm; to cover, as with numbers.
OVER-FLOW, *v. i.* 1. To run over; to swell and run over the brim or banks. 2. To be abundant; to abound; to exuberate.
OVER-FLOW, *n.* An inundation; superabundance.
OVER-FLOWING, *ppr.* Spreading over, as a fluid; inundating; running over the brim or banks.
OVER-FLOWING, *a.* Abundant; copious; exuberant.
OVER-FLOWING, *n.* Exuberance; copiousness.
OVER-FLOWING-LY, *adv.* Exuberantly; in great abundance. *Boyle*.
OVER-FLUSH, *v. t.* To flush to excess.
OVER-FLUSHED, (*o-ver-flush*) *pp.* 1. Flushed to excess; reddened to excess. 2. Elated to excess. *Addison*.
OVER-FLY, *v. t.* To pass over or cross by flight. *Dryden*.
OVER-FORWARD, *a.* Forward to excess.
OVER-FORWARD-NESS, *a.* Too great forwardness or readiness; officiousness. *Hale*.
OVER-FREIGHT, (*o-ver-frate*) *v. t.* To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity or numbers.
OVER-FRUITFUL, *a.* Too rich; producing superabundant crops. *Dryden*.
† **OVER-GET**, *v. t.* To reach; to overtake. *Sidney*.
OVER-GILD, *v. t.* To gild over; to varnish.
OVER-GIRD, *v. t.* To gird or bind too closely.
OVER-GLANCE, *v. t.* To glance over; to run over with the eye. *Shak*.
OVER-GO, *v. t. i.* 1. To exceed; to surpass. 2. To cover; [*obs.*]
OVER-GONE, *pp.* Injured; ruined. *Shak*.
OVER-GORGE, (*o-ver-gorj*) *v. t.* To gorge to excess.
OVER-GRASS'ED, (*o-ver-grast*) *pp.* Overstocked with grass; overgrown with grass. *Spenser*.
OVER-GREAT, *a.* Too great. *Locke*.
OVER-GROW, *v. t. i.* 1. To cover with growth or herbage. 2. To grow beyond; to rise above. *Mortimer*.
OVER-GROW, *v. i.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size.
OVER-GROWTH, *n.* Exuberant or excessive growth.
OVER-HALE. See *OVERHAUL*.
OVER-HANDLE, *v. t.* To handle too much; to mention too often. *Shak*.
OVER-HANG, *v. t. i.* 1. To impend or hang over. 2. To jut or project over. *Milton*.
OVER-HANG, *v. i.* To jut over. *Milton*.
OVER-HARDEN, *v. t.* To harden too much; to make too hard. *Boyle*.
OVER-HAST'LY, *adv.* In too much haste. *Hales*.
OVER-HAST'Y, *n.* Too much haste; precipitation.
OVER-HASTY, *a.* Too hasty; precipitate. *Hammond*.
OVER-HAUL, *v. t. i.* 1. To spread over. 2. To turn over for examination; to separate and inspect. 3. To draw over. 4. To examine again. 5. To gain upon in a chase; to overtake.
OVER-HEAD, (*o-ver-hed*) *adv.* Aloft; above; in the zenith or ceiling. *Milton*.
OVER-HEAR, *v. t.* To hear by accident; to hear what is not addressed to the hearer, or not intended to be heard by him.
OVER-HEARD, *pp.* Heard by accident.
OVER-HEAT, *v. t.* To heat to excess. *Addison*.
† **OVER-HÉLÉ**, *v. t.* To cover over. *B. Jonson*.

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

O-VER-HEND, v. t. To overtake. *Spenser.*
 O-VER-JOY, v. t. To give great joy to; to transport with gladness. *Taylor.*
 O-VER-JOY, n. Joy to excess; transport.
 O-VER-LABOR, v. t. 1. To harass with toil. *Dryden.* 2. To execute with too much care.
 O-VER-LADE, v. t. To load with too great a cargo or other burden.
 O-VER-LADEN, pp. Overburdened; loaded to excess.
 O-VER-LAID, pp. Oppressed with weight; smothered; covered over.
 O-VER-LARGE, a. Too large; too great. *Collier.*
 O-VER-LARGENESS, n. Excess of size.
 O-VER-LASH, v. i. 1. To exaggerate; [little used.] *Barrows.* 2. To proceed to excess; [little used.] *Boyle.*
 O-VER-LASHING-LY, adv. With exaggeration. *Brevinwood.*
 O-VER-LAY, v. t. 1. To lay too much upon; to oppress with incumbent weight. 2. To cover or spread over the surface. 3. To smother with close covering. 4. To overwhelm; to smother. 5. To cloud; to overcast. 6. To cover; to join two opposite sides by a cover.
 O-VER-LAYING, n. A superficial covering. *Ex. xxxviii.*
 O-VER-LEAP, v. t. To leap over; to pass or move from side to side by leaping. *Dryden.*
 O-VER-LEATH-ER, n. The leather which forms the
 O-VER-LEATH-ER, } upper part of a shoe; that which
 is over the foot. [With us, this is called upper leather.]
 O-VER-LEAVEN, (o-ver-lev'n) v. t. 1. To leaven too much; to cause to rise and swell too much. 2. To mix too much with; to corrupt.
 O-VER-LIBER-AL, a. Too liberal; too free; abundant to excess. *Bacon.*
 O-VER-LIGHT, n. Too strong a light. *Bacon.*
 O-VER-LI-N-ESS, n. Carelessness; superficialness. *Waterhouse.*
 O-VER-LIVE, (o-ver-liv') v. t. To outlive; to live longer than another; to survive. *Sidney.*
 O-VER-LIVE, (o-ver-liv') v. i. To 'live too long. *Milton.*
 O-VER-LIVER, n. One that lives longest; a survivor. *Bacon.*
 O-VER-LOAD, v. t. To load with too heavy a burden or cargo; to fill to excess.
 O-VER-LONG, a. Too long. *Boyle.*
 O-VER-LOOK, v. t. 1. To view from a higher place. 2. To stand in a more elevated place, or to rise so high as to afford the means of looking down on. 3. To see from behind or over the shoulder of another; to see from a higher position. 4. To view fully; to peruse. 5. To inspect; to superintend; to oversee; implying care and watchfulness. 6. To review; to examine a second time or with care. 7. To pass by indulgently; to excuse; not to punish or censure. 8. To neglect; to slight.
 O-VER-LOOK'ER, n. One that overlooks.
 O-VER-LOOP, now written *orlop*, which see.
 O-VER-LOVE, v. t. To love to excess; to prize or value too much. *Hall.*
 O-VER-LY, a. [Sax. *oferlice*.] Careless; negligent; inattentive. *Hall.*
 O-VER-MAST, v. t. To furnish with a mast or with masts that are too long or too heavy for the weight of keel.
 O-VER-MAST'ED, pp. Having masts too long or too heavy for the ship. *Mar. Dict.*
 O-VER-MASTER, v. t. To overpower; to subdue; to vanquish; to govern. *Milton.*
 O-VER-MATCH, v. t. To be too powerful for; to conquer; to subdue; to oppress by superior force.
 O-VER-MATCH, n. One superior in power; one able to overcome. *Milton.*
 O-VER-MEASURE, (o-ver-mezh'ur) v. t. To measure or estimate too largely. *Bacon.*
 O-VER-MEASURE, (o-ver-mezh'ur) n. Excess of measure; something that exceeds the measure proposed.
 O-VER-MICKLE, a. [Sax. *ofermicel*.] Overmuch. *Creech.*
 O-VER-MIX, v. t. To mix with too much. *Creech.*
 O-VER-MOD'EST, a. Modest to excess; bashful.
 O-VER-MOST, a. Highest; over the rest in authority.
 O-VER-MUCH, a. Too much; exceeding what is necessary or proper. *Locke.*
 O-VER-MUCH, adv. In too great a degree. *Hooker.*
 O-VER-MUCH, n. More than sufficient. *Milton.*
 O-VER-MUCHNESS, n. Superabundance. *B. Jonson.*
 O-VER-MULTI-TUDE, v. t. To exceed in number.
 O-VER-NAME, v. t. To name over or in a series. *Shak.*
 O-VER-NEAT, a. Excessively neat. *Spectator.*
 O-VER-NIGHT, n. Night before bed-time. *Shak.*
 O-VER-NOISE, (o-ver-noiz') v. t. To overpower by noise.
 O-VER-OFFEND'ED, a. Offended to excess. *Steele.*
 O-VER-OFFICE, v. t. To lord by virtue of an office. *Shak.*
 O-VER-OFFICIOUS, a. Too busy, too ready to intermeddle; too importunate. *Collier.*
 O-VER-PAINT, v. t. To color or describe too strongly.

O-VER-PASS, v. t. 1. To cross; to go over. 2. To overlook; to pass without regard. 3. To omit, as in reckoning. 4. To omit; not to receive or include.
 O-VER-PASSED, (o-ver-past') pp. Passed by; passed away; gone; past. *Shak.*
 O-VER-PAY, v. t. 1. To pay too much or more than is due. 2. To reward beyond the price or merit. *Prior.*
 O-VER-PEER, v. t. To overlook; to hover over. *Shak.*
 O-VER-PEOPLE, v. t. To overstock with inhabitants.
 O-VER-PERCH, v. t. To perch over or above; to fly over.
 O-VER-PERSUADE, v. t. To persuade or induce against one's inclination or opinion. *Pope.*
 O-VER-PICTURE, v. t. To exceed the representation or picture. *Shak.*
 O-VER-PLUS, n. [over, and L. *plus*.] Surplus; that which remains after a supply, or beyond a quantity proposed.
 O-VER-PLY, v. t. To ply to excess; to exert with too much vigor. *Milton.*
 O-VER-POISE, (o-ver-poiz') v. t. To outweigh. *Brown.*
 O-VER-POISE, (o-ver-poiz') n. Preponderant weight. *Dryden.*
 O-VER-POLISH, v. t. To polish too much. *Blackwell.*
 O-VER-PONDEROUS, a. Too heavy; too depressing.
 O-VER-POST, v. t. To hasten over quickly. *Shak.*
 O-VER-POWER, v. t. 1. To affect with a power or force that cannot be borne. 2. To vanquish by force; to subdue; to reduce to silence in action or submission; to defeat.
 O-VER-PRESS, v. t. 1. To bear upon with irresistible force; to crush; to overwhelm. *Swift.* 2. To overcome by importunity.
 O-VER-PRIZE, v. t. To value or prize at too high a rate.
 O-VER-PROMPT, a. Too prompt; too ready or eager.
 O-VER-PROMPTNESS, n. Excessive promptness; precipitation.
 O-VER-PRO-PORTION, v. t. To make of too great proportion.
 O-VER-QUET-NESS, n. Too much quietness. *Brown.*
 O-VER-RAKE, v. t. To break in upon a ship. *Mar. Dict.*
 O-VER-RANK, a. Too rank or luxuriant. *Mortimer.*
 O-VER-RATE, v. t. To rate at too much; to estimate at a value or amount beyond the truth. *Dryden.*
 O-VER-REACH, v. t. 1. To reach beyond in any direction; to rise above; to extend beyond. 2. To deceive by artifice; to cheat.
 O-VER-REACH, v. i. Applied to horses, to strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel or shoe of the fore foot.
 O-VER-REACH, n. The act of striking the heel of the fore foot with the toe of the hind foot. *Encyc.*
 O-VER-REACHER, n. One that overreaches; one that deceives.
 O-VER-REACHING, n. The act of deceiving; a reaching too far.
 O-VER-READ, v. t. To read over; to peruse. *Shak.*
 O-VER-RED, v. t. To smear with a red color. *Shak.*
 O-VER-RIDE, v. t. 1. To ride over. *Chaucer.* 2. To ride too much; to ride beyond the strength of the horse.
 O-VER-RID, pp. Rid to excess.
 O-VER-RID'DEN, pp. Rid to excess.
 O-VER-RIP'EN, v. t. To make too ripe. *Shak.*
 O-VER-ROAST, v. t. To roast too much. *Shak.*
 O-VER-RULE, v. t. 1. To influence or control by pre-dominant power; to subject to superior authority. 2. To govern with high authority.—3. In law, to supersede or reject.
 O-VER-ROLER, n. One who controls, directs or governs.
 O-VER-ROLING, pp. 1. Controlling; subjecting to authority. 2. a. Exerting superior and controlling power.
 O-VER-RUN, v. t. 1. To run or spread over; to grow over; to cover all over. 2. To march or rove over; to harass by hostile incursions; to ravage. 3. To outrun; to run faster than another and leave him behind. 4. To overspread with numbers. 5. To injure by treading down.—6. Among printers, to change the disposition of types, and carry those of one line into another, either in correction, or in the contraction or extension of columns.
 O-VER-RUN, v. i. To overflow; to run over. *Smith.*
 O-VER-RUNNER, n. One that overruns.
 O-VER-RUNNING, pp. Spreading over; ravaging; changing the disposition of types.
 O-VER-SATURATE, v. t. To saturate to excess.
 O-VER-SATURATED, pp. More than saturated.
 O-VER-SATURATING, pp. Saturating to excess.
 O-VER-SCRU-PULOUS, a. Scrupulous to excess.
 O-VER-SEA, a. Foreign; from beyond sea. *Wilson.*
 O-VER-SEE, v. t. 1. To superintend; to overlook, imply-ing care. 2. To pass unheeded; to omit; to neglect; [obs.]
 O-VER-SEEN, pp. 1. Superintended. 2. Mistaken; deceived; [obs.] *Hooker.*
 O-VER-SEER, n. 1. One who overlooks; a superintendent; a supervisor. 2. An officer who has the care of the poor or of an idiot, &c.
 O-VER-SET, v. t. 1. To turn from the proper position or basis; to turn upon the side, or to turn bottom upwards.

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

2. To subvert; to overthrow. 3. To throw off the proper foundation.
- Ö-VER-SET', *v. i.* To turn or be turned over; to turn or fall off the basis or bottom.
- Ö-VER-SHADE', *v. t.* To cover with shade; to cover with any thing that causes darkness; to render dark or gloomy.
- Ö-VER-SHAD'OW, *v. t.* 1. To throw a shadow over; to overshadow. 2. To shelter; to protect; to cover with protecting influence.
- Ö-VER-SHAD'OW-ER, *n.* One that throws a shade over any thing. *Bacon.*
- Ö-VER-SHAD'OW-ING, *ppr.* Throwing a shade over; protecting.
- Ö-VER-SHOOT', *v. t.* 1. To shoot beyond the mark. *Tillotson.* 2. To pass swiftly over. *Harte.*—To overshoot one's self, to venture too far; to assert too much.
- Ö-VER-SHOOT', *v. i.* To fly beyond the mark. *Collier.*
- Ö-VER-SHOT', *pp.* Shot beyond.
- Ö-VER-SHOT', *a.* An overshoot wheel is one that receives the water, shot over the top, on the descent.
- Ö-VER-SIGHT, *n.* 1. Superintendence; watchful care. 1 *Pet. v.* 2. Mistake; an overlooking; omission; error.
- Ö-VER-SIZE', *v. t.* 1. To surpass in bulk or size; [*little used.*] *Sandys.* 2. To cover with viscid matter. *Shak.*
- Ö-VER-SKIP', *v. t.* 1. To skip or leap over; to pass by leaping. 2. To pass over. 3. To escape.
- Ö-VER-SLEEP', *v. t.* To sleep too long.
- Ö-VER-SLIP', *v. t.* To slip or pass without notice; to pass undone, unnoticed or unused; to omit; to neglect.
- Ö-VER-SLOW', *v. t.* To render slow; to check; to curb; [*not used.*] *Hammond.*
- Ö-VER-SNOW', *v. t.* To cover with snow. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*
- Ö-VER-SOLD', *pp.* Sold at too high a price. *Dryden.*
- Ö-VER-SOON', *adv.* Too soon. *Sidney.*
- Ö-VER-SOR'R'OW, *v. t.* To grieve or afflict to excess.
- Ö-VER-SPAN', *v. t.* To reach or extend over.
- Ö-VER-SPEAK', *v. t.* To speak too much; to use too many words. *Hales.*
- Ö-VER-SPENT', *vp.* Harassed or fatigued to an extreme degree. *Dryden.*
- Ö-VER-SPREAD', (*o-ver-spre'd*) *v. t.* 1. To spread over; to cover over. 2. To scatter over.
- Ö-VER-SPREAD', (*o-ver-spre'd*) *v. i.* To be spread or scattered over.
- Ö-VER-STAND', *v. t.* To stand too much on price or conditions; to lose a sale by holding the price too high.
- Ö-VER-STARE', *v. t.* To stare wildly. *Ascham.*
- Ö-VER-STEP', *v. t.* To step over or beyond; to exceed. *Shak.*
- Ö-VER-STOCK', *n.* Superabundance; more than is sufficient.
- Ö-VER-STOCK', *v. t.* 1. To fill too full; to crowd; to supply with more than is wanted. 2. To furnish with more cattle than are wanted. 3. To supply with more seed than is wanted.
- Ö-VER-STORE', *v. t.* To store with too much; to supply or fill with superabundance. *Hale.*
- Ö-VER-STRAIN', *v. i.* To strain to excess; to make too violent efforts. *Dryden.*
- Ö-VER-STRAIN', *v. t.* To stretch too far. *Ayliffe.*
- Ö-VER-STREW', or Ö-VER-STRÖW', *v. t.* To spread or scatter over. *Shak.*
- Ö-VER-STRIKE', *v. t.* To strike beyond. *Spenser.*
- Ö-VER-STRÖWN', *pp.* Spread or scattered over. *Barlow.*
- Ö-VER-SUP-PL'Y', *v. t.* To furnish more than is sufficient.
- Ö-VER-SWAY', *v. t.* To overrule; to bear down; to control. *Hooker.*
- Ö-VER-SWELL', *v. t.* To swell or rise above; to overflow.
- ÖVERT, *a.* [*Fr. ouvert.*] Open to view; public; apparent. *Blackstone.*
- Ö-VER-TAKE', *v. t.* 1. To come up with in a course, pursuit, progress or motion; to catch. 2. To come upon; to fall on afterwards. 3. To take by surprise.
- Ö-VER-TASK', *v. t.* To impose too heavy a task or injunction on. *Harvey.*
- Ö-VER-TAX', *v. t.* To tax too heavily.
- Ö-VER-TED'IOUS, *a.* Too slow; too tedious. *Donne.*
- Ö-VER-THROW', *v. t.* 1. To turn upside down. *Taylor.* 2. To throw down. 3. To ruin; to demolish. 4. To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish. 5. To subvert; to destroy.
- Ö-VER-THROW, *n.* 1. The state of being overturned or turned off the basis. 2. Ruin; destruction. 3. Defeat; discomfiture. 4. Degradation.
- Ö-VER-THROWER, *n.* One that overthrows, defeats or destroys.
- Ö-VER-THWART, *a.* 1. Opposite; being over the way or street. 2. Crossing at right angles. 3. Cross; perverse; adverse; contradictory.
- Ö-VER-THWART', *prep.* Across; from side to side.
- Ö-VER-THWART', *v. t.* To oppose. *Stapleton.*
- Ö-VER-THWART'LY, *adv.* 1. Across; transversely. *Peacham.* 2. Perversely.
- Ö-VER-THWART'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being athwart or lying across. 2. Perverseness; perversity.
- Ö-VER-TIRE', *v. t.* To tire to excess; to subdue by fatigue. *Milton.*
- Ö-VER-TIT'LE, *v. t.* To give too high a title to. *Fuller.*
- Ö-VER-TLY, *adv.* Openly; in open view; publicly.
- Ö-VER-TOOK', *pret.* of *overtake.*
- Ö-VER-TOP', *v. t.* 1. To rise above the top. 2. To excel; to surpass. 3. To obscure; to make of less importance by superior excellence.
- Ö-VER-TOWER, *v. t.* To soar too high. *Fuller.*
- Ö-VER-TRIP', *v. t.* To trip over; to walk nimbly over.
- Ö-VER-TROW', *v. i.* [*Sax. oferturwan.*] To be over-confident; to think too highly. *Wickliffe.*
- Ö-VER-TRUST', *v. t.* To trust with too much confidence.
- Ö-VER-TURE, *n.* [*Fr. ouverture.*] 1. Opening; disclosure; discovery. 2. Proposal; something offered for consideration, acceptance or rejection. 3. The opening piece, prelude or symphony of some public act, ceremony or entertainment.
- Ö-VER-TURN', *v. t.* 1. To overset; to turn or throw from a basis or foundation. 2. To subvert; to ruin; to destroy. 3. To overpower; to conquer.
- Ö-VER-TURN', *n.* State of being overturned or subverted; overthrow.
- Ö-VER-TURN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be overturned. [*L. u.*]
- Ö-VER-TURN'ED, (*o-ver-turnd*) *pp.* Overset; overthrow.
- Ö-VER-TURN'ER, *n.* One that overturns or subverts. *Swift.*
- Ö-VER-TURN'ING, *ppr.* Oversetting; overthrowing; subverting.
- Ö-VER-TURN'ING, *n.* An oversetting; subversion; change; revolution.
- Ö-VER-VALUE', *v. t.* To rate at too high a price.
- Ö-VER-VAIL', *v. t.* To cover; to spread over. *Shak.*
- Ö-VER-VEIL', *v. t.* To cover; to spread over. *Shak.*
- Ö-VER-VOTE', *v. t.* To outvote; to outnumber in votes given. *K. Charles.*
- Ö-VER-WATCH', *v. t.* To watch to excess; to subdue by long want of rest. *Dryden.*
- Ö-VER-WATCH'ED, (*o-ver-wotsht*) *a.* Tired by too much watching. *Sidney.*
- Ö-VER-WEAK', *a.* Too weak; too feeble. *Raleigh.*
- Ö-VER-WEARY', *v. t.* To subdue with fatigue.
- Ö-VER-WEATHER', (*o-ver-weth'er*) *v. t.* To bruise or batter by violence of weather.
- Ö-VER-WEEN', *v. i.* 1. To think too highly; to think arrogantly or conceitedly. 2. To reach beyond the truth in thought; to think too favorably.
- Ö-VER-WEEN'ING, *ppr.* 1. Thinking too highly or conceitedly. 2. *a.* That thinks too highly, particularly of one's self; conceited; vain.
- Ö-VER-WEEN'ING-LY, *adv.* With too much vanity or conceit.
- Ö-VER-WEIGH', *v. t.* To exceed in weight; to cause to preponderate; to outweigh; to overbalance.
- Ö-VER-WEIGHT, *n.* Greater weight; preponderance.
- Ö-VER-WHELM', *v. t.* 1. To overspread or crush beneath something violent and weighty, that covers or encompasses the whole. 2. To immerse and bear down; in a figurative sense. 3. To overlook gloomily. 4. To put over; [*obs.*]
- Ö-VER-WHELM, *n.* The act of overwhelming. *Young.*
- Ö-VER-WHELM'ING, *ppr.* Crushing with weight or numbers.
- Ö-VER-WHELM'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to overwhelm.
- Ö-VER-WING', *v. t.* To outflank; to extend beyond the wing of an army. *Milton.*
- Ö-VER-WISE', *a.* Wise to affectation. *Ecclus.*
- Ö-VER-WISE'NESS, *n.* Pretended or affected wisdom.
- Ö-VER-WORD', *v. t.* To say too much.
- Ö-VER-WORK', *v. t.* To work beyond the strength; to cause to labor too much; to tire. *South.*
- Ö-VER-WÖRN', *a.* 1. Worn out; subdued by toil. *Dryden.* 2. Spoiled by time. *Shak.*
- Ö-VER-WREST'LE, (*o-ver-res'tl*) *v. t.* To subdue by wrestling. *Spenser.*
- Ö-VER-WROUGHT', (*o-ver-rawt*) *pp.* 1. Labored to excess. *Dryden.* 2. Worked all over. *Pope.*
- Ö-VER-YEARED, (*o-ver-yeerd*) *a.* Too old. *Fairfax.*
- Ö-VER-ZEAL'ED, (*o-ver-zeald*) *a.* Too much excited with zeal; ruled by too much zeal. *Fuller.*
- Ö-VER-ZEAL'OUS, (*o-ver-zelus*) *a.* Too zealous; eager to excess. *Lucht.*
- Ö-VICU-LAR, *a.* [*L. ovum.*] Pertaining to an egg.
- ÖVI-DUCT, *n.* [*L. ovum and ductus.*] In animals, a passage for the egg from the ovary to the womb, or a passage which conveys the egg from the ovary.
- ÖVI-FORM, *a.* [*L. ovum and forma.*] Having the form or figure of an egg.
- ÖVINE, *a.* [*L. ovinus.*] Pertaining to sheep; consisting of sheep.
- Ö-VIP-A-ROUS, *a.* [*L. ovum and pario.*] Producing eggs or producing young from eggs.

- OVOID, *a.* [L. *ovum*, and Gr. *οἶδος*.] Having the shape of an egg.
- OVOLIA, *n.* In *architecture*, a round molding, the quarter of a circle; called also the *quarter round*.
- OWE, (*ō v. t.*; a regular verb; pret. and pp. *owed*. [Sax. *agan*; G. th. *agan*; Sw. *äga*; Ice. *eg*.] 1. To be indebted; to be obliged or bound to pay. 2. To be obliged to ascribe to; to be obliged for. 3. To possess; to have; to be the owner of. [This is the original sense, but now *obsolete*.] In place of it, we use *own*, from the participle. See *Own*.] 4. To be due or owing.
- OWE, *v. i. T.* To be bound or obliged. *Bp. Fisher*.
- OWING, *ppr.* [This is used in a passive form, contrary to analogy, for *owed* or *owed*.] 1. Due; that moral obligation requires to be paid. 2. Consequential; ascribable to, as the cause. 3. Imputable to as an agent.
- OWL, *n.* [Sax. *ula*, *ule*; D. *uil*.] A fowl of the genus *strix*, that flies chiefly in the night.
- OWLER, *n.* One that conveys contraband goods.
- OWLET, *n.* [Fr. *hulotte*.] An owl, which see.
- OWLING, *n.* The offense of transporting wool or sheep out of England, contrary to the statute. *Blackstone*.
- OWLISH, *a.* Resembling an owl. *Gray*.
- OWL-LIGHT, *n.* Glimmering or imperfect light.
- OWL-LIKE, *a.* Like an owl in look and habits.
- OWN, *a.* [Sax. *agen*; Sw., Dan. *egen*; D., G. *eigen*; the participle of Sax. *agan*.] 1. Belonging to; possessed; peculiar; usually expressing property with emphasis, or in express exclusion of others. It follows *my*, *our*, *your*, *his*, *their*, *thy*, *her*. 2. *Own* often follows a verb; as, the book is not *my own*, that is, *my own book*. 3. It is used as a substitute; as, "that they may dwell in a place of their *own*." 2 Sam. vii. 4. "He came to his *own*, and his *own* received him not," that is, his *own* nation or people.
- OWN, *v. t.* [from the adjective.] 1. To have the legal or rightful title to; to have the exclusive right of possession and use. 2. To have the legal right to, without the exclusive right to use. 3. To acknowledge to belong to; to avow or admit that the property belongs to. 4. To avow; to confess, as a fault, crime or other act; that is, to acknowledge that one has done the act. 5. In *general*, to acknowledge; to confess; to avow; to admit to be true; not to deny.
- OWNED, *pp.* 1. The legal title being vested in. 2. Acknowledged; avowed; confessed.
- OWNER, *n.* The rightful proprietor; one who has the legal or rightful title, whether he is the possessor or not.
- OWNER-SHIP, *n.* Property; exclusive right of possession; legal or just claim or title.
- OWNING, *ppr.* 1. Having the legal or just title to. 2. Acknowledging; avowing; confessing.
- OWRE, *n.* [L. *urus*.] A beast. *Ainsworth*.
- OWSE, *n.* Bark of oak beaten or ground to small pieces.
- OWSER, *n.* Bark and water mixed in a tan-pit.
- OX, *n.*; *plu.* OXEN, (ox'n). [Sax. *oxa*; G. *ochs*, *ochse*; D. *os*; Sw., Dan. *oxe*.] The male of the bovine genus of quadrupeds, castrated and grown to his size or nearly so.
- OXALATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a salt formed by a combination of the oxalic acid with a base.
- OXALIC, *a.* [Gr. *οξάλις*.] Pertaining to sorrel.
- OXIBANE, *n.* A plant, *buphonos*. *Ainsworth*.
- OX-EYE, *n.* [ox and eye.] A plant.
- OX-EYED, *a.* Having large, full eyes, like those of an ox.
- OX-FLY, *n.* A fly hatched under the skin of cattle.
- OX-GANG, *n.* [ox and gang.] In *ancient laws*, as much land as an ox can plough in a year.
- OXHEAL, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth*.
- OX-IODIC, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of the compound of oxygen and iodine. *Webster's Manual*.
- OX-LIKE, *a.* [ox and like.] Resembling an ox. *Sandys*.
- OX-LIP, *n.* A plant, the cowslip.
- OXSTALL, *n.* A stall or stand for oxen.
- OXTER, *n.* [Sax. *oxtan*.] The arm-pit.
- OX-TONGUE, (ox'tung) *n.* A plant of the genus *picris*.
- OX-Y-GRATE, *n.* [Gr. *οξύς* and *κεραυ*.] A mixture of water and vinegar. [*Little used*.] *Wiseman*.
- OXYD, *n.* [Gr. *οξύς*.] In *chemistry*, a substance formed by the combination of a portion of oxygen with some base, or a substance combined with oxygen, without being in the state of an acid.
- OX-Y-DA-BILITY, *n.* The capacity of being converted into an oxyd. *Med. Repos.*
- OX-Y-DA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being converted into an oxyd.
- OX-Y-DATE, *v. t.* To convert into an oxyd.
- OX-Y-DA-TED, *pp.* Converted into an oxyd.
- OX-Y-DA-TING, *ppr.* Converting into an oxyd.
- OX-Y-DA-TION, *n.* The operation or process of converting into an oxyd. *Lavoisier*.
- OX-Y-DIZE, *v. t.* To oxydate, which see.
- OX-Y-DIZED, *pp.* Oxydated.
- OX-Y-DIZE-MENT, *n.* Oxydation.
- OX-Y-DIZ-ING, *ppr.* Oxydating.
- OX-Y-GEN, *n.* [Gr. *οξύς* and *γεννω*.] In *chemistry*, oxygen or oxygen gas is an element or substance so named from its property of generating acids; it is the respirable part of air, vital air, or the basis of it; it is called the acidifying principle, and the principle or support of combustion.
- OX-Y-GE-NATE, *v. t.* To unite or cause to combine with oxygen, without the evolution of heat or light; to acidify by oxygen.
- OX-Y-GE-NA-TED, *pp.* United with oxygen.
- OX-Y-GE-NA-TING, *ppr.* Uniting with oxygen.
- OX-Y-GE-NA-TION, *n.* The act, operation or process of combining with oxygen.
- OX-Y-GE-NIZ-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being oxygenized.
- OX-Y-GE-NIZE, *v. t.* To oxygenate, which see.
- OX-Y-GE-NIZED, *pp.* Oxygenated.
- OX-Y-GE-NIZE-MENT, *n.* Oxygenation.
- OX-Y-GE-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Oxygenating.
- OX-Y-GE-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to oxygen, or obtained from it.
- OX-Y-GON, *n.* [Gr. *οξύς* and *γωνία*.] A triangle having three acute angles. *Diet.*
- OX-Y-PO-DINE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a compound of the chloridic and oxidic acids. *Davy*.
- OX-Y-MEL, *n.* [Gr. *οξύς* and *μελι*.] A mixture of vinegar and honey. *Arbutnot*.
- OX-Y-MORON, *n.* [Gr. *οξύμορον*.] A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to a word; as, *cruel kindness*.
- OX-Y-PRUSSIC ACID. Chloroprusic acid.
- OX-YR-RHO-DINE, *n.* [Gr. *οξύς* and *ροδον*.] A mixture of two parts of the oil of roses with one of the vinegar of roses.
- OX-Y-TONE, *a.* [Gr. *οξύς* and *τονος*.] Having an acute sound. *Walker*.
- OX-Y-TONE, *n.* An acute sound.
- OYER, *n.* [Norm. *oyer*.] 1. In *law*, a hearing or trial of causes. A court of oyer and terminer is constituted by a commission to inquire, hear and determine all treasons, felonies and misdemeanors. 2. The hearing, as of a writ, bond, note or other specialty.
- *OYES. [Fr. *oyer*.] This word is used by the sheriff or his substitute in making proclamation in court, requiring silence and attention. It is thrice repeated, and most absurdly pronounced, *O yes*.
- OYLET-HOLE. See *EYLET-HOLE*.
- OYSTER, *n.* [G. *oster*; D. *oester*; Sw. *ostra*; Dan. *øster*.] A bivalvular testaceous animal.
- OYSTER-SHELL, *n.* The hard covering or shell of the oyster.
- OYSTER-WENCH, } *n.* A woman whose occupation is
OYSTER-WIFE, } to sell oysters; a low woman
OYSTER-WOM-AN, } *Shak*.
- Ö-ZE/NA, *n.* [Gr. *οζαινα*.] An ulcer in the inside of the nostrils that gives an ill stench. *Quincy*.

P.

P is the sixteenth letter of the English Alphabet, and a labial articulation formed by a close compression of the anterior part of the lips, as in *ep*. It is convertible into *b* and *f*, sometimes into *v*, and in Greek, into *φ*. In some words which we have borrowed from the Greek, *p* is mute, as in *psalm*, *ptisan*; but is not silent in English words, unless it may be in *receipt*, and a few irregular words. *P*, aspirated or followed by *h*, represents the Greek *φ*, which answers to the English *f*, as in *philosophy*.

P. M. stands for *post meridiem*, afternoon.

As a numeral, *P*, like *G*, stands for one hundred, and, with a dash over it, *P*, for four hundred thousand.

† P. A. G. E., *n.* [Norm. *paage*.] A toll for passage over another persons grounds. *Burke*.

PAB-UL-AR, *a.* [L. *pabulum*.] Pertaining to food; affording food or aliment.

PAB-U-LA-TION, *n.* [L. *pabulatio*.] The act of feeding or procuring provender. *Cockeram*.

PAB-U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *pabulum*.] Affording aliment or food; alimental. *Brown*.

* See *Synopsis* MOVE, BOQK, DÖVE;—B|LL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in *this*. † *Obsolete*

- PABU-LUM, *n.* [L.] 1. Food; aliment; that which feeds.
 2. Fuel; that which supplies the means of combustion.
- PACA, *n.* A small animal of America.
- PACATE, *a.* [L. *pacatus.*] Peaceful; tranquil.
- PACATED, *a.* Appeased. [Little used.] Bailey.
- PACATION, *n.* [L. *paco.*] The act of appeasing.
- PACAN, *n.* An American tree and its nut.
- PACE, *n.* [Fr. *pas*; It. *passo*; Sp. *paso*; L. *passus.*] 1. A step. 2. The space between the two feet in walking, estimated at two feet and a half. 3. Manner of walking; gait. 4. Step; gradation in business; [little used.] Temple. 5. A mode of stepping among horses, in which the legs on the same side are lifted together. 6. Degree of celerity.—To keep or hold pace, to keep up; to go or move as fast as something else.
- PACE, *v. i.* 1. To go; to walk; to move. 2. To go, move or walk slowly. 3. To move by lifting the legs on the same side together, as a horse.
- PACE, *v. t.* 1. To measure by steps. 2. To regulate in motion.
- PACED, *a.* 1. Having a particular gait; used chiefly in composition.—2. In composition, going all lengths.
- PACER, *n.* One that paces; a horse that paces.
- PA-CHA. See PASHAW.
- PACH-Y-DERMA-TOUS, *a.* [Gr. *παχὺς* and *δέρμα.*] Having a thick skin.
- PACIFIC, *a.* [L. *pacificus.*] 1. Peace-making; conciliatory; suited to make or restore peace; adapted to reconcile differences; mild; appeasing. 2. Calm; tranquil.
- PACIFIC, *n.* The appellation given to the ocean situated between America on the east, and Asia; so called on account of its exemption from violent tempests.
- PACIFICATION, *n.* [L. *pacificatio.*] 1. The act of making peace between nations or parties at variance. 2. The act of appeasing or pacifying wrath.
- PACIFICATOR, *n.* [L.] A peace-maker; one that restores amity between contending parties or nations.
- PACIFER, *a.* Tending to make peace; conciliatory. *Barron.*
- PACIFIED, *pp.* Appeased; tranquilized.
- PACIFIER, *n.* One who pacifies.
- PACIFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *pacifier*; L. *pacifico.*] 1. To appease, as wrath or other violent passion or appetite; to calm; to still; to quiet; to allay agitation or excitement. 2. To restore peace to; to tranquilize.
- PACIFYING, *pp.* Appeasing; tranquilizing.
- PACK, *n.* [D. *pak*; G., Ssv. *pack.*] 1. A bundle of any thing inclosed in a cover or bound fast with cords; a bale. 2. A burden or load. 3. A number of cards, or the number used in games; so called from being inclosed together. 4. A number of hounds or dogs, hunting or kept together, that is, a crowd or assemblage united. 5. A number of persons united in a bad design or practice. 6. A great number crowded together; [abs.] 7. [Sax. *pacan.*] A loose or lewd person; [obs.]
- PACK, *v. t.* [D. *pakken*; G. *packen.*] 1. To place and press together; to place in close order. 2. To put together and bind fast. 3. To put in close order with salt intermixed. 4. To send in haste. 5. To put together, as cards, in such a manner as to secure the game; to put together in sorts with a fraudulent design, as cards; hence, to unite persons iniquitously, with a view to some private interest.
- PACK, *v. i.* 1. To be pressed or close. 2. To close; to shut. 3. To depart in haste; with *off.* 4. To unite in bad measures; to confederate for ill purposes; to join in collusion.
- PACKAGE, *n.* 1. A bundle or bale; a quantity pressed or bound together. 2. A charge made for packing goods.
- PACKCLOTH, *n.* A cloth for packing goods, or in which they are tied.
- PACKED, *pp.* Put together and pressed; tied or bound in a bundle; put down and salted, as meat; sent off; united iniquitously.
- PACKER, *n.* One that packs; an officer appointed to pack meat, as beef, pork, fish, &c. *Stat. of Conn.*
- PACKET, *n.* [Fr. *paquet.*] 1. A small pack or package; a little bundle or parcel. 2. A dispatch-vessel; a ship or other vessel employed by government to convey letters from country to country, or from port to port. 3. A vessel employed in conveying dispatches and passengers from place to place, or to carry passengers and goods coastwise. *U. States.*
- PACKET, *v. i.* To ply with a packet or dispatch-vessel. *U. States.*
- PACKET-BOAT. See PACKET.
- PACKET-SHIP, *n.* A ship that sails regularly between distant countries for the conveyance of dispatches, letters, passengers, &c.
- PACKHORSE, *n.* 1. A horse employed in carrying packs or goods and baggage. 2. A beast of burden.
- PACKING, *pp.* Laying together in close order; binding in a bundle; putting in barrels with salt, &c.; uniting, as men for a fraudulent purpose.
- PACKING, *n.* A trick; collusion. *Bale.*
- PACKMAN, *n.* A pedler; one who carries a pack on his back.
- PACK/SAD-DLE, *n.* A saddle on which packs or burdens are laid for conveyance.
- PACKSTAFF, *n.* A staff on which a traveler occasionally supports his pack. *Sp. Hall.*
- PACKTHREAD, *n.* Strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels.
- PACK-WAX, *n.* A tendinous substance of the neck of an animal. *Ray.*
- PACŪCO, } *n.* An animal of South America, resembling the
 PACŪS, } camel in shape, but much smaller.
- PACT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *pactum.*] A contract; an agreement or covenant. *Bacon.*
- PACTION, *n.* [L. *pactio.*] An agreement or contract.
- PACTION-AL, *a.* By way of agreement. *Sanderson.*
- PACTITIOUS, *a.* Settled by agreement or stipulation.
- PAD, *n.* [Sax. *paad.*] 1. A foot-path; a road; [obs.] 2. An easy-paced horse. 3. A robber that infests the road on foot; usually called a *foot-pad*.
- PAD, *n.* A soft saddle, cushion or bolster stuffed with straw, hair or other soft substance. *Camden.*
- PAD, *v. i.* [Gr. *παῖω.*] 1. To travel slowly. 2. To rob on foot. 3. To beat a way smooth and level.
- PADAR, *n.* Grouts; coarse flour or meal. *Wotton.*
- PADDER, *n.* A robber on foot; a high-wayman.
- PADDLE, *v. i.* 1. To row; to beat the water, as with oars. 2. To play in the water with the hands, as children; or with the feet, as fowls or other animals. 3. To finger.
- PADDLE, *v. t.* To propel by an oar or paddle.
- PAD'DLE, *n.* 1. An oar, but not a large oar. 2. The blade or the broad part of an oar or weapon.
- PAD'DLER, *n.* One that paddles.
- PAD'DLE-STAFF, *n.* A staff headed with broad iron.
- PADDOCK, *n.* [Sax. *pada.*] A toad or frog.
- PADDOCK, *n.* [said to be corrupted from Sax. *parroc.*] 1. A small inclosure for deer or other animals. 2. An inclosure for races with hounds, &c.
- PADDOCK-PIPE, *n.* A plant.
- PADDOCK-STOOL, *n.* A plant of the genus *agaricus*; a mushroom, vulgarly *toadstool*.
- PAD-E-LION, *n.* [Fr. *pas de lion.*] A plant. *Jinsworth.*
- PADLOCK, *n.* [qu. D. *padde,* a toad, and Fr. *soie,* silk.] A particular kind of silk stuff.
- PADLOCK, *v. t.* To fasten with a padlock; to stop; to shut; to confine. *Milton.*
- PADNAG, *n.* An ambling nag. *Dr. Pope.*
- PADŪW-PIPE, *n.* A plant. See PADDOCK-PIPE.
- PAD-U-A-SOY, *n.* [from *Padua,* in Italy, and Fr. *soie,* silk.] A particular kind of silk stuff.
- PÆAN, or PÆAN, *n.* 1. Among the ancients, a song of rejoicing in honor of Apollo; hence, a song of triumph. *Pope.*—2. In ancient poetry, a foot of four syllables; written also *paon*.
- PÆGAN, *n.* [L. *paganus.*] A heathen; a Gentile; an idolater; one who worships false gods.
- PÆGAN, *a.* 1. Heathen; heathenish; Gentile; noting a person who worships false gods. 2. Pertaining to the worship of false gods.
- PÆGAN-ISH, *a.* [Sax. *paganise.*] Heathenish; pertaining to pagans. *King.*
- PÆGAN-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *paganisme.*] Heathenism; the worship of false gods, or the system of religious opinions and worship maintained by pagans.
- PÆGAN-IZE, *v. t.* To render heathenish; to convert to heathenism. *Ch. Obs.*
- PÆGAN-IZE, *v. i.* To behave like pagans. *Milton.*
- PÆGANIZED, *pp.* Rendered heathenish.
- PÆGAN-IZ-ING, *pp.* Rendering heathenish; behaving like pagans; adopting heathen principles and practice.
- PAGE, *n.* [Fr. *Sp. page.*] 1. A boy attending on a great person, rather for formality or show, than for servitude. 2. A boy or man that attends on a legislative body.
- PAGE, *n.* [L. *pagina*; Fr. *page.*] 1. One side of a leaf of a book. 2. A book, or writing or writings.—3. *Pages,* in the plural, signifies also books or writings.
- PAGE, *v. t.* 1. To mark or number the pages of a book or manuscript. 2. To attend, as a page. *Shak.*
- * PÆGEANT, (pæjēt) *n.* [L. *pægema.*] 1. A statue in show, or a triumphal car, chariot, arch or other pompous thing, decorated with flags, &c. and carried in public shows and processions. 2. A show; a spectacle of entertainment something intended for pomp. 3. Any thing showy, without stability or duration.
- * PÆGEANT, *a.* Showy; pompous; ostentatious.
- * PÆGEANT, *v. t.* To exhibit in show; to represent.
- * PÆGEANT-RY, *n.* Show; pompous exhibition or spectacle. *Dryden.*
- PAGI-NAL, *a.* Consisting of pages. *Brown.*
- PAGOD, } *n.* [Pers. *paot ghod,* or *boot khoda.*] 1. A temple
 PA-GŪDA, } ple in the East Indies in which idols are worshipped. 2. An idol; an image of some supposed deity.
- PA-GŪDA, *n.* A gold or silver coin current in Hindostan.
- PAGOD-ITE, *n.* A name given to the mineral of which the Chinese make their pagodas.
- PAID, *pret.* and *pp.* of *pay*; *paid* for *payed*.

- PÄNGLE**, or **PÄGIL**, *n.* A plant and flower of the genus *primula* or *primrose*; cowslip-primrose.
- PÄIL**, *n.* [*W. paol*]. An open, wooden vessel used in families for carrying liquids.
- PÄILFÜLL**, *n.* The quantity that a pail will hold.
- PÄIL-LÄSSE**, *n.* [*Fr.*] An under bed usually of straw.
- PÄILMAIL**. See **PÄILMÄLL**.
- PÄIN**, *n.* [*W. pena*; *Fr. peine*; *Norm. pene, peine*; *Sav. piu, or pue*; *G. pain*]. 1. An uneasy sensation in animal bodies, of any degree from slight uneasiness to extreme distress or torture. 2. Labor; work; toil; laborious effort. In this sense, the plural only is used; as, to take pains. 3. Labor; toilsome effort; task; in the singular; [*obs.*] 4. Uneasiness of mind; disquietude; anxiety; solicitude for the future; grief, sorrow for the past. 5. The throes or distress of travail or child-birth. 6. Penalty; punishment suffered or denounced; suffering or evil inflicted as a punishment for a crime.
- PÄIN**, *v. t.* [*W. peni*; *Norm. painier*; *Fr. peiner*; *Sax. pinan*]. 1. To make uneasy or to disquiet; to cause uneasy sensations in the body, of any degree of intensity; to make simply uneasy, or to distress, to torment. 2. To afflict; to render uneasy in mind; to disquiet; to distress. 3. Reciprocally, to *pain one's self*, to labor; to make toilsome efforts; [*little used*].
- PÄINFÜLL**, *a.* 1. Giving pain, uneasiness or distress to the body. 2. Giving pain to the mind; afflictive; disquieting; distressing. 3. Full of pain; producing misery or affliction. 4. Requiring labor or toil; difficult; executed with laborious effort. 5. Laborious; exercising labor; undergoing toil; industrious.
- PÄINFÜLL-LY**, *adv.* 1. With suffering of body; with affliction, uneasiness or distress of mind. 2. Laboriously; with toil; with laborious effort or diligence.
- PÄINFÜLL-NESS**, *n.* 1. Uneasiness or distress of body. 2. Affliction; sorrow; grief; disquietude or distress of mind. 3. Laborious effort or diligence; toil.
- PÄINIM**, *n.* [*Norm. paynim*; *Fr. paieu*]. A pagan.
- PÄINIM**, *a.* Pagan; infidel. *Milton*.
- PÄINLESS**, *a.* Free from pain. *Fell*. 2. Free from trouble. *Dryden*.
- PÄINSTÄKER**, *n.* A laborious person. *Gay*.
- PÄINSTÄKING**, *a.* Laborious; industrious. *Harris*.
- PÄINSTÄKING**, *n.* Labor; great industry.
- PÄINT**, *v. t.* [*Fr. peindre, peignant, peint*; *Sp. pintar*]. 1. To form a figure or likeness in colors. 2. To cover or besmear with color or colors, either with or without figures. 3. To represent by colors or images; to exhibit in form. 4. To represent or exhibit to the mind; to present in form or likeness to the intellectual view; to describe. 5. To color; to diversify with colors. 6. To lay on artificial color for ornament.
- PÄINT**, *v. i.* 1. To lay colors on the face. 2. To practice painting.
- PÄINT**, *n.* 1. A coloring substance; a substance used in painting, either simple or compound. 2. Color laid on canvas or other material; color representing any thing. 3. Color laid on the face; rouge.
- PÄINTED**, *pp.* 1. Colored; rubbed over with paint. 2. Represented in form by colors. 3. Described.
- PÄINTER**, *n.* One whose occupation is to paint; one skilled in representing things in colors.
- PÄINTER**, *n.* [*qu. Ir. painter*]. A rope used to fasten a boat to a ship or other object.
- PÄINTING**, *ppr.* Representing in colors; laying on colors.
- PÄINTING**, *n.* 1. The art of forming figures or resembling objects in colors on canvas or other material, or the art of representing to the eye, by means of figures and colors, any object of sight, and sometimes the emotions of the mind. 2. A picture; a likeness or resemblance in colors. 3. Colors laid on.
- PÄINTURE**, *n.* [*Fr. peinture*]. The art of painting.
- PAIR**, *n.* [*Fr. pair*; *L., Sp., Port. par*; *It. pari*]. 1. Two things of a kind, similar in form, applied to the same purpose, and suited to each other or used together. 2. Two of a sort; a couple; a brace.
- PAIR**, *v. i.* 1. To be joined in pairs; to couple. 2. To suit; to fit; as a counterpart.
- PAIR**, *v. t.* 1. To unite in couples. 2. To unite as correspondent, or rather to contrast.
- PAIR**, *v. t.* To impair. See **IMPAIR**.
- PAIRED**, *pp.* Joined in couples; fitted; suited.
- PAIRING**, *ppr.* Uniting in pairs; fitting.
- PÄLAUSE**, *n.* [*Fr. palais*; *L. palatium*]. 1. A magnificent house in which an emperor, a king or other distinguished person resides. 2. A splendid place of residence.
- PÄLACE-CÖURT**, *n.* The domestic court of the kings of Great Britain, which administers justice between the king's domestic servants.
- PÄLÄCHIOUS**, *a.* Royal; noble; magnificent.
- PÄLAN-QUINN**, *n.* [*Hindoo, palkee*; *Port. palanque*]. A covered carriage used in India, China, &c., borne on the shoulders of men, and in which a single person is conveyed from place to place.
- PÄLÄ-TÄ-BLE**, *a.* Agreeable to the taste; savory. 2. That is relished.
- PÄLÄ-TÄ-BLE-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being agreeable to the taste; relish. *Aikin*.
- PÄLÄ-TÄL**, *a.* Pertaining to the palate; uttered by the aid of the palate.
- PÄLÄ-TÄL**, *n.* A letter pronounced by the aid of the palate, or an articulation of the root of the tongue with the roof of the mouth; as *g* hard and *k*, in *eg, ca*.
- PÄLÄTE**, *n.* [*L. palatum*]. 1. The roof or upper part of the mouth. 2. Taste. *Pope*. 3. Mental relish; intellectual taste.
- PÄLÄTE**, *v. t.* To perceive by the taste. *Shak*.
- PÄLÄTIAL**, *a.* Pertaining to the palate.
- PÄLÄTIAL**, *a.* [*L. palatum*]. Pertaining to a palace; becoming a palace; magnificent. *Drummond*.
- PÄLÄTIC**, *a.* Belonging to the palate. *Holder*.
- PÄLÄTINÄTE**, *n.* [*It. palatinato*; *L. palatinus*]. The province or seignory of a palatine.
- PÄLÄTINE**, *a.* [*Fr. palatin*; *It. palatino*; *L. palatinus*]. Pertaining to a palace; an epithet applied originally to persons holding an office or employment in the king's palace; hence it imports possessing royal privileges.
- PÄLÄTINE**, *n.* One invested with royal privileges.
- PÄLÄTIVE**, *a.* Pleasing to the taste. *Brown*.
- PÄLÄVÄR**, *n.* [*Sp. palabra*; *Port. palavra*]. 1. Idle talk. 2. Flattery; adulation; [*vulgar*]. 3. Talk; conversation; conference.
- PÄLÄVÄR**, *v. t.* To flatter. [*In vulgar use*].
- PÄLE**, *a.* [*Fr. pale, palir*]. 1. White or whitish; wan; deficient in color; not ruddy or fresh of color. *Pale* is not precisely synonymous with *white*, as it usually denotes what we call *wan*, a darkish dun white. 2. Not bright; not shining; of a faint lustre; dim.
- PÄLE**, *v. t.* To make pale. *Shak. Prior*.
- PÄLE**, *n.* [*Sax. pal*; *G. pfahl*; *D. paal*]. 1. A narrow and pointed or sharpened at one end, used in fencing or inclosing. 2. A pointed stake. 3. An inclosure; *property*, that which incloses, like *fence, limit*; hence, the space inclosed. 4. District; limited territory.—5. In *heraldry*, an ordinary, consisting of two perpendicular lines drawn from the top to the base of the escutcheon, and containing the third middle part of the field.
- PÄLE**, *v. t.* [*D. pallen*; *G. pfählen*]. 1. To inclose with pales or stakes. 2. To inclose; to encompass.
- PÄLE-ÄCEOUS**, *a.* [*L. palea*]. 1. Chaffy; resembling chaff, or consisting of it. 2. Chaffy; furnished with chaff.
- PÄLED**, *pp.* 1. Inclosed with pales or pickets. 2. Striped.
- PÄLE-EYED**, *a.* Having eyes dimmed. *Milton*.
- PÄLE-FACED**, *a.* 1. Having a pale or wan face. *Shak*. 2. Causing paleness of face. *Shak*.
- PÄLE-HEÄRTED**, *a.* Dispirited. *Shak*.
- PÄLELY**, *adv.* Wanly; not freshly or ruddily.
- PÄLEN-DÄR**, *n.* A kind of coasting vessel. *Knolles*.
- PÄLENESS**, *n.* 1. Wanness; defect of color; want of freshness or ruddiness; a sickly whiteness of look. 2. Want of color or lustre; as the *paleness* of a flower. *Shak*.
- PÄLE-ÖGRA-PHY**, *n.* [*Gr. παλαίος and γραφή*]. 1. The art of explaining ancient writings. More correctly, 2. An ancient manner of writing.
- PÄLE-ÖLÖ-GIST**, *n.* One who writes on antiquity, or one conversant with antiquity. *Good*.
- PÄLE-ÖLÖ-GY**, *n.* [*Gr. παλαίος and λόγος*]. A discourse or treatise on antiquities, or the knowledge of ancient things.
- PÄLE-ÖUS**, *a.* [*L. palea*]. Chaffy; like chaff.
- PÄLES-TRIAN**, *a.* [*Gr. παλαιστρικός*]. Pertaining to wrestling.
- PÄLES-TRIC**, *a.* the exercise of wrestling. *Ery-*
- PÄLES-TRICÄL**, *ant.*
- PÄLET**, *n.* [*Fr. pelote*]. The crown of the head.
- PÄLETTE**. See **PÄLLET**.
- PÄLFREY**, *n.* [*Fr. palefroi*; *It. palafreno*]. 1. A horse used by noblemen and others for state, distinguished from a war horse. 2. A small horse fit for ladies.
- PÄLFREYED**, *a.* Riding on a palfrey.
- PÄL-FI-ÄTION**, *n.* [*L. palus*]. The act or practice of driving piles or posts into the ground for making it firm.
- PÄLIN-DROME**, *n.* [*Gr. παλινδρομία*]. A word, verse or sentence that is the same when read backwards or forwards.
- PÄLING**, *ppr.* Inclosing with pales.
- PÄLING**, *n.* A fence formed with pales.
- PÄLIN-GE-NE-SIÄ**, *n.* A regeneration.
- PÄLIN-ÖDE**, *n.* [*Gr. παλινωδία*]. A recantation, or declaration contrary to a former one.
- PÄLIN-ÖDY**, *n.* [*Gr. παλινωδία*]. A fence or fortification consisting of a row of stakes or posts sharpened and set firmly in the ground.
- PÄL-I-SÄDE**, or **PÄL-I-SÄDO**, *n.* [*Fr. palissade*]. A fence or fortification consisting of a row of stakes or posts sharpened and set firmly in the ground.
- PÄL-I-SÄDE**, *v. t.* To surround, inclose or fortify with stakes or posts.
- PÄLISH**, *a.* Somewhat pale or wan. *Arbutnot*.

- PALL**, *n.* [*L. pallium*; *Sax. palle*.] 1. A cloak; a mantle of state. 2. The mantle of an archbishop. 3. The cloth thrown over a dead body at funerals.
- PALL**, *n.* In *heraldry*, a figure like the Greek *Y. Encyc.*
- PALL**, *v. t.* To cloak; to cover or invest. *Shak.*
- PALL**, *v. t.* [*W. pallu*.] To become vapid; to lose strength, life, spirit or taste; to become insipid.
- PALL**, *v. t.* 1. To make vapid or insipid. 2. To make spiritless; to depress. 3. To weaken; to impair. 4. To cloy.
- † **PALL**, *n.* Nauseating. *Ld. Shaftsbury.*
- PALLADIUM**, *n.* [*Gr. παλλάδιον*.] 1. Primarily, a statue of the goddess Pallas. 2. Something that affords effectual defense, protection and safety. 3. A metal found in very small grains.
- PALLET**, *n.* [*Fr. palette*; *It. paletta*.] 1. Among *painters*, a little oval table or board, or piece of ivory, on which the painter places the colors to be used.—2. Among *pottery, crucible makers, &c.* a wooden instrument for forming, beating and rounding their works.—3. In *gilding*, an instrument made of a squirrel's tail.—4. In *heraldry*, a small *pale*; [see **PALE**.] 5. A small part belonging to the balance of a watch; the nut of a watch. 6. A measure formerly used by surgeons, containing three ounces.
- PALLET**, *n.* [*paillet*, *Chaucer*; *Fr. paille*; *L. palea*; *Ir. peall*.] A small bed. *Milton.*
- † **PALLIAMENT**, *n.* [*L. pallium*.] A dress; a robe.
- † **PALLIARD**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A lecher; a lewd person.
- † **PALLIARDISE**, *n.* Fornication. *Buck.*
- PALLIATE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. pallier*; *Sp. paliar*.] 1. To clothe; [*obs.*] 2. To cover with excuse; to conceal the enormity of offenses by excuses and apologies; hence, to extenuate; to lessen; to soften by favorable representations. 3. To reduce in violence; to mitigate; to lessen or abate.
- † **PALLIATE**, *a.* Eased; mitigated.
- PALLIATED**, *pp.* Covered by excuses; extenuated; softened.
- PALLIATING**, *ppr.* Concealing the enormity or most censurable part of conduct; extenuating; softening.
- PALLIATION**, *n.* 1. The act of palliating; concealment of the most flagrant circumstances of an offense; extenuation by favorable representation. 2. Mitigation; alleviation; abatement.
- PALLIATIVE**, *a.* [*Fr. palliatif*.] 1. Extenuating; serving to extenuate by excuses or favorable representation. 2. Mitigating; alleviating; as pain or disease.
- PALLIATIVE**, *n.* 1. That which extenuates. 2. That which mitigates, alleviates or abates the violence of pain, disease or other evil. *Swift.*
- PALLID**, *a.* [*L. pallidus*.] Pale; wan; deficient in color; not high-colored. *Spenser.*
- † **PALLIDITY**, *n.* Paleness.
- PALLIDLY**, *adv.* Palely; wanly. *Taylor.*
- PALLIDNESS**, *n.* Paleness; wanness.
- PALL-MALL**, (*pel-mel*) *n.* [*L. pila* and *malleus*; *It. palla* and *malleo*.] A play in which a ball is driven through an iron ring by a mallet; also, the mallet.
- PALLOR**, *n.* [*L.*] Paleness. *Taylor.*
- PALM**, (*pám*) *n.* [*L. palma*.] 1. The inner part of the hand. 2. A hand or hand's breadth; a lineal measure of three inches. 3. The broad triangular part of an anchor at the end of the arms. 4. The name of many species of plants, but particularly of the date-tree or great palm. 5. Branches of the palm being worn in token of victory, hence the word signifies superiority, victory, triumph.—6. Among *seamen*, an instrument used in sewing canvas, instead of a thimble.
- PALM** (*pám*) *v. t.* 1. To conceal in the palm of the hand. 2. To impose by fraud. 3. To handle. 4. To stroke with the hand.
- PALM-SUN-DAY**, (*pám-sun-de*) *n.* The Sunday next before Easter; so called in commemoration of our Savior's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm-branches in the way.
- PALM-TREE**, (*pám-tree*) *n.* The date tree.
- PALMAR**, *a.* [*L. palmaris*.] Of the breadth of the hand.
- PALMARY**, *a.* [*L. palmaris*.] Principal; capital. *Bp. Horn.*
- PALMATID**, *a.* [*L. palmatus*.] 1. Having the shape of a hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread. 2. Entirely webbed.
- PALMER**, (*pám'er*) *n.* One that returned from the Holy Land bearing branches of palm; a pilgrim or crusader.
- PALMER-WORM**, (*pám'er-wurm*) *n.* A worm.
- PALMETTO**, *n.* A species of palm-tree.
- PALMIFEROUS**, *a.* [*L. palma* and *fero*.] Bearing palms. *Dict.*
- PALMIPED**, *a.* [*L. palma* and *pes*.] Web-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane; as a water-fowl.
- PALMIPED**, *n.* A fowl that has webbed feet.
- PALMIST**, *n.* One who deals in palmistry.
- PALMISTRY**, *n.* [*L. palma*.] 1. The art or practice of divining or telling fortunes by the lines and marks in the palm of the hand. 2. *Addison* uses it humorously, for the action of the hand.
- PALMY**, (*pám'y*) *a.* Bearing palms. *Shak.*
- PALP**, *v. t.* To feel. [*Not authorized.*]
- PALPABILITY**, *n.* The quality of being perceptible by the touch. *Arbutnot.*
- PALPABLE**, *a.* [*Fr.*] 1. Perceptible by the touch; that may be felt. 2. Gross; coarse; easily perceived and detected. 3. Plain; obvious; easily perceptible.
- PALPABLENESS**, *n.* The quality of being palpable; plainness; obviousness; grossness.
- PALPABLY**, *adv.* 1. In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch. 2. Grossly; plainly; obviously.
- PALPATION**, *n.* [*L. palpato*.] The act of feeling.
- PALPITATE**, *v. t.* [*L. palpitare*.] To beat gently; to beat, as the heart; to flutter, that is, to move with little throes; as we say, to go *pit a pat*.
- PALPITATION**, *n.* [*L. palpitatio*.] 1. A beating of the heart; particularly, a preternatural beating or pulsation excited by violent action of the body, by fear, fright or disease. 2. A violent, irregular motion of the heart.
- PALSGRAVE**, (*pawlz graf*) *n.* [*G. pfalzgraf*.] A count or earl who has the superintendance of the king's palace.
- PALSI**, *a.* Affected with palsy; paralytic.
- PALSIED**, *part.* Affected with palsy.
- PALSY**, *n.* [contracted from *Gr. παραλυσις*.] The loss or defect of the power of voluntary muscular motion in the whole body, or in a particular part; paralysis.
- PALSY**, *v. t.* To paralyze; to deprive of the power of motion; to destroy energy. *Dwight.*
- PALSY**, *v. t.* To affect with the palsy; used frequently in a figurative sense.
- PALSYING**, *ppr.* Affecting with the palsy.
- PALTER**, *v. i.* To shift; to dodge; to vary tricks. *Johnson.* Rather, to fail; to come short; to alk.
- † **PALTER**, *v. t.* To squander. *Qu. Ainsworth.*
- PALTERER**, *n.* One that palters, fails or falls short.
- PALTRYNESS**, *n.* The state of being paltry or vile.
- PALTRY**, *a.* [*Sw. paltra*, plu. *paltor*; *Scot. paltrie*, or *peltrie*.] Ragged; mean; vile; worthless; despicable.
- PALY**, *a.* 1. Pale; wanting color; used only in poetry. *Shak.*—2. In *heraldry*, divided by pales into four equal parts.
- PAM**, *n.* The knave of clubs. *Pope.*
- PAMPER**, *v. t.* [*It. pambere, pamberato*.] 1. To feed to the full; to glut; to sate; to feed luxuriously. 2. To gratify to the full; to furnish with that which delights.
- PAMPARED**, *pp.* Fed high; glutted or gratified to the full.
- PAMPERING**, *ppr.* Glutting; feeding luxuriously; gratifying to the full.
- PAMPERING**, *n.* Luxuriancy. *Fulke.*
- PAMPHLET**, *n.* [*Sp. papelon*; *papeleta*; *papel volante*.] A small book consisting of a sheet of paper; or of sheets stitched together but not bound.
- PAMPHLET**, *v. t.* To write a pamphlet or pamphlets.
- PAMPHLET-EER**, *n.* A writer of pamphlets; a scribbler.
- PAN**, *n.* [*Sax., Sw. panna*; *D. pan*.] 1. A vessel broad and somewhat hollow or depressed in the middle, or with a raised border. 2. The part of a gun-lock or other fire-arms which holds the priming that communicates with the charge. 3. Something hollow.—4. Among *farmers*, the hard stratum of earth that lies below the soil. 5. The top of the head.
- PAN**, *v. t.* To join; to close together. [*Local.*]
- PANACEA**, *n.* [*L.*] 1. A remedy for all diseases; a universal medicine. 2. An herb.
- PANADA**, (*pan-ada*) *n.* [*Fr. panade*.] A kind of food made by boiling bread in water to the consistence of pulp and sweetened.
- PANCAKE**, *n.* A thin cake fried in a pan. *Franklin.*
- PANCH**, *n.* [*W. panna*.] Among *seamen*, a thick and strong mat, to be fastened on yards to prevent friction.
- PANCRATIC**, *a.* [*Gr. παν and κραιος*.] Excelling
- PANCRATICALLY**, *adv.* in all gymnastic exercises; very strong or robust.
- PANCREAS**, *n.* [*Gr. παν and κραιος*.] A gland of the body situated between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebrae.
- PANCREATIC**, *a.* Pertaining to the pancreas.
- PANCY**. See **PANSY**.
- PANDECT**, *n.* [*L. pandectus*.] 1. A treatise which contains the whole of any science.—2. *Pandects*, in the plural, the digest or collection of civil or Roman law, made by order of the emperor Justinian.
- PANDEMIC**, *a.* [*Gr. παν and δημοσ*.] Incident to a whole people; epidemic.
- PANDER**, *n.* [*qu. It. pandere*.] A pimp; a procurer; a male bawd; a mean, profligate wretch, who caters for the lust of others.
- PANDER**, *v. t.* To pimp; to procure lewd women for others. *Shak.*

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

PAN-**D**ER, *v. i.* 1. To act as agent for the lusts of others. 2. To be subservient to lust or passion.

PAN-**D**ER-**A**GE, *n.* A procuring of sexual connection.

PAN-**D**ER-**I**SM, *n.* The employment or vices of a pander; a pimping. *Swift.*

PAN-**D**ER-**L**Y, *a.* Pin-ping; acting the pander.

PAN-**D**IC-U-**L**'TION, *n.* [L. *paniculor.*] A yawning; a stretching; the tension of the solids that accompanies yawning.

PAN-**D**IT, or PUN-**D**IT, *n.* In *Hindustan*, a learned man.

PAN-**D**ORE, or PAN-**D**O-RAN, *n.* [Gr. *πανόργανο.*] An instrument of music of the lute kind; a bandore.

PAN-**E**, *n.* [Fr. *pan*; Arm. *panell.*] 1. A square of glass. 2. A piece of any thing in variegated works.

PAN-**E**D, *a.* Variegated; composed of small squares, as a counterpane usually is. *Cavendish.*

* PAN-**E**-**G**YR-**I**C, *n.* [Fr. *panegyrique*; It., Sp. *panegirico*; L. *panegyricus.*] 1. An oration or eulogy in praise of some distinguished person or achievement; a formal or elaborate encomium. 2. An encomium; praise bestowed on some eminent person, action or virtue.

* PAN-**E**-**G**YR-**I**C, } *a.* Containing praise or eulogy; en-
* PAN-**E**-**G**YR-**I**-**C**AL, } comiastic.

PAN-**E**-**G**YR-**I**S, *n.* A festival; a public meeting.

PAN-**E**-**G**YR-**I**ST, *n.* One who bestows praise; a eulogist; an encomiast, either by writing or speaking.

PAN-**E**-**G**Y-**R**I-ZE, *v. t.* To praise highly; to write or pronounce a eulogy on. *Ch. Obs.*

PAN-**E**-**G**Y-**R**I-ZE, *v. i.* To bestow praises. *Mitford.*

PAN-**E**-**G**Y-**R**I-ZED, *pp.* Highly praised or eulogized.

PAN-**E**-**G**Y-**R**I-ZING, *ppr.* Praising highly; eulogizing.

PAN-**E**L, *n.* [Fr. *panneau*; Sw. *panna.*] 1. A square piece of board, or other piece somewhat similar, inserted between other pieces. 2. A piece of parchment or schedule, containing the names of persons summoned by the sheriff. 3. The whole jury.

PAN-**E**L, *v. t.* To form with panels. *Pennant.*

PAN-**E**LESS, *a.* Without panes of glass. *Shelstone.*

PAN-**G**, *n.* [D. *pyngen*; G. *peingen.*] Extreme pain; anguish; agony of body; particularly, a sudden paroxysm of extreme pain.

PAN-**G**, *v. t.* To torture; to give extreme pain to.

PAN-**G**O-**L**IN, *n.* A species of *manis*, or scaly lizard, found only in *Hindustan*. *Encyc.*

PAN-**I**C, *n.* [Sp., It. *panico*; Fr. *panique.*] A sudden fright; particularly, a sudden fright without real cause, or terror inspired by a trifling cause or misapprehension of danger.

PAN-**I**C, } *a.* Extreme or sudden; applied to fright.
PAN-**I**-**C**AL, }

PAN-**I**C, *n.* [L. *panicum.*] A plant and its grain.

PAN-**I**C-**G**RASS, *n.* A plant of the genus *panicum*.

PAN-**I**-**C**LE, *n.* [L. *panicula.*] In *botany*, a species of inflorescence. *Hartyn.*

PAN-**I**-**C**LED, *a.* Furnished with panicles. *Eaton.*

PAN-**I**-**C**U-**L**ATE, } *a.* 1. Having branches variously
PAN-**I**-**C**U-**L**A-TED, } subdivided. 2. Having the flowers in panicles.

PAN-**I**-**N**ADE, *n.* The curvet of a horse. *Ainsworth.*

PAN-**I**-**N**AGE, *n.* [from L. *panis.*] The food of swine in the woods, as beech nuts, acorns, &c., called also *panons*; also, the money taken by agisters for the mast of the king's forest. *Covel.*

PAN-**I**-**N**E-L, *n.* [W. *panel*; L. *pannus.*] 1. A kind of rustic saddle. 2. The stomach of a hawk.

† PAN-**N**E-L-**L**'TION, *n.* The act of impaneling a jury.

PAN-**N**ER, (pan-**N**YER) *n.* [Fr. *panier*; It. *paniera.*] A wicker basket; primarily, a bread-basket, but used for carrying fruit or other things on a horse.

† PAN-**N**I-KEL, *n.* The brain-pan or skull. *Spenser.*

PAN-**O**-**P**LY, *n.* [Gr. *πανοπλία.*] Complete armor or defense. *Rap.*

PAN-**O**-**R**A'MA, *n.* [Gr. *παν* and *οραμα.*] Complete or entire view; a circular painting having apparently no beginning or end, from the centre of which the spectator may have a complete view of the objects presented.

PAN-**S**OPH-**I**-**C**AL, *a.* Pretending to have a knowledge of every thing. *Worthington.*

PAN-**S**O-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *παν* and *σοφία.*] Universal wisdom or knowledge. [Little used.] *Hartlib.*

PAN-**S**Y, *n.* [Fr. *pensée.*] A plant and flower.

PAN-**T**, *v. i.* [Fr. *panteler.*] 1. To palpitate; to beat with preternatural violence or rapidity, as the heart in terror, or after hard labor, or in anxious desire or suspense. 2. To have the breast heaving, as in short respiration or want of breath. 3. To play with intermission or declining strength. 4. To long; to desire ardently.

PAN-**T**, *n.* Palpitation of the heart. *Shak.*

PAN-**T**A-**L**OO-N, *n.* [Fr. *pantalon.*] 1. A garment for males, in which breeches and stockings are in a piece; a species of close, long trowsers, extending to the heels. 2. A character in the Italian comedy, and a buffoon in pantomimes.

PAN-**T**ER, *n.* One that pants.

PAN-**T**ER, *n.* [Fr. *painter.*] A net. *Chaucer.*

PAN-**T**ESS, *n.* The difficulty of breathing in a hawk.

PAN-**T**H-E-**I**SM, *n.* [Gr. *παν* and *θεος.*] The doctrine that the universe is God.

PAN-**T**H-E-**I**ST, *n.* One that believes the universe to be God; a name given to the followers of Spinoza. *Encyc.*

PAN-**T**H-E-**I**ST-**I**C, } *a.* Pertaining to pantheism; con-
PAN-**T**H-E-**I**STI-**C**AL, } founding God with the universe

PAN-**T**H-E-**O**N, *n.* [Gr. *παν*, or *παν*, and *θεος.*] A temple or magnificent edifice at Rome, dedicated to all the gods.

PAN-**T**H-ER, *n.* [L.; Gr. *πανθηρ.*] A fierce, ferocious quadruped of the genus *felis*, of the size of a large dog, with short hair of a yellow color, diversified with roundish black spots.

PAN-**T**ILE, *n.* [qu. W. *pantu.*] A gutter tile.

PAN-**T**ING, *ppr.* Palpitating; breathing with a rapid succession of inspirations and expirations; longing.

PAN-**T**ING, *n.* Palpitation; rapid breathing; longing.

PAN-**T**ING-**L**Y, *adv.* With palpitation or rapid breathing.

PAN-**T**IER, *n.* [Fr. *panetier.*] The officer in a great family who has charge of the bread. *Shak.*

PAN-**T**O-**F**LE, *n.* [Fr. *panoufle.*] A slipper for the foot.

PAN-**T**O-**G**RAPH, *n.* [Gr. *παντα* and *γραφω.*] A mathematical instrument so formed as to copy any sort of design.

PAN-**T**O-**G**RAPH-**I**C, } *a.* Pertaining to a pantograph,
PAN-**T**O-**G**RAPHI-**C**AL, } performed by a pantograph.

PAN-**T**O-**G**RAPHY, *n.* General description; view of an entire thing.

PAN-**T**OM-E-**T**ER, *n.* [Gr. *παντα* and *μετρον.*] An instrument for measuring all sorts of elevations, angles and distances.

PAN-**T**O-**M**ETRIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a pantometer;
PAN-**T**O-**M**ETRI-**C**AL, } performed by a pantometer.

PAN-**T**O-**M**IME, *n.* [L. *pantomimus.*] 1. One that imitates all sorts of actions and characters without speaking; one that expresses his meaning by mute action. 2. A scene or representation in dumb show. 3. A species of musical entertainment.

PAN-**T**O-**M**IME, *a.* Representing only in mute action. *Smith.*

PAN-**T**O-**M**IMIC, } *a.* Pertaining to the pantomime.
PAN-**T**O-**M**IMI-**C**AL, } representing characters and actions by dumb show.

PAN-**T**ON, } *n.* [qu. L. *pando.*] A horse-shoe
PAN-**T**ON-SHÖE, } trived to recover a narrow and hoof bound heel.

PAN-**T**RY, *n.* [Fr. *panetière.*] An apartment or closet in which provisions are kept.

PAN-**U**R-**G**Y, *n.* [Gr. *πανουργία.*] Skill in all kinds of work or business; craft. *Bailey.*

PAP, *n.* [L. *papilla.*] A nipple of the breast; a teat.

PAP, *n.* [Low L. *papa.*] 1. A soft food for infants, made with bread boiled or softened with water. 2. The pulp of fruit.

PAP, *v. t.* To feed with pap.

PA-**P**A', *n.* [L., Fr. *papa*; D., G. *papa*; It., Sp. *papa*, the pope.] Father; a word with us used by children. *Swift.*

PA-**P**A-CY, *n.* [Fr. *papauté*; It. *papato.*] 1. The office and dignity of the pope or bishop of Rome; popedom. 2. Papal authority.

PA-**P**AL, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Belonging to the pope or pontiff of Rome; popish. 2. Proceeding from the pope. 3. Annexed to the bishopric of Rome.

† PA-**P**A-LIN, *n.* A papist. *Herbert.*

PA-**P**AVER-**O**US, *a.* [L. *papaverus.*] Resembling the poppy; of the nature or qualities of poppies. *Brown.*

PA-**P**A-W, *n.* [Fr. *papayer.*] 1. The carica papaya, a tree. 2. The papaw of N. America belongs to the genus *annonac.*

PAP-**E**, *n.* The pope.

PAP-**E**R, *n.* [Fr. *papier*; It. *papiro*; L. *papyrus.*] 1. A substance formed into thin sheets, on which letters and figures are written or printed. 2. A piece of paper. 3. A single sheet printed or written. 4. Any written instrument. 5. A promissory note or notes, or a bill of exchange. *Kent.* 6. Hangings printed or stamped; paper for covering the walls of rooms.

PAP-**E**R, *a.* 1. Made of paper; consisting of paper. 2. Thin; slight.

PAP-**E**R, *v. t.* 1. To cover with paper; to furnish with paper-hangings; as, to paper a room or a house. 2. To register; [obs.] *Shak.* 3. To fold or inclose in paper.

PAP-**E**R-**C**REDIT, *n.* 1. Evidences of debt; promissory notes, &c., passing current in commercial transactions. 3. Notes or bills emitted by public authority, promising the payment of money.

PAP-**E**R-FACED, *a.* Having a face as white as paper.

PAP-**E**R-KITE, *n.* A light frame covered with paper for flying in the air like a kite. *Warton.*

PAP-**E**R-MAN-**K**ER, *n.* One that manufactures paper.

PAP-**E**R-MILL, *n.* A mill in which paper is manufactured.

PAP-**E**R-MON-**E**Y, *n.* Notes or bills issued by authority

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

- and promising the payment of money, circulated as the representative of coin.
- PA-PER-STAINER, *n.* One that stains, colors or stamps paper for hangings.
- PA-PES-CENT, *a.* [from *pap.*] Containing pap; having the qualities of pap. *Arbutnot.*
- PAP-ESS, *n.* A female pope *Hall.*
- PAP-IL, *n.* [L. *papilla.*] A small pap or nipple.
- PA-PIL-I-O, *n.* [L.] A butterfly. *Barbut.*
- PA-PIL-I-O-N-A-CEOUS, *a.* Resembling the butterfly.
- *PAPIL-LA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the pap or nipple; re-
- *PAPIL-LOUS, } sembling the nipple; covered with papils.
- PAPIL-LATE, *v. i.* To grow into a nipple. *Fleming.*
- PAPIL-LOSE, *a.* Nipply; covered with fleshy dots or points; verrucose; warty. *Smith.*
- PA-PISM, *n.* [from *Fr. papie.*] Popery. *Bedell.*
- PAPIST, *n.* [Fr. *papiste.*] A Roman Catholic; one that adheres to the church of Rome and the authority of the pope.
- PA-PISTIC, } *a.* Popish; pertaining to popery; adhe-
- PA-PIST-I-CAL, } rent to the church of Rome.
- PA-PIST-RY, *n.* Popery; the doctrines and ceremonies of the church of Rome. *Whigifte.*
- PA-PIZED, *a.* Conformed to popery. *Fuller.*
- PAP-POOS', or PAP-POOSE', *n.* The Indian name for a child.
- PAP-POUS, *a.* [L. *pappus.*] Downy; furnished with a pappus, as the seeds of certain plants.
- PAP-PUS, *n.* [L.] The soft, downy substance that grows on the seeds of certain plants, as on those of the thistle.
- PAP-PY, *a.* Like pap; soft; succulent. *Burnet.*
- PAP-U-LÆ, *n.* [L.] Pimples; blisters; eruptions on the skin.
- PAP-U-LOSE, *a.* Covered with vesicular points or with little blisters. *Martyn.*
- PAP-U-LOUS, *a.* Full of pimples or pustules.
- PA-PY-RUS, *n.* [L.] An Egyptian plant, a kind of reed, of which the ancients made paper.
- PAR, *n.* [L. *par.*] 1. State of equality; equal value; equivalence without discount or premium. 2. Equality in condition.
- † PAR-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *parabilis.*] Easily procured.
- PAR-A-BLE, *n.* [Fr. *parabole*; L. *parabola*; Gr. *παράβολη.*] A fable or allegorical relation or representation of something real in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn for instruction.
- PAR-A-BLE, *v. t.* To represent by fiction or fable. *Milton.*
- PA-RABO-LA, *n.* [L.] A conic section arising from cutting a cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides.
- PA-RABO-LE, *n.* in *oratory*, similitude; comparison.
- PAR-A-BOLIC, } *a.* Expressed by parable or allegori-
- PAR-A-BOLI-CAL, } cal representation. 2. [from *parabola.*] Having the form of a parabola.
- PAR-A-BOLI-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. By way of parable. *Brown.* 2. In the form of a parabola.
- PAR-A-BOLI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a parabola.
- PA-RABO-LISM, *n.* In *algebra*, the division of the terms of an equation by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term.
- PA-RABO-LOID, *n.* [Gr. *παράβολη* and *εἶδος.*] In *geometry*, a paraboliform curve is one whose ordinates are supposed to be in the subtriplicate, subquadruplicate, &c., ratio of their respective abscissæ.—*A parabolic conoid*; [see *CONOID.*] *Encyc.*
- PAR-A-CEL-SIAN, *n.* A physician who follows the practice of Paracelsus, a Swiss physician.
- PAR-A-CEL-SIAN, *a.* Denoting the medical practice of Paracelsus. *Hakevill.*
- PAR-A-CEN-TE-SIS, } *n.* [Gr. *παράκτισις.*] The opera-
- PAR-A-CEN-TE-SY, } tion in *surgery* called *tapping.*
- PAR-A-CENTRIC, } *a.* [Gr. *παρα* and *κεντρον.*] Devi-
- PAR-A-CENTRI-CAL, } ating from circularity.
- PA-RAGH-RO-NISM, *n.* [Gr. *παρα* and *χρονος.*] An error in chronology; a mistake in regard to the true date of an event.
- PAR-A-CHUTE, *n.* [Gr. *παρα*, and *Fr. chute.*] In *aerostation*, an instrument to prevent the rapidity of descent.
- PAR-A-CLETE, *n.* [Gr. *παρακλητος.*] Properly, an advocate; one called to aid or support; hence, the Consoler, Comforter or Intercessor; a term applied to the Holy Spirit. *Pearson.*
- PA-RÅDE, *n.* [Fr. *parade.*] 1. In *military affairs*, the place where troops assemble for exercise, mounting guard or other purpose. 2. Show; ostentation; display. 3. Pompous procession. 4. Military order; array. 5. State of preparation or defense. 6. [Fr.] The action of parrying a thrust.
- PA-RÅDE, *v. t.* 1. To assemble and array or marshal in military order. 2. To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner.
- PA-RÅDE, *v. i.* 1. To assemble and be marshaled in mili-
- tary order. 2. To go about in military procession. 3. To walk about for show.
- PA-RÅDED, *pp.* Assembled and arrayed.
- PAR-A-DIGM, (par'a-dim) *n.* [Gr. *παράδειγμα.*] An example; a model.—In *grammar*, an example of a verb conjugated in the several modes, tenses and persons.
- PAR-A-DIG-MAT-IC, } *a.* Exemplary. [Little used.]
- PAR-A-DIG-MAT-I-CAL, } *More.*
- PAR-A-DIG-MA-TTZE, *v. t.* To set forth as a model or example. [Little used.] *Hammond.*
- PA-RÅD'ING, *pp.* Assembling and arraying in due order; making an ostentatious show.
- PAR-A-DISE, *n.* [Gr. *παράδεισος.*] 1. The garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were placed immediately after their creation. *Milton.* 2. A place of bliss; a region of supreme felicity or delight. *Milton.* 3. Heaven, the blissful seat of sanctified souls after death. 4. Primarily, in *Persia*, a pleasure-garden with parks and other appendages.
- PAR-A-DISE-A, *n.* Bird of Paradise, a genus of fowls.
- PAR-A-DISED, *a.* Having the delights of Paradise.
- PAR-A-DISE-AN, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to Eden or Para-
- PAR-A-DI-ST-A-CAL, } dise, or to a place of felicity. 2. Suiting paradise; like paradise.
- PAR-A-DOX, *n.* [Fr. *paradoxe.*] A tenet or proposition contrary to received opinion, or seemingly absurd, yet true in fact.
- PAR-A-DOXI-CAL, *a.* 1. Having the nature of a paradox. 2. Inclined to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions.
- PAR-A-DOXI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a paradoxical manner, or in a manner seemingly absurd. *Collier.*
- PAR-A-DOXI-CAL-NESS, *n.* State of being paradoxical.
- † PAR-A-DOX-OL-O-GY, *n.* [paradox, and Gr. *λογος*] The use of paradoxes. *Brown.*
- PAR-A-GO-GE, *n.* [Gr. *παργωγη.*] In *grammar*, the addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word.
- PAR-A-GOGIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a paragoge; length-
- PAR-A-GOG-I-CAL, } ening a word by the addition of a letter or syllable.
- PAR-A-GON, *n.* [Fr. *paragon*; Sp. *paragon.*] 1. A model or pattern; a model by way of distinction, implying superior excellence or perfection. 2. A companion; a fellow; [obs.] 3. Emulation; a match for trial; [obs.]
- PAR-A-GON, *v. t.* [Sp. *paragonar.*] 1. To compare; to parallel; [little used.] 2. To equal; [little used.]
- PAR-A-GON, *v. i.* To pretend comparison or equality. [Little used.]
- PAR-A-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. *παργαγμα.*] A play upon words, or a pun. *Addison.*
- PAR-A-GRAM-MA-TIST, *n.* A punster. *Addison.*
- PAR-A-GRAPH, *n.* [It. *paragrafo*; Fr. *paragraphe.*] A distinct part of a discourse or writing; any portion or section of a writing or chapter which relates to a particular point, whether consisting of one sentence or many sentences. A paragraph is sometimes marked thus, ¶; but, more generally, a paragraph is distinguished only by a break in the composition or lines.
- PAR-A-GRAPH, *v. t.* To form or write paragraphs.
- PAR-A-GRAFFIC, } *a.* Consisting of paragraphs or
- PAR-A-GRAPH-I-CAL, } short divisions, with breaks.
- PAR-A-GRAPH-I-CAL-LY, *adv.* By paragraphs; with distinct breaks or divisions.
- PAR-A-LEP-SIS, } *n.* [Gr. *παράλειψις.*] In *rhetoric*, a pre-
- PAR-A-LEP-SY, } tended or apparent omission; a figure by which a speaker pretends to pass by what at the same time he really mentions.
- PAR-A-LI-POM-E-NA, *n.* [Gr. *παράλειπες.*] Things omitted; a supplement containing things omitted in the preceding work.
- PAR-A-LIZE, or PAR-A-LYZE, *v. t.* [Gr. *παράλυω.*] To affect as with palsy; to check action, or destroy the power of action.
- PAR-AL-LÆ-TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to the parallax of a
- PAR-AL-LÆ-TI-CAL, } heavenly body.
- PAR-AL-LAX, *n.* [Gr. *παράλλαξις.*] In *astronomy*, the change of place in a heavenly body in consequence of being viewed from different points.
- PAR-AL-LEL, *a.* [Gr. *παράλληλος.*] 1. In *geometry*, extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant. 2. Having the same direction or tendency; running in accordance with something. 3. Continuing a resemblance through many particulars; like; similar; equal in all essential parts.
- PAR-AL-LEL, *n.* 1. A line which, throughout its whole extent, is equidistant from another line. 2. A line on the globe marking the latitude. 3. Direction conformable to that of another line. 4. Conformity continued through many particulars, or in all essential points; resemblance; likeness. 5. Comparison made. 6. Anything equal to or resembling another in all essential particulars.
- PAR-AL-LEL, *v. t.* 1. To place so as to keep the same di-

- rected, and at an equal distance from something else. 2. To level; to equal. 3. To correspond to. 4. To be equal to; to resemble in all essential points. 5. To compare.
- PAR-AL-LEL-A-BLE, *a.* That may be equalled. [*L. u.*]
- PAR-AL-LEL-L-ESS, *a.* Not to be paralleled; matchless.
- PAR-AL-LEL-ISM, *n.* 1. State of being parallel. *More.* 2. Resemblance; equality of state; comparison. *Warton.*
- PAR-AL-LEL-LY, *adv.* In a parallel manner; with parallelism. *Scott.*
- PAR-AL-LEL-O-GRAM, *n.* [*Gr. παραλληλος and γραμμα.*] 1. In *geometry*, a right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.—2. In *common use*, this word is applied to quadrilateral figures of more length than breadth.
- PAR-AL-LEL-O-GRAM-IC, } *a.* Having the properties
PAR-AL-LEL-O-GRAM-I-CAL, } of a parallelogram.
- PAR-AL-LEL-O-PI-PED, *n.* [*parallel*, and *Gr. επι and πεδον.*] 1. In *geometry*, a regular solid comprehended under six parallelograms, the opposite ones of which are similar, parallel and equal to each other, or it is a prism whose base is a parallelogram.
- PAR-AL-LEL-O-PI-PEDI-A, *n.* A genus of spars.
- *PAR-RAL-O-GISM, *n.* [*Gr. παραλογισμος.*] In *logic*, a fallacious argument or false reasoning.
- PA-RAL-O-GIZE, *v. i.* To reason falsely. *Ash.*
- PA-RAL-O-GY, *n.* False reasoning. *Brown.*
- PAR-RAL-Y-SIS, *n.* [*Gr. παραλυσις.*] Palsy; the loss of the power of muscular motion, or of the command of the muscles.
- PAR-A-LYTIC, or PAR-A-LYTIC-CAL, *a.* 1. Affected with palsy; deprived of the power of muscular motion; sometimes, weak; trembling; subject to an involuntary shaking. 2. Inclined or tending to palsy.
- PAR-A-LYTIC, *n.* A person affected with palsy. *Hall.*
- PAR-A-LYZE. See PARALYZE.
- PAR-AM-E-TER, *n.* [*Gr. παραμετρος.*] 1. The *latus rectum* of a parabola.—2. In *comic sections*, a third proportional to any diameter and its conjugate.—In the *parabola*, a third proportional to any absciss and its ordinate.
- PAR-A-MOUNT, *a.* [*Norm. paramont.*] 1. Superior to all others; possessing the highest title or jurisdiction; as, lord *paramount*, the chief lord of the fee, or of lands, tenements and hereditaments. 2. Eminent; of the highest order. 3. Superior to all others.
- PAR-A-MOUNT, *n.* The chief; the highest in rank.
- PAR-A-MOUR, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. A lover; a wooer. 2. A mistress. See SCAFOLITE.
- PAR-A-NYMPH, *n.* [*Gr. παρα and νυμφη.*] 1. A bride-man; one who leads the bride to her marriage. 2. One who countenances and supports another.
- PAR-A-PERM, (para-pem) *n.* [*Gr. παραπηγμα.*] A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved.
- PAR-A-PET, *n.* [*Fr.; Sp. parapeto.*] A wall, rampart or elevation of earth for covering soldiers from an enemy's shot.
- PAR-A-PHERNA, } *n.* [*Gr. παραφερνα.*] The goods
PAR-A-PHER-NALI-A, } which a wife brings with her
at her marriage, or which she possesses beyond her dower.
- PAR-A-PHER-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in parapherna.
- PAR-A-PHI-MOS-ISIS, *n.* [*Gr. παραφριμοσις.*] A disease when the præputium cannot be drawn over the glands.
- PAR-A-PHRASE, *n.* [*Gr. παραφρασις.*] An explanation of some text or passage in a book, in a more clear and ample manner than is expressed in the words of the author.
- PAR-A-PHRASE, *v. t.* To explain, interpret or translate with latitude; to unfold the sense of an author with more clearness and particularity than it is expressed in his own words.
- PAR-A-PHRASE, *v. i.* To interpret or explain amply; to make a paraphrase. *Felton.*
- PAR-A-PHRASED, *pp.* Amply explained or translated.
- PAR-A-PHRA-SING, *ppr.* Explaining or translating amply and freely.
- PAR-A-PHRAST, *n.* [*Gr. παραφραστης.*] One that paraphrases. *Hooker.*
- PAR-A-PHRASTIC, } *a.* Free, clear and ample in ex-
PAR-A-PHRASTI-CAL, } planation; not verbal or literal.
- PAR-A-PHRASTI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a paraphrastic manner.
- PAR-A-PHREN-TIS, *n.* [*Gr. παρα and φρενιτις.*] An inflammation of the diaphragm. *Arbuthnot.*
- PAR-A-PL-E-GY, *n.* [*Gr. παρα and πληγη.*] That kind of palsy which affects the lower part of the body.
- PAR-A-QUET, or PAR-A-QUYTO, *n.* A little parrot. *Shak.*
- PAR-A-SANG, *n.* A Persian measure of length, which Herodotus states to be thirty stadia, nearly four English miles; but in different times and places, it has been 30, 40 or 50 stadia.
- PAR-A-SCEU-ASTIC, *a.* Preparatory.
- PAR-A-SCEVE, *n.* [*Gr. παρασκειν.*] Preparation; the Sabbath-eve of the Jews. *Todd.*
- PAR-A-SE-LENE, *n.* [*Gr. παρα and σεληνη.*] A mock moon; a luminous ring or circle encompassing the moon.
- PAR-A-SITE, *n.* [*Fr. parasite; L. parasita.*] 1. In *ancient Greece*, a priest or minister of the gods, whose office was to gather of the husbandman the corn allotted for public sacrifices.—2. In *modern usage*, a trencher friend; one that frequents the tables of the rich, and earns his welcome by flattery; a hanger on; a fawning flatterer.—3. In *botany*, a plant growing on the stem or branch of another plant, and receiving its nourishment from it, as the mistletoe.
- PAR-A-SITIC, } *a.* 1. Flattering; wheedling; fawn-
PAR-A-SITI-CAL, } ing for bread or favors. 2. Growing
on the stem or branch of another plant.
- PAR-A-SITI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a flattering or wheedling manner; by dependence on another.
- PAR-A-SIT-ISM, *n.* The behavior or manners of a parasite. *Milton.*
- PAR-A-SOL, *n.* [*Fr.; Sp.*] A small umbrella used by ladies to defend themselves from rain, or their faces from the sun's rays.
- PAR-A-SY-NEX-IS, *n.* In the *civil law*, a conventicle, an unlawful meeting. *Dict.*
- PAR-AT, *n.* A fish of the mullet kind, found in Brazil.
- PAR-RATH-E-SIS, *n.* [*Gr. παραθεσις.*] In *grammar*, apposition, or the placing of two or more nouns in the same case.
- PAR-A-VAIL, *a.* [*Norm. par and avails.*] In *feudal law*, the tenant *paravail* is the lowest tenant holding under a mean or mediate lord.
- PAR-A-VANT, } *adv.* [*Fr. par and avant.*] In front;
PAR-A-VXUNT, } publicly. *Spenser.*
- PAR-BOIL, *v. t.* [*Fr. parbouillir.*] 1. To boil in part; to boil in a moderate degree. 2. To cause little pustules or pushes on the skin by means of heat.
- PAR-BREAK, *v. i.* To vomit. *Skelton.*
- PAR-BUC-KLE, *n.* Among *seamen*, a rope like a pair of slings for hoisting casks, &c.
- PAR-CEL, *n.* [*Fr. parcelle.*] 1. A part; a portion of any thing taken separately. 2. A quantity; any mass. 3. A part belonging to a whole. 4. A small bundle or package of goods. 5. A number of persons, in *contempt*. *Shak.* 6. A number or quantity, in *contempt*.
- PAR-CEL, *v. t.* 1. To divide into parts or portions. 2. To make up into a mass; [*L. u.*] *Shak.*—To *parcel a seam*, in *seamen's language*, to lay canvas over it and daub it with pitch. *Mar. Dict.*
- PAR-CELED, *pp.* Divided into portions.
- PAR-CEL-ING, *ppr.* Dividing into portions.
- PAR-CEL-ING, *n.* Among *seamen*, long, narrow slips of canvas daubed with tar and bound about a rope like a bandage, before it is sewed.
- PAR-CE-NE-RY, *n.* [*Norm. parcenier.*] Co-heirship; the holding or occupation of lands of inheritance by two or more persons.
- PAR-CE-NE-R, *n.* [*Scot. parcenere; Norm. parconier.*] *Parcenier* or *co-parcenier* is a co-heir, or one who holds lands by descent from an ancestor in common with another or with others; as when land descends to a man's daughters, sisters, aunts, cousins, or their representatives. In this case, all the heirs inherit as *parceners* or co-heirs.
- PAR-CH, *v. t.* 1. To burn the surface of a thing; to scorch. 2. To dry to extremity. *Dryden.*
- PAR-CH, *v. i.* 1. To be scorched or superficially burnt. *Mortimer.* 2. To become very dry.
- PAR-CHED, *pp.* Scorched; dried to extremity.
- PAR-CHED-NESS, *n.* The state of being scorched or dried to extremity.
- PAR-CHING, *ppr.* 1. Scorching; drying to extremity. 2. *a.* Having the quality of burning or drying.
- PAR-CHMENT, *n.* [*Fr. parchemin.*] The skin of a sheep or goat dressed or prepared and rendered fit for writing on.
- PAR-CHMENT-MA-KER, *n.* One who dresses skins for parchment.
- PAR-CLITY, *n.* [*Fr. parclité; L. parclitas.*] Sparqueness.
- PAR-D, *n.* [*L. pardus.*] The leopard; or, in *poetry*, any spotted beast. Instead of *pard*, we generally use *leopard*, the lion-pard. *Pardale*, from the Latin *pardalis*, is not used.
- PAR-DON, *v. t.* [*Fr. pardonner.*] 1. To forgive; to remit; as an offense or crime. 2. To remit, as a penalty. 3. To excuse, as for a fault.—4. *Pardon me* is a phrase used when one asks for excuse, or makes an apology, and it is often used in this sense, when a person means civilly to deny or contradict what another affirms.
- PAR-DON, *n.* 1. Forgiveness; the release of an offense or of the obligation of the offender to suffer a penalty, or to bear the displeasure of the offended party. 2. Remission of a penalty. 3. Forgiveness received.
- PAR-DON-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be pardoned. 2. Venial; excusable; that may be forgiven, overlooked or passed by.

* See Synopsia. MAVE, BOOE, HOVE;—BULL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; FH as in this. * Obsolete

PARDON-ABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being pardonable; venialness; susceptibility of forgiveness.

PARDON-ABLY, *adv.* In a manner admitting of pardon; venially; excusably. *Dryden.*

PARDONED, *pp.* Forgiven; excused.

PARDON-ER, *n.* 1. One that forgives; one that absolves an offender. 2. One that sells the pope's indulgences.

PARDON-ING, *ppr.* Forgiving; remitting an offense or crime; absolving from punishment.

PARE, *v. t.* [Fr. *parer*.] 1. To cut off, as the superficial substance or extremities of a thing; to shave off with a sharp instrument. 2. To diminish by little and little.

PARED, *pp.* Freed from any thing superfluous on the surface or at the extremities.

PARE-GOR-IC, *a.* [Gr. *παρηγορικός*.] Mitigating; assuaging pain.

PARE-GOR-IC, *n.* A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne. *Encyc.*

PA-REL-CON, *n.* [Gr. *παρελκω*.] In *grammar*, the addition of a word or syllable to the end of another.

PA-REM-BO-LE, *n.* [Gr. *παρεβολή*.] In *rhetoric*, the insertion of something relating to the subject in the middle of a period.

PA-REN-CHY-MA, *n.* [Gr. *παρυχμα*.] 1. In *anatomy*, the solid and interior part of the viscera, or the substance contained in the interstices between the blood vessels of the viscera; a spongy substance.—2. In *botany*, the pith or pulp of plants.

PA-REN-CHY-MA-TOUS, } *a.* Pertaining to parenchyma;
PA-REN-CHY-MOUS, } } spongy; soft; porous.

PA-RENE-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *παραινέσις*.] Persuasion; exhortation. [*Little used.*] *Dict.*

PA-R-EN-ET-IC, } *a.* Hortatory; encouraging. *Potter.*
PA-R-EN-ET-IC-AL, } }

PARENT, (*pair'ent*) *n.* [L. *parens*.] 1. A father or mother; he or she that produces young. 2. That which produces; cause; source.

PARENT-AGE, *n.* [Fr.] Extraction; birth; condition with respect to the rank of parents. *Shak.*

PARENT-AL, *a.* [It. *parentale*.] 1. Pertaining to parents. 2. Becoming parents; tender; affectionate.

PAREN-TATION, *n.* [from L. *parento*.] Something done or said in honor of the dead. *Potter.*

PA-REN-THE-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *παρὲνθεσις*.] A sentence, or certain words inserted in a sentence, which interrupt the sense or natural connection of words, but serve to explain or qualify the sense of the principal sentence. The *parenthesis* is usually included in hooks or curved lines, thus, ().

PA-REN-THETIC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to a parenthesis;
PA-REN-THETI-CAL, } } expressed in a parenthesis. 2. Using parentheses.

PA-REN-THETI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a parenthesis. *Bryant.*

PA-RENTI-CIDE, *n.* [L. *parens* and *cædo*.] One who kills a parent. *Bailey.*

PARENT-LESS, (*pair'ent-less*) *a.* Deprived of parents.

PARE-R, (*pair'er*) *n.* He or that which pares; an instrument for paring. *Tusser.*

† **PARE-R-GY**, *n.* [Gr. *πάρα* and *εργον*.] Something unimportant, or done by the by. *Brown.*

PARE-GA-SITE, *n.* A mineral; a variety of actinolite.

PARE-GET, *n.* [Sp. *parche*.] 1. Gypsum or plaster stone. 2. Plaster laid on roofs or walls. 3. Paint.

PARE-GET, *v. t.* 1. To plaster walls. 2. To paint; to cover with paint. *B. Jonson.*

† **PARE-GET**, *v. i.* To lay paint on the face. *B. Jonson.*

PARE-GET-ED, *pp.* Plastered; stuccoed.

PARE-GET-ER, *n.* A plasterer.

PARE-GET-ING, *ppr.* Plastering; as a *noun*, plaster or stucco.

PAR-HEL-ION, *n.* [Gr. *παρα* and *ἥλιος*.] A mock sun or meteor, appearing in the form of a bright light near the sun.

PARI-AL, or **PAIR-ROY-AL**, *n.* Three of a sort in certain games of cards. *Bu'ter.*

PARI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Paros, an isle in the Egean sea; as, *Parian marble*.—*Parian chronicle*, a chronicle of the city of Athens, engraven on marble in capital letters in the isle of Paros.

† **PARI-E-TAL**, *a.* [L. *paries*.] 1. Pertaining to or within the wall of a building. 2. The parietal bones form the sides and upper part of the skull. *Parr.*

PARI-E-TA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *parietaire*.] A plant.

† **PARI-E-TINE**, *n.* [L. *paries*.] A piece of a wall.

PARI-ING, (*pair'ing*) *ppr.* Cutting or shaving off the extremities.

PARI-ING, (*pair'ing*) *n.* 1. That which is pared off; rind separated from fruit; a piece clipped off. 2. The act or practice of cutting off the surface of grass land, for tillage.

PARI-S, *n.* A plant, herb Paris, or true-love.

PARI-SH, *n.* [Fr. *paroisse*; It. *parrocchia*.] 1. The precinct or territorial jurisdiction of a secular priest, or the precinct, the inhabitants of which belong to the same church.

—2. In some of the American states, parish is an ecclesiastical society not bounded by territorial limits.

PARI-SH, *a.* Belonging to a parish; having the spiritual charge of the inhabitants belonging to the same church. *Dryden.* 2. Maintained by the parish.

PA-RISH-I-ON-ER, *n.* One that belongs to a parish.

PAR-I-SYL-LABI-IC, } *a.* [L. *par* and *syllaba*.] Hav-
PAR-I-SYL-LABI-CAL, } } ing equal or like syllables.

PARI-TOR, *n.* [Fr. *apparitor*.] A beadle; a summoner of the courts of civil law. *Dryden.*

PARI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *parité*; It. *parità*.] 1. Equality. 2. Equality; like state or degree.

PARRK, *n.* [Sax. *parroc*, *parroc*; Scot. *parrok*; W. *parc*; Fr. *parc*; It. *parco*; Sp. *parque*.] A large piece of ground inclosed and privileged for wild beasts of chase, in England, by the king's grant or by prescription.

PARRK, *v. t.* To inclose in a park. *Shak.*

PARRKER, *n.* The keeper of a park.

PARRK-LEAVES, *n.* A plant of the genus *hypericum*.

PARR-LANCE, *n.* [Norm.; Fr. *parler*.] Conversation; discourse; talk. *Woodeson.*

† **PARR-LE**, (*par'*) *n.* Conversation; talk; oral treaty or discussion. *Shak.*

† **PARR-LE**, *v. i.* [Fr. *parler*.] To talk; to converse; to discuss any thing orally.

PARR-LEY, *v. i.* [Fr. *parler*; It. *parlare*.] To confer with on some point of mutual concern; to discuss orally; hence, to confer with an enemy; to treat with by words.

PARR-LEY, *n.* Mutual discourse or conversation; discussion; but *appropriately*, a conference with an enemy in war.

PARR-LIA-MENT, (*par'le-ment*) *n.* [Fr. *parlement*; Sp. It., Port. *parlamento*.] 1. In *Great Britain*, the grand assembly of the three estates, the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and the commons; the general council of the nation constituting the legislature.—2. The supreme council of *Sweden*, consisting of four estates; the nobility, the clergy, the burghers and the peasants.—3. In *France*, before the revolution, a council or court consisting of certain noblemen.

PARR-LIA-MEN-TA-RI-AN, or **PARR-LIA-MEN-TER**, *n.* One of those who adhered to the parliament in the time of Charles I.

PARR-LIA-MEN-TA-RI-AN, *a.* Serving the parliament in opposition to king Charles I. *Wood.*

PARR-LIA-MEN-TA-RY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to parliament. 2. Enacted or done by parliament. 3. According to the rules and usages of parliament, or to the rules and customs of legislative bodies.

PARR-LISH. See **PARLOUS**.

PARR-LOR, *n.* [Fr. *parloir*.] Primarily, the apartment in a nunnery where the nuns are permitted to meet and converse with each other; hence, *with us*, the room in a house which the family usually occupy when they have no company, as distinguished from a *drawing room* intended for the reception of company, or from a *dining room*, when a distinct apartment is allotted for that purpose. In most houses, the *parlor* is also the *dining room*.

† **PARR-LOUS**, *a.* [Fr. *parler*.] Keen; sprightly; waggish.

† **PARR-LOUS-NESS**, *n.* Quickness; keenness of temper.

PARR-MA-CITY, *n.* Corrupted for *spermaceti*, which see.

PARR-ME-SAN-CHEESE, *n.* [Fr. *Parmesan*.] A delicate sort of cheese, made in Italy.

† **PARR-NEL**, *n.* [the diminutive of It. *petronella*.] A punk, a slut.

PARR-RO-CHI-AL, *a.* [L. *parochia*.] Belonging to a parish.

PARR-RO-CHI-AL-I-TY, *n.* The state of being parochial.

PARR-RO-CHI-AL-LY, *adv.* In a parish; by parishes.

PARR-RO-CHI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to a parish. *Bacon.*

PARR-RO-CHI-AN, *n.* A parishioner. *Burghley.*

PARR-RO-IC, } *a.* Copying after the manner of par-
PARR-RO-IC-AL, } } ody.

PARR-O-DY, *n.* [Fr. *parodie*.] 1. A kind of writing in which the words of an author or his thoughts are, by some slight alterations, adapted to a different purpose; a kind of poetical pleasantry, in which verses written on one subject are altered and applied to another by way of burlesque. 2. A popular maxim, adage or proverb.

PARR-O-DY, *v. t.* To alter, as verses or words, and apply to a purpose different from that of the original. *Pope.*

PARR-RÖL, } *n.* [W. *paryl*; It. *parola*; Fr. *parole*.] 1.
PARR-RÖLE, } } Properly, a word; hence, in a legal sense, words or oral declaration; word of mouth. 2. Pleadings in a suit.

PARR-RÖL, } *a.* Given by word of mouth; oral; not writ-
PARR-RÖLE, } } ten. *Blackstone.*

PARR-RÖLE, *n.* [See **PAROL**.] 1. Word of mouth.—In *military affairs*, a promise given by a prisoner of war, when he has leave to depart from custody, that he will return at the time appointed, unless discharged. 2. A word given out every day in orders by a commanding officer, in camp or garrison, by which friends may be distinguished from enemies.

PARR-O-NO-MI-ASIA, } *n.* [from Gr. *παρὰνομία*, to transgress
PARR-O-NOMI-ASY, } } law or rule.] A rhetorical figure.

by which words nearly alike in sound, but of different meanings, are affectedly or designedly used; a play upon words; a pun.

PAR-O-NO-MAS-TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to paronomasy;
PAR-O-NO-MAS-TI-CAL, } consisting in a play upon words.

PAR-O-NYCH-TA, *n.* [Gr. *παρωνυχία*.] In surgery, a whitlow or felon. *Encyc.*

PAR-ON-Y-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *παρωνυμιος*.] Resembling another word. *Watts*.

PAR-O-QUET, or PAR-O-KET, *n.* A small species of parrot. [More properly *perroquet*, which see.]

PAR-RO-TID, *a.* [Gr. *παπα και οος, ωρα*.] Pertaining to or denoting certain glands below and before the ears, or near the articulation of the lower jaw.

PAR-RÖ-TIS, *n.* [Gr. *παρρωτίς*.] 1. The parotid gland; a secreting salivary conglomerate gland below and before the ear. 2. An inflammation or abscess of the parotid gland.

PAR-OX-YSM, *n.* [Gr. *παροξυσμος*.] An exacerbation or exacerbation of a disease; a fit of higher excitement or violence in a disease that has remissions or intermissions.

PAR-OX-YSMAL, *a.* Pertaining to paroxysm.

PAR-RACK, } *n.* [Sax. *parrac*.] A small field;
PAR-ROCK, } what is now corrupted into *paddock*.

Westmoreland dialect.

PAR-REL, *n.* [Port. *aparelho*.] Among seamen, an apparatus or frame made of ropes, trucks and ribs, so contrived as to go round the mast, and being fastened at both ends to a yard, serves to hoist it.

PAR-RI-CIDAL, or PAR-RI-CID/LOUS, *a.* 1. Pertaining to parricide; containing the crime of murdering a parent or child. 2. Committing parricide.

PAR-RI-CIDE, *n.* [Fr.; *L. parricida*.] 1. A person who murders his father or mother. 2. One who murders an ancestor, or any one to whom he owes reverence. 3. The murder of a parent or one to whom reverence is due. 4. One who invades or destroys any to whom he owes particular reverence, as his country or patron.

PAR-RIED, *pp.* Warded off; driven aside. *Johnson*.

PAR-ROT, *n.* [Fr. *perroquet*.] 1. The name of fowls of the genus *psittacus*, of numerous species; remarkable for the faculty of making indistinct articulations of words in imitation of the human voice. 2. A fish found among the Bahama isles.

PAR-RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *parer*.] 1. In fencing, to ward off; to stop or to put or turn by. 2. To ward off; to turn aside; to prevent a blow from taking effect. 3. To avoid; to shift off.

PAR-RY, *v. i.* To ward off; to put by thrusts or strokes; to fence. *Locke*.

PAR-RY-ING, *ppr.* Warding off, as a thrust or blow.

PAR-SE, *v. t.* [*L. pars*.] In grammar, to resolve a sentence into its elements, or to show the several parts of speech composing a sentence, and their relation to each other by government or agreement.

PAR-SI-MO-NIOUS, *a.* Sparing in the use or expenditure of money; covetous; near; close.

PAR-SI-MO-NIOUS-LY, *adv.* With a very sparing use of money; covetously.

PAR-SI-MO-NIOUS-NESS, *n.* A very sparing use of money, or a disposition to save expense.

PAR-SI-MO-NY, *n.* [*L. parsimonia*.] Closeness or sparingness in the use or expenditure of money.

PAR-SLEY, *n.* [Fr. *persil*.] A plant.

PAR-SNEP, *n.* A plant of the genus *pastinaca*.

PAR-SON, (*pär'sn*) *n.* [G. *pfarrherr*, *pfarrer*.] 1. The priest of a parish or ecclesiastical society; the rector or incumbent of a parish, who has the parochial charge or cure of souls. 2. A clergyman; a man that is in orders or has been licensed to preach.

PAR-SON-AGE, *n.* 1. In America, the glebe and house belonging to a parish or ecclesiastical society, and appropriated to the maintenance of the incumbent or settled pastor of a church.—2. In England, the benefice of a parish, or the house appropriated to the residence of the incumbent.

PAR-SONI-CAL-LY, in *Chesterfield*, is not an authorized word.

PART, *n.* [*L. pars, partis*; Fr. *part*.] 1. A portion, piece or fragment separated from a whole thing. 2. A portion or quantity of a thing not separated in fact, but considered or mentioned by itself. 3. A portion of number, separated or considered by itself. 4. A portion or component particle. 5. A portion of man. 6. A member. 7. Particular division; distinct species or sort belonging to a whole. 8. Ingredient in a mingled mass; a portion in a compound. 9. That which falls to each in division; share. 10. Proportional quantity. 11. Share; concern; interest. 12. Side; party; interest; faction. 13. Something relating or belonging to; that which concerns; as, for your part. 14. Share of labor, action or influence; particular office or business. 15. Character appropriated

in a play. 16. Action; conduct.—17. In mathematics, such a portion of any quantity as, when taken a certain number of times, will exactly make that quantity.—*Parts*, in the plural, qualities; powers; faculties; accomplishments.—*Parts*, applied to place, signifies quarters, regions, districts.—In good part, as well done; favorably; acceptably; in a friendly manner; not in displeasure.—In ill part, as ill done; unfavorably; with displeasure.—For the most part, commonly; oftener than otherwise.—*Heylin*.—In part, in some degree or extent; partly.—Part of speech, in grammar, a sort or class of words of a particular character.

PART, *v. t.* [*L. partio*; Fr. *partir*.] 1. To divide, separate or break; to sever into two or more pieces. 2. To divide into shares; to distribute. *Acts* ii. 3. To separate or disunite, as things which are near each other. *Ruth* i. 4. To keep asunder; to separate. 5. To separate, as combatants. 6. To discern; to secrete.—7. In seamen's language, to break. 8. To separate metals.

PART, *v. i.* 1. To be separated, removed or detached. 2. To quit each other. 3. To take or bid farewell. 4. To have a share. 5. [Fr. *partir*.] To go away; to depart. 6. To break; to be torn asunder.—To part with, to quit to resign; to lose; to be separated from.

†PART, *adv.* Partly; in some measure. *Shak.*

PART/A-BLE. See PARTIBLE.

PART/AGE, *n.* Division; severance; the act of dividing or sharing; a French word. [Little used.] *Locke*.

PAR-TAKE, *v. i.*; pret. *partook*; pp. *partaken*. [*part* and *take*.] 1. To take a part, portion or share in common with others; to have a share or part; to participate. 2. To have something of the property, nature, claim, or right. 3. To be admitted; not to be excluded.

PAR-TAKE, *v. t.* 1. To have a part in; to share. 2. To admit to a part; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

PAR-TAK'EN, *pp.* Shared with others; participated.

PAR-TAK'ER, *n.* 1. One who has or takes a part, share or portion in common with others; a sharer; a participator; usually followed by *of*. 2. An accomplice; an associate.

PAR-TAK'ING, *ppr.* Sharing with others; participating.

PAR-TAK'ING, *n.* An associating; combination in an evil design. *Hale*.

PART'ED, *pp.* Separated; divided; severed. *Sidney*.

PART'ER, *n.* One that parts or separates.

PAR-TERRE', (*par-tair'*) *n.* [Fr.] In gardening, a level division of ground furnished with evergreens and flowers; sometimes cut into shell and scroll work with alleys.

PARTIAL, *a.* [Fr.; *L. pars*.] 1. Biased to one party; inclined to favor one party in a cause, or one side of a question, more than the other; not indifferent. 2. Inclined to favor without reason. 3. Affecting a part only; not general or universal; not total. 4. More strongly inclined to one thing than to others; [*colloquial*.]—5. In botany, subordinate.

PARTIAL-IST, *n.* One who is partial. [*Unusual*.]

PAR-TIAL-I-TY, (*par-shal'e-ty*) *n.* 1. Inclination to favor one party or one side of a question more than the other; an undue bias of mind towards one party or side, which is apt to warp the judgment. 2. A stronger inclination to one thing than to others.

†PARTIAL-IZE, *v. t.* To render partial. *Shak.*

PARTIAL-LY, *adv.* 1. With undue bias of mind to one party or side; with unjust favor or dislike. 2. In part; not totally.

PART-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Susceptibility of division, partition or severance; separability.

PART-I-BLE, *a.* [*It. partibile*.] Divisible; separable; susceptible of severance or partition.

PAR-TICI-PA-BLE, *a.* That may be participated.

PAR-TICI-PANT, *a.* Sharing; having a share or part; followed by *of*. *Watton*.

PAR-TICI-PANT, *n.* A partaker; one having a share or part. *Bacon*.

PAR-TICI-PATE, *v. i.* [*L. participo*.] 1. To partake; to have a share in common with others. 2. To have part of more things than one.

PAR-TICI-PATE, *v. t.* To partake; to share; to receive a part of. *Milton*.

PAR-TICI-PA-TED, *pp.* Shared in common with others; partaken

PAR-TICI-PA-TING, *ppr.* Having a part or share; partaking.

PAR-TICI-PATION, *n.* 1. The state of sharing in common with others. 2. The act or state of receiving or having part of something. 3. Distribution; division into shares.

PAR-TICI-PA-TIVE, *a.* Capable of participating.

PAR-TI-CI-P-I-AL, *a.* [*L. participialis*.] 1. Having the nature and use of a participle. 2. Formed from a participle.

PAR-TI-CI-P-I-AL-LY, *adv.* In the sense or manner of a participle.

PAR-TI-CI-PLE, *n.* [*L. participium*.] 1. In grammar a word so called because it partakes of the properties of a

* 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

- noun and of a verb: as *having, making*. 2. Any thing that participates of different things; [*obs.*]
- PARTICLE**, *n.* [*It. particola; L. particula.*] 1. A minute part or portion of matter.—2. In *physics*, a minute part of a body, an aggregation or collection of which constitutes the whole body or mass. 3. Any very small portion or part.—4. In the *Latin church*, a crum or little piece of consecrated bread.—5. In *grammar*, a word that is not varied or inflected.
- PARTICULAR**, *a.* [*Sp., Port.; It. particolare; Fr. particulier.*] 1. Pertaining to a single person or thing; not general. 2. Individual; noting or designating a single thing by way of distinction. 3. Noting some property or thing peculiar. 4. Attentive to things single or distinct; minute. 5. Single; not general. 6. Odd; singular; having something that eminently distinguishes one from others. 7. Singularly nice in taste. 8. Special; more than ordinary. 9. Containing a part only. 10. Holding a particular estate.
- PARTICULAR**, *n.* 1. A single instance; a single point. 2. A distinct, separate or minute part. 3. An individual; a private person. 4. Private interest; [*obs.*] 5. Private character; state of an individual; [*obs.*] 6. A minute detail of things singly enumerated; [*obs.*].—*In particular*, specially; peculiarly; distinctly.
- PARTICULARITY**, *n.* 1. Distinct notice or specification of particulars. 2. Singleness; individuality; single act; single case. 3. Petty account; minute incident. 4. Something belonging to single persons. 5. Something peculiar or singular. 6. Minuteness in detail.
- PARTICULARIZE**, *v. t.* To mention distinctly or in particulars; to enumerate or specify in detail.
- PARTICULARIZE**, *v. i.* To be attentive to single things.
- PARTICULARLY**, *adv.* 1. Distinctly; singly. 2. In an especial manner. 3. In an especial manner. *Dryden.*
- PARTICULATE**, *v. t.* To mention, is not in use.
- PARTING**, *ppr.* 1. Dividing; separating; breaking in pieces. 2. *a.* Given at separation. 3. Departing; declining.
- PARTING**, *n.* 1. Division; separation. *Ezek. xxi.*—2. In *chemistry*, an operation by which gold and silver are separated from each other by different menstrua.—3. In *seamen's language*, the breaking of a cable by violence.
- PARTISAN**, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. An adherent to a party or faction.—2. In *war*, the commander of a party or detachment of troops, sent on a special enterprise. 3. A person able in commanding a party, or dextrous in obtaining intelligence, intercepting convoys, or otherwise annoying an enemy. 4. A commander's leading staff. 5. [*Fr. partisan.*] A kind of halberd.
- PARTITE**, *a.* [*L. partitus.*] In *botany*, divided.
- PARTITION**, *n.* [*L. partitio.*] 1. The act of dividing, or state of being divided. 2. Division; separation; distinction. 3. Separate part. 4. That by which different parts are separated. 5. Part where separation is made. 6. Division of an estate into severalty, which is done by deed of partition.
- PARTITION**, *v. t.* 1. To divide into distinct parts. 2. To divide into shares.
- PARTITIVE**, *a.* In *grammar*, distributive.
- PARTITIVELY**, *adv.* In a partitive manner; distributively.
- PARTLET**, *n.* 1. A ruff; a band or collar for the neck. 2. A hen. *Shak.*
- PARTLY**, *adv.* In part; in some measure or degree; not wholly.
- PARTNER**, *n.* 1. One who partakes or shares with another; a partaker; an associate. 2. An associate in any business or occupation; a joint owner of stock or capital, employed in commerce, manufactures or other business. 3. One who dances with another. 4. A husband or wife.
- PARTNER**, *v. t.* To join; to associate with a partner. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
- PARTNERS**, *n.* In a *ship*, pieces of plank nailed round the scuttles in a deck where the masts are placed; also, the scuttles themselves.
- PARTNER-SHIP**, *n.* 1. The association of two or more persons for the purpose of undertaking and prosecuting any business. 2. Joint interest or property.
- PARTOOK**, *pret.* of *partake*.
- PARTRIDGE**, *n.* [*Fr. perdrix.*] A wild fowl.
- PARTURATE**, *v. i.* [*L. parturio.*] To bring forth young. [*Little used.*]
- PARTURIENT**, *a.* [*L. parturiens.*] Bringing forth or about to bring forth young.
- PARTURITION**, *n.* [*L. parturio.*] The act of bringing forth or being delivered of young.
- PARTY**, *n.* [*Fr. partie.*] 1. A number of persons united in opinion or design, in opposition to others in the community. It differs from *faction*, in implying a less dishonorable association, or more justifiable designs. 2. One of two litigants; the plaintiff or defendant in a lawsuit. 3. One concerned or interested in an affair. 4. Side; persons engaged against each other. 5. Cause; side. 6. A select company invited to an entertainment. 7. A single person distinct from or opposed to another.—8. In *military affairs*, a detachment or small number of troops sent on a particular duty, as to intercept the enemy's convoy, to reconnoiter, to seek forage, to flank the enemy, &c.
- PARTY-COLORED**, *a.* Having divers colors.
- PARTY-JURY**, *n.* A jury consisting of half natives and half foreigners.
- PARTY-MAN**, *n.* One of a party; usually, a factious man; a man of violent party principles; an abettor of a party.
- PARTY-SPIRIT**, *n.* The spirit that supports a party.
- PARTY-WALL**, *n.* A wall that separates one house from the next. *Mozon.*
- PARTY**, *n.* A singular American fish.
- PARTY**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A church or church porch.
- PARTY**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A church or church porch.
- PARTY**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A church or church porch.
- PARTY**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A church or church porch.
- PAS**, *n.* [*Fr. pas.*] Right of going foremost; precedence. *Arbuthnot.*
- PASCH**, *n.* The passover; the feast of Easter.
- PASCHAL**, *a.* [*L. pascha.*] Pertaining to the passover, or to Easter.
- PASCH-EGG**, *n.* An egg stained and presented to young persons, about the time of Easter. [*Local.*]
- PASCH-FLOWER**. See **PASQUE-FLOWER**.
- PASH**, *n.* [*Sp. faz; L. facies.*] 1. A face. 2. A blow. 3. To strike; to strike down. *Dryden.*
- PASHAW**, *n.* [*Pers. pashaw.*] In the *Turkish dominions*, a viceroy, governor or commander; a bashaw. *Eaten.* See **BASHAW**.
- PASHAWLIC**, *n.* The jurisdiction of a pashaw.
- PASHAW-PHY**, *n.* [*Gr. pas and psaphn.*] A system of universal writing, or a manner of writing that may be understood and used by all nations. *Good.*
- PASQUE-FLOWER**, (*pasque-flower*) *n.* A flower; a species of anemone. *Fam. of Plants.*
- PASQUIL**, or **PASQUIN**, *n.* A mutilated statue at Rome, in a corner of the palace of Ursini, on which it has been customary to paste satiric papers. Hence, a lampoon.
- PASQUIL**, **PASQUIN**, or **PASQUIN-ADE**, *v. t.* To lampoon; to satirize. *Burton.*
- PASQUILER**, *n.* A lampooner. *Burton.*
- PASQUIN-ADE**, *n.* A lampoon or satirical writing.
- PASS**, *v. i.* [*Fr. passer; It. passare.*] 1. To move, in almost any manner; to go; to proceed from one place to another. 2. To move from one state to another; to alter or change, or to be changed in condition. 3. To vanish; to disappear; to be lost. 4. To be spent; to go on or away progressively. 5. To die; to depart from life. [*l. u.*] 6. To be in any state; to undergo. 7. To be enacted; to receive the sanction of a legislative house or body by a majority of votes. 8. To be current; to gain reception or to be generally received. 9. To be regarded; to be received in opinion or estimation. 10. To occur; to be present, to take place. 11. To be done. 12. To determine; to give judgment or sentence. 13. To thrust; to make a push in fencing or fighting. 14. To omit; to suffer to go unheeded or neglected. 15. To move through any duct or opening. 16. To percolate; to be secreted. 17. To be in a tolerable state. 18. To be transferred from one owner to another. 19. To go beyond bounds; [*obs.*] 20. To run or extend; as a line or other thing.
- To come to pass*, to happen; to arrive; to come; to be; to exist; a phrase much used in the *Scriptures*.—*To pass away*. 1. To move from sight; to vanish. 2. To be spent; to be lost.—*To pass by*, to move near and beyond.—*To pass on*, to proceed.—*To pass over*, to go or move from side to side; to cross.—*To pass into*, to unite and blend, as two substances or colors, in such a manner that it is impossible to tell where one ends and the other begins.
- PASS**, *v. t.* 1. To go beyond; as, the sun has *passed* the meridian. 2. To go through or over; as, to *pass* a river. 3. To spend; to live through. 4. To cause to move; to send; as, to *pass* the bottle from one guest to another. 5. To cause to move hastily. 6. To transfer from one owner to another; to sell or assign. 7. To strain; to cause to percolate. 8. To utter; to pronounce. 9. To procure or cause to go. 10. To put an end to. 11. To omit; to neglect either to do or to mention. 12. To transcend; to transgress or go beyond. 13. To admit; to allow; to approve and receive as valid or just. 14. To approve or sanction by a constitutional or legal majority of votes. 15. To enact; to carry through all the forms necessary to give validity. 16. To impose fraudulently. 17. To practice artfully; to cause to succeed. 18. To surpass; to excel; to exceed. 19. To thrust; to make a push in fencing.—*To pass away*, to spend; to waste.—*To pass by*. 1. To pass near and beyond. 2. To overlook; to excuse; to forgive; not to censure or punish. 3. To neglect;

- to disregard.—*To pass over.* 1. To move from side to side; to cross. 2. To omit; to overlook or disregard.
- PASS**, *n.* [*W. pás.*] 1. A narrow passage, entrance or avenue; a narrow or difficult place of entrance and exit. 2. A passage; a road. *Raleigh.* 3. Permission to pass, to go or to come; a license to pass; a passport. 4. An order for sending vagrants or impotent persons to their place of abode.—5. In *fencing and fighting*, a thrust; a push; attempt to stab or strike. 6. State; condition or extreme case; extremity.
- PASS-PA-RÓLE**, *n.* [*pass and parole.*] In *military affairs*, a command given at the head of an army and communicated by word of mouth to the rear.
- PASS-A-BLE**, *a.* [*It. passabile.*] 1. That may be passed, traveled or navigated. 2. That may be penetrated. 3. Current; receivable; that that may be or is transferred from hand to hand. 4. Popular; well received. 5. Supportable.
- PASS-A-BLY**, *adv.* Tolerably. See **PASSIBLY**
- PASS-SADE**, or **PASS-SÁ'DO**, *n.* A push or thrust.
- PASS-SADE'**, *n.* [*Fr.*] In the *menage*, a turn or course of a horse backwards or forwards on the same spot of ground.
- PASSAGE**, *n.* [*Fr. passage.*] 1. The act of passing or moving by land or water, or through the air or other substance. 2. The time of passing from one place to another. 3. Road; way; avenue; a place where men or things may pass or be conveyed. 4. Entrance or exit. 5. Right of passing. 6. Occurrence; event; incident; that which happens. 7. A passing away; decay; [*l. u.*] 8. Intellectual admittance; mental reception. 9. Manner of being conducted; management. 10. Part of a book or writing; a single clause, place or part of indefinite extent. 11. Enactment; the act of carrying through all the regular forms necessary to give validity.—*Bird of passage*, a fowl that passes, at certain seasons, from one climate to another.
- PASS-A-GÉR**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A traveler or voyager. This word is usually written *passenger*.
- † **PASSANT**, *a.* [*Fr. passant.*] Cursory; careless. *Barrow.*—*En passant*, by the way; slightly; in haste.
- PASSED**, or **PAST**, *pp.* 1. Gone by; done; accomplished; ended. 2. Enacted; having received all the formalities necessary to constitute a law.
- PASS-EN-GÉR**, *n.* One who is traveling as in a public coach, or in a ship, or on foot.
- PASS-EN-GÉR FAL'CON**, *n.* [See **FALCON.**] A kind of migratory hawk.
- PASS-ÉR**, *n.* One that passes; a passenger. *Rovee.*
- PASS-ÉR-INE**, *a.* [*L. passer.*] Pertaining to sparrows, or to the order of birds to which sparrows belong, the *passeres*.
- PAS-SI-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* [*Fr. passibilité.*] The quality or capacity of feeling impressions from external agents; aptness to feel or suffer.
- PASS-IBLE**, *a.* [*Fr. possible.*] Susceptible of feeling or impressions from external agents.
- PAS-SI-BLE-NESS**. The same as *passibility*.
- PASSING**, *pp.* 1. Moving; proceeding. 2. *a.* Exceeding; surpassing; eminent.—3. *Adverbially*, used to enforce or enhance the meaning of another word; exceedingly.
- PASSING-BELL**, *n.* The bell that rings at the hour of death to obtain prayers for the *passing soul*.
- † **PASSING-LY**, *adv.* Exceedingly. *Wickliffe.*
- PASSING-NOTE**, *n.* In *music*; a note introduced between two others for the purpose of softening a distance or melodizing a passage.
- PASSION**, (*pass'un*) *n.* [*L. passio.*] 1. The impression or effect of an external agent upon a body; that which is suffered or received. 2. Susceptibility of impressions from external agents. 3. Suffering; *emphatically*, the last suffering of the Savior. 4. The feeling of the mind, or the sensible effect of impression; excitement, perturbation or agitation of mind. 5. Violent agitation or excitement of mind, particularly such as is occasioned by an offense, injury or insult; hence, violent anger. 6. Zeal; ardor; vehement desire. 7. Love. 8. Eager desire.
- † **PASSION**, *v. t.* To be extremely agitated. *Shak.*
- PASSION-FLOW-ER**, *n.* A flower and plant.
- PASSION-WEEK**, *n.* The week immediately preceding the festival of Easter; so called because in that week our Savior's passion and death took place.
- PASSION-ARY**, *n.* A book in which are described the sufferings of saints and martyrs. *Warton.*
- PASSION-ATE**, *a.* [*It. passionato.*] 1. Easily moved to anger; easily excited or agitated by injury or insult. 2. Highly excited; vehement; warm. 3. Expressing strong emotion; animated.
- † **PASSION-ATE**, *v. t.* To affect with passion; to express passionately. *Shak.*
- PASSION-ATE-LY**, *adv.* 1. With passion, with strong feeling; ardently; vehemently. 2. Angrily; with vehement resentment.
- PASSION-ATE-NESS**, *n.* 1. State of being subject to passion or anger. 2. Vehemence of mind.
- PASSIONED**, *a.* 1. Disordered; violently affected. *Spenser.* 2. Expressing passion. *Spenser.*
- PASSION-LESS**, *a.* 1. Not easily excited to anger; of a calm temper. 2. Void of passion.
- PASSIVE**, *a.* [*It. passivo; Fr. passif; L. passivus.*] 1. Suffering; not acting, receiving, or capable of receiving, impressions from external agents. 2. Unresisting; not opposing; receiving or suffering without resistance.—*Passive verb*, in *grammar*, is a verb which expresses passion, or the effect of an action of some agent; as in *L. doceor, I am taught.*
- PASSIVE-LY**, *adv.* 1. With a passive nature or temper. 2. Without agency. 3. According to the form of the passive verb.
- PASSIVE-NESS**, *n.* 1. Quality of receiving impressions from external agents or causes. 2. Passibility; capacity of suffering. 3. Patience; calmness; unresisting submission.
- PAS-SIV-I-TY**, *n.* 1. Passiveness, which see; [*l. u.*] 2. The tendency of a body to persevere in a given state either of motion or rest, till disturbed by another body.
- PASS-LESS**, *a.* Having no passage. *Cowley.*
- PASS-Ó-VER**, *n.* [*pass and over.*] 1. A feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the providential escape of the Hebrews, in Egypt, when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, passed over the houses of the Israelites, which were marked with the blood of the paschal lamb. 2. The sacrifice offered at the feast of the passover.
- PASS-PORT**, *n.* [*Fr. passeport.*] 1. A written license from a king or other proper authority, granting permission or safe conduct for one to pass through his territories, or to pass from one country to another, or to navigate a particular sea without hinderance or molestation. 2. A license for importing or exporting contraband goods or movables without paying the usual duties. 3. That which enables one to pass with safety or certainty.
- † **PASSY-MEASURE**, *n.* [*It. pasamezzo.*] An old, strolling kind of dance; a cinque-pace.
- PAST**, *pp.* of *pass*. 1. Gone by or beyond; not present, but future. 2. Spent; ended; accomplished.
- PAST**, *n.* *Elliptically*, past time. *Fenton.*
- PAST**, *prep.* 1. Beyond in time. *Heb. xi.* 2. Having less; not possessing. 3. Beyond; out of reach of. 4. Beyond; further than. 5. Above; more than; [*obs.*] 6. After; beyond in time.
- PASTE**, *n.* [*Fr. pâte, for paste.*] 1. A soft composition of substances, as flour moistened with water or milk and kneaded, or any kind of earth moistened and formed to the consistency of dough. 2. An artificial mixture in imitation of precious stones or gems, used in the glass trade.—3. In *mineralogy*, the mineral substance in which other minerals are imbedded.
- PASTE**, *v. t.* To unite or cement with paste; to fasten with paste. *Watts.*
- PASTEBOARD**, *n.* A species of thick paper formed of several single sheets pasted one upon another, or by macerating paper and casting it in molds, &c.
- PASTEL**, *n.* 1. A plant, the woad, of the genus *isatis*. 2. [*Sp.*] A coloring substance.
- PASTER**, *n.* [*Fr. paturon.*] 1. The part of a horse's leg between the joint next the foot and the coronet of the hoof. 2. The human leg; in *contempt*.
- PASTER**-JOINT, *n.* The joint in a horse's leg next the foot.
- PASTIC-CIO**, *n.* [*It.*] A medley; an olio.
- PASTIL**, *n.* [*L. pastillus; Fr. pastille.*] 1. A roll of paste, or a kind of paste made of different colors ground with gum-water in order to make crayons.—2. In *pharmacy*, a dry composition of sweet-smelling resins, aromatic woods, &c. burnt to clear and scent the air of a room.
- PASTIME**, *n.* [*pass and time.*] Sport; amusement; diversion; that which amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably. *Watts.*
- PASTIME**, *v. i.* To sport; to use diversion. [*Little used.*]
- PASTOR**, *n.* [*L. from pasco, pastum; Fr. pastre.*] 1. A shepherd; one that has the care of flocks and herds. 2. A minister of the gospel who has the charge of a church and congregation. *Swift.*
- PASTO-RAL**, *a.* [*L. pastoralis.*] 1. Pertaining to shepherds; as a *pastoral* life. 2. Descriptive of the life of shepherds. 3. Relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church. *Hooker.*
- PASTO-RAL**, *n.* A poem describing the life and manners of shepherds, or a poem in imitation of the actor of a shepherd, and in which the speakers take upon themselves the character of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolic.
- PASTOR-ATE**, *n.* The office, state or jurisdiction of a spiritual pastor. *Tooke.*
- PASTOR-LIKE**, }
PASTOR-LY, } *a.* Becoming a pastor. *Milton.*
- PASTOR-SHIP**, *n.* The office or rank of pastor. *Bull.*

PASTRY, *n.* 1. Things in general which are made of paste, or of which paste constitutes a principal ingredient. 2. The place where pastry is made.

PASTRY-COOK, *n.* One whose occupation is to make and sell articles made of paste. *Arbutnot.*

PASTURABLE, *a.* [from *pasture*.] Fit for pasture.

PASTURAGE, *n.* [Fr. *pâturage*.] 1. The business of feeding or grazing cattle. 2. Grazing ground; land appropriated to grazing. 3. Grass for feed.

PASTURE, *n.* [Fr. *pâturage*, for *pasture*.] 1. Grass for the food of cattle; the food of cattle taken by grazing. 2. Ground covered with grass appropriated for the food of cattle. 3. Human culture; education; [obs.]—*Common of pasture* is the right of feeding cattle on another's ground.

PASTURE, *v. t.* To feed on grass or to supply grass for food.

PASTURE, *v. i.* To graze; to take food by eating grass from the ground. *Milton.*

PASTY, *a.* Like paste; of the consistence of paste. *Cooper.*

* **PASTY**, *n.* [from *paste*.] A pie made of paste and baked without a dish. *Pope.*

PAT, *a.* [G. *pass*; D. *pas*.] Fit; convenient; exactly suitable either as to time or place. *Swift.*

PAT, *adv.* Fitly; conveniently. *Shak.*

PAT, *n.* [W. *pat*.] A light, quick blow or stroke with the fingers or hand.

PAT, *v. t.* To strike gently with the fingers or hand; to tap.

PATACA, } *n.* A Spanish coin of the value of about
PAT-A-COON, } \$1.04 cents.

PATACHE, *n.* [Sp.] A tender, or small vessel.

PAT-A-VIN-LTY, *n.* The use of local words, or the peculiar style or diction of Livy, the Roman historian.

PATCH, *n.* [It. *pezza*.] 1. A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it. 2. A small piece of any thing used to repair a breach. 3. A small piece of silk used to cover a defect on the face, or to add a charm. 4. A piece inserted in mosaic or variegated work. 5. A small piece of ground, or a small detached piece. 6. A paltry fellow.

PATCH, *v. t.* 1. To mend by sewing on a piece or pieces. 2. To adorn with a patch or with patches. 3. To mend with pieces; to repair clumsily. 4. To repair with pieces fastened on. 5. To make up of pieces and shreds. 6. To dress in a party-colored coat. 7. To make suddenly or hastily; to make without regard to forms.

PATCHED, *pp.* Mended with a patch or patches; mended clumsily.

PATCHER, *n.* One that patches or botches.

PATCHERY, *n.* Bungling work; botchery; forgery.

PATCHING, *pp.* Mending with a piece or pieces; botching.

PATCHWORK, *n.* 1. Work composed of pieces of various figures sewed together. 2. Work composed of pieces clumsily put together.

PATE, *n.* [qu. fr. *bathas*.] 1. The head, or rather the top of the head. 2. The skin of a calf's head.—3. In *fortification*, a kind of platform resembling what is called a horse-shoe.

PATED, *a.* In *composition*, having a pate.

PAT-TEE, } *n.* In *heraldry*, a cross small in the centre,
PAT-TEE', } and widening to the extremities, which are broad.

PAT-E-FACTION, *n.* [L. *patēfactio*.] The act of opening or manifesting; open declaration. *Pearson.*

PAT-ELLI-FORM, *a.* [L. *patella* and *form*.] Of the form of a dish or saucer. *Barton.*

PATEL-LITE, *n.* Fossil remains of the patella, a shell.

† **PATEN**, or † **PATIN**, *n.* [L. *patina*.] 1. A plate.—2. In the *Romish church*, the cover of the chalice, used for holding particles of the host.

* **PATENT**, *a.* [Fr. from L. *patens*.] 1. Open; spread; expanded.—2. In *botany*, spreading; forming an acute angle with the stem or branch. 3. Open to the perusal of all; as letters *patent*; [see **LETTER**.] 4. Appropriated by letters patent. 5. Apparent; conspicuous.

* **PATENT**, *n.* A writing given by the proper authority and duly authenticated, granting a privilege to some person or persons.

* **PATENT**, *v. t.* 1. To grant by patent. 2. To secure the exclusive right of a thing to a person.

* **PATENT-ED**, *pp.* Granted by patent; secured by patent or by law as an exclusive privilege.

PAT-EN-TEE, *n.* One to whom a grant is made or a privilege secured by patent or by law.

* **PATENT-ING**, *pp.* Granting by patent; securing as a privilege.

* **PATENT-RÖLLS**, *n.* The records or registers of patents.

PAT-ERNAL, *a.* [Fr. *paternel*; L. *paternus*.] 1. Pertaining to a father; fatherly. 2. Derived from the father; hereditary.

PAT-ERNAL-TY, *n.* [Fr. *paternité*; It. *paternità*.] Father-ship; the relation of a father. *Raleigh.*

PATER-NOS-TER, *n.* [L. our father.] The Lord's prayer.

PATH, *n.*; *pl.* **PATHS**. [Sax. *path*, *path*.] 1. A way beaten or trodden by the feet of man or beast. 2. Any narrow way beaten by the foot. 3. The way, course or track where a body moves in the atmosphere or in space. 4. A way or passage. 5. Course of life. 6. Precepts; rules prescribed. 7. Course of providential dealings; moral government.

PATH, *v. t.* [Sax. *peithian*.] 1. To make a path by treading; to beat a path, as in snow. *U. States.* 2. To push forward; to cause to go; to make way for. *Shak.*

PATH, *v. i.* To walk abroad. *Shak.*

PAT-HE-TIC, or **PAT-HE-TI-CAL**, *a.* [Gr. *παθητικός*.] Affecting or moving the passions, particularly pity, sorrow, grief or other tender emotion.

PAT-HE-TIC, *n.* Style or manner adapted to awaken the passions, especially tender emotions.

PAT-HE-TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to excite the tender passions.

PAT-HE-TI-CAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of moving the tender passions.

PATH-FLY, *n.* A fly found in foot-paths.

PATHIC, *n.* [Gr. *παθος*.] A catamite; a male that submits to the crime against nature. *Gillies.*

PATHLESS, *a.* Having no beaten way; untrodden.

PAT-HOG-NO-MONIC, *a.* [Gr. *παθονομονικός*.] Indicating that which is inseparable from a disease, being found in that and in no other; hence, indicating that by which a disease may be certainly known; characteristic.

PAT-HOG-NO-MY, *n.* [Gr. *παθος* and *νομον*.] Expression of the passions; the science of the signs by which human passions are indicated.

PATH-O-LOGIC, } *a.* Pertaining to pathology.

PATH-O-LOGI-CAL, } *adv.* In the manner of pathology.

PAT-HOL-O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of pathology.

PAT-HOL-O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *παθος* and *λογία*.] That part of medicine which explains the nature of diseases, their causes and symptoms.

PATHOS, *n.* [Gr.] Passion; warmth or vehemence, in a speaker; or, in language, that which excites emotions and passions.

PATHWAY, *n.* 1. A path; usually, a narrow way to be passed on foot. 2. A way; a course of life.

† **PAT-I-BLE**, *a.* [L. *patibilis*.] Sufferable; tolerable; that may be endured. *Dict.*

PAT-IBU-LA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *patibulaire*.] Belonging to the galleys, or to execution on the cross. *Dict.*

PATIENCE, (*pā'shens*) *n.* [Fr.; L. *patientia*.] 1. The suffering of afflictions, pain, toil, calamity, provocation or other evil, with a calm, unruffled temper; endurance without murmuring or fretfulness. 2. A calm temper which bears evils without murmuring or discontent. 3. The act or quality of waiting long for justice or expected good without discontent. 4. Perseverance; constancy in labor or exertion. 5. The quality of bearing offenses and injuries without anger or revenge. 6. Sufferance; permission; [obs.] *Hooker*. 7. A plant, a species of *rums* or dock.

PATIENT, (*pā'shent*) *a.* [Fr.; L. *patientis*.] 1. Having the quality of enduring evils without murmuring or fretfulness; sustaining afflictions of body or mind with fortitude. 2. Not easily provoked; calm under the sufferance of injuries or offenses; not revengeful. 3. Persevering; constant in pursuit or exertion; calmly diligent. 4. Not hasty; not over eager or impetuous; waiting or expecting with calmness or without discontent.

PATIENT, *n.* 1. A person or thing that receives impressions from external agents; he or that which is passively affected. 2. A person diseased or suffering bodily indisposition. 3. It is sometimes used absolutely for a sick person.

† **PATIENT**, *v. t.* To compose one's self. *Shak.*

PATIENT-LY, *adv.* 1. With calmness or composure; without discontent or murmuring. 2. With calm and constant diligence. 3. Without agitation, uneasiness or discontent; without undue haste or eagerness.

PAT'N. See **PATENT**.

PAT'LY, *adv.* [from *pat*.] Fitly; conveniently.

PAT'NESS, *n.* Fitness; suitability; convenience.

PAT'RI-ARCH, *n.* [L. *patriarcha*.] 1. The father and ruler of a family; one who governs by paternal right. 2. A learned and distinguished character among the Jews.—3. In the *Christian church*, a dignitary superior to the order of archbishops.

PAT'RI-ARCHAL, or **PAT'RI-ARCH'AL**, *a.* 1. Belonging to patriarchs; possessed by patriarchs. 2. Subject to a patriarch.—*Patriarchal cross*, in *heraldry*, is that where the shaft is twice crossed, the lower arms being longer than the upper ones. *Encyc.*

- PATRI-ARCH-ATE**, *n.* The office, dignity or jurisdiction of a patriarch.
- PATRI-ARCH-SHIP**, *n.* The jurisdiction of a patriarch.
- PATRI-ARCH-Y**, *n.* The jurisdiction of a patriarch; a patriarchate. *Brerewood.*
- PATRI-CIAN**, (*pa-trish'an*) *a.* [*Fr. patricien; L. patricius.*] Senatorial; noble; not plebeian. *Addison.*
- PATRI-CIAN**, *n.* A nobleman.—In the Roman state, the patricians were the descendants of the first Roman senators.
- PAT-RI-MO'NI-AL**, *a.* [*Fr.*] Pertaining to a patrimony; inherited from ancestors.
- PAT-RI-MO'NI-AL-LY**, *adv.* By inheritance. *Davenant.*
- PATRI-MO'NY**, *n.* [*L. patrimonium*] 1. A right or estate inherited from one's ancestors. 2. A church estate or revenue.
- * **PATRI-OT**, or **PATRI-OT**, *n.* [*Fr. patriote.*] A person who loves his country, and zealously supports and defends it and its interests.
- * **PATRI-OT**, or **PATRI-OT**, *a.* Patriotic; devoted to the welfare of one's country; as, patriot zeal.
- * **PAT-RI-OT'IC**, *a.* 1. Full of patriotism; actuated by the love of one's country. 2. Inspired by the love of one's country; directed to the public safety and welfare.
- * **PATRI-OT-ISM**, or **PATRI-OT-ISM**, *n.* Love of one's country; the passion which aims to serve one's country.
- PA-TRIS'TIC**, *a.* [*L. pater, patres.*] Pertaining to the ancient fathers of the Christian church. *M. Stuart.*
- † **PA-TROCI-NATE**, *v. t.* To patronize.
- † **PA-TROCI-NATION**, *n.* Countenance; support. *Hall.*
- † **PATRO-CIN-Y**, *n.* Patronage; support.
- PA-TRÖL**, *n.* [*Fr. patrouille.*] 1. In war, a round; a walking or marching round by a guard in the night, to watch and observe what passes, and to secure the peace and safety of a camp or other place. 2. The guard or persons who go the rounds for observation.
- PA-TRÖLL**, *v. i.* [*Fr. patrouiller.*] To go the rounds in a camp or garrison; to march about and observe what passes.
- PA-TRÖLLING**, *ppr.* Going the rounds, as a guard.
- * **PATRON**, or **PATRON**, *n.* [*L. patronus.*] 1. Among the Romans, a master who had freed his slave, and retained some rights over him after his emancipation; also, a man of distinction under whose protection another placed himself. 2. One who countenances, supports and protects either a person or a work.—3. In the church of Rome, a guardian or saint, whose name a person bears, or under whose special care he is placed, and whom he invokes; or a saint in whose name a church or order is founded.—4. In the canon or common law, one who has the gift and disposition of a benefice. 5. An advocate; a defender; one that specially countenances and supports, or lends aid to advance.—6. In seamen's language, the commander of a small vessel or passage boat; also, one who steers a ship's long boat.
- PATRON-AGE**, *n.* 1. Special countenance or support; favor or aid afforded to second the views of a person or to promote a design. 2. Guardianship, as of a saint. 3. Advowson; the right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice.
- † **PATRON-AGE**, *v. t.* To patronize or support. *Shak.*
- * **PATRON-AL**, *a.* Doing the office of a patron; protecting; supporting; favoring; defending. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*
- * **PATRON-ESS**, or **PATRON-ESS**, *n.* 1. A female that favors, countenances or supports. 2. A female guardian saint. 3. A female that has the right of presenting to a church living.
- PATRON-IZE**, *v. t.* 1. To support; to countenance; to defend, as a patron his client. 2. To favor; to lend aid to promote, as an undertaking. 3. To maintain; to defend; to support.
- PATRON-IZED**, *pp.* Defended; supported; favored; promoted.
- PATRON-IZER**, *n.* One that supports, countenances or favors.
- PATRON-IZ-ING**, *ppr.* Defending; supporting; favoring; promoting.
- * **PATRON-LESS**, *a.* Destitute of a patron. *Shaftsbury.*
- PAT-RO-NYMIC**, *n.* [*G. πατρονομικός.*] A name of men or women derived from that of their parents or ancestors. *Encyc.*
- PATTEN**, *n.* [*Fr. patin.*] 1. The base of a column or pillar. 2. A wooden shoe with an iron ring, worn to keep the shoes from the dirt or mud.
- PATTEN-MÄ-RER**, *n.* One that makes pattens.
- PATTER**, *v. i.* To strike, as falling drops of water or hail, with a quick succession of small sounds.
- PATTER-ING**, *ppr.* Striking with a quick succession of small sounds.
- PATTE'RN**, *n.* [*Fr. patron.*] 1. An original or model proposed for imitation; the archetype; an exemplar; that which is to be copied or imitated. 2. A specimen; a sample; a part showing the figure or quality of the whole.
3. An instance; an example. 4. Any thing cut or formed into the shape of something to be made after it.
- PATTE'RN**, *v. t.* 1. To make in imitation of some model, to copy. 2. To serve as an example to be followed.—To *pattern after*, to imitate; to follow.
- PATTY**, *n.* [*Fr. pate, paste.*] A little pie.
- PATTY-PAN**, *n.* A pan to bake a little pie in.
- PATULOUS**, *a.* [*L. patulus.*] Spreading, as a *patulous calyx*; bearing the flowers loose or dispersed.
- PAU-CILO-QUY**, *n.* [*L. paucus.*] The utterance of a few words. [*Little used.*]
- PAUCI-TY**, *n.* [*L. paucitas.*] 1. Fewness; smallness of number. 2. Smallness of quantity.
- PAUM**, *v. t.* To impose by fraud; a corruption of *palm*.
- PAUNCE**, *n.* A pansy. See **PANSY**.
- * **PXUNCH**, (*punch*) *n.* [*Fr. pance; It., Sp. panza.*] The paunch, in ruminating quadrupeds, is the first and largest stomach, into which the food is received before rumination.
- * **PXUNCH**, *v. t.* To pierce or rip the belly; to eviscerate; to take out the contents of the belly. *Shak.*
- PAUPER**, *n.* [*L. pauper.*] A poor person; particularly, one so indigent as to depend on the parish or town for maintenance.
- PAUPER-ISM**, *n.* The state of being poor or destitute of the means of support; the state of indigent persons requiring support from the community.
- PAUSE**, (*paуз*) *n.* [*L., Sp., It. pausa; Fr. pause.*] 1. A stop; a cessation or intermission of action, of speaking, singing, playing or the like; a temporary stop or rest. 2. Cessation proceeding from doubt; suspense. 3. Break or paragraph in writing. 4. A temporary cessation in reading. 5. A mark of cessation or intermission of the voice; a point.
- PAUSE**, *v. i.* 1. To make a short stop; to cease to speak for a time; to intermit speaking or action. 2. To stop; to wait; to forbear for a time. 3. To be intermitted.—To *pause upon*, to deliberate. *Shak.*
- PAUSER**, *n.* One who pauses; one who deliberates.
- PAUS'ING**, *ppr.* Stopping for a time; ceasing to speak or act; deliberating.
- PAUS'ING-LY**, *adv.* After a pause; by breaks.
- PA-VAN**, *n.* [*Sp. pavana.*] A grave dance among the Spaniards. *Shak.*
- PAVE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. paver; L. pavio.*] 1. To lay or cover with stone or brick so as to make a level or convenient surface for horses, carriages or foot passengers; to floor with brick or stone. 2. To prepare a passage; to facilitate the introduction of.
- PAVED**, *pp.* Laid over with stones or bricks; prepared, as a way.
- PAVEMENT**, *n.* [*L. pavimentum.*] A floor or covering consisting of stones or bricks, laid on the earth in such a manner as to make a hard and convenient passage.
- PAVEMENT**, *v. t.* To pave; to floor with stone or brick. [*Unusual.*] *Bp. Hall.*
- PÄVER**, (*pä'ver*) *n.* One who lays stones for a floor.
- PÄVER**, (*pä'ver*) *n.* or whose occupation is to pave. *Gay.*
- PA-VIL'ION**, (*pa-vil'yun*) *n.* [*Fr. pavillon.*] 1. A tent; a temporary movable habitation.—2. In architecture, a kind of turret or building, usually insulated and contained under a single roof.—3. In military affairs, a tent raised on posts.—4. In heraldry, a covering in form of a tent, investing the armorial of kings.—5. Among jewelers, the under side and corner of brilliants, lying between the girdle and collet.
- PA-VIL'ION**, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with tents. *Milton.* 2. To shelter with a tent. *Pope.*
- PA-VIL'IONED**, *pp.* Furnished with pavilions; sheltered by a tent.
- PAVING**, *ppr.* Flooring with stones or bricks.
- PAVING**, *n.* Pavement; a floor of stones or bricks.
- PÄVO**, *n.* [*L.*] A constellation in the southern hemisphere, consisting of fourteen stars; also, a fish.
- † **PA-VÖNE**, *n.* [*L. pavo.*] A peacock. *Spenser.*
- PAVO-NINE**, *a.* [*L. pavoninus.*] Resembling the tail of a peacock; iridescent. *Cleveland.*
- PAW**, *n.* [*W. pawen.*] 1. The foot of beasts of prey having claws. 2. The hand; *in contempt.*
- PAW**, *v. i.* To draw the fore foot along the ground; to scrape with the fore foot. *Swift.*
- PAW**, *v. t.* 1. To scrape with the fore foot. *Tickel.* 2. To handle roughly; to scratch. 3. To fawn; to flatter. *Answorth.*
- PAWED**, *a.* 1. Having paws. 2. Broad-footed.
- PÄWK'Y**, *a.* [*Sax. pawan.*] Arch; cunning. [*Local.*] *Grove.*
- PÄWL**, *n.* [*W. pawl.*] Among seamen, a short bar of wood or iron fixed close to the capstan or windlass of a ship, to prevent it from rolling back or giving way.
- PAWN**, *n.* [*D. pand; G. pfand.*] 1. Something given or deposited as security for the payment of money borrowed; a pledge. 2. A pledge for the fulfillment of a promise. 3. A common man at chess; [*see PEON.*]—*In pawn*, at pawn, the state of being pledged. *Shak.*

PAWN, *v. t.* [*D. panden*; *Sp. empeñar*.] 1. To give or deposit in pledge, or as security for the payment of money borrowed; to pledge. 2. To pledge for the fulfillment of a promise.

PAWN-BROK-ER, *n.* One who lends money on pledge or the deposit of goods. *Arbutnot.*

PAWNED, *pp.* Pledged; given in security.

PAWN-EE, *n.* The person to whom a pawn is delivered as security; one that takes any thing in pawn.

PAWNER, *n.* One that pledges any thing as security for the payment of borrowed money.

PAWNING, *ppr.* Pledging, as goods; giving as security.

PAX, *n.* [*L. pax*.] A little image or piece of board with the image of Christ upon the cross on it, which people, before the reformation, used to kiss after the service; the ceremony being considered as the kiss of peace. *Todd.*

PAX-WAX. See **PACK-WAX**.

PAY, *v. t.* pret. and *pp. paid*. [*Fr. payer*.] 1. To discharge a debt; to deliver to a creditor the value of the debt, either in money or goods, to his acceptance or satisfaction, by which the obligation of the debtor is discharged. 2. To discharge a duty created by promise or by custom or by the moral law. 3. To fulfill; to perform what is promised. 4. To render what is due to a superior, or demanded by civility or courtesy. 5. To beat. 6. To reward; to recompense.

To pay for. 1. To make amends; to atone by suffering. 2. To give an equivalent for any thing purchased.—*To pay, or pay over*, in *seamen's language*, to daub or besmear the surface of any body, to preserve it from injury by water or weather.—*To pay off*, to make compensation to and discharge.—*To pay out*, to slacken, extend or cause to run out. *Mar. Dict.*

PAY, *v. i.* *To pay off*, in *seamen's language*, is to fall to leeward, as the head of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*—*To pay on*, to beat with vigor; to redouble blows; [*colloquial*.]

PAY, *n.* 1. Compensation; recompense; an equivalent given for money due, goods purchased or services performed; salary or wages for services; hire. 2. Compensation; reward.

PAYABLE, *a.* [*Fr.*] That may or ought to be paid. 2. That can be paid; that there is power to pay. *South.*

PAY-BILL, *n.* A bill of money to be paid to the soldiers of a company.

PAY-DAY, *n.* The day when payment is to be made or debts discharged. *Locke.*

PAY-EE, *n.* The person to whom money is to be paid.

PAYER, *n.* One that pays.

PAYMASTER, *n.* 1. One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received.—2. In the *army*, an officer whose duty is to pay the officers and soldiers their wages, and who is intrusted with money for this purpose.

PAYMENT, *n.* 1. The act of paying, or giving compensation. 2. The thing given in discharge of a debt or fulfillment of a promise. 3. Reward; recompense. 4. Chastisement; sound beating; [*obs.*]

PAYNIM. See **PAINIM**.

PAY-OFFICE, *n.* A place or office where payment is made of public debts.

† **PAYSE**, † **PAYSER**, for *poise, poison*. *Spenser.*

PEA, (*pé*) *n.* [*Sax. pisa*; *Fr. pois*.] A plant and its fruit, of the genus *pisum*, of many varieties. In the plural, we write *peas*, for two or more individual seeds, but *pease*, for an indefinite number in quantity or bulk.

PEACE, *n.* [*Sax. Norm. pais*; *Fr. paix*; *It. pace*; *Sp. Port. paz*; *L. pax*.] 1. In a general sense, a state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or agitation; applicable to society, to individuals, or to the temper of the mind. 2. Freedom from war with a foreign nation; public quiet. 3. Freedom from internal commotion or civil war. 4. Freedom from private quarrels, suits or disturbance. 5. Freedom from agitation or disturbance by the passions, as from fear, terror, anger, anxiety or the like; quietness of mind; tranquillity; calmness; quiet of conscience. 6. Heavenly rest; the happiness of heaven. *Is. lvii.* 7. Harmony; concord; a state of reconciliation between parties at variance. 8. Public tranquillity; that quiet, order and security which is guaranteed by the laws.—*To be at peace*, to be reconciled; to live in harmony.—*To make peace*, to reconcile, as parties at variance.—*To hold the peace*, to be silent; to suppress one's thoughts; not to speak.

PEACEABLE, *a.* 1. Free from war, tumult or public commotion. 2. Free from private feuds or quarrels. 3. Quiet; undisturbed; not agitated with passion. 4. Not violent, bloody or unnatural.

PEACEABLENESS, *n.* 1. The state of being peaceable; quietness. 2. Disposition to peace. *Hammond.*

PEACEABLY, *adv.* 1. Without war; without tumult or commotion; without private feuds and quarrels. 2. Without disturbance; quietly; without agitation; without interruption.

PEACEBREAKER, *n.* One that violates or disturbs public peace.

PEACEFUL, *a.* 1. Quiet; undisturbed; not in a state of war or commotion. 2. Pacific; mild; calm. 3. Removed from noise or tumult; still; undisturbed.

PEACEFULLY, *adv.* 1. Without war or commotion. 2. Quietly; without disturbance. 3. Mildly; gently.

PEACEFULNESS, *n.* 1. Quiet; freedom from war, tumult, disturbance or discord. 2. Freedom from mental perturbation.

PEACELESS, *a.* Without peace; disturbed. *Sandys.*

PEACEMAKER, *n.* One who makes peace by reconciling parties that are at variance.

PEACE-OFFERING, *n.* An offering that procures peace. Among the *Jews*, an offering or sacrifice to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offense.

PEACE-OFFICER, *n.* A civil officer whose duty is to preserve the public peace.

PEACE-PART-ED, *a.* Dismissed from the world in peace.

PEACH, *n.* [*Fr. pêche*.] A tree and its fruit.

† **PEACH**, for *impach*, not used. *Dryden.*

PEACH-COLORED, *n.* The pale red color of the peach blossom.

PEACH-COLORED, *a.* Of the color of a peach blossom.

† **PEACHER**, *n.* An accuser. *Fox.*

PEACHICK, *n.* The chicken or young of the peacock.

PEACH-TREE, *n.* The tree that produces the peach.

PEACOCK, *n.* [*Pea*, in this word, is from *L. pavo*; *Sax. pawa*.] A large and beautiful fowl of the genus *pavo*.

PEACOCK-FISH, *n.* A fish of the Indian seas.

PEAHEN, *n.* [*G. pfauhenne*, or *pfauen*; *D. pauwin*.] The hen or female of the peacock.

PEAK, *n.* [*Sax. pæc*; *Fr. peac*; *Fr. pique*.] 1. The top of a hill or mountain, ending in a point. 2. A point; the end of any thing that terminates in a point. 3. The upper corner of a sail which is extended by a gaff or yard; also, the extremity of the yard or gaff.

† **PEAK**, *v. i.* 1. To look sickly or thin. *Shak.* 2. To make a mean figure; to sneak. *Shak.*

PEAK, *v. t.* To raise a gaff or yard more obliquely to the mast. *Mar. Dict.*

PEAKING, *a.* Mean; sneaking; poor. [*Vulgar*.]

PEAKISH, *a.* Denoting or belonging to an acuminate situation. *Drayton.*

PEAL, *n.* [*L. pello*.] A loud sound; usually, a succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, &c. *Addison.*

PEAL, *v. i.* To utter loud and solemn sounds.

PEAL, *v. t.* 1. To assail with noise. 2. To cause to ring or sound; to celebrate. 3. To stir or agitate; [*obs.*]

PEALED, *pp.* Assailed with sound; resounded; celebrated.

PEALING, *ppr.* Uttering a loud sound or successive sounds; resounding.

PEAN, *n.* [*L. paean*.] A song of praise or triumph.

PEAN-ISL, *n.* The song or shouts of praise or of battle; shouts of triumph. *Mitford.*

PEAR, *n.* [*Sax. Sp. Port. It. pera*; *D. peer*.] The fruit of the *pyrus communis*, of many varieties.

PEAR-PLANT, *n.* A plant.

PEARCH. See **PERCH**.

PEARL, (*perl*) *n.* [*Fr. perle*; *It. Sp. perla*; *Sax. pearl*.] 1. A white, hard, smooth, shining body, usually roundish, found in a testaceous fish of the oyster kind. 2. *Poetically*, something round and clear, as a drop of water or dew. 3. A white speck or film growing on the eye.

PEARL, (*perl*) *v. t.* To set or adorn with pearls.

PEARL, (*perl*) *v. i.* To resemble pearls. *Spenser.*

PEARLASH, (*perl'ash*) *n.* An alkali obtained from the ashes of wood; refined potash.

PEARLED, (*perl'd*) *a.* Set or adorned with pearls.

PEARL-EYED, (*perl'ide*) *a.* Having a speck in the eye.

PEARL-SIN-TER, *n.* Fiorite; a variety of silicious sinter.

PEARL-SPAR, (*perl'spar*) *n.* Brown spar.

PEARL-STONE, *n.* A mineral. *Jameson.*

PEARL-WÖRT, } *n.* A plant of the genus *sagina*.

PEARL-GRASS, }

PEARLY, (*perly*) *a.* 1. Containing pearls; abounding with pearls. 2. Resembling pearls; clear; pure; transparent.

PEARMAIN, *n.* A variety of the apple.

PEAR-TREE, *n.* The tree that produces pears.

PEASANT, (*peaz'ant*) *n.* [*Fr. paysan*; *Sp., Port. paisano*] A countryman; one whose business is rural labor.

PEASANT, (*peaz'ant*) *a.* Rustic; rural. *Spenser.*

PEASANT-LIKE, } *a.* Rude; clownish; illiterate; re-

PEASANT-LY, } sembling peasants.

PEASANT-RY, (*peaz'ant-ry*) *n.* 1. Peasants; rustics; the body of country people. 2. Rusticity; [*obs.*] *Butler.*

PEAS-COD, } *n.* The legume or pericarp of the pea

PEAS-SHELL, } *Walton.*

PEASTONE, *n.* A subspecies of limestone.

PEASE, *n.* *Peas* collectively, or used as food. See **PEA**.

PEAT, *n.* [*G. pfütze*.] A substance resembling turf, used as fuel.

PEAT. [*Fr. petit*. See **PEX**.]

PEAT-MOSS, *n.* [*peat and moss*.] 1. An earthy material used as fuel. 2. A fen producing peat.

PEBBLE, or **PEBBLE-STONE**, *n.* [Sax. *pebōb*, *popolstana*.] In popular usage, a roundish stone of any kind, from the size of a nut to that of a man's head.—In a philosophical sense, minerals distinguished from flints by their variety of colors.

PEBBLE-CRYSTAL, *n.* A crystal in form of nodules.

PEBBLED, *a.* Abounding with pebbles. *Thomson.*

PEBBLY, *a.* Full of pebbles; abounding with small roundish stones.

PEC-CARY, or **PEC-CARY**, *n.* A quadruped of Mexico, in general appearance resembling a hog.

PEC-CARY-TY, *n.* State of being subject to sin; capacity of sinning. *Decay of Piety.*

PEC-CABLE, *a.* [L. *pecco*] Liable to sin; subject to transgress the divine law. *Friestley.*

PEC-CADILLO, *n.* [Sp. *dim.* from *pecado*; L. *peccatum*; Fr. *peccadille*.] 1. A slight trespass or offense; a petty crime or fault. 2. A sort of stiff ruff.

PEC-CAN-CY, *n.* 1. Bad quality. 2. Offense.

PEC-CANT, *a.* [L. *peccans*; Fr. *peccant*.] 1. Sinning; guilty of sin or transgression; criminal. 2. Morbid; bad; corrupt; not healthy. 3. Wrong; bad; defective; informal; as, a *peccant* citation; [obs.]

† **PEC-CANT**, *n.* An offender. *Whitlock.*

PEC-CAVI. [L. *I have offended*.] A colloquial word used to express confession or acknowledgment of an offense.

PECH-BLEND, *n.* [G. *pech* and *blende*.] An ore of uranium; a metallic substance.

PECK, *n.* [Arm. *pech*.] 1. The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts.—2. In low language, a great deal.

PECK, *v. t.* [It. *beccare*; Sp. *picar*.] 1. To strike with the beak; to thrust the beak into. 2. To strike with a pointed instrument, or to delve or dig with any thing pointed, as with a pick-axe. 3. To pick up food with the beak. 4. To strike with small and repeated blows; to strike in a manner to make small impressions. In this sense, the verb is generally intransitive.

PECKED, *pp.* Struck or penetrated with a beak or pointed instrument.

PECKER, *n.* One that pecks; a bird that pecks holes in trees; a woodpecker. *Dryden.*

PECKING, *ppr.* Striking with the bill; thrusting the beak into; thrusting into with a pointed instrument; taking up food with the beak.

† **PECKLED**, for *speckled*. *Walton.*

PECTI-NAL, *a.* [L. *pecten*, a comb; *pecto*, to comb, Gr. *πεκτω*, from *πεκω*.] Pertaining to a comb; resembling a comb.

PECTI-NAL, *n.* A fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb. *Brown.*

PECTI-NATE, } *a.* [L. *pecten*.] Having resemblance
PECTI-NATED, } to the teeth of a comb.

PECTI-NATION, *n.* 1. The state of being pectinated. 2. A combing; the combing of the head. *Cyc.*

PECTI-NITE, *n.* [L. *pecten*.] A fossil pecten or scallop, or scallop petrified. *Kirwan.*

PECTO-RAL, *a.* [L. *pectoratis*.] Pertaining to the breast.

PECTO-RAL, *n.* 1. A breastplate. 2. A sacerdotal habit or vestment worn by the Jewish high priest, called, in our version of the Bible, a *breastplate*. 3. A medicine adapted to cure or relieve complaints of the breast and lungs.

PECU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *peculatus*.] 1. To defraud the public of money or goods intrusted to one's care, by appropriating the property to one's own use; to defraud by embezzlement. 2. Among civilians, to steal.

† **PECU-LATE**, *n.* Peculation.

PECU-LATION, *n.* The act of defrauding the public by appropriating to one's own use the money or goods intrusted to one's care; embezzlement of public money or goods.

PECU-LATOR, *n.* [L.] One that defrauds the public by appropriating to his own use money intrusted to his care.

* **PECULIAR**, (pe-kū'lyar) *a.* [L. *peculiaris*.] 1. Appropriate; belonging to a person, and to him only. 2. Singular; particular. 3. Particular; special. 4. Belonging to a nation, system or other thing, and not to others.

* **PECULIAR**, (pe-kū'lyar) *n.* 1. Exclusive property; that which belongs to a person in exclusion of others.—2. In the canon law, a particular parish or church which has the probate of wills within itself, exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary or bishop's court.

PECULIARITY, (pe-kū'lyar-ē-ty) *n.* Something peculiar to a person or thing; that which belongs to or is found in one person or thing and in no other.

* **PECULIARIZE**, *v. t.* To appropriate; to make peculiar.

* **PECULIAR-LY**, *adv.* 1. Particularly; singly. *Woodward*. 2. In a manner not common to others. *Drayton.*

PECULIAR-NESS, *n.* The state of being peculiar; appropriation. [Little used.] *Macle.*

* **PECUNIA-RY**, (pe-kū'n-ya-ry) *a.* [Fr. *pecuniaire*; L. *pecuniarius*.] 1. Relating to money. 2. Consisting of money.

† **PE-CUNI-OUS**, *a.* Full of money. *Sherwood.*

PED, *n.* [for *pad*.] 1. A small pack-saddle. *Tusser*. 2. A basket; a hamper. *Spenser.*

PED-A-GOG'IC, } *a.* Suiting or belonging to a teacher
PED-A-GOG'I-CAL, } of children or to a pedagogue.

PED-A-GO-GISM, *n.* The business, character or manners of a pedagogue.

PED-A-GOGUE, (ped'a-gog) *n.* [Gr. *παιδαγωγος*.] 1. A teacher of children; one whose occupation is to instruct young children; a schoolmaster. 2. A pedant.

PED-A-GOGUE, *v. t.* To teach with the air of a pedagogue; to instruct superciliously. *Prior.*

PED-A-GO-GY, *n.* Instruction in the first rudiments. preparatory discipline. *South.*

PED'AL, *a.* [L. *pedalis*.] Pertaining to a foot.

* **PED'AL**, *n.* 1. One of the large pipes of an organ, so called because played and stopped with the foot. 2. A fixed or stationary base.

PED'AL-NOTE, *n.* In music, a holding-note. *Busby.*

PE-DA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *pedaneus*.] Going on foot; walking.

PED'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *pedant*.] 1. A schoolmaster. 2. A person who makes a vain display of his learning.

PE-DANT'IC, } *a.* Ostentatious of learning; vainly
PE-DANT'I-CAL, } displaying or making a show of knowledge.

PE-DANT'I-CAL-LY, } *adv.* With a vain or boastful dis-
PE-DANT'IC-LY, } play of learning.

PED'ANT-IZE, *v. t.* To play the pedant; to domineer over lads; to use pedantic expressions. *Cotgrave.*

PED'ANT-RY, *n.* [Fr. *pedanterie*.] Vain ostentation of learning; a boastful display of knowledge.

PE-DA'RI-AN, *n.* A Roman senator, who gave his vote by the feet, that is, by walking over to the side he espoused.

PED'ATE, *a.* [L. *pedatus*.] In botany, divided like the toes.

PEDA-TI-FID, *a.* [L. *pes* and *fido*.] A *pedatifid* leaf, in botany, is one whose parts are not entirely separate, but connected like the toes of a water-fowl.

PED'DLE, *v. i.* 1. To be busy about trifles. 2. To travel about the country and retail goods.

PED'DLE, *v. t.* To sell or retail, usually by traveling about the country.

PED'DLING, *ppr.* 1. Traveling about and selling small wares. 2. *a.* Trifling; unimportant.

PED'E-RAST, *n.* [Gr. *παιδαρστης*.] A sodomite.

PED'E-RAST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to pederasty.

PED'E-RAST-Y, *n.* Sodomy; the crime against nature.

PED'E-RERO, *n.* [Sp. *pedrero*.] A swivel gun; sometimes written *patrero*.

PEDES-TAL, *n.* [Sp. *pedestal*.] In architecture, the lowest part of a column or pillar. *Addison.*

PE-DES'TRI-AL, *a.* [L. *pedestris*.] Pertaining to the foot. *Moseley.*

PE-DES'TRI-AN, *a.* [L. *pedestris*.] Going on foot; walking; made on foot.

PE-DES'TRI-AN, *n.* 1. One that walks or journeys on foot. 2. One that walks for a wager; a remarkable walker.

PE-DES'TRI-OUS, *a.* Going on foot; not winged. *Brown.*

PEDI-CEL, } *n.* [L. *pediculus*.] In botany, the ultimate
PEDI-CLE, } division of a common peduncle.

PEDI-CEL-LATE, *a.* Having a pedicel, or supported by a pedicel.

PE-DIC'U-LAR, } *a.* [L. *pedicularis*.] Lousy; having the
PE-DIC'U-LOUS, } lousy distemper.

PEDI-GREE, *n.* [probably from L. *pes*, *pedis*.] 1. Lineage; line of ancestors from which a person or tribe descends; genealogy. 2. An account or register of a line of ancestors.

PEDI-LU-VY, *n.* [L. *pes* and *lavo*.] The bathing of the feet; a bath for the feet.

PEDI-MENT, *n.* [from L. *pes*.] In architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonances, finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates, windows and niches.

PEDLER, *n.* [from *peddle*.] A traveling foot-trader; one that carries about small commodities on his back or in a cart or wagon, and sells them. *Swift.*

PEDLER-ESS, *n.* A female pedler. *Ooerbury.*

PEDLER-Y, *n.* Small wares sold or carried about for sale by pedlers.

† **PEDLER-Y**, *a.* Sold by pedlers. *Bale.*

* **PE-DO-BAPTISM**, *n.* [Gr. *παις*, or *παιδος*, and *βαπτισμα*.] The baptism of infants or of children.

* **PE-DO-BAPTIST**, *n.* One that holds to infant baptism, one that practices the baptism of children.

PE-DOME-TER, *n.* [L. *pes*, and Gr. *μετρον*.] An instrument by which paces are numbered as a person walks, and the distance from place to place ascertained.

PE-DO-METRI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to a pedometer.

PE-DUN'GLE, *n.* [L. *pes*.] In botany, the stem or stalk that supports the fructification of a plant.

PE-DUN'GU-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to a peduncle. *Martyn.*

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

PE-DUN'CU-LATE, *a.* Growing on a peduncle.
 † PEE, *v. i.* To look with one eye. *Ray.*
 † PEEB, *a.* Blind of one eye. *Ray.*
 PEEK, in our popular dialect, is the same as peep, to look through a crevice.
 PEEL, *v. t.* [Fr. *peler*, *pillier*; Sp. *pelar*, *pillar*.] 1. To strip off skin, bark or rind without a cutting instrument; to strip by drawing or tearing off the skin; to bark; to flay; to decorticate.—2. In a general sense, to remove the skin, bark or rind, even with an instrument. 3. To strip; to plunder; to pillage.
 PEEL, *n.* [L. *pellis*; Fr. *peau*.] The skin or rind.
 PEEL, *n.* [Fr. *pellet*.] A kind of wooden shovel used by bakers, with a broad palm and long handle; hence, in popular use in America, any large fire-shovel.
 PEELED, *pp.* Stripped of skin, bark or rind; plundered; pillaged.
 PEELER, *n.* 1. One that peels, strips or flays. 2. A plunderer; a pillager.
 PEELING, *ppr.* Stripping off skin or bark; plundering.
 PEEP, *v. i.* [Fr. *piohan*; D. *piepen*.] 1. To begin to appear; to make the first appearance; to issue or come forth from concealment. 2. To look through a crevice; to look narrowly, closely or slyly. 3. To cry, as chickens; to utter a fine shrill sound, as through a crevice.
 PEEP, *n.* 1. First appearance. 2. A sly look, or a look through a crevice. 3. The cry of a chicken.
 PEEPER, *n.* 1. A chicken just breaking the shell. *Bramston*.—2. In familiar language, the eye.
 PEEP-HOLE, } *n.* A hole or crevice through which PEEPING-HOLE, } one may peep.
 PEER, *n.* [Fr. *pair*; L. *par*.] 1. An equal; one of the same rank. 2. An equal in excellence or endowments. 3. A companion; a fellow; an associate. 4. A nobleman.
 PEER, *v. i.* [L. *pario*.] 1. To come just in sight; to appear; a poetic word. *Shak.* 2. To look narrowly; to peep.
 † PEER, *v. t.* To make equal; to make of the same rank.
 PEERAGE, *n.* 1. The rank or dignity of a peer or nobleman. *Blackstone.* 2. The body of peers. *Dryden.*
 † PEERDOM, *n.* Peerage.
 PEERLESS, *n.* The consort of a peer; a noble lady.
 PEERLESS, *a.* Unequaled; having no peer or equal.
 PEERLESS-LY, *adv.* Without an equal.
 PEERLESS-NESS, *n.* The state of having no equal.
 PEEVISH, *a.* [Scot. *peu*, to complain.] 1. Fretful; petulant; apt to mutter and complain; easily vexed or fretted; querulous; hard to please. 2. Expressing discontent and murmuring. 3. Silly; childish.
 PEEVISH-LY, *adv.* Fretfully; petulantly; with discontent and murmuring. *Hayward.*
 PEEVISH-NESS, *n.* Fretfulness; petulance; disposition to murmur; sourness of temper. *Swift.*
 PEFF, *v. i.* To cough short and faintly, as sheep. *Grose.*
 PEG, *n.* [L. *pango*, *pactus*.] 1. A small pointed piece of wood used in fastening boards or other work of wood. 2. The pins of an instrument on which the strings are strained. 3. A nickname for *Margaret*.—To take a peg lower, to depress; to lower. *Hudibras.*
 PEG, *v. t.* To fasten with pegs. *Ecclyn.*
 PEGGER, *n.* One that fastens with pegs. *Sherwood.*
 PEGM. (pem) *n.* [Gr. *πηγμα*.] A sort of moving machine in the old pageants. *B. Jonson.*
 PEGMA-TITE, *n.* Primitive granitic rock.
 PET-RAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *πετραστικός*.] 1. Attempting; making trial. 2. Treating of or representing trials or attempts.
 PEISE. See POISE.
 PEK'AN, *n.* A species of weasel. *Pennant.*
 PEL'AGE, *n.* [Fr.] The vesture or covering of wild beasts, consisting of hair, fur or wool.
 PE-L'GI-AN, } *a.* [L. *pelagus*.] Pertaining to the sea.
 PE-L'GIC, } *Journ. of Science.*
 PE-L'GI-AN, } [from *Pelagius*.] A follower of Pelagius.
Bp. Hall.
 PE-L'GI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Pelagius and his doctrines.
 PE-L'GI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of Pelagius. *South.*
 PELF, *n.* [probably allied to *pilfer*.] Money; riches.
 † PELFRY, or PELFRAY, formerly used for *pelv*.
 PEL-I-CAN, *n.* [Low L. *pelicanus*.] 1. A fowl of the genus *pelicanus*. 2. A chemical glass vessel or alembic with a tubulated capital.
 PELI-OM, *n.* [Gr. *πελιωπα*.] A mineral.
 PE-LISSE, (pe-less) *n.* [Fr.] Originally, a furred robe or coat. But the name is now given to a silk coat or habit worn by ladies.
 PELL, *n.* [L. *pellis*; It. *pelle*.] A skin or hide.—Clerk of the pells, in England, an officer of the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill on the parchment rolls, the roll of receipts and the roll of disbursements.
 PELLET, *n.* [Fr. *pelote*.] 1. A little ball. *Bacon.* 2. A bullet; a ball for fire-arms; [obs.] *Bacon.*

† PELLET, *v. t.* To form into little balls. *Shak.*
 PELLET-ED, *a.* Consisting of bullets. *Shak.*
 PELLI-CLE, *n.* [L. *pellucula*.] 1. A thin skin or film. 2. Among chemists, a thin, saline crust formed on the surface of a solution of salt evaporated to a certain degree.
 PELLI-TO-RY, *n.* [Sp. *pelitre*.] The name of several plants of different genera.
 PELL-MELL, *adv.* With confused violence. *Shak.*
 PELL'S, *n.* [L. *pellis*.] *Pells*, or clerk of the pells, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called *pellis acceptorum*, the roll of receipts; and also makes another roll called *pellis exituum*, a roll of disbursements.
 PEL-LUCID, *a.* [L. *pellucidus*.] Perfectly clear; transparent; not opaque. *Woodward.*
 PEL-LUCID-ITY, } *n.* Perfect clearness; transparency
 PEL-LUCID-NESS, } *Locke.*
 PELT, *n.* [G. *pelz*; L. *pellis*.] 1. The skin of a beast with the hair on it; a raw hide. 2. The quarry of a hawk all torn. 3. A blow or stroke from something thrown.
 PELT, *v. t.* [Fr. *peloter*, from *pelote*.] 1. Properly, to strike with something thrown, driven or falling. 2. To drive by throwing something. *Atterbury.*
 PELTATE, } *a.* [L. *pelta*.] In botany, having the shape
 PELTATE-LY, } of a target or round shield.
 PELTATE-LY, *adv.* In the form of a target. *Eaton.*
 PELTED, *pp.* Struck with something thrown or driven.
 PELT'ER, *n.* One that pelts; also, a pinch-penny; a mean sordid person. *Hulcot.*
 PELTING, *ppr.* Striking with something thrown or driven.
 PELTING, *n.* An assault with any thing thrown. *Shak.*
 PELTING, *a.* In *Shakespeare*, mean; paltry. [Improper.]
 PELT-MON-GER, *n.* A dealer in pelts or raw hides.
 PELTRY, *n.* The skins of animals producing fur; skins with the fur on them; furs in general. *Smollett.*
 PEL-VIME-TER, *n.* [L. *pelvis*, and Gr. *μετρον*.] An instrument to measure the dimensions of the female pelvis.
 PELVIS, *n.* [L. *pelvis*.] The cavity of the body formed by the *os sacrum*, *os coccyx*, and *ossa innominata*, forming the lower part of the abdomen.
 PEN, *n.* [L. *penna*; Sax. *pin*; D. *pen*.] 1. An instrument used for writing, usually made of the quill of some large fowl, but it may be of any other material. 2. A feather; a wing; [obs.] *Spenser.*
 PEN, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *penned*. To write; to compose and commit to paper. *Addison.*
 PEN, *n.* [Sax. *pinan*.] A small inclosure for beasts, as for cows or sheep.
 PEN, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *penned*, or *pent*. To shut in a pen; to confine in a small inclosure; to coop; to confine in a narrow place. *Milton.*
 PENAL, *a.* [Fr., Sp.; It. *penale*.] 1. Enacting punishment; denouncing the punishment of offenses. 2. Inflicting punishment. 3. Incurring punishment; subject to a penalty.
 † PENAL-I-TY, *n.* Liability or condemnation to punishment. *Brown.*
 PENAL-TY, *n.* [It. *penalità*.] 1. The suffering in person or property which is annexed by law or judicial decision to the commission of a crime, offense or trespass, as a punishment. 2. The suffering to which a person subjects himself by covenant or agreement, in case of non-fulfillment of his stipulations; the forfeiture or sum to be forfeited for non-payment, or for non-compliance with an agreement.
 PENANCE, *a.* [Sp. *penante*.] 1. The suffering, labor or pain to which a person voluntarily subjects himself, or which is imposed on him by authority as a punishment for his faults, or as an expression of penitence. 2. Repentance.
 PENCE, (pens) *n.* The plural of *penny*, when used of a sum of money or value.
 PENCIL, *n.* [Fr. *pinceau*; Sp. *pincel*.] 1. A small brush used by painters for laying on colors. 2. A pen formed of carburet of iron or plumbago, black lead or red chalk, with a point at one end, used for writing and drawing. 3. Any instrument of writing without ink. 4. An aggregate or collection of rays of light.
 PENCIL, *v. t.* To paint or draw; to write or mark with a pencil. *Shak.*
 PENCILLED, *pp.* 1. Painted, drawn or marked with a pencil. 2. Radiated; having pencils of rays.
 PENCIL-ING, *ppr.* Painting, drawing or marking with a pencil.
 PENCIL-SHAPED, *a.* Having the shape of a pencil.
 PENDANT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *pendeo*.] 1. An ornament or jewel hanging at the ear, usually composed of pearl or some precious stone. 2. Any thing hanging by way of ornament.—3. In heraldry, a part hanging from the label, resembling the drops in the Doric frieze. 4. A streamer; a small flag, or long, narrow banner, displayed from a ship's mast head, usually terminating in two points called the *swallow's tail*. 5. A short piece of rope fixed on each side under the shrouds, on the heads of the main and fore

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

masts, having an iron thimble to receive the hooks of the tackle. 6. A pendulum; [obs.]

PENDENCE, *n.* [*L. pendens.*] Slope; inclination.

PENDENCY, *n.* [*L. pendens.*] Suspense; the state of being undecided.

PENDENT, *a.* [*L. pendens.*] 1. Hanging; fastened at one end, the other being loose. 2. Jutting over; projecting. 3. Supported above the ground.

PENDING, *a.* [*L. pendens.*] Depending; remaining undecided; not terminated.

†PENDULE, *n.* A pendulum. *Eccljn.*

PENDU-LOUS-I-TY, } *n.* The state of hanging; suspending

PENDU-LOUS-NESS, } *n.*

PENDU-LOUS, *a.* [*L. pendulus.*] Hanging; swinging; fastened at one end, the other being movable.

PENDU-LUM, *n.* [*L. pendulus, pendulum.*] A vibrating body suspended from a fixed point.

PEN-ETRA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Susceptibility of being penetrated, or of being entered or passed through by another body.

PEN-ETRA-BLE, *a.* [*F.; L. penetrabilis.*] 1. That may be penetrated, entered or pierced by another body. 2. Susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.

†PEN-ETRAIL, *n.* [*L. penetralis.*] Interior parts.

PEN-ETRANCY, *n.* [*L. penetrans.*] Power of entering or piercing. *Ray.*

PEN-ETRANT, *a.* [*L. penetrans.*] Having the power to enter or pierce; sharp; subtil. *Boyle.*

PEN-ETRATE, *v. t.* [*L. penetrare.*] 1. To enter or pierce; to make way into another body. 2. To affect the mind; to cause to feel. 3. To reach by the intellect; to understand. 4. To enter; to pass into the interior.

PEN-ETRATE, *v. i.* 1. To pass; to make way. 2. To make way intellectually.

PEN-ETRA-TED, *pp.* Entered; pierced; understood; fathomed.

PEN-ETRA-TING, *ppr.* 1. Entering; piercing; understanding. 2. *a.* Having the power of entering or piercing another body; sharp; subtil. 3. Acute; discerning; quick to understand.

PEN-ETRATION, *n.* 1. The act of entering a body. 2. Mental entrance into any thing abstruse. 3. Acuteness; sagacity.

PEN-ETRA-TIVE, *a.* 1. Piercing; sharp; subtil. *Wotton.* 2. Acute; sagacious; discerning. *Swift.* 3. Having the power to affect or impress the mind. *Shak.*

PEN-ETRA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being penetrative.

PEN-FISH, *n.* A kind of eelport with a smooth skin.

PEN-GUIN, *n.* 1. A genus of fowls. 2. A species of fruit. *Miller.*

PEN-I-CIL, *n.* [*L. penicillus.*] 1. Among physicians, a tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers. 2. A species of shell.

PEN-IN-SU-LA, *n.* [*L. pene and insula; It. penesolo.*] 1. A portion of land, connected with a continent by a narrow neck or isthmus, but nearly surrounded with water. 2. A large extent of country joining the main land by a part narrower than the tract itself.

PEN-IN-SU-LAR, *a.* In the form or state of a peninsula; pertaining to a peninsula.

PEN-IN-SU-LATE, *v. t.* To encompass almost with water; to form a peninsula. *Bentley's Hist. Coll.*

PEN-IN-SU-LA-TED, *pp.* Almost surrounded with water.

PEN-IN-SU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Nearly surrounding with water.

PEN-I-TENCE, } *n.* [*Fr. penitence; L. penitentia.*] Re-

PEN-I-TENCY, } pittance; pain; sorrow or grief of heart for sins or offenses; contrition.

PEN-I-TENT, *a.* [*Fr.; L. penitens.*] Suffering pain or sorrow of heart on account of sins, crimes or offenses; contrite.

PEN-I-TENT, *n.* 1. One that repents of sin; one sorrowful on account of his transgressions. 2. One under church censure, but admitted to penance. 3. One under the direction of a confessor.—*Penitents* is an appellation given to certain fraternities in Catholic countries.

PEN-I-TENTIAL, *a.* [*Fr. penitentiel.*] Proceeding from or expressing penitence or contrition of heart.

PEN-I-TENTIAL, *n.* Among the *Romanists*, a book containing the rules which relate to penance and the reconciliation of penitents.

PEN-I-TENTIA-RY, *a.* Relating to penance, or to the rules and measures of penance. *Bramhall.*

PEN-I-TENTIA-RY, *n.* 1. One that prescribes the rules and measures of penance. 2. A penitent; one that does penance. *Hammond.*—3. At the court of Rome, an office in which are examined and delivered out the secret bulls, graces or dispensations relating to cases of conscience, confession, &c. *Encyc.* 4. An officer in some cathedrals, vested with power from the bishop to absolve in cases reserved to him. 5. A house of correction in which offenders are confined for punishment and reformation, and compelled to labor; a workhouse.

PEN-I-TENT-LY, *adv.* With penitence; with repentance, sorrow or contrition for sin.

PEN-KNIFE, *n.* [*See PEN and KNIFE.*] A small knife used for making and mending pens.

PEN-MAN, *n.; plu. PENMEN.* 1. A man that professes or teaches the art of writing. 2. One that writes a good hand. 3. An author; a writer.

PEN-MAN-SHIP, *n.* 1. The use of the pen in writing; the art of writing. 2. Manner of writing.

PEN-NACHED, *a.* [*Fr. pennaché.*] Radiated; diversified with natural stripes of various colors; as a flower. [*L. n.*]

PEN-NANT, or PEN-NON, *n.* [*Fr. javon, pennon; It. pennone; Sp. pendon.*] 1. A small flag; a banner; [*see PENDANT.*] 2. A tackle for hoisting things on board a ship.

PEN-NATE, } *a.* [*L. pennatus.*] 1. Winged.—2. In bot-

PEN-NA-TED, } any, a pennate leaf is a compound leaf in which a simple petiole has several leaflets attached to each side of it.

PENNED, *pp.* Written.

PENNED, *a.* Winged; having plumes. *Hulcot.*

PEN-NER, *n.* 1. A writer. 2. A pen-case; [*local.*]

PEN-NI-FORM, *a.* [*L. penna and forma.*] Having the form of a quill or feather. *Encyc.*

PEN-NI-LESS, *a.* Moneyless; destitute of money; poor.

†PEN-NING, *n.* Written work; composition. *Shak.*

PEN-NING, *ppr.* Committing to writing.

PEN-NON. *See PENNANT.*

PEN-NY, *n.; plu. PENNIES, or PENNE.* Pennies denotes the number of coins; pence the amount of pennies in value [*Sax. penig; D., Sw. pennung.*] 1. An ancient English silver coin; but now an imaginary money of account, twelve of which are equal to a shilling.—2. In ancient English statutes, any or all silver money.—3. Proverbially, a small sum. 4. Money in general.

PEN-NY-POST, *n.* One that carries letters from the post office and delivers them to the proper persons.

PEN-NY-ROYAL, *n.* A plant of the genus *mentha*.

PEN-NY-WEIGHT, *n.* A troy weight containing twenty-four grains.

PEN-NY-WISE, *a.* Saving small sums at the hazard of larger; niggardly on improper occasions.

*PEN-NY-WORTH, *n.* As much as is bought for a penny. 2. Any purchase; any thing bought or sold for money; that which is worth the money given. 3. A good bargain; something advantageously purchased, or for less than it is worth. 4. A small quantity.

PEN-SILE, *a.* [*L. pensilis.*] 1. Hanging; suspended. 2. Supported above the ground.

PEN-SILE-NESS, *n.* The state of hanging. *Racm.*

PEN-SION, *n.* [*Fr., Sp.; It. pensione.*] 1. *n.* annual allowance of a sum of money to a person by government in consideration of past services. 2. An annual payment by an individual to an old or disabled servant.—3. In Great Britain, an annual allowance made by government to indigent widows of officers killed or dying in public service. 4. Payment of money; rent. 5. A yearly payment in the inns of court. *Eng.* 6. A certain sum of money paid to a clergyman in lieu of tithes. *Cyc.* 7. An allowance or annual payment, considered in the light of a bribe.

PEN-SION, *v. t.* To grant a pension to; to grant an annual allowance from the public treasury to a person for past services, or on account of disability incurred in public service, or of old age.

PEN-SION-A-RY, *a.* 1. Maintained by a pension; receiving a pension. 2. Consisting in a pension.

PEN-SION-A-RY, *n.* A person who receives a pension from government for past services. 2. The first minister of the states of the province of Holland; also, the first minister of the regency of a city in Holland. *Encyc.*

PEN-SIONED, *pp.* Having a pension.

PEN-SION-ER, *n.* 1. One to whom an annual sum of money is paid by government in consideration of past services. 2. One who receives an annual allowance for services. 3. A dependent.—4. In the university of Cambridge, Eng. and in that of Dublin, an undergraduate or bachelor of arts who lives at his own expense. 5. One of an honorable band of gentlemen who attend on the king of England, and receive a pension or an annual allowance of a hundred pounds.

PEN-SION-ING, *ppr.* Granting an annual allowance for past services.

PEN-SIVE, *a.* [*It. pensivo; Fr. pensif.*] 1. Literally, thoughtful; employed in serious study or reflection; but it often implies some degree of sorrow, anxiety, depression or gloom of mind; thoughtful and sad, or sorrowful. 2. Expressing thoughtfulness with sadness.

PEN-SIVE-LY, *adv.* With thoughtfulness; with gloomy seriousness or some degree of melancholy.

PEN-SIVE-NESS, *n.* Gloomy thoughtfulness; melancholy seriousness from depressed spirits.

PEN-STOCK, *n.* [*pen and stock.*] A narrow or confined place formed by a frame of timber planked or boarded, for holding or conducting water.

PENT, *pp.* of pen. Shut up; closely confined.

PEN-TA-CAPSULAR, *a.* [*Gr. πέντε, and capsular.*] In botany, having five capsules.

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

- PEN-TA-CHORD**, *n.* [Gr. *πεντε*, and *chord.*] 1. An instrument of music with five strings. 2. An order or system of five sounds.
- PEN-TA-COC-CEOUS**, *a.* [Gr. *πεντε*, and *L. coccus.*] Having or containing five grains or seeds.
- PEN-TA-COST-ER**, *n.* [Gr.] In ancient Greece, a military officer commanding fifty men. *Miford.*
- PEN-TA-COS-TYS**, *n.* [Gr.] A body of fifty soldiers.
- PEN-TA-CROS-TIC**, *a.* [Gr. *πεντε*, and *acrostic.*] Containing five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse.
- PEN-TA-CROS-TIC**, *n.* A set of verses so disposed as to have five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse.
- PEN-TA-DACTYL**, *n.* [Gr. *πεντε* and *δακτυλος.*] 1. In botany, a plant called *five fingers.* *Encyc.*—2. In ichthyology, the five-fingered fish.
- PEN-TA-GON**, *n.* [Gr. *πεντε* and *γωνια.*] 1. In geometry, a figure of five sides and five angles.—2. In fortification, a fort with five bastions.
- PEN-TAG-O-NAL**, } *a.* Having five corners or angles.
PEN-TAG-O-NOUS, } *Martyn.*
- PEN-TA-GRAPH**, *n.* [Gr. *πεντε* and *γραφω.*] An instrument for drawing figures in any proportion.
- PEN-TA-GRAPHIC**, } *a.* Pertaining to a pentagraph;
PEN-TA-GRAPHI-CAL, } performed by a pentagraph.
- PEN-TA-GYN**, *n.* [Gr. *πεντε* and *γυνη.*] In botany, a plant having five pistils.
- PEN-TA-GYN-I-AN**, *a.* Having five pistils.
- PEN-TA-HE-DRAL**, } *a.* Having five equal sides.
PEN-TA-HE-DROUS, }
- PEN-TA-HE-DRON**, *n.* [Gr. *πεντε* and *ιδρα.*] A figure having five equal sides.
- PEN-TA-HEX-A-HE-DRAL**, *a.* [Gr. *πεντε*, and *hexahedral.*] In crystallography, exhibiting five ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces.
- PEN-TAM-E-TER**, *n.* [Gr. *πεντε* and *μετρον.*] In ancient poetry, a verse of five feet.
- PEN-TAM-E-TER**, *a.* Having five metrical feet. *Warton.*
- PEN-TAN-DE-R**, *n.* [Gr. *πεντε* and *ανθη.*] In botany, a plant having five stamens.
- PEN-TAN-DRI-AN**, *a.* Having five stamens.
- PEN-TAN-GU-LAR**, *a.* [Gr. *πεντε*, and *angular.*] Having five corners or angles. *Grew.*
- PEN-TA-PET-A-LOUS**, *a.* [Gr. *πεντε* and *πεταλον.*] Having five petals or flower-leaves. *Encyc.*
- PEN-TAPH-YL-LOUS**, *a.* [Gr. *πεντε* and *φυλλον.*] Having five leaves.
- PEN-TAR-CHY**, *n.* [Gr. *πεντε* and *αρχη.*] A government in the hands of five persons. *Brewster.*
- PEN-TA-SPAST**, *n.* [Gr. *πεντε* and *σπασω.*] An engine with five pulleys. *Diet.*
- PEN-TA-SPERM-OUS**, *a.* [Gr. *πεντε* and *σπερμα.*] Containing five seeds. *Encyc.*
- PEN-TA-STICH**, *n.* [Gr. *πεντε* and *στιχος.*] A composition consisting of five verses. *Diet.*
- PEN-TA-STYLE**, *n.* [Gr. *πεντε* and *στυλος.*] In architecture, a work containing five rows or columns.
- PEN-TA-TE-DEGH**, *n.* [Gr. *πεντε* and *τεσσαρος.*] The first five books of the Old Testament.
- PEN-TE-CONT-ER**, *n.* A Grecian vessel of fifty oars, smaller than a trireme. *Miford.*
- * **PEN-TE-COST**, *n.* [Gr. *πεντεκοστη.*] 1. A solemn festival of the Jews, so called because celebrated on the fifth day after the sixteenth of Nisan, which was the second day of the passover. 2. Whitsuntide, a solemn feast of the church, held in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles.
- PEN-TE-COS-TAL**, *a.* Pertaining to Whitsuntide.
- PEN-TE-COS-TALS**, *n.* Oblations formerly made by parishioners to the parish priest at the feast of Pentecost.
- PEN-T-HOUSE**, *n.* [Fr. *penite*, and *house.*] A shed standing astop from the main wall or building.
- PEN-TICE**, *n.* [It. *pendice.*] A sloping roof. [*Little used.*]
- PEN-TILE**, *n.* [Fr. *penite*, and *tile.*] A tile for covering the sloping part of a roof. *Johnson.*
- PEN-TRE-MITE**, *n.* A genus of zoophytes.
- PEN-ULT**, *n.* [L. *penultimus.*] The last syllable of a word except one.
- PE-NULTI-MA**. The same as *penult*.
- PE-NULTI-MATE**, *a.* The last but one; a word used of the last syllable of a word except one. It may be sometimes used as a noun.
- PE-NUM-BRA**, *n.* [L. *pena* and *umbra.*] In astronomy, a partial shade or obscurity on the margin of the perfect shade in an eclipse.
- PE-NURI-OUS**, *a.* [It. *penurioso.*] 1. Excessively saving or sparing in the use of money; parsimonious to a fault; sordid. 2. Scanty; affording little. *Addison.*
- PE-NURI-OUS-LY**, *adv.* In a saving or parsimonious manner; with scanty supply.
- PE-NURI-OUS-NESS**, *n.* 1. Parsimony; a sordid disposition to save money. 2. Scantiness; not plenty.
- PEN-U-RY**, *n.* [L. *penuria.*] Want of property; indigence extreme poverty. *Sprat.*
- PE-ON**, *n.* 1. In Hindostan, a foot-soldier.—2. In France, a common man in chess; usually written and called *pawn*.
- PE-O-NY**, *n.* [L. *peonia.*] A plant and flower of the genus *peonia*. It is written also *piony*.
- PE-O-PLE**, (*pe'pl*) *n.* [Fr. *peuple*; L. *populus*; Sp. *pueblo.*] 1. The body of persons who compose a community, town, city or nation. 2. The vulgar; the mass of illiterate persons. 3. The commonalty, as distinct from men of rank. 4. Persons of a particular class; a part of a nation or community. 5. Persons in general; any persons indefinitely. 6. A collection or community of animals.—7. When *people* signifies a separate nation or tribe, it has the plural number.—8. In Scripture, fathers or kindred. 9. The Gentiles.
- PE-O-PLE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *peupler.*] To stock with inhabitants.
- PEOPLED**, *pp.* Stocked or furnished with inhabitants.
- PEOPLING**, *ppr.* Stocking with inhabitants.
- PEOPLISH**, *a.* Vulgar. *Chaucer.*
- PE-PAS-TIC**, *n.* [Gr. *πεπαινω.*] A medicine that serves to help digestion. *Coze.*
- PEP-PER**, *n.* [L. *piper*; Sax. *peppor*; D. *peper.*] A plant and its seed or grain, of the genus *piper*. It has a strong aromatic smell and a pungent taste.
- PEP-PER**, *v. t.* 1. To sprinkle with pepper. 2. To beat; to pelt with shot; to mangle with blows. *Shak.*
- PEP-PER-BOX**, *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pulverized pepper on food.
- PEP-PER-CAKE**, *n.* A kind of spiced cake or gingerbread.
- PEP-PER-CORN**, *n.* 1. The berry or seed of the pepper-plant. 2. Something of inconsiderable value.
- PEP-PERED**, *pp.* Sprinkled with pepper; pelting.
- PEP-PER-GIN-GER-BREAD**, *n.* A kind of cake made in England.
- PEP-PER-GRASS**, *n.* A plant.
- PEP-PER-ING**, *ppr.* 1. Sprinkling with pepper; pelting. 2. *a.* Hot; pungent; angry. *Swift.*
- PEP-PER-MINT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *mentha*.
- PEP-PER-MINT-TREE**, *n.* The *eucalyptus piperita*.
- PEP-PER-POT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *capsicum*.
- PEP-PER-TREE**, *n.* A plant of the genus *vitis*.
- PEP-PER-WA-TER**, *n.* A liquor prepared from powdered black pepper, used in microscopical observations.
- PEP-PER-WORT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *lepidium*.
- PEPTIC**, *a.* [Gr. *πεπτικός.*] Promoting digestion; dietetic.
- PER**. A Latin preposition, denoting through, passing, or over the whole extent, as in *perambulo*. Hence it is sometimes equivalent to *very* in English, as in *peracutus*, very sharp. As a prefix, in English, it retains these significations, and in chemistry it is used to denote *very* or *fully*, to the utmost extent, as in *peroxyd*, a substance oxydated to the utmost degree.—*Per* is used also for *by*; as, *per* bearer, *by* the bearer.—*Per annum*. [L.] By the year; in each year successively.—*Per se*. [L.] By himself; by itself; by themselves.
- † **PER-ACT**, *v. t.* To perform; to practice.
- PER-A-CUTE**, *a.* [L. *peracutus.*] Very sharp; very violent. [*Little used.*]
- PER-AD-VENT-URE**, *adv.* [Fr. *par aventure.*] By chance; perhaps; it may be. *Hooker*. It has been used, as a noun, for doubt or question, but rather improperly. The word is *obsolescent*.
- PERA-GRATE**, *v. i.* [L. *peragro.*] To travel over or through; to wander; to ramble. [L. u.]
- PER-A-GRATION**, *n.* The act of passing through any space. [L. u.] *Brown.*
- PER-AM-BU-LATE**, *v. t.* [L. *perambulo.*] To walk through or over; to pass through or over for the purpose of surveying or examining something; to visit as overseers.
- PER-AM-BU-LA-TED**, *pp.* Passed over; inspected.
- PER-AM-BU-LA-TING**, *ppr.* Passing over or through for the purpose of inspection.
- PER-AM-BU-LATION**, *n.* 1. The act of passing or walking through or over. 2. A traveling survey or inspection. 3. A district within which a person has the right of inspection; jurisdiction. 4. Annual survey of the bounds of a parish in England, or of a township in America.
- PER-AM-BU-LA-TOR**, *n.* An instrument or wheel for measuring distances, to be used in surveying or traveling; called also a *pedometer*.
- PER-BI-SUL-PHATE**, *n.* A sulphate with two proportions of sulphuric acid, and combined with an oxyd at the maximum of oxydation.
- PER-CAR-BU-RET-ED**, *a.* The *percarburated hydrogen* of the French chemists is said to be the only definite compound of these two elements.
- † **PER-CASE**, *adv.* [*per* and *case.*] Perhaps; perchance.
- † **PER-CE-ANT**, *a.* [Fr. *perçant.*] Piercing; penetrating

- PER-CEIV-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Perceptible; that may be perceived; that may fall under perception or the cognizance of the senses; that may be felt, seen, heard, smelled or tasted. 2. That may be known, understood, or conceived; [*less proper.*]
- PER-CEIV-A-BLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to be perceived.
- PER-CEIV'ANCE, *n.* Power of perceiving. *Milton.*
- PER-CEIVE, *v. t.* [*L. percipio.*] 1. To have knowledge or receive impressions of external objects through the medium or instrumentality of the senses or bodily organs. 2. To know; to understand; to observe. 3. To be affected by; to receive impressions from.
- PER-CEIVED, (*per-seev'd*) *pp.* Known by the senses; felt; understood; observed.
- PER-CEIVER, *n.* One who perceives, feels or observes.
- PER-CEP-TI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being perceptible. 2. Perception; [*less proper.*]
- PER-CEP-TI-BLE, *a.* [*Fr.*] 1. That may be perceived; that may impress the bodily organs; that may come under the cognizance of the senses. 2. That may be known or conceived of.
- PER-CEP-TI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to be perceived.
- PER-CEP-TION, *n.* [*L. percipio.*] 1. The act of perceiving or of receiving impressions by the senses; or that act or process of the mind which makes known an external object.—2. In *philosophy*, the faculty of perceiving. 3. Notion; idea. 4. The state of being affected or capable of being affected by something external.
- PER-CEP-TIVE, *a.* Having the faculty of perceiving.
- PER-CEP-TIV-I-TY, *n.* The power of perception.
- PERCH, *n.* [*Fr. perche.*] A fish of the genus *perca*.
- PERCH, *n.* [*Fr. perche; L. perca.*] 1. A pole; hence, a roost for fowls, which is often a pole; also, any thing on which they light. 2. A measure of length containing five yards and a half; a rod.
- PERCH, *v. i.* 1. To sit on, roost, as a bird. 2. To light or settle on a fixed body.
- PERCH, *v. t.* To place on a fixed object or perch.
- PER-CHANGE, *adv.* [*per and chance.*] By chance; perhaps. *Wotton.*
- PERCHERS, *n.* Paris candles anciently used in England; also, a larger sort of wax candles which were usually set on the altar.
- PER-CHLORATE, *n.* A compound of perchloric acid with a base.
- PER-CHLORIC, *a.* Perchloric acid is chlorine converted into an acid by combining with a maximum of oxygen.
- PER-CIP-I-ENT, *a.* [*L. percipiens.*] Perceiving; having the faculty of perception. *Bentley.*
- PER-CIP-I-ENT, *n.* One that perceives or has the faculty of perception. *Mare.*
- † PER-CLÓSE, *n.* Conclusion. *Raleigh.*
- PER-CO-LATE, *v. t.* [*L. percolo.*] To strain through; to cause to pass through small interstices, as a liquor; to filter. *Hale.*
- PER-CO-LATE, *v. i.* To pass through small interstices; to filter.
- PER-CO-LA-TED, *pp.* Filtered; passed through small interstices.
- PER-CO-LA-TING, *ppr.* Filtering.
- PER-CO-LA-TION, *n.* The act of straining or filtering; filtration; the act of passing through small interstices, as liquor through felt or a porous stone.
- PER-CUSS, *v. t.* [*L. percussus.*] To strike. [*L. u.*]
- PER-CUSSION, *n.* [*L. percussio.*] 1. The act of striking one body against another, with some violence. 2. The impression one body makes on another by falling on it or striking it. 3. The impression or effect of sound on the ear.
- PER-CÚTIENT, *n.* [*L. percussions.*] That which strikes or has power to strike. *Bacon.*
- PER-DI-FOIL, *n.* [*L. perdo and folium.*] A plant that annually loses or drops its leaves; opposed to *evergreen*.
- PER-DI-TION, *n.* [*L. perditio.*] 1. Entire loss or ruin; utter destruction. 2. The utter loss of the soul or of final happiness in a future state; future misery or eternal death. 3. Loss; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
- PER-DU, or PER-DUE, *adv.* [*Fr. perdu.*] Close; in concealment. *Trumbull's M'Fingal.*
- PER-DU, *n.* One that is placed on the watch or in ambush.
- PER-DU, *a.* Abandoned; employed on desperate purposes; accustomed to desperate enterprises. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
- † PER-DU-LOUS, *a.* [*Fr. perdu.*] Lost; thrown away.
- * † PER-DU-RABLE, *a.* [*Fr., from L. perduro.*] Very durable; lasting; continuing long. *Shak.*
- * † PER-DU-RABLY, *adv.* Very durably. *Shak.*
- † PER-DU-RATION, *n.* Long continuance. *Ainsworth.*
- † PER-DY, *adv.* [*Fr. par Dieu.*] Certainly; verily; in truth.
- † PER-E-GAL, *a.* [*Fr. per and egal.*] Equal. *Spenser.*
- PER-E-GRI-NATE, *v. i.* [*L. peregrinor.*] To travel from place to place or from one country to another; to live in a foreign country.
- PER-E-GRI-NATION, *n.* A traveling from one country to another; a wandering; abode in foreign countries.
- PER-E-GRI-NATOR, *n.* A traveler into foreign countries. *Casaubon.*
- PER-E-GRI-NE, *a.* [*L. peregrinus.*] Foreign; not native. [*Litita used.*]
- † PER-E-GRI-NI-TY, *n.* [*Old Fr. peregrinité.*] Strangeness. *Cook.*
- † PER-EMPT, *v. t.* [*L. peremptus.*] In *law*, to kill; to crush or destroy. *Asylife.*
- † PER-EMPTION, *n.* [*L. peremptio.*] A killing; a quashing; nonsuit. *Asylife.*
- * PER-EMP-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* [*from peremptory.*] Absolutely; positively; in a decisive manner; so as to preclude further debate.
- * PER-EMP-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* Positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- * PER-EMP-TO-RY, *a.* [*Fr. peremptoire; L. peremptorius.*] 1. Express; positive; absolute; decisive; authoritative; in a manner to preclude debate or expostulation. 2. Positive in opinion or judgment. 3. Final; determinate.—4. *Peremptory challenge*, in *law*, a challenge or right of challenging jurors without showing cause.
- PER-EN-NI-AL, *a.* [*L. perennis.*] 1. Lasting or continuing without cessation through the year. 2. Perpetual; unceasing; never-failing.—3. In *botany*, continuing more than two years. 4. Continuing without intermission, as a fever. *Coze.*
- PER-EN-NI-AL, *n.* In *botany*, a plant which lives or continues more than two years, whether it retains its leaves or not.
- PER-EN-NI-AL-LY, *adv.* Continually; without ceasing.
- PER-EN-NI-TY, *n.* [*L. perennitas.*] An enduring or continuing through the whole year without ceasing.
- PER-ER-RATION, *n.* [*L. pererro.*] A wandering or rambling through various places. *Hovell.*
- PER-FECT, *a.* [*L. perfectus.*] 1. Finished; complete; consummate; not defective; having all that is requisite to its nature and kind. 2. Fully informed; completely skilled. 3. Complete in moral excellencies. 4. Manifesting perfection.—*Perfect tense*, in *grammar*, the *præterit* tense; a tense which expresses an act completed.
- * PERFECT, *v. t.* [*L. perfectus.*] 1. To finish or complete so as to leave nothing wanting; to give to any thing all that is requisite to its nature and kind. 2. To instruct fully; to make fully skillful.
- * PERFECT-ED, *pp.* Finished; completed.
- * PERFECT-ER, *n.* One that makes perfect. *Broomer.*
- PER-FEC-TI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The capacity of becoming or being made perfect.
- PER-FEC-TI-BLE, *a.* Capable of becoming or being made perfect, or of arriving at the utmost perfection of the species.
- PER-FECT-ING, *ppr.* Finishing; completing; consummating.
- PER-FECTION, *n.* [*L. perfectio.*] 1. The state of being perfect or complete, so that nothing requisite is wanting.—2. *Physical perfection* is when a natural object has all its powers, faculties or qualities entire and in full vigor, and all its parts in due proportion.—3. *Metaphysical perfection* is the possession of all the essential attributes, or all the parts necessary to the integrity of a substance.—4. *Moral perfection* is the complete possession of all moral excellence. 5. A quality, endowment or acquirement completely excellent, or of great worth. *Sidney.* 6. An inherent or essential attribute of supreme or infinite excellence; or one perfect in its kind. 7. Exactness.
- PER-FECTION-AL, *a.* Made complete. *Pearson.*
- PER-FECTION-ATE, used by *Dryden* and *Tooke* in lieu of the verb *perfect*, is a useless word.
- PER-FECTION-IST, *n.* One pretending to perfection; an enthusiast in religion. *South.*
- PER-FECTIVE, *a.* Conducting to make perfect.
- PER-FECTIVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner that brings to perfection. *Green.*
- PER-FECT-LY, *adv.* 1. In the highest degree of excellence. 2. Totally; completely. 3. Exactly; accurately.
- PER-FECT-NESS, *n.* 1. Completeness; consummate excellence; perfection. 2. The highest degree of goodness or holiness of which man is capable in this life. 3. Accurate skill.
- PER-FÚCIENT, *n.* [*L. perficiens.*] One who endows a charity.
- PER-FID-I-OUS, *a.* [*L. perfidus.*] 1. Violating good faith or vows; false to trust or confidence reposed; treacherous. 2. Proceeding from treachery, or consisting in breach of faith. 3. Guilty of violated allegiance.
- PER-FID-I-OUS-LY, *adv.* Treacherously; traitorously; by breach of faith or allegiance. *Swift.*
- PER-FID-I-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being perfidious; treachery; traitorousness; breach of faith, of vows or allegiance.
- PER-FI-DY, *n.* [*L. perfidia.*] The act of violating faith,

- a promise, vow or allegiance; treachery; the violation of a trust reposed.
- † PER FLA-BLE, *a.* [L. *perflo.*] Having the wind driven through.
- PER-FLATE, *v. t.* [L. *perflo.*] To blow through.
- PER-FLATION, *n.* The act of blowing through.
- PER-FOL-LI-ATE, *a.* [L. *per* and *folium.*] In *botany*, a *perfoliate* or perforated leaf is one that has the base entirely surrounding the stem transversely.
- PER-FOR-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *perforo.*] 1. To bore through. 2. To pierce with a pointed instrument; to make a hole or holes through any thing by boring or driving.
- PER-FOR-ATED, *pp.* Bored or pierced through; pierced.
- PER-FOR-ATING, *pp.* Boring or piercing through; piercing.
- PER-FOR-ATION, *n.* The act of boring or piercing through. 2. A hole or aperture passing through any thing, or into the interior of a substance, whether natural or made by an instrument.
- PER-FOR-A-TIVE, *a.* Having power to pierce.
- PER-FOR-MATOR, *n.* An instrument that perforates.
- PER FORCE, *adv.* [per and *force.*] By force or violence.
- PER-FORM, *v. t.* [L. *per* and *formo.*] 1. To do; to execute; to accomplish. 2. To execute; to discharge. 3. To fulfill.
- PER-FORM, *v. i.* To do; to act a part.
- PER-FORM-A-BLE, *a.* That may be done, executed or fulfilled; practicable. *Brown.*
- PER-FORM-ANCE, *n.* 1. Execution or completion of any thing; a doing. 2. Action; deed; thing done. 3. The acting or exhibition of character on the stage. 4. Composition; work written. 5. The acting or exhibition of feats.
- PER-FORM-ED, (per-form'd) *pp.* Done; executed; discharged.
- PER-FORM-ER, *n.* One that performs any thing, particularly in an art.
- PER-FORM-ING, *pp.* Doing; executing; accomplishing.
- PER-FORM-ING, *n.* Act done; deed; act of executing.
- † PER-FRI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *perfrico.*] To rub over. *Dict.*
- PER-FUMA-TO-RY, *a.* That perfumes. *Leigh.*
- * PER-FUME, or PER-FUME, *n.* [Fr. *parfum*; Sp. *perfume.*] 1. A substance that emits a scent or odor which affects agreeably the organs of smelling, as musk. 2. The scent, odor or volatile particles emitted from sweet-smelling substances.
- PER-FUME, *v. t.* To scent; to fill or impregnate with a grateful odor. *Pope.*
- PER-FUM-ED, (per-fum'd) *pp.* Scented; impregnated with fragrant odors.
- PER-FUM-ER, *n.* 1. He or that which perfumes. 2. One whose trade is to sell perfumes. *Bacon.*
- PER-FUM-ER-Y, *n.* Perfumes in general.
- PER-FUM-ING, *pp.* Scenting; impregnating with sweet odors.
- * PER-FUNCTO-RI-LY, *adv.* [L. *perfunctoric.*] Carelessly; negligently; in a manner to satisfy external form.
- * PER-FUNCTO-RI-NESS, *n.* Negligent performance; carelessness. *Whitlock.*
- * PER-FUNCTO-RY, *a.* 1. Slight; careless; negligent. 2. Done only for the sake of getting rid of the duty.
- PER-FUSE, *v. t.* [L. *perfusus.*] To sprinkle, pour or spread over. *Harvey.*
- PER-GO-LA, *n.* [It.] A kind of arbor. *Finett.*
- PER-HAPS, *adv.* [per and *hap.*] By chance; it may be.
- PER-I-ANTH, *n.* [Gr. *περι* and *ανθος.*] The calyx of a flower when contiguous to the other parts of fructification.
- † PER-I-APT, *n.* [Gr. *περιανθω.*] An amulet; a charm worn to defend against disease or mischief. *Shak.*
- PER-I-AUGER, } See *PROGUE.*
- PER-I-AUGUA, }
- PER-I-CARDI-UM, *n.* [Gr. *περι* and *καρδια.*] A membrane that incloses the heart.
- PER-I-CARP, *n.* [Gr. *περι* and *καρπος.*] The seed-vessel of a plant. *Martyn.*
- PER-I-CARPI-UM, The same with *pericarp.*
- † PER-IC-LI-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *periclitator.*] To hazard. *Cockeram.*
- PER-IC-LI-TATION, *n.* 1. The state of being in danger. 2. Trial; experiment.
- PER-I-CRANI-UM, *n.* [Gr. *περι* and *κρανιον.*] The perisosteum, or membrane that invests the skull. *Coxe.*
- PER-ICU-LOUS, *a.* [L. *periculosus.*] Dangerous; hazardous. *Brown.*
- PER-I-DO-DE-CA-HE-DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *περι*, and *dodecahedral.*] Designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism, and in its secondary form is converted into a prism of twelve sides.
- † PER-I-DOT, *n.* [Fr.] Another name of the chrysolite.
- PER-I-E-CIAN, *n.* [Gr. *περιοικος.*] An inhabitant of the opposite side of the globe, in the same parallel of latitude.
- PER-I-ER-GY, *n.* [Gr. *περι* and *εργον.*] Needless caution in an operation; unnecessary diligence.
- PERI-GEE, } *n.* [Gr. *περι* and *γη.*] That point in the orbit of the sun or moon, in which it is at the least distance from the earth; opposed to *apogee.*
- PER-I-GORD-STONE, *n.* An ore of manganese.
- PER-I-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. *περι* and *γραφη.*] 1. A careless or inaccurate delineation of any thing. 2. The white lines or impressions that appear on the *musculus rectus* of the abdomen.
- PER-I-GY-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. *περι* and *γυνυ.*] In *botany*, inserted around the pistil, as the corol or stamens.
- PER-I-HEL-ION, } *n.* [Gr. *περι* and *ηλιος.*] That part of the orbit of a planet or comet, in which it is at its least distance from the sun; opposed to *aphelion.*
- PER-I-HEX-A-HE-DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *περι*, and *hexahedral.*] Designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism, and in the secondary form is converted into a prism of six sides.
- PER-IL, *n.* [Fr.; It. *periglio*; L. *periculum.*] 1. Danger; risk; hazard; jeopardy; particular exposure of person or property to injury, loss or destruction from any cause whatever. 2. Danger denounced; particular exposure.
- † PER-IL, *v. i.* To be in danger. *Milton.*
- PER-IL-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *perilleux.*] 1. Dangerous; hazardous; full of risk. 2. Vulgarly used for *very*, like *mighty*; [obs.] 3. Smart; witty; [obs.]
- PER-IL-OUS-LY, *adv.* Dangerously; with hazard.
- PER-IL-OUS-NESS, *n.* Dangerousness; danger; hazard.
- PE-RIM-ETER, *n.* [Gr. *περι* and *μετρον.*] In *geometry*, the bounds and limits of a body or figure.
- PER-I-OE-TA-HE-DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *περι*, and *octahedral.*] Designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism, and in its secondary form is converted into a prism of eight sides.
- PER-I-OD, *n.* [L. *periodus*; Fr. *periode.*] 1. Properly, a circuit; hence, the time which is taken up by a planet in making its revolution round the sun.—2. In *chronology*, a stated number of years; a revolution or series of years by which time is measured. 3. Any series of years or of days in which a revolution is completed, and the same course is to be begun. 4. Any specified portion of time, designated by years, months, days or hours complete. 5. End; conclusion. 6. An indefinite portion of any continued state, existence or series of events. 7. State at which any thing terminates; limit. 8. Length or usual length of duration. 9. A complete sentence from one full stop to another. 10. The point that marks the end of a complete sentence; a full stop, thus, (,)—11. In *numbers*, a distinction made by a point or comma after every sixth place or figure.—12. In *medicine*, the time of intension and remission of a disease, or of the paroxysm and remission.
- † PER-I-OD, *v. t.* To put an end to. *Shak.*
- PER-RI-OD-IC, } *a.* [It. *periodico*; Fr. *periodique.*] 1. Per-
- PER-RI-OD-I-CAL, } formed in a circuit, or in a regular rev-
- olution in a certain time, or in a series of successive circuits
2. Happening by revolution, at a stated time. 3. Happening or returning regularly in a certain period of time.
4. Performing some action at a stated time. 5. Pertaining to a period; constituting a complete sentence. 6. Pertaining to a revolution or regular circuit.
- PER-RI-OD-I-CAL, *n.* A periodical publication.
- PER-RI-OD-I-CAL-LY, *adv.* At stated periods.
- PER-I-OSTE-UM, *n.* [Gr. *περι* and *οστειον.*] A nervous vascular membrane endowed with quick sensibility, immediately investing the bones of animals.
- PER-I-PA-TET-IC, *a.* [Gr. *περιπαθητικος.*] Pertaining to Aristotle's system of philosophy.
- PER-I-PA-TET-IC, *n.* 1. A follower of Aristotle, so called because the founders of his philosophy taught, or his followers disputed questions, *walking* in the Lyceum at Athens. 2. It is ludicrously applied to one who is obliged to walk, or cannot afford to ride.
- PER-I-PA-TET-I-CISM, *n.* The notions or philosophical system of Aristotle and his followers. *Barrow.*
- PER-RIPHE-RAL, *a.* Peripheric. *Fleming.*
- PER-I-PHER-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a periphery; con-
- PER-I-PHER-I-CAL, } stituting a periphery.
- PER-RIPHE-RY, *n.* [Gr. *περι* and *φειρω.*] The circumference of a circle, ellipsis, or other regular curvilinear figure.
- PER-I-PH-RASE, *n.* [Gr. *περιφρασις.*] Circumlocution; a circuit of words; the use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; a figure of rhetoric employed to avoid a common and trite manner of expression.
- PER-I-PH-RASE, *v. t.* To express by circumlocution.
- PER-I-PH-RASE, *v. i.* To use circumlocution.
- PER-RIPH-RAS-IS. See *PERIPH-RASE.*
- PER-I-PH-RAS-TIC, } *a.* Circumlocutory; expressing
- PER-I-PH-RAS-TI-CAL, } or expressed in more words than are necessary; expressing the sense of one word in many.

- PER-I-PHRAS-TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* With circumlocution.
- PER-I-PLUS, *n.* [Gr. *περιπλους*.] Circumnavigation; a voyage round a certain sea or sea-coast. *Vincent.*
- PER-IP-NEU-MON-IC, *a.* Pertaining to peripneumony; consisting in an inflammation of the lungs.
- PER-IP-NEU-MO-NY, *n.* [Gr. *περι* and *πνευμον*.] An inflammation of the lungs, or of some part of the thorax.
- PER-I-PO-LYG-O-NAL, *a.* [Gr. *περι*, and *polygon*.] In *crystallography*, having a great number of sides.
- PER-ISIS-CLIAN, } *n.* [Gr. *περισκίου*.] An inhabitant of a
PER-ISIS-CL-I, } frigid zone, or within a polar circle, whose
shadow moves round, and in the course of the day falls in every point of compass.
- PER-ISIS-CLIAN, *a.* Having shadows all around.
- PER-ISH, *v. i.* [Fr. *perir*.] 1. To die; to lose life in any manner. 2. To die; to wither and decay. 3. To waste away. 4. To be in a state of decay or passing away. 5. To be destroyed; to come to nothing. 6. To fail entirely; or to be extirpated. 2 *Kings* ix. 7. To be burst or ruined. 8. To be wasted or rendered useless. *Jer.* ix. 9. To be injured or tormented. 1 *Cor.* viii. 10. To be lost eternally; to be sentenced to endless misery. 2 *Pet.* ii.
- PER-ISH, *v. t.* To destroy. [Not *legitimate*.]
- PER-ISH-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Liable to perish; subject to decay and destruction. 2. Subject to speedy decay. *Stat. of Conn.*
- PER-ISH-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liability to decay. *Locke.*
- PER-I-SPERM, *n.* [Gr. *περι* and *σπέρμα*.] A thick, farinaceous, fleshy, horny or woody part of the seed of plants.
- PER-I-SPHER-IC, *a.* [Gr. *περι* and *σφαίρα*.] Globular; having the form of a ball. *Journ. of Science.*
- PER-IS-SO-LOG-U-CAL, *a.* Redundant in words.
- PER-IS-SOL-O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *περισσολογία*.] Superfluous words; much talk to little purpose. [Little used.]
- PER-I-STAL-TIC, *a.* [Gr. *περισταλτικός*.] Spiral; vermicular or worm-like. The *peristaltic* motion of the intestines is performed by the contraction of the circular and longitudinal fibres composing their fleshy coats, by which the chyle is driven into the orifices of the lacteals, and the excrements are protruded towards the anus.
- PER-IS-TER-I-ON, *n.* [Gr.] The herb vervain. *Diet.*
- PER-I-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. *περιστύλον*.] A circular range of columns, or a building encompassed with a row of columns on the outside.
- PER-I-SYSTO-LE, *n.* [Gr. *περι* and *συστολη*.] The pause or interval between the systole or contraction, and the diastole or dilatation of the heart.
- PER-ITE, *a.* [L. *peritus*.] Skillful. [Little used.]
- PER-I-TONE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the peritoneum.
- PER-I-TO-NEUM, *n.* [Gr. *περιτοναίον*.] A thin, smooth, lubricous membrane investing the whole internal surface of the abdomen, and, more or less completely, all the viscera contained in it.
- PER-I-WIG, *n.* [Fr. *perouche*; qu. D. *paruk*; Fr. *perruque*.] A small wig; a kind of close cap formed by an intertexture of false hair, worn by men for ornament or to conceal baldness.
- PER-I-WIG, *v. t.* To dress with a perwig or with false hair, or with any thing in like form. *Swift.*
- PER-I-WIN-KLE, *n.* [Sax. *perwince*; It. *perwince*.] 1. A sea snail, or small shell fish. 2. A plant.
- PER-JURE, (perjur) *v. t.* [L. *perjuro*.] Willfully to make a false oath when administered by lawful authority or in a court of justice; to forswear.
- † PER-JURE, *n.* A perjured person. *Shak.*
- PER-JURED, *pp.* Guilty of perjury; having sworn falsely.
- PER-JUR-ER, *n.* One that willfully takes a false oath lawfully administered.
- PER-JUR-ING, *ppr.* Taking a false oath lawfully administered.
- PER-JUR-I-OUS, *a.* Guilty of perjury; containing perjury.
- PER-JU-RY, *n.* [L. *perjuriarum*.] The act or crime of willfully making a false oath, when lawfully administered.
- PERK, *a.* [W. *perc*.] Properly, erect; hence, smart; trim.
- PERK, *v. i.* [W. *percu*.] To hold up the head with affected smartness. *Pope.*
- PERK, *v. t.* To dress; to make trim or smart; to prank.
- PERK-IN, *n.* Ciderkin; a kind of cider made by steeping the muck in water. *Encyc.*
- PER-LATE ACID, The acidulous phosphate of soda.
- PER-LA-TED ACID, or OU-RET-IC. Biphosphate of soda.
- † PER-LOUS, for *perilous*. *Spenser.*
- PER-LUS-TRATION, *n.* [L. *perlustro*.] The act of viewing all over. *Honell.*
- PER-MA-GY, *n.* A little Turkish boat. *Diet.*
- PER-MA-NENCE, } *n.* 1. Continuance in the same state,
PER-MA-NEN-CY, } or without a change that destroys the form or nature of a thing; duration; fixedness. 2. Continuance in the same place or at rest.
- PER-MA-NENT, *a.* [L. *permanens*.] Durable; lasting; continuing in the same state, or witho it any change that destroys the form or nature of the thing.—Permanent is equivalent to *durable* or *lasting*, but not to *undecaying* or *unalterable*.
- PER-MA-NENT-LY, *adv.* With long continuance, durably; in a fixed state or place.
- † PER-MAN-SION, *n.* [L. *permanens*.] Continuance.
- PER-ME-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being permeable. *Journ. of Science.*
- PER-ME-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *permeo*.] That may be passed through without rupture or displacement of its parts, as solid matter.
- † PER-ME-ANT, *a.* Passing through. *Brown.*
- PER-ME-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *permeo*.] To pass through the pores or interstices of a body; to penetrate and pass through a substance without rupture or displacement of its parts.
- PER-ME-A-TED, *pp.* Passed through, as by a fluid.
- PER-ME-A-TING, *ppr.* Passing through the pores or interstices of a substance.
- PER-ME-ATION, *n.* The act of passing through the pores or interstices of a body.
- PER-MIS-CI-BLE, *a.* [L. *permisceo*.] That may be mixed. [Little used.]
- PER-MIS-SI-BLE, *a.* That may be permitted or allowed.
- PER-MIS-SION, *n.* [L. *permissio*.] 1. The act of permitting or allowing. 2. Allowance; license or liberty granted.
- PER-MIS-SIVE, *a.* 1. Granting liberty; allowing. *Milton.* 2. Granted; suffered without hinderance. *Milton.*
- PER-MIS-SIVE-LY, *adv.* By allowance; without prohibition or hinderance.
- PER-MIS-TION, or PER-MIX-TION, *n.* [L. *permissio*, *permixtio*.] The act of mixing; the state of being mingled.
- PER-MIT, *v. t.* [L. *permitto*.] 1. To allow; to grant leave or liberty by express consent. 2. To allow by silent consent or by not prohibiting; to suffer without giving express authority. 3. To afford ability or means. 4. To leave; to give or resign.
- * PER-MIT, *n.* 1. A written license or permission from the custom-house officer or other proper authority, to export or transport goods, or to land goods or persons. 2. Warrant; leave; permission.
- PER-MITTANCE, *n.* Allowance; forbearance of prohibition; permission. *Derham.*
- PER-MIX-TION. See *PERMISSIO*.
- PER-MU-TATION, *n.* [L. *permutatio*.] 1. In *commerce*, exchange of one thing for another; barter.—2. In the *canon law*, the exchange of one benefice for another.—3. In *algebra*, change or different combination of any number of quantities.
- † PER-MUTE, *v. t.* [L. *permuto*.] To exchange; to barter.
- † PER-MUTER, *n.* One that exchanges.
- PER-NAN-CY, *n.* [Norm. *perner*.] A taking or reception, as the receiving of rents or tithes in kind.
- PER-NI-CIOUS, *a.* [L. *perniciosus*.] 1. Destructive; having the quality of killing, destroying or injuring; very injurious or mischievous. 2. Destructive; tending to injure or destroy. 3. [L. *pernix*.] Quick; [obs.]
- PER-NI-CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Destructively; with ruinous tendency or effects. *Ascham.*
- PER-NI-CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being very injurious, mischievous or destructive.
- PER-NICI-TY, *n.* [L. *pernicitas*.] Swiftmess of motion, celerity. [Little used.] *Ray.*
- PER-NO-C-TATION, *n.* [L. *pernoctatio*.] The act of passing the whole night; a remaining all night.
- PE-ROGUE. See *PEROGUE*.
- PER-O-RATION, *n.* [L. *peroratio*.] The concluding part of an oration, in which the speaker recapitulates the principal points of his discourse.
- PER-OXYD, *n.* [per and *oxyd*.] A substance containing an unusual quantity of oxygen. *Davy.*
- PER-OXY-DIZE, *v. t.* To oxydize to the utmost degree.
- PER-PEND, *v. t.* [L. *perpendo*.] To weigh in the mind; to consider attentively. [Little used.] *Shak.*
- PER-PENDER, *n.* [Fr. *parpaing*.] A coping stone.
- PER-PENDI-CLE, *n.* [L. *perpendicularum*.] Something hanging down in a direct line; a plumb-line.
- PER-PEN-DIC-U-LAR, *a.* [L. *perpendicularis*.] 1. Hanging or extending in a right line from any point towards the centre of the earth or of gravity, or at right angles with the plane of the horizon.—2. In *geometry*, falling directly on another line at right angles.
- PER-PEN-DIC-U-LAR, *n.* 1. A line falling at right angles on the plane of the horizon.—2. In *geometry*, a line falling at right angles on another line.
- PER-PEN-DIC-U-LAR-I-TY, *n.* The state of being perpendicular. *Watts.*
- PER-PEN-DIC-U-LAR-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner to fall on another line at right angles. 2. So as to fall on the plane of the horizon at right angles; in a direction towards the centre of the earth or of gravity.
- † PER-PEN-SION, *n.* [L. *perpendo*.] Consideration.
- † PER-PES-SION, *n.* [L. *perpassio*.] Suffering; endurance.
- PER-PE-TRATE, *v. t.* [L. *perpetro*.] To do; to commit;

* 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*

to perform, in an ill sense, that is, always used to express an evil act.

PER-PETRA-TED, *pp.* Done; committed; as an evil act.

PER-PETRA-TING, *pp.* Committing; as a crime or evil act.

PER-PETRA-TION, *n.* 1. The act of committing a crime. 2. An evil action. *K. Charles.*

PER-PETRA-TOR, *n.* One that commits a crime.

PER-PETU-AL, *a.* [Fr. *perpetuel*; L. *perpetuus*.] 1. Never-ceasing; continuing forever in future time; destined to be eternal. 2. Continuing or continued without intermission; uninterrupted. 3. Permanent; fixed; not temporary. 4. Everlasting; endless. 5. During the legal dispensation.

PER-PETU-AL-LY, *adv.* Constantly; continually; applied to things which proceed without intermission, or which occur frequently or at intervals, without limitation.

PER-PETU-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *perpetuo*.] 1. To make perpetual; to eternalize. 2. To cause to endure or to be continued indefinitely; to preserve from extinction or oblivion. 3. To continue by repetition without limitation.

PER-PETU-A-TED, *pp.* Made perpetual; continued through eternity, or for an indefinite time.

PER-PETU-A-TING, *pp.* Continuing forever or indefinitely.

PER-PET-U-A-TION, *n.* The act of making perpetual.

PER-PE-TU-I-TY, *n.* [L. *perpetuas*.] 1. Endless duration; continuance to eternity. 2. Continued uninterrupted existence, or duration for an indefinite period of time. 3. Something of which there will be no end.

PER-PHOSPHATE, *n.* A phosphate in which the phosphoric acid is combined with an oxyd at the maximum of oxydation.

PER-PLEX, *v. t.* [L. *perplexus*.] 1. To make intricate; to involve; to entangle; to make complicated and difficult to be understood or unraveled. 2. To embarrass; to puzzle; to distract; to tease with suspense, anxiety or ambiguity. 3. To plague; to vex.

† PER-PLEX, *a.* Intricate; difficult. *Glanville.*

PER-PLEX'ED, (per-plex't) *pp.* Made intricate; embarrassed; puzzled.

PER-PLEX'ED-LY, *adv.* Intricately; with involution.

PER-PLEX'ED-NESS, *n.* 1. Intricacy; difficulty from want of order or precision. 2. Embarrassment of mind from doubt or uncertainty.

PER-PLEX-I-TY, *n.* 1. Intricacy; entanglement. 2. Embarrassment of mind; disturbance from doubt, confusion, difficulty or anxiety.

† PER-PO-TA-TION, *n.* [L. *per* and *potio*.] The act of drinking largely.

PER-QUAD-RI-SULPHATE, *n.* A sulphate with four proportions of sulphuric acid combined with a maximum oxyd.

PER-QUI-SITE, *n.* [L. *perquisitus*.] A fee or pecuniary allowance to an officer for services, beyond his ordinary salary or settled wages; or a fee allowed by law to an officer for a specific service, in lieu of an annual salary.

† PER-QUI-SIT-ED, *a.* Supplied with perquisites. *Savage.*

PER-QUI-SIT-ION, *n.* [L. *perquisitus*.] An accurate inquiry or search. *Ainsworth.*

PER-KO-QUET, *n.* [Fr.] A species of parrot; also, the *alca psittacula*, an aquatic fowl.

PERRY, *n.* [Fr. *poiré*.] The juice of pears, which, being clarified by fermentation, is a pleasant drink.

PER-SCRU-TATION, *n.* [L. *perscrutatio*.] A searching thoroughly; minute search or inquiry.

PER-SE-CUTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *persecuter*.] 1. In a general sense, to pursue in a manner to injure, vex or afflict; to harass with unjust punishment; to inflict pain from hatred or malignity.—2. Appropriately, to afflict, harass or destroy for adherence to a particular creed or system of religious principles, or to a mode of worship. 3. To harass with solicitations or importunity.

PER-SE-CU-TED, *pp.* Harassed by troubles or punishments unjustly inflicted, particularly for religious opinions.

PER-SE-CU-TING, *pp.* Pursuing with enmity or vengeance, particularly for adhering to a particular religion.

PER-SE-CU-TION, *n.* 1. The act or practice of persecuting. 2. The state of being persecuted.

PER-SE-CU-TOR, *n.* One that persecutes; one that pursues another unjustly and vexatiously, particularly on account of religious principles.

PER-SE-VERANCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *perseverantia*.] 1. Persistence in anything undertaken; continued pursuit or prosecution of any business or enterprise begun.—2. In theology, continuance in a state of grace to a state of glory; sometimes called *final perseverance*.

† PER-SE-VERANT, *a.* Constant in pursuit of an undertaking. *Ainsworth.*

† PER-SE-VERANT-LY, *adv.* With constancy. *Spiritual Conquest.*

PER-SE-VERE, *v. i.* [L. *persevero*.] To persist in any business or enterprise undertaken; to pursue steadily any design or course commenced; not to give over or abandon what is undertaken.

PER-SE-VERING, *pp.* 1. Persisting in any business or course begun. 2. *a.* Constant in the execution of a purpose or enterprise.

PER-SIST'ING-LY, *adv.* With perseverance or continued pursuit of what is undertaken.

PER-SI-FLAGE, *n.* [Fr.] A jeering; ridicule. *H. More.*

PER-SIMMON, *n.* A tree and its fruit. *Moss.*

PER-SIST, *v. i.* [L. *persisto*.] To continue steadily and firmly in the pursuit of any business or course commenced; to persevere. [*Persist* is nearly synonymous with *persevere*; but *persist* frequently implies more obstinacy than *persevere*, particularly in that which is evil or injurious to others.]

PER-SIST'ENCE, } *n.* 1. The state of persisting; steady
PER-SIST'EN-OY, } pursuit of what is undertaken; per-
severance. 2. Obstinacy; contumacy. *Shak.*

PER-SIST'ENT, } *a.* In botany, continuing without with-
PER-SIST'ING, } ering; opposed to *marcescent*.

PER-SIST'ING, *pp.* Continuing in the prosecution of an undertaking; persevering.

PER-SIST'IVE, *a.* Steady in pursuit; not receding from a purpose or undertaking; persevering. *Shak.*

PER-SON, (pers'n) *n.* [L. *persona*.] 1. An individual human being consisting of body and soul. 2. A man, woman or child, considered as opposed to things, or distinct from them. 3. A human being, considered with respect to the living body or corporeal existence only. 4. A human being, indefinitely; one; a man. 5. A human being represented in dialogue, fiction, or on the stage; character. 6. Character of office.—7. In grammar, the nominative to a verb; the agent that performs, or the patient that suffers, any thing affirmed by a verb.—8. In law, an artificial person is a corporation or body politic.—In person, by one's self; with bodily presence; not by representative.

† PERSON, *v. t.* To represent as a person; to make to resemble; to image. *Milton.*

PERSON-A-BLE, *a.* Having a well-formed body or person; graceful; of good appearance.—2. In law, enabled to maintain pleas in court. 3. Having capacity to take any thing granted or given.

PERSON-AGE, *n.* [F. *personage*.] 1. A man or woman of distinction. 2. Superior appearance; stature; air. 3. Character assumed. 4. Character represented.

PERSON-AL, *a.* [L. *personalis*.] 1. Belonging to man or woman, not to things; not real. 2. Relating to an individual; affecting individuals; peculiar or proper to him or her, or to private actions or character. 3. Pertaining to the corporal nature; exterior; corporal. 4. Present in person; not acting by representative.—*Personal estate*, in law, movables; chattels; things belonging to the person; as money, jewels, furniture, &c., as distinguished from real estate in land and houses.—*Personal identity*, in metaphysics, sameness of being, of which consciousness is the evidence.—*Personal verb*, in grammar, a verb conjugated in the three persons.

† PERSON-AL, *n.* A movable.

PERSON-AL-I-TY, *n.* 1. That which constitutes an individual a distinct person, or that which constitutes individuality. 2. Direct application or applicability to a person.

PERSON-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In person; by bodily presence; not by representative or substitute. 2. With respect to an individual; particularly. 3. With regard to human existence.

PERSON-ATE, *v. t.* 1. To represent by a fictitious or assumed character so as to pass for the person represented. 2. To represent by action or appearance; to assume the character and act the part of another. 3. To pretend hypocritically; [L. *u*.] 4. To counterfeit; to feign; as to personated devotion. *Hammond.* 5. To resemble. *Shak.* 6. To make a representation of, as in picture; [obs.] 7. To describe; [obs.] 8. [L. *persono*.] To celebrate loudly [obs.]

† PERSON-ATE, *v. i.* To display a fictitious character.

PER-SON-ATE, *a.* [L. *persona*, a mask.] Masked.

PER-SON-ATION, *n.* The counterfeiting of the person and character of another. *Bacon.*

PERSON-A-TOR, *n.* 1. One who assumes the character of another. 2. One that acts or performs. *B. Jonson.*

PER-SON-I-FI-CATION, *n.* The giving to an inanimate being the figure or the sentiments and language of a rational being; prosopopœia.

PER-SON-I-FIED, *pp.* Represented with the attributes of a person.

PER-SON-I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *persona* and *facio*.] To give animation to inanimate objects; to ascribe to an inanimate being the sentiments, actions or language of a rational being or person.

PER-SON-I-FY-ING, *pp.* Giving to an inanimate being the attributes of a person.

PERSON-IZE, *v. t.* To personify. [*Not much used*.]

PER-SPECTIVE, *e. i.* Pertaining to the science of optics.

PER-SPECTIVE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *perspectiva*.] 1. A geo-

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

- through which objects are viewed. 2. The art of drawing on a plane surface true resemblances or pictures of objects, as the objects appear to the eye from any distance and situation; real and imaginary. 3. A representation of objects in perspective. 4. View; vista. 5. A kind of painting, often seen in gardens and at the end of a gallery, designed expressly to deceive the sight by representing the continuation of an alley, a building, a landscape or the like.
- PER-SPECTIVE-LY**, *adv.* Optically; through a glass; by representation. *Shak.*
- PER-SPI-CA-BLE**, *a.* Discernible. *Herbert.*
- PER-SPI-CA-CIOUS**, *a.* [L. *perspicax*.] 1. Quick-sighted; sharp of sight. 2. Of acute discernment.
- PER-SPI-CA-CIOUS-NESS**, *n.* Acuteness of sight.
- PER-SPI-CACI-TY**, *n.* [L. *perspicacitas*.] 1. Acuteness of sight; quickness of sight. 2. Acuteness of discernment or understanding.
- PER-SPI-CA-CY**, *n.* Acuteness of sight or discernment.
- † **PER-SPI-CI-ENCE**, *n.* [L. *perspicience*.] The act of looking sharply.
- PER-SPI-CIL**, *n.* [L. *per* and *speculum*.] An optic glass. [Little used.] *Crasshaw.*
- PER-SPI-CU-I-TY**, *n.* [Fr. *perspicuité*; L. *perspicuitas*.] 1. Transparency; clearness; that quality of a substance which renders objects visible through it; [little used.] 2. Clearness to mental vision; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; that quality of writing or language which readily presents to the mind of another the precise ideas of the author.
- PER-SPI-CU-OUS**, *a.* [L. *perspicuus*.] 1. Transparent; translucent; [l. u.] 2. Clear to the understanding; that may be clearly understood; not obscure or ambiguous.
- PER-SPI-CU-OUS-LY**, *adv.* Clearly; plainly; in a manner to be easily understood. *Bacon.*
- PER-SPI-CU-OUS-NESS**, *n.* Clearness to intellectual vision; plainness; freedom from obscurity.
- PER-SPI-RÁ-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* The quality of being perspirable.
- * **PER-SPI-RÁ-BLE**, *a.* [from L. *perspiro*.] 1. That may be perspired; that may be evacuated through the pores of the skin. 2. Emitting perspiration; [not proper.]
- PER-SPI-RÁ-TION**, *n.* [L. *perspiro*.] 1. The act of perspiring; excretion by the cuticular pores; evacuation of the fluids of the body through the pores of the skin. 2. Matter perspired.
- * **PER-SPI-RÁ-TIVE**, *a.* Performing the act of perspiration.
- PER-SPI-RÁ-TORY**, *a.* Perspirative. *Berkeley.*
- PER-SPI-RE**, *v. i.* [L. *per* and *spiro*.] 1. To evacuate the fluids of the body through the pores of the skin. 2. To be evacuated or excreted through the pores of the skin.
- PER-SPI-RE**, *v. t.* To emit or evacuate through the pores of the skin. *Smollett.*
- PER-STRINGE**, (*per-strinj'*) *v. t.* [L. *perstringo*.] To graze; to glance on. *Burton.*
- PER-SUÁ-DÁ-BLE**, *a.* That may be persuaded.
- PER-SUÁ-DÁ-BLY**, *adv.* So as to be persuaded.
- PER-SUÁ-DE**, (*per-swáde*) *v. t.* [L. *persuadeo*.] 1. To influence by argument, advice, entreaty or expostulation; to draw or incline the will to a determination by presenting motives to the mind. 2. To convince by argument, or by evidence presented in any manner to the mind. 3. To inculcate by argument or expostulation; [l. u.] 4. To treat by persuasion; [obs.]
- PER-SUÁ-DED**, *pp.* Influenced or drawn to an opinion or determination by argument, advice or reasons suggested; convinced; induced.
- PER-SUÁ-DÉR**, *n.* 1. One that persuades or influences another. *Bacon.* 2. That which incites. *Milton.*
- PER-SUÁ-DING**, *pp.* Influencing by motives presented.
- PER-SUÁ-SÍ-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* Capability of being persuaded.
- PER-SUÁ-SÍ-BLE**, *a.* [L. *persuasibilis*.] That may be persuaded or influenced by reasons offered.
- PER-SUÁ-SÍ-BLE-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being influenced by persuasion.
- PER-SUÁ-SÍ-ON**, (*per-swázhun*) *n.* [Fr.; L. *persuasio*.] 1. The act of persuading. 2. The state of being persuaded or convinced; settled opinion or conviction proceeding from arguments and reasons offered by others, or suggested by one's own reflections. 3. A creed or belief; or a sect or a party adhering to a creed or system of opinions.
- PER-SUÁ-SÍ-VE**, *a.* Having the power of persuading; influencing the mind or passions.
- PER-SUÁ-SÍ-VE-LY**, *adv.* In such a manner as to persuade or convince. *Milton.*
- PER-SUÁ-SÍ-VE-NESS**, *n.* The quality of having influence on the mind or passions. *Taylor.*
- PER-SUÁ-SÍ-VE-RY**, *a.* Having power to persuade.
- PER-SUL-PHÁ-TE**, *n.* A combination of sulphuric acid with the peroxyd of iron. *Webster's Manual.*
- PERT**, *a.* [W. *per*.] 1. Lively; brisk; smart. 2. Forward; saucy; bold; indecorously free. *Addison.*
- PERT**, *n.* An assuming, over-forward, or impertinent person. *Goldsmith.*
- PERT**, *v. i.* To behave with pertness; to be saucy. *Bp. Gauden.*
- PER-TAIN'**, *v. i.* [L. *pertineo*.] 1. To belong; to be the property, right or duty of. 2. To have relation to. *Acts i.*
- PER-TER-E-BRÁ-TION**, *n.* [L. *per* and *terebratio*.] The act of boring through. *Ainsworth.*
- PER-TI-NÁ-CIOUS**, *a.* [L. *pertinax*.] 1. Holding or adhering to any opinion, purpose or design with obstinacy; obstinate; perversely resolute or persistent. 2. Resolute; firm; constant; steady.
- PER-TI-NÁ-CIOUS-LY**, *adv.* Obstinate; with firm or perverse adherence to opinion or purpose.
- PER-TI-NÁ-CIOUS-NESS**, *n.* [L. *pertinacia*.] 1. Firm or unyielding adherence to opinion or purpose; obstinacy. 2. Resolution; constancy.
- PER-TI-NÁ-CI-TY**, *n.* Unyielding adherence to opinion or purpose; obstinacy. 2. Resolution; constancy.
- PER-TI-NÁ-CY**, *n.* Obstinacy; stubbornness; persistency; resolution; steadiness. [Little used.] *Taylor.*
- PER-TI-NENCE**, *n.* [L. *pertinens*.] Justness of relation.
- PER-TI-NEN-CY**, *n.* to the subject or matter in hand; fitness; appositeness; suitability.
- PER-TI-NENT**, *a.* [L. *pertinens*.] 1. Related to the subject or matter in hand; just to the purpose; adapted to the end proposed; apposite; not foreign to the thing intended. 2. Regarding; concerning; belonging; [little used.]
- PER-TI-NENT-LY**, *adv.* Appositely; to the purpose.
- PER-TI-NENT-NESS**, *n.* Appositeness.
- PER-TI-NÉ-NT**, *a.* [L. *pertingens*.] Reaching to.
- PETTY**, *adv.* 1. Briskly; smartly; with prompt boldness. 2. Saucily; with indecorous confidence or boldness.
- PETTY-NESS**, *n.* 1. Briskness; smartness. 2. Sauciness; forward promptness or boldness. 3. Petty liveliness; sprightliness without force, dignity or solidity.
- PETURB**, *v. t.* [L. *perturbo*.] 1. To disturb; to ***PETUR-BÁ-TE**, *v. t.* [L. *perturbo*.] 1. To disturb; to disorder; to confuse.
- PER-TUR-BÁ-TION**, *n.* [L. *perturbatio*.] 1. Disquiet or agitation of mind. 2. Restlessness of passions; great uneasiness. 3. Disturbance or disorder; commotion in public affairs. 4. Disturbance of passions; commotion of spirit. 5. Cause of disquiet.
- PER-TUR-BÁ-TOR**, *n.* One that disturbs or raises commotion.
- PER-TUR-BÉ-R**, *n.* motion. [Little used.]
- PER-TUR-BÉ-D**, (*per-turb'd*) *pp.* Disturbed; agitated; disquieted.
- PER-TUSE**, *a.* [L. *pertusus*.] 1. Punched; pierced with holes.—2. In botany, full of hollow dots on the surface, as a leaf.
- PER-TÚ-SÍ-ON**, *n.* [L. *pertusus*.] 1. The act of punching or thrusting through with a pointed instrument. 2. A little hole made by punching; a perforation.
- PERRUKE**, *n.* [Fr. *perruque*; It. *perrucca*.] An artificial cap of hair; a periwig. *Wiseman.*
- PERRUKE**, *v. t.* To dress in adscitious hair.
- PERRUKE-MA-KER**, *n.* A maker of perukes; a wig-maker.
- PER-RÚ-SÁ-L**, *n.* 1. The act of reading. 2. Careful view or examination; [unusual.] *Tatler.*
- PER-RÚ-SE**, *v. t.* 1. To read, or to read with attention. 2. To observe; to examine with careful survey; [obs.]
- PER-RÚ-SÉ-D**, (*per-rúzd*) *pp.* Read; observed; examined.
- PER-RÚ-SÉR**, *n.* One that reads or examines. *Woodward.*
- PER-RÚ-SÍ-NG**, *pp.* Reading; examining.
- PER-RÚ-VI-Á-N**, *a.* Pertaining to Peru, in S. America.—*Peruvian bark*, the bark of the cinchona, a tree of Peru called also *Jesuits' bark*.
- PER-VÁ-DE**, *v. t.* [L. *pervado*.] 1. To pass through an aperture, pore or interstice; to permeate. 2. To pass or spread through the whole extent of a thing and into every minute part. 3. We use this verb in a transitive form to express a passive or an intransitive signification.
- PER-VÁ-DE-D**, *pp.* Passed through; permeated; penetrated in every part.
- PER-VÁ-DÍ-NG**, *pp.* Passing through or extending to every part of a thing.
- PER-VÁ-SÍ-ON**, *n.* The act of pervading or passing through the whole extent of a thing. *Boyle.*
- PER-VER-SE**, (*per-vers'*) *a.* [L. *perversus*.] 1. Literally, turned aside; hence, distorted from the right. 2. Obstinate in the wrong; disposed to be contrary; stubborn; untractable. 3. Cross; petulant; peevish; disposed to cross and vex.
- PER-VER-SE-LY**, (*per-versly*) *adv.* With intent to vex; crossly; peevishly; obstinately in the wrong.
- PER-VER-SE-NESS**, *n.* Disposition to cross or vex; untractableness; crossness of temper. 2. Perversion; [obs.]
- PER-VER-SÍ-ON**, *n.* [Fr.; L. *perversus*.] The act of perverting; a turning from truth or propriety; a diverting from the true intent or object; change to something worse.
- PER-VER-SÍ-TY**, *n.* Perverseness; crossness; disposition to thwart or cross. *Norris.*
- PER-VER-SÍ-VE**, *a.* Tending to pervert or corrupt.
- PER-VER-TY**, *v. t.* [L. *perverto*.] 1. To turn from truth, propriety, or from its proper purpose; to distort from its true use or end. 2. To turn from the right; to corrupt.

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

PER-VERT'ED, *pp.* Turned from right to wrong; distorted; corrupted; misinterpreted; misemployed.

PER-VERT'ER, *n.* One that perverts or turns from right to wrong; one that distorts, misinterprets or misapplies.

PER-VERT'IBLE, *a.* That may be perverted. *Jainsworth.*

PER-VERT'ING, *pp.* Turning from right to wrong; distorting; misinterpreting; misapplying; corrupting.

PER-VES'TI-GATE, *v. t.* [*L. peruestigo.*] To find out by research. *Cockeram.*

PER-VES-TI-GATION, *n.* Diligent inquiry; thorough research. *Chillingworth.*

PER-VI-CA'CIOUS, *a.* [*L. perricax.*] Very obstinate; stubborn; willfully contrary or refractory. *Denham.*

PER-VI-CA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With willful obstinacy.

PER-VI-CA'CIOUS-NESS, } *n.* Stubbornness; willful obstinacy. [*Little used.*]

PER-VI-CA-CI-TY, }

PER-VI-CA-CY, }

PER-VI-OU-S, *a.* [*L. pervius.*] 1. Admitting passage; that may be penetrated by another body or substance; permeable; penetrable. 2. That may be penetrated by the mental sight. 3. Pervading; permeating; [*not proper.*]

PER-VI-OU-S-NESS, *n.* The quality of admitting passage or of being penetrated. *Boyle.*

PE-SADE', *n.* [*Fr. passade.*] The motion of a horse when he raises his fore quarters, keeping his hind feet on the ground without advancing.

PE'SO, *n.* A Spanish coin weighing an ounce; a piaster; a piece of eight. *Sp. Dict.*

PESSA-RY, *n.* [*Fr. pessaire.*] A solid substance composed of wool, lint or linen, mixed with powder, oil, wax, &c., made round and long like a finger, to be introduced into the neck of the matrix for the cure of some disorder.

PEST, *n.* [*Fr. peste; L. pestis.*] 1. Plague; pestilence; a fatal epidemic disease. 2. Any thing very noxious, mischievous or destructive.

PESTER, *v. t.* [*Fr. pester.*] 1. To trouble; to disturb; to annoy; to harass with little vexations. 2. To encumber.

PESTER'ED, *pp.* Troubled; disturbed; annoyed.

PESTER'ER, *n.* One that troubles or harasses with vexation.

PESTER'ING, *pp.* Troubling; disturbing.

PESTER'OUS, *a.* Encumbering; burdensome. [*L. u.*]

PESTHOUSE, *n.* A house or hospital for persons infected with any contagious and mortal disease.

†PESTI-DUCT, *n.* [*L. pestis and ducto.*] That which conveys or brings contagion. *Donne.*

PE-S-TI-PER-OU-S, *a.* [*L. pestis and foro.*] 1. Pestilential; noxious to health; malignant; infectious; contagious. 2. Noxious to peace, to morals or to society; mischievous; destructive. 3. Troublesome; vexatious. *Shak.*

PESTI-LENCE, *n.* [*L. pestilentia.*] 1. Plague, appropriately so called; but in a general sense, any contagious or infectious disease that is epidemic and mortal. 2. Corruption or moral disease destructive to happiness.

PESTI-LENT, *a.* [*L. pestilens.*] 1. Producing the plague, or other malignant, contagious disease; noxious to health and life. 2. Mischievous; noxious to morals or society; destructive. 3. Troublesome; mischievous; making disturbance; corrupt.

PE-S-TI-LENTI-AL, *a.* 1. Partaking of the nature of the plague or other infectious disease. 2. Producing or tending to produce infectious disease. 3. Mischievous; destructive; pernicious. *South.*

PESTI-LENT-LY, *adv.* Mischievously; destructively.

PESTI-LATION, *n.* [*L. pistillum.*] The act of pounding and bruising in a mortar. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

PESTLE, (*pestl*) *n.* [*L. pistillum.*] An instrument for pounding and breaking substances in a mortar.—*Pestle of pork*, a gammon of bacon. *Jainsworth.*

†PESTLE, *v. t.* To use a pestle. *B. Jonson.*

PET, *n.* [contracted from *petulant.*] A slight fit of peevishness or fretful discontent.

PET, *n.* [formerly *peat*. *Qu. W. peth.*] 1. A cadd lamb; a lamb brought up by hand. 2. A fondling; any little animal fondled and indulged.

PET, *v. t.* To treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge.

†PET, *v. i.* To take offence; to be in a slight passion.

*PETAL, or PET'AL, *n.* [*Fr. petale.*] In botany, a flower-leaf.

PETALED, } *a.* Having petals; as a *petaled* flower.

PETA-LOUS, }

PETA-LINE, *a.* Pertaining to a petal. *Barton.*

PET-A-LISM, *n.* [*Gr. πεταλισμος.*] A form of sentence among the ancient *Syracusans*, by which they proscribed a citizen.

PET'AL-ITE, *n.* [*Gr. πεταλον.*] A rare mineral.

PET'AL-LOID, *a.* [*petal*, and *Gr. ειδος.*] Having the form of petals. *Barton.*

PET'AL-SHAPED, *a.* Having the shape of a petal.

PE-TARD, *n.* [*It. Sp. petardo; Fr. petard.*] An engine of war made of metal, nearly in the shape of a hat, and used to break gates, barricades, draw-bridges and the like, by explosion.

PE-TAR'. The same as *petard*.

PE-TE'CHI-E, *n.* [*Sp. petequia; It. petecchia.*] Purple spots which appear on the skin in malignant fevers.

PE-TE'CHI-AL, *a.* [*Sp. petequial.*] Spotted. A *petechial* fever is a malignant fever accompanied with purple spots on the skin.

PE-TE-R-REL, or PET'REL, *n.* An aquatic fowl of the genus *procellaria*.

PET'ER-PENCE, *n.* A tax or tribute formerly paid by the English people to the pope. *Hall.*

PET'ER-WORT, *n.* A plant.

PET'I-O-LAR, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to a petiole, or proceed-

PET'I-O-LA-RY, } ing from it. 2. Formed from a peti-

ole. 3. Growing on a petiole.

PET'I-O-LATE, } *a.* Growing on a petiole; as a *petiolate*

PET'I-OLED, } leaf. *Martyn.*

PET'I-OLE, *n.* [*L. petiolus.*] In botany, a leaf-stalk; the foot-stalk of a leaf.

PET'IT, (*petty*) *a.* [*Fr. See PETTY.*] Small; little; mean. This word *petit* is now generally written *petty*.

PET'IT-MAI'TRE, (*pet'te-mac-tur*) *n.* [*Fr.*] A spruce fellow that dangles about females; a fop; a coxcomb.

PE-TITION, *n.* [*L. petitio.*] 1. In a general sense, a request, supplication or prayer; but chiefly and appropriately, a solemn or formal supplication; a prayer addressed by a person to the Supreme Being. 2. A formal request or supplication from an inferior to a superior. 3. The paper containing a supplication or solicitation.

PE-TITION, *v. t.* To make a request to; to ask from; to solicit; particularly, to make supplication to a superior for some favor or right.

PE-TITION-A-RY-LY, *adv.* By way of begging the question.

PE-TITION-A-RY, *a.* 1. Supplicatory; coming with a petition. 2. Containing a petition or request. *Swift.*

PE-TITION-ER, *n.* One that presents a petition, either verbal or written.

PE-TITION-ING, *pp.* Asking as a favor, grant, right or mercy; supplicating.

PE-TITION-ING, *n.* The act of asking or soliciting; solicitation; supplication.

PET'I-TO-RY, *a.* Petitioning; soliciting. *Brewer.*

PE-TONG', *n.* The Chinese name of a species of copper of a white color. *Finkerton.*

PET'RE, } See SALT-PETRE.

PET'ER, }

PET'REAN, *a.* [*L. petra.*] Pertaining to rock.

PE-TRES-CENCE, *n.* The process of changing into stone.

PE-TRES-CENT, *a.* [*Gr. πετρος.*] 1. Converting into stone, changing into stony hardness. *Boyle.*

PE-TRI-FAC-TION, *n.* 1. The process of changing into stone; the conversion of wood or any animal or vegetable substance into stone or a body of stony hardness. 2. That which is converted from animal or vegetable substance into stone.—3. In popular usage, a body incrustated with stony matter; an incrustation.

PET-RI-FAC-TIVE, *a.* 1. Pertaining to petrification. 2. Having power to convert vegetable or animal substances into stone.

PET-RI-FIC, *a.* Having power to convert into stone.

†PETRI-FI-CATE, *v. t.* To petrify. *Hall.*

†PETRI-FI-CATION, *n.* 1. The process of petrifying. 2. That which is petrified, a petrification. 3. Obduracy; callousness.

PETRI-FIED, *pp.* 1. Changed into stone. 2. Fixed in amazement.

PETRI-FY, *v. t.* [*L. petra and facio.*] 1. To convert to stone or stony substance; as an animal or vegetable substance. 2. To make callous or obdurate. 3. To fix.

PETRI-FY, *v. i.* To become stone, or of a stony hardness.

PETRI-FY-ING, *pp.* Converting into stone. *Kirwan.*

PETROL, } *n.* [*Fr. petrole.*] Rock oil, a liquid im-

PE-TRO-LE-UM, } flammable substance or bitumen exsud-

ing from the earth and collected on the surface of the water.

PETRO-NEL, *n.* A horseman's pistol.

PETRO-SI-LEX, *n.* [*L. petra and silex.*] Rock stone; rock flint, or compact feldspar.

PET-RO-SI-LI-CIOUS, *a.* Consisting of petrosilex.

PETROUS, *a.* [*L. petra.*] Like stone; hard; stony.

PET-TI-COAT, *n.* [*Fr. petit.*] A garment worn by females, and covering the lower limbs.

PET-TI-FOG, *v. i.* [*Fr. petit and voguer.*] To do small business; as a lawyer. [*Vulgar.*]

PET-TI-FOG-GER, *n.* An inferior attorney or lawyer who is employed in small or mean business.

PET-TI-FOG-GER-Y, *n.* The practice of a pettifogger; tricks; quibbles. *Milton.*

PET-TI-NESS, *n.* Smallness; littleness. *Shak.*

PET-TISH, *a.* Fretful; peevish. *Creech.*

PET-TISH-LY, *adv.* In a pet; with a freak of ill-tamper.

PET-TISH-NESS, *n.* Fretfulness; petulance; peevishness. *Collier.*

PET-TI-TOES, *n.* The toes or feet of a pig; sometimes used for the human feet in contempt.

PETTO, *n.* [*It. from L. pectus.*] The breast; hence, in *petto*, in secrecy; in reserve. *Chesterfield.*

PETTY, *a.* [Fr. *petit*.] 1. Small; little; trifling; incon-siderable. 2. Inferior.
PETTY-CHAPS, *n.* A small bird of the genus *motacilla*.
PETTY-COY, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth*.
PETU-LANCE, } *n.* [*L. petulantia*; Fr. *petulance*.] Freak-
PETU-LAN-CY, } ish passion; peevishness; pettishness;
 sauciness. *Peevishness* is not precisely synonymous with
petulance; the former implying more permanence of a
 sour, fretful temper; the latter more temporary or ca-
 pricious irritation.
PETU-LANT, *a.* [*L. petulans*.] 1. Saucy; pert or forward
 with fretfulness or sourness of temper. 2. Manifesting
 petulance; proceeding from pettishness. 3. Wanton;
 freakish in passion.
PETU-LANT-LY, *adv.* With petulance; with saucy pert-
 ness.
PE-TUL/COUS, *a.* Wanton; frisking. *Cane*.
PE-TUNSE, } *n.* Porcelain clay so called,
PE-TUNSE, } (pe-tuns') used by the Chinese in the
PE-TUNTZE, } manufacture of porcelain or
 china-ware.
PEW, *n.* [*D. puye*; *L. podium*.] An inclosed seat in a
 church.
PEW, *v. t.* To furnish with pews. [*Little used*.] *Ash*.
PE/WET, *n.* 1. An aquatic fowl, the sea-crow or mire-crow.
 2. The lapwing. *Ainsworth*.
PEW'-FEL-LÖW, *n.* A companion. *Bp. Hall*.
PEWTER, *n.* [*It. petro*; *Sp. peltre*.] 1. A composition or
 factitious metal, consisting of tin and lead, or tin, lead
 and brass. 2. Vessels or utensils made of pewter; as
 plates, dishes, porringers and the like.
PEWTER-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make ves-
 sels and utensils of pewter. *Boyle*.
† PEXI-TY, *n.* [*L. pecto*.] The nap or shag of cloth.
Coles.
PHÆ-TON, *n.* [*Gr. from φαίω*.] 1. In *mythology*, the son
 of Phœbus and Clymene, or of Cephalus and Aurora,
 that is, the son of light or of the sun. 2. An open car-
 riage like a chaise, on four wheels, and drawn by two
 horses.—3. In *ornithology*, a genus of fowls, the tropic
 bird.
PHI-GE-DÉNA, *n.* [*Gr. φαγεδανα*.] An ulcer, where the
 sharpness of the humors cuts away the flesh.
PHI-GE-DENIC, } *a.* [*Gr. φαγεδενικός*.] Eating or cor-
PHI-GE-DÉNOUS, } roding flesh.
PHI-GE-DENIC, *n.* A medicine or application that eats
 away proud or fungous flesh.
PHI-LAN/GLOUS, *a.* [*Gr. φαλαγγιον*.] Pertaining to the
 genus of spiders. *Brown*.
PHALAN-GITE, *n.* [*Gr. φαλαγγίτης*.] A soldier belong-
 ing to a phalanx. *Mitford*.
*** PHALANX**, or **PHĀLANX**, *n.* [*L.*; *Gr. φαλαγξ*.] 1. In
Grecian antiquity, a square battalion or body of soldiers,
 formed in ranks and files close and deep. 2. Any body
 of troops or men formed in close array, or any combina-
 tion of people distinguished for firmness and solidity of
 union.—3. In *anatomy*, the three rows of small bones
 forming the fingers.—4. In *natural history*, a term used
 to express the arrangement of the columns of a sort of
 fossil coralloid.
PHALA-ROPE, *n.* The name of several species of water-
 fowls inhabiting the northern latitudes.
PHANTASM, *n.* [*Gr. φαντασμα*.] That which appears to
 the mind; the image of an external object; an idea or
 notion; it usually denotes a vain or airy appearance;
 something imagined.
PHAN-TAS'MA. The same as *phantasm*.
PHAN-TAS'TIC. See **FANTASTIC**.
PHAN'TA-SY. See **FANCY**.
PHANTOM, *n.* [*Fr. fantôme*.] 1. Something that appears;
 an apparition; a spectre. 2. A fancied vision.
PHARA-ON, *n.* The name of a game of chance.
PHAR-A-ON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Pharaohs or kings of
 Egypt, or to the old Egyptians. *Niebuhr*.
PHAR-I-SÆI'C, } *a.* Pertaining to the Pharisees; re-
PHAR-I-SÆI-CAL, } sembling the Pharisees; making a
 show of religion without the spirit of it.
PHAR-I-SÆI-CAL-NESS, *n.* Devotion to external rites
 and ceremonies; external show of religion without the
 spirit of it.
PHAR-I-SÆISM, *n.* 1. The notions, doctrines and conduct
 of the Pharisees, as a sect. 2. Rigid observance of ex-
 ternal forms of religion without genuine piety; hypocrisy
 in religion.
PHAR-I-SÆAN, *a.* Following the practice of the Phari-
 sees. *Milton*.
PHARI-SEE, *n.* [*Heb. פָּרִישִׁי*, to separate.] One of a sect
 among the Jews, whose religion consisted in a strict ob-
 servance of rites and ceremonies and of the traditions of
 the elders, and whose pretended holiness led them to se-
 parate themselves as a sect, considering themselves as
 more righteous than other Jews.

*** PHAR-MA-CEU'TIC**, } *a.* [*Gr. φαρμακωτικός*.] Per-
*** PHAR-MA-CEU-TI-CAL**, } taining to the knowledge or
 art of pharmacy, or to the art of preparing medicines.
*** PHAR-MA-CEU-TI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* In the manner of
 pharmacy.
*** PHAR-MA-CEU'TICS**, *n.* The science of preparing and
 exhibiting medicines. *Parr*.
PHAR/MA-CO-LITE, *n.* Arseniate of lime.
PHAR-MA-CO-LO-GIST, *n.* [*Gr. φαρμακων*.] One that
 writes on drugs, or the composition and preparation of
 medicines. *Woodward*.
PHAR-MA-CO-LO-GY, *n.* 1. The science or knowledge of
 drugs, or the art of preparing medicines. 2. A treatise on
 the art of preparing medicines.
PHAR-MA-CO-PÆIA, } *n.* [*Gr. φαρμακων και ποιω*.] A
PHAR/MA-CO-PY, } dispensatory; a book or treatise
 describing the preparations of the several kinds of medi-
 cines, with their uses and manner of application.
PHAR-MA-COPO-LIST, *n.* [*Gr. φαρμακων και κωπω*.]
 One that sells medicines; an apothecary.
PHAR/MA-CY, *n.* [*Gr. φαρμακεια*.] The art or practice of
 preparing, preserving and compounding substances for the
 purposes of medicine; the occupation of an apothecary.
PHĀROS, *n.* [*Gr. φaros*.] 1. A light-house or tower which
 anciently stood on a small isle of that name, adjoining the
 Egyptian shore, over against Alexandria. 2. Any light-
 house for the direction of seamen; a watch-tower; a
 beacon.
PHAR-YN-GOT'O-MY, *n.* [*Gr. φαρυνγος και τρυφω*.] The
 operation of making an incision into the pharynx.
PHĀRYNX, *n.* The upper part of the gullet, below the
 larynx.
PHAS'EL, *n.* [*Gr. φασηλος, or φασιδος*.] The French bean,
 or kidney bean.
PHĀSIS, } *n.*; *plu.* **PHASES**. [*Gr. φασις*.] 1. In a *general*
PHASE, } sense, an appearance; that which is exhibited
 to the eye; *appropriately*, any appearance or quantity of
 illumination of the moon or other planet.—2. In *mineral-*
ogy, transparent green quartz.
PHĀSM, } *n.* [*Gr.*] Appearance; fancied apparition;
PHĀSMA, } phantom. [*Little used*.]
PHASSA-CHATE, *n.* The lead-colored agate.
PHĀS'ANT, (fez'ant) *n.* [*Fr. faisant*; *L. phasianus*]
 A fowl of the genus *phasianus*, of beautiful plumage, and
 its flesh delicate food.
PHEER, *n.* [*Sax. gefera*.] A companion. See **FEER**.
PHEESE, *v. t.* To comb. See **FE SE**.
PHEN'GITE, *n.* [*Gr. φεγγίτης*.] A beautiful species of
 alabaster. *Encyc*.
PHENI-GOP-TER, *n.* [*Gr. φαινικοπτερος*.] A fowl of the
 genus *phainopteris*; a square wing.
PHĒNIX, *n.* [*Gr. φοινίξ*; *L. phoenix*.] 1. The fowl which
 is said to exist single, and to rise again from its own
 ashes. 2. A person of singular distinction.
PHEN-O-GAM'I-AN, *a.* [*Gr. φαινω and γαμος*.] In *botany*,
 having the essential organs of fructification visible.
PHE-NOM-E-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [*phenomenon*, and *Gr. λογος*.]
 A description or history of phenomena.
PHE-NOME-NON, *n.*; *plu.* **PHENOMENA**. [*Gr. φαινόμενον*.]
 In a *general sense*, an appearance; any thing visible;
 whatever is presented to the eye by observation or experi-
 ment, or whatever is discovered to exist. It sometime
 denotes a remarkable or unusual appearance.
PHĒON, *n.* In *heraldry*, the barbed iron head of a dart.
PHIAL, *n.* [*L. phiala*.] 1. A glass vessel or bottle; in
common usage, a small glass vessel used for holding
 liquors. 2. A large vessel or bottle made of glass; as the
Leyden phial.
PHIAL, *v. t.* To put or keep in a phial. *Shenstone*.
PHIL-A-DELPH'I-AN, *a.* [*Gr. φίλος and αδελφος*.] Per-
 taining to Philadelphia, or to Ptolemy Philadelphus.
PHIL-A-DELPH'I-AN, *n.* One of the family of love.
PHIL-AN-THROPIC, } *a.* 1. Possessing general be-
PHIL-AN-THROP-I-CAL, } nevolence; entertaining good-
 will towards all men; loving mankind. 2. Directed to
 the general good.
PHI-LAN'THRO-PIST, *n.* A person of general ben-
 evolence; one who loves or wishes well to his fellow men,
 and who exerts himself in doing them good.
PHI-LAN'THRO-PY, *n.* [*Gr. φίλος and ανθρωπος*.] The
 love of mankind; benevolence towards the whole human
 family; universal good-will.
PHI-LIP'PIC, *n.* An oration of Demosthenes, the Grecian
 orator, against Philip, king of Macedonia. Hence the word
 is used to denote any discourse or declamation full of ac-
 rimonious invective.
PHIL'IP-PIZE, *v. i.* 1. To write or utter invective; to de-
 claim against; [*unusual*.] *Burke*. 2. To side with Philip;
 to support or advocate Philip. *Swift*.
PHIL-LY-RE'A, *n.* A genus of plants, *mockprivet*.

PHI-LOI/O-GER, or PHI-LOI/O-GIST, *n.* One versed in the history and construction of language.

PHIL-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to philology, or to the
PHIL-O-LOG'I-CAL, } study and knowledge of language.

PHI-LOI/O-GIZE, *v. i.* To offer criticisms. [*L. u.*] *Eccelem.*

PHI-LOI/O-GY, *n.* [*Gr. φιλολογία.*] 1. Primarily, a love of words. 2. That branch of literature which comprehends a knowledge of the etymology or origin and combination of words; grammar, the construction of sentences or use of words in language; criticism.

PHILO-MATH, *n.* [*Gr. φιλομαθής.*] A lover of learning.

PHI-I/O-MATH'IC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the love of learning. 2. Having a love of letters.

PHILO-MATH-Y, *n.* The love of learning.

* PHI/O-MEL, } *n.* [*from Philomela, who was changed*
* PHI-LO-ME'LA, } into a nightingale.] The nightingale.

PHIL-O-MOT, *a.* [*corrupted from Fr. feuille morte.*] Of the color of a dead leaf. *Addison.*

PHIL-O-MU'SI-CAL, *a.* Loving music. *Busby.*

PHIL-O-PO-LEM'IC, *a.* [*Gr. φίλος and πολεμικός.*] Ruling over opposite or contending natures; an epithet of Minerva.

† PHI-LOS/O-PHATE, *v. i.* [*L. philosophor, philosophatus.*] To play the philosopher; to moralize.

† PHI-LOS-O-PHAT'ION, *n.* Philosophical discussion.

PHI-LOS/O-PHEME, *n.* [*Gr. φιλοσφῆμα.*] Principle of reasoning; a theorem. [*Little used.*]

PHI-LOS/O-PHER, *n.* 1. A person versed in philosophy, or in the principles of nature and morality; one who devotes himself to the study of physics, or of moral or intellectual science.—2. In a general sense, one who is profoundly versed in any science.—*Philosopher's stone*, a stone or preparation which the alchemists formerly sought, as the instrument of converting the baser metals into pure gold.

PHIL-O-SOPH'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to philosophy.
PHIL-O-SOPH'I-CAL, } 2. Proceeding from philosophy.
3. Suitable to philosophy; according to philosophy. 4. Skilled in philosophy. 5. Given to philosophy. 6. Regulated by philosophy or the rules of reason. 7. Calm; cool; temperate; rational; such as characterizes a philosopher.

PHIL-O-SOPH'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a philosophical manner. 2. Calmly; wisely; rationally.

PHI-LOS/O-PHISM, *n.* [*Gr. φίλος and σοφισμα.*] 1. The love of fallacious arguments or false reasoning. 2. The practice of sophistry. *Ch. Obs.*

PHI-LOS/O-PHIST, *n.* A lover of sophistry; one who practices sophistry. *Porteus.*

PHI-LOS/O-PHIST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the love or
PHI-LOS/O-PHIS'TI-CAL, } practice of sophistry.

PHI-LOS/O-PHIZE, *v. i.* To reason like a philosopher; to search into the reason and nature of things; to investigate phenomena and assign rational causes for their existence.

PHI-LOS/O-PHIZ-ING, *ppr.* Searching into the reasons of things; assigning reasons for phenomena.

PHI-LOS/O-PHY, *n.* [*L. philosophia.*] 1. Literally, the love of wisdom. But, in modern acceptation, philosophy is a general term denoting an explanation of the reasons of things; or an investigation of the causes of all phenomena both of mind and of matter. When applied to any particular department of knowledge, it denotes the collection of general laws or principles under which all the subordinate phenomena or facts relating to that subject are comprehended. Thus, that branch of philosophy which treats of God, &c. is called *theology*; that which treats of nature is called *physics*, or *natural philosophy*; that which treats of man is called *logic* and *ethics*, or *moral philosophy*; that which treats of the mind is called *intellectual* or *mental philosophy*, or *metaphysics*. 2. Hypothesis or system on which natural effects are explained. 3. Reasoning; argumentation. 4. Course of sciences read in the schools.

PHIL'TER, *n.* [*Fr. philtre; L. philtre.*] 1. A potion intended or adapted to excite love. 2. A charm to excite love.

PHIL'TER, *v. t.* 1. To impregnate with a love potion. 2. To charm to love; to excite to love or animal desire by a potion.

PHIZ, *n.* [*supposed to be a contraction of physiognomy.*] The face or visage; in contempt. *Stepney.*

PHLEBOTOM'IST, *n.* One that opens a vein for letting blood; a blood-letting.

PHLEBOTOMIZE, *v. t.* To let blood from a vein.

PHLEBOTOM-Y, *n.* [*Gr. φλεβοτομία.*] The act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood.

PHLEGM, } *n.* [*Gr. φlegμα.*] 1. Cold animal fluid; watery
PHLEM, } matter; one of the four humors of which the ancients supposed the blood to be composed.—2. In common usage, bronchial mucus; the thick viscid matter secreted in the throat.—3. Among chemists, water, or the

water of distillation. 4. Dullness; coldness; sluggishness; indifference.

† PHLEGMA-GOGUE, (*flæg'ma-gog*) *n.* [*Gr. φλεγμα and αγω.*] A term anciently used to denote a medicine supposed to possess the property of expelling phlegm.

* PHLEG-MAT'IC, *a.* [*Gr. φλεγματικός.*] 1. Abounding in phlegm. 2. Generating phlegm. 3. Watery. 4. Cold; dull; sluggish; heavy; not easily excited into action or passion.

PHLEG-MATI-CAL-LY, } *adv.* Coldly; heavily. *War-*
PHLEG-MAT'IC-LY, } *burton.*

PHLEG'MON, *n.* [*Gr. φλεγμονή.*] An external inflammation and tumor, attended with burning heat.

PHLEGMO-NOUS, *a.* Having the nature or properties of a phlegm; inflammatory; burning.

PHLEME, *n.* [*Arm. flēm.*] See FLEAM.

PHLO-GIS'TIAN, *n.* A believer in the existence of phlogiston.

PHLO-GIS'TIC, *a.* Partaking of phlogiston; inflaming

PHLO-GIS'TI-CATE, *v. t.* To combine phlogiston with.

PHLO-GIS-TI-CAT'ION, *n.* The act or process of combining with phlogiston.

* PHLO-GISTON, *n.* [*Gr. φλογιστός.*] The principle of inflammability; the matter of fire in composition with other bodies.

PHO'LA-DITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus *pholas*.

PHON'ES, *n.* [*Gr. φωνή.*] 1. The doctrine or science of sounds; otherwise called *acoustics*. 2. The art of combining musical sounds.

PHO-NO-CAMPTIC, *a.* [*Gr. φωνη and καμπω.*] Having the power to reflect sound, or turn it from its direction, and thus to alter it.

PHONO-LITE, *n.* [*Gr. φωνη and λίθος.*] Sounding stone; a name proposed as a substitute for *klängestein*.

PHON-O-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to phonology.

PHO-NOL-O-GY, *n.* [*Gr. φωνη and λογος.*] A treatise on sounds, or the science or doctrine of the elementary sounds uttered by the human voice in speech.

PHOS'GENE, *a.* [*Gr. φως and γενναω.*] Generating light. *Silliman.*

PHOS'PHATE, *n.* 1. A salt formed by a combination of phosphoric acid with a base of earth, alkali or metal. 2. A mineral.

PHOS'PHITE, *n.* A salt formed by a combination of phosphorous acid with a salifiable base. *Lavoisier.*

PHOS-PHO-LITE, *n.* [*phosphor*, and *Gr. λίθος.*] An earth united with phosphoric acid. *Kirwan.*

PHOSPHOR, *n.* [*Gr. φωσφορος.*] The morning star or Lucifer; Venus, when it precedes the sun and shines in the morning.

PHOSPHO-RATE, *v. t.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

PHOSPHO-RA-TED, *pp.* Combined or impregnated with phosphorus.

PHOSPHO-RA-TING, *ppr.* Combining with phosphorus.

PHOS-PHO-RESCE, (*fos-fo-res*) *v. i.* To shine, as phosphorus, by exhibiting a faint light without sensible heat.

PHOS-PHO-RESCENCE, *n.* A faint light or luminousness of a body, unaccompanied with sensible heat.

PHOS-PHO-RESCENT, *a.* Shining with a faint light luminous without sensible heat.

PHOS-PHO-RESCING, *ppr.* Exhibiting light without sensible heat. *Cleveland.*

PHOSPHO-RIC, or PHOSPHOR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from phosphorus.

PHOSPHO-RITE, *n.* A species of calcareous earth.

PHOS-PHO-RITIC, *a.* Pertaining to phosphoric.

PHOSPHO-ROUS, *a.* The phosphorous acid is formed by a combination of phosphorus with oxygen.

PHOSPHO-RUS, or PHOSPHOR, *n.* [*L.*] 1. The morning star.—2. Phosphorus, in chemistry, a combustible substance, hitherto undecomposed. It is of a yellowish color and semi-transparent, resembling fine wax. It burns in common air with great rapidity. *D. Olmsted.*

PHOSPHU-RET, *n.* A combination of phosphorus not oxygenated with a base. *Hooper.*

PHOSPHU-RET-ED, *a.* Combined with a phosphuret.

PHO'TI-ZITE, *n.* A mineral, an oxyd of manganese.

PHO-TO-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to photology, or the
PHO-TO-LOG'I-CAL, } doctrine of light.

PHO-TOLO-GY, *n.* [*Gr. φως and λογος.*] The doctrine or science of light, explaining its nature and phenomena.

PHO-TOME-TER, *n.* [*Gr. φως and μετρον.*] An instrument for measuring the relative intensities of light. *Rumford.*

PHO-TO-MET'RIC, } *a.* Pertaining to or made by a
PHO-TO-METRI-CAL, } photometer.

PHRASE, *n.* [*Gr. φρασις.*] 1. A short sentence or expression. 2. A particular mode of speech; a peculiar sentence or short idiomatic expression. 3. Style; expression.—4. In music, any regular symmetrical course of notes which begin and complete the intended expression.

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

- PHRASE**, *v. t.* To call; to style; to express in words or in peculiar words. *Shak.*
- PHRASE**, *v. i.* To employ peculiar expressions.
- PHRASELESS**, *a.* Not to be expressed or described.
- PHRASE-O-LOG'IC**, *a.* Peculiar in expression; consisting of a peculiar form of words.
- PHRASE-O-LOG'IC-AL**, *a.* [Gr. *φρασις* and *λογος*.] 1. Manner of expression; peculiar words used in a sentence; diction. 2. A collection of phrases in a language.
- PHRE-NET'IC**, *a.* [Gr. *φρεναικος*.] Subject to strong or violent sallies of imagination or excitement; wild and erratic; partially mad. [It has been sometimes written *phrenetic*, but is now generally written *phrenetic*.]
- PHRE-NET'IC**, *n.* A person who is wild and erratic in his imagination. *Woodward*.
- PHREN'IC**, *a.* [from Gr. *φρενες*.] Belonging to the diaphragm.
- PHRE-NY-TIS'**, *n.* [Gr. *φρενιτις*.] In medicine, an inflammation of the brain, or of the meninges of the brain, attended with acute fever and delirium. 2. Madness, or partial madness; delirium; phrensy. [It is generally written, in English, *phrensy*, or *frseny*.]
- PHREN-O-LOG'IC-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to phrenology.
- PHREN-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY**, *adv.* In a phrenological manner.
- PHRE-NOL'O-GIST**, *n.* One versed in phrenology.
- PHRE-NOL'O-GY**, *n.* [Gr. *φρον* and *λογος*.] 1. The science of the human mind. *Ch. Obs.* 2. The science of the mind as connected with the supposed organs of thought and passion in the brain.
- PHREN'SY**, *n.* Madness; delirium; or that partial madness which manifests itself in wild and erratic sallies of the imagination. It is written, also, *frseny*.
- PHRENTIC**. The same as *phrenetic*.
- PHRONTIS-TER-Y**, *n.* [Gr. *φροντιστηριον*.] A school or seminary of learning.
- PHRYG'IAN**, *a.* [from *Phrygia*.] Pertaining to Phrygia; an epithet applied to a sprightly, animating kind of music. — *Phrygian stone*, a stone used in dyeing.
- PHTHIS'IC**, (*tiz'zlik*) *n.* A popular name for an habitual or occasional *dyspnoea*, or difficulty of breathing.
- PHTHIS'IC-AL**, (*tiz'ze-kal*) *a.* [Gr. *φθισικος*.] Wasting the flesh.
- PHTHISIS**, (*thi'sis*) *n.* [Gr. *φθισις*.] A consumption occasioned by ulcerated lungs. *Coze*.
- PHY-LAC'TER**, or **PHY-LAC'TER-Y**, *n.* [Gr. *φυλακτηριον*.] 1. In a general sense, any charm, spell or amulet worn as a preservative from danger or disease.—2. Among the Jews, a slip of parchment on which was written some text of Scripture, particularly of the decalogue, worn by devout persons on the forehead, breast or neck as a mark of their religion.—3. Among the primitive Christians, a case in which they inclosed the relics of the dead.
- PHY-LAC'TERED**, *a.* Wearing a phylactery; dressed like the Pharisees. *Green*.
- PHY-LAC'TER-IC**.
- PHY-LAC-TER-I-CAL**, *adj.* Pertaining to phylacteries. *Addison*.
- PHYL'LITE**, *n.* [Gr. *φυλλον* and *λιθος*.] A petrified leaf, or a mineral having the figure of a leaf.
- PHYL-LOPH'O-ROUS**, *a.* [Gr. *φυλλον* and *φερων*.] Leaf-bearing; producing leaves.
- PHYS'A-LITE**, *n.* [Gr. *φυσαιω* and *λιθος*.] A mineral of a greenish-white color, a subspecies of prismatic topaz; called, also, *pyrophyllite*.
- PHYS'E-TER**. See **CACHALOT**.
- PHYS-I-AN'THRO-PY**, *n.* [Gr. *φυσις* and *ανθρωπος*.] The philosophy of human life, or the doctrine of the constitution and diseases of man, and the remedies.
- PHYS'IC**, *n.* [Gr. *φυσικη*.] 1. The art of healing diseases. 2. Medicines; remedies for diseases.—3. In popular language, a medicine that purges; a purge; a cathartic.
- PHYS'IC**, *v. t.* 1. To treat with physic; to evacuate the bowels with a cathartic; to purge. 2. To cure.
- PHYS'I-CAL** *a.* 1. Pertaining to nature or natural productions, or to material things, as opposed to things moral or imaginary. 2. External; perceptible to the senses. 3. Relating to the art of healing. 4. Having the property of evacuating the bowels. 5. Medicinal; promoting the cure of diseases. 6. Resembling physic.
- PHYS'I-CAL-LY**, *adv.* 1. According to nature; by natural power or the operation of natural laws. 2. According to the art or rules of medicine; [*obs.*]
- PHY-SU'CIAN**, *n.* 1. A person skilled in the art of healing; one whose profession is to prescribe remedies for diseases.—2. In a spiritual sense, one that heals moral diseases.
- PHYS'I-CO-LOG'IC**, *n.* Logic illustrated by natural philosophy.
- PHYS'I-CO-LOG'IC-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to physico-logic. [*Little used.*]
- PHYS'I-CO-THE-O-L'O-GY**, *n.* Theology or divinity illustrated or enforced by physics or natural philosophy.
- PHYS'ICS**, *n.* 1. In its most extensive sense, the science of nature or of natural objects.—2. In the usual and more limited sense, the science of the material system, including natural history and philosophy.
- * **PHYS-I-OG'NO-MER**. See **PHYSIOGNOMIST**.
- PHYS-I-OG'NO-M'IC**, *a.* Pertaining to physiognomy.
- PHYS-I-OG'NO-M'IC-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to physiognomy.
- PHYS-I-OG'NO-M'ICS**, *n.* Among physicians, signs in the countenance which indicate the state, temperament or constitution of the body and mind.
- * **PHYS-I-OG'NO-MIST**, *n.* One that is skilled in physiognomy. *Dryden*.
- * **PHYS-I-OG'NO-MY**, *n.* [Gr. *φυσιογνωμονια*.] 1. The art or science of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the face. *Lavater*. 2. The face or countenance with respect to the temper of the mind; particular configuration, cast or expression of countenance.
- PHYS-I-OG'RA-PHY**, *n.* [Gr. *φυσις* and *γραφω*.] A description of nature, or the science of natural objects.
- PHYS-I-OL'O-GER**, *n.* A physiologist.
- PHYS-I-O-LOG'IC**, *a.* Pertaining to physiology.
- PHYS-I-O-LOG'IC-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to physiology.
- PHYS-I-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY**, *adv.* According to the principles of physiology. *Lawrence's Lect.*
- PHYS-I-OL'O-GIST**, *n.* 1. One who is versed in the science of living beings, or in the properties and functions of animals and plants. 2. One that treats of physiology.
- PHYS-I-OL'O-GY**, *n.* [Gr. *φυσιολογια*.] 1. The science of the properties and functions of animals and plants. 2. The science of the mind. *Brown*.
- † **PHYS'NO-MY**, *n.* The old word for *physiognomy*. *Spenser*.
- † **PHYS'Y**, for *fusce*. *Locke*.
- PHY'TON-ESS**. See **PYTHONESS**.
- PHY-TIV'O-ROUS**, *a.* [Gr. *φυτον*, and *L. voro*.] Feeding on plants or herbage. *Ray*.
- PHY-TO-GRAPH'IC-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to the description of plants.
- PHY-TOG'RA-PHY**, *n.* [Gr. *φυτον* and *γραφη*.] A description of plants.
- PHY'TO-LITE**, *n.* [Gr. *φυτον* and *λιθος*.] A plant petrified, or fossil vegetable.
- PHY-TOL'O-GIST**, *n.* One versed in plants, or skilled in phytology; a botanist.
- PHY-TOL'O-GY**, *n.* [Gr. *φυτον* and *λογος*.] A discourse or treatise of plants, or the doctrine of plants.
- P/A M'A'TER**, (*L.*) In anatomy, a thin membrane immediately investing the brain. *Coze*.
- PI-X'BA**, *n.* A small fresh-water fish of Brazil.
- † **P/A-ELE**, *n.* [*L. piaculum*.] An enormous crime.
- PI-AE'U-LAR**, *a.* [*L. piacularis*.] 1. Expiatory; having power to atone. 2. Requiring expiation. 3. Criminal; atrociously bad.
- PI-A-NET**, *n.* [*L. pica*, or *picus*.] 1. A bird, the lesser woodpecker. *Bailey*. 2. The magpie.
- PI-A-NIST**, *n.* A performer on the piano-forte.
- PI-X'NO-FOR'TE**, *n.* [*It. piano* and *forte*.] A keyed musical instrument of German origin and of the harpsichord kind, but smaller; so called from its softer notes or expressions.
- PI-AS'TER**, *n.* [*It. piastra*.] An Italian coin of about 80 cents value, or 3s. 7d. sterling.
- † **PI-A'TION**, *n.* [*L. piatio*.] Expiation; the act of atoning or purging by sacrifice.
- PI-AZZA**, *n.* [*It.*, for *piazza*; *Sp. plaza*.] A portico or covered walk supported by arches or columns.
- PIB'-CORN**, *n.* [*W. pipe-horn*.] Among the *Welsh*, a wind instrument or pipe with a horn at each end.
- PI-BROCH**, *n.* [*Gael. piobaireachd*.] A wild, irregular species of music, peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland. It is performed on a bagpipe.
- PI'CA**, *n.* 1. In ornithology, the pie or magpie.—2. In medicine, a vitiated appetite. 3. A printing type of a large size.—4. *Pica*, *pye* or *pie*, formerly an ordinary, a table or directory for devotional services; also, an alphabetical catalogue of names and things in rolls and records.
- PI'CA MA-RY'NA**. The sea-pye, *ostralegus* or oyster-catcher; an aquatic fowl.
- PIC-A-ROON**, *n.* [*Fr. picoreur*.] A plunderer; a pirate.
- PIC'CA-DIL**, **PIC-CA-DIL-LY**, or **PICK'AR-DIL**, *n.* A high collar or a kind of ruff. *Wilson*.
- PIC'GAGE**, *n.* [*Norm. pecker*.] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths.
- PICK**, *v. t.* [*Sax. piccan*; *D. pikken*; *G. picken*; *Dan. pikker*; *Sw. picka*.] 1. To pull off or pluck with the fingers something that grows or adheres to another thing; to separate by the hand. 2. To pull off or separate with the teeth, beak or claws. 3. To clean by the teeth, fingers or claws, or by a small instrument, by separating something that adheres. 4. To take up; to cause or seek into dusterously. 5. To separate or pull asunder; to pull into

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

- small parcels by the fingers; to separate locks for loosening and cleaning. 6. To pierce; to strike with a pointed instrument. 7. To strike with the bill or beak; to puncture. 8. To steal by taking out with the fingers or hands. 9. To open by a pointed instrument. 10. To select; to cull; to separate particular things from others.—*To pick out*, to select.—*To pick up*, to take up; to gather; to glean.—*To pick a hole in one's coat*, to find fault.
- PICK**, *v. i.* 1. To eat slowly or by morsels; to nibble. 2. To do anything nicely or by attending to small things.
- PICK**, *n.* [Fr. *pique*; D. *pik*.] 1. A sharp-pointed tool for digging or removing in small quantities. 2. Choice; right of selection.—3. Among printers, foul matter which collects on printing types.
- PICK'A-PACK**, *adv.* In manner of a pack. [Vulgar.]
- PICK'AXE**, *n.* [pick and axe.] An axe with a sharp point at one end and a broad blade at the other. *Milton*.
- PICK'BACK**, *a.* On the back. *Hudibras*.
- PICKED**, *pp.* Plucked off by the fingers, teeth or claws; cleaned by picking; opened by an instrument; selected.
- PICK'ED**, *pp.* Picked off by the fingers, teeth or claws; cleaned by picking; opened by an instrument; selected.
- PICK'ED-NESS**, *n.* 1. State of being pointed at the end; sharpness. 2. Poppery; spruceness.
- PICK'EER**, *v. t.* [Fr. *picorer*.] 1. To pillage; to pirate. 2. To skirmish, as soldiers on the outposts of an army, or in pillaging parties.
- PICK'ER**, *n.* 1. One that picks or culls. 2. A pickaxe or instrument for picking or separating. *Mortimer*. 3. One that excites a quarrel between himself and another.
- PICK'ER-EL**, *n.* [from *pike*.] A small pike, a fish.
- PICK'ER-EL-WEEED**, *n.* A plant. *Walton*.
- PICK'ET**, *n.* [Fr. *piquet*.] 1. A stake sharpened or pointed. 2. A narrow board pointed; used in making fence. 3. A guard posted in front of an army to give notice of the approach of the enemy. *Marshall*. 4. A game at cards; [see **PIQUET**.] 5. A punishment which consists in making the offender stand with one foot on a pointed stake.
- PICK'ET**, *v. t.* 1. To fortify with pointed stakes. 2. To inclose or fence with narrow pointed boards. 3. To fasten to a picket. *Moore*.
- PICK'ET-ED**, *pp.* Fortified or inclosed with pickets.
- PICK'ET-ING**, *pp.* Inclosing or fortifying with pickets.
- PICK'ING**, *pp.* Pulling off with the fingers or teeth; selecting.
- PICK'ING**, *n.* The act of plucking; selection; gathering; gleanings.
- PICK'LE**, *n.* [D. *pekel*.] 1. Brine; a solution of salt and water, or simply vinegar, sometimes impregnated with spices, in which flesh, fish or other substance is preserved. 2. A thing preserved in pickle. 3. A state or condition of difficulty or disorder. 4. A parcel of land inclosed with a hedge; [local.]
- PICK'LE**, *v. t.* 1. To preserve in brine or pickle. 2. To season in pickle. 3. To imbue highly with anything bad.
- PICK'LE-HERRING**, *n.* A merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon. *Spectator*.
- PICK'LOCK**, *n.* 1. An instrument for opening locks without the key. *Arbutnot*. 2. A person who picks locks.
- PICK'NICK**, *n.* An assembly where each person contributes to the entertainment. *Todd*.
- PICK'POCK-ET**, *n.* One who steals from the pocket of another. *Arbutnot*.
- PICK'PURSE**, *n.* One that steals from the purse of another. *Swift*.
- PICK'THANK**, *n.* An officious fellow, who does what he is not desired to do, for the sake of gaining favor; a whispering parasite. *South*.
- PICK'TOOTH**, *n.* An instrument for picking or cleaning the teeth. See **TOOTH'PICK**.
- PIC'CO**, *n.* [Sp. See **PEAK**.] A peak; the pointed head of a mountain.
- PIC'RO-LITE**, *n.* A mineral. See **PIKROLITE**.
- PIC'RO-MEL**, *n.* [Gr. *πικρος*.] The characteristic principle of bile. *Ure*.
- PIC'RO-TOXIN**, *n.* [Gr. *πικρος*, and L. *toxicum*.] The bitter and poisonous principle of the *cocculus indicus*.
- PIC'T**, *n.* [L. *pictus*.] A person whose body is painted.
- PIC'TO'RIAL**, *a.* [L. *pictor*.] Pertaining to a painter; produced by a painter. *Brown*.
- PIC'TU'RAL**, *n.* A representation. *Spenser*.
- PIC'TURE**, *n.* [L. *pictura*.] 1. A painting exhibiting the resemblance of anything; a likeness drawn in colors. 2. The works of painters; painting. 3. Any resemblance or representation, either to the eye or to the understanding.
- PIC'TURE**, *v. t.* 1. To paint a resemblance. *South*. 2. To represent; to form or present an ideal likeness.
- PIC'TURE-LIKE**, *a.* Like a picture; according to the manner of a picture. *Shak*.
- PIC'TURED**, *pp.* Painted in resemblance; drawn in colors; represented.
- PIC'TU-RER**, *n.* A painter. *Bp. Hall*.
- PICT-U-RESQUE**, *a.* [Fr. *pittoresque*; It. *pittorresco*.]
- PICT-U-RESK**, *a.* Expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, natural or artificial; striking the mind with great power or pleasure in representing objects of vision, and in painting to the imagination any circumstance or event as clearly as if delineated in a picture. *Gray*.
- PICT-U-RESQUE'LY**, *adv.* In a picturesque manner.
- PICT-U-RESK'LY**, *adv.* *Montgomery*.
- PICT-U-RESQUE'NESS**, *n.* The state of being picturesque.
- PICT-U-RESK'NESS**, *n.* resque. *Price*.
- PID'DLE**, *v. i.* [This is a different spelling of *peddle*.] 1. To deal in trifles; to spend time on trifling objects; to attend to trivial concerns or the small parts rather than to the main. 2. To pick at table; to eat squeamishly or without appetite.
- PID'DLER**, *n.* 1. One who busies himself about little things. 2. One that eats squeamishly or without appetite.
- PIE**, *n.* [Ir. *pieghe*.] An article of food consisting of paste baked with something in it or under it, as apple, mince, meat, &c.
- PIE**, *n.* [L. *pica*.] 1. The magpie, a party-colored bird of the genus *corvus*. It is sometimes written *pye*. 2. The old popish service book. 3. Printers' types mixed or unsorted.—*Cock and pie*, an adjuration by the pie or service book, and by the sacred name of the Deity corrupted.
- PIE'BALD**, *a.* [Sp. *pio*.] Of various colors; diversified in color; as a *piebald* horse. *Pope*.
- PIECE**, *n.* [Fr. *pièce*.] 1. A fragment or part of anything separated from the whole, in any manner, by cutting, splitting, breaking or tearing. 2. A part of anything, though not separated, or separated only in idea; not the whole; a portion. 3. A distinct part or quantity. 4. A separate part; a thing or portion distinct from others of a like kind. 5. A composition, essay or writing of no great length. 6. A separate performance; a distinct portion of labor. 7. A picture or painting. 8. A coin. 9. A gun or single part of ordnance.—10. In *heraldry*, an ordinary or charge.—11. In *ridicule* or *contempt*, a piece of a lawyer is a smatterer. 12. A castle; a building; [obs.] *Spenser*.—*A piece*, to each; as, he paid the men a dollar a piece.—*Of a piece*, like; of the same sort, as if taken from the same whole. *Dryden*.
- PIECE**, *v. t.* To enlarge or mend by the addition of a piece; to patch. *Shak*.—*To piece out*, to extend or enlarge by addition of a piece or pieces. *Temple*.
- PIECE**, *v. i.* To unite by coalescence of parts; to be compacted, as parts into a whole.
- PIECED**, *pp.* Mended or enlarged by a piece or pieces.
- PIECE'LESS**, *a.* Not made of pieces; consisting of an entire thing. *Donne*.
- PIECE'LY**, *adv.* In pieces. *Huloet*.
- PIECE'MEAL**, *adv.* [piece, and Sax. *mel*. Qu.] 1. In pieces; in fragments. 2. By pieces; by little and little in succession.
- PIECE'MEAL**, *a.* Single; separate; made of parts or pieces. *South*.
- PIECE'MEAL'ED**, *a.* Divided into small pieces.
- PIE'CE'R**, *n.* One that pieces; a patcher.
- PIED**, *a.* Variegated with spots of different colors; spotted.
- PIED'NESS**, *n.* Diversity of colors in spots. *Shak*.
- PIE'LED**, *a.* [See **PEEL**.] Bald; bare.
- PIEP**, *v. i.* To cry like a young bird. *Huloet*.
- PIE'POU-DRE**, *n.* [Fr. *pie* and *poudreux*.] An ancient court of record in *England*, incident to every fair and market.
- PIER**, *n.* [Sax. *per*, *perc*.] 1. A mass of solid stone-work for supporting an arch or the timbers of a bridge or other building. 2. A mass of stone-work or a mole projecting into the sea, for breaking the force of the waves and making a safe harbor. 3. A mass of solid work between the windows of a room.
- PIER'GLASS**, *n.* A glass which hangs against a pier, between windows.
- *PIERCE**, (pers, or pēers) *v. t.* [Fr. *percer*.] 1. To thrust into with a pointed instrument. 2. To penetrate; to enter; to force a way into. 3. To penetrate the heart deeply; to touch the passions; to excite or affect the passions. 1 *Tim*. vi. 4. To dive or penetrate into, as a secret or purpose.
- *PIERCE**, (pers, or pēers) *v. i.* 1. To enter, as a pointed instrument. 2. To penetrate; to force a way into or through anything. 3. To enter; to dive or penetrate, as into a secret. 4. To affect deeply.
- *PIERCE'A-BLE**, (pers'a-bl, or pēers'a-bl) *a.* That may be pierced.
- *PIERCED**, *pp.* Penetrated; entered by force; transfixed.
- *PIER'CE'R**, (pers'er, or pēers'er) *n.* 1. An instrument that pierces, penetrates or bores. 2. One that pierces or perforates.
- *PIER'CI'NG**, (pers'ing, or pēers'ing) *pp.* 1. Penetrating.

- entering, as a pointed instrument; making a way by force into another body. 2. Affecting deeply. 3. *a.* Affecting; cutting; keen.
- **PIERCING-LY**, (*pers'ing-ly*, or *péers'ing-ly*) *adv.* With penetrating force or effect; sharply.
- **PIERCING-NESS**, (*pers'ing-nes*, or *péers'ing-nes*) *n.* The power of piercing or penetrating; sharpness; keenness. *Derham.*
- PJET** or **PIOT**, *n.* [from *pie*.] A magpie.
- PTE-TISM**, *n.* Extremely strict devotion, or affectation of piety. *Frey.*
- PTE-TIST**, *n.* One of a sect professing great strictness and purity of life. *Burnet.*
- PIE-TY**, *n.* [*L. pietas*; *Fr. piété*.] 1. Piety in principle is a compound of veneration or reverence of the Supreme Being and love of his character, or veneration accompanied with love; and piety in practice is the exercise of these affections in obedience to his will and devotion to his service. 2. Reverence of parents or friends, accompanied with affection and devotion to their honor and happiness.
- PI-E-ZOME-TER**, *n.* [*Gr. πιεζω* and *μετρον*.] An instrument for ascertaining the compressibility of water. *Perkins.*
- PIG**, *n.* [*D. big*.] 1. The young of swine. 2. An oblong mass of unforged iron, lead or other metal.
- PIG**, *v. t.* or *i.* To bring forth pigs.
- PIG'EON**, (*pid'jun*) *n.* [*Fr.*] A fowl of the genus *columba*.
- PIG'EON-FOOT**, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
- PIG'EON-HEART'ED**, *a.* Timid; easily frightened. *Beaumont.*
- PIG'EON-HOLE**, *n.* A little apartment or division in a case for papers.
- PIG'EON-HÖLES**, *n.* An old English game in which balls were rolled through little cavities or arches.
- PIG'EON-LIV-ER'ED**, *a.* Mild in temper; soft; gentle.
- PIG'EON-PEA**, *n.* A plant of the genus *cytiscus*.
- PIGGIN**, *n.* [*Scot.*] A milking pail. A small wooden vessel with an erect handle, used as a dipper.
- PIG-HEAD-ED**, *a.* Having a large head; stupid.
- PIGHT**, (*pite*) *pp.* [*Scot. pight*, or *picht*; from *pitch*.] Pitched; fixed; determined. *Shak.*
- PIGHT**, *v. t.* [*W. pigaw*.] To pierce. *Wickliffe.*
- PIGHT'EL**, *n.* A little inclosure. [*Local.*]
- PIGME-AN**, *a.* [*See PYGMEAN.*] Very small; like a pigmy.
- PIGMENT**, *n.* [*L. pigmentum*.] Paint; a preparation used by painters, dyers, &c. to impart colors to bodies.
- PIGMY**, *n.* [*It., Sp., Port. pigmeo*; *L. pygmaeus*.] A dwarf; a person of very small stature.
- PIGMY**, *a.* Very small in size; mean; feeble; inconsiderable.
- PIG-NORATION**, *n.* [*L. pignero*.] The act of pledging or pawning.
- PIG-NORATIVE**, *a.* Pledging; pawning. [*L. u.*] *Dict.*
- PIG-NUT**, *n.* [*pig* and *nut*.] The ground-nut; also, a tree and its fruit of the genus *juglans*.
- PIGSNEY**, *n.* [*Sax. piga*, a little girl.] A word of endearment to a girl. [*Little used.*] *Hudibras.*
- PIG-TAIL**, *n.* 1. A cue; the hair of the head tied in the form of a pig's tail. 2. A small roll of tobacco.
- PIG-WIDGEON**, *n.* [*pig* and *widgeon*.] A fairy; a cant word for any thing very small.
- PIKE**, *n.* [This word belongs to a numerous family of words expressing something pointed, or a sharp point, or, as verbs, to Sax. *pic*; *Fr. pique*, *piquer*.] 1. A military weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft or staff, with a flat steel head pointed; called the spear. 2. A fork used in husbandry. *Tusser*.—3. Among *turners*, the iron sprigs used to fasten any thing to be turned.—4. In *ichthyology*, a fish of the genus *esox*.
- PIKED**, *a.* Ending in a point; acuminated. *Camden.*
- PIKELET**, } *n.* A light cake; a kind of muffin. *Seward's*
- PIKELIN**, } *Letters.*
- PIKEMAN**, *n.* A soldier armed with a pike. *Knolles.*
- PIKESTAFF**, *n.* The staff or shaft of a pike. *Tatler.*
- PIKRO-LITE**, *n.* [*qu. Gr. πικρος* and *λίθος*.] A mineral.
- PI-LASTER**, *n.* [*It. pilastro*; *Fr. pilastre*.] A square column, sometimes insulated; but usually pilasters are set within a wall, projecting only one quarter of their diameter.
- PILOCH**, *n.* [*It. pelliccia*; *Fr. pelisse*.] A furred gown or case; something lined with fur. *Shak.*
- PILCHARD**, *n.* [*Ir. pilsceir*.] A fish resembling the herring, but thicker and rounder.
- PILCHER**, *n.* [*Sax. pylece*; *Fr. pellice*.] 1. A furred gown or case; any thing lined with fur. *Shak.* 2. A fish like a herring, much caught in Cornwall. *Milton.*
- PILF**, *n.* [*Sp. lt. pila*; *Fr. pile*.] 1. A heap; a mass or collection of things in a roundish or elevated form. 2. A collection of combustibles for burning a dead body. 3. A large building or mass of buildings; an edifice. 4. A heap of balls or shot laid in horizontal courses, rising into a pyramidal form.
- PILE**, *n.* [*D. paal*; *Sw., Dan. pil*.] 1. A large stake or piece of timber, pointed and driven into the earth. 2. One side of a coin; originally, a punch or puncheon used in stamping figures on coins, and containing the figures to be impressed.—3. In *heraldry*, an ordinary in form of a point inverted or a stake sharpened.
- PILE**, *n.* [*D. pyl*; *Dan., Sw. pil*; *L. pilum*.] The head of an arrow.
- PILE**, *n.* [*L. pilus*.] Property, a hair; the fibre of wool, cotton and the like; the nap, the fine, hairy substance of the surface of cloth.
- PILE**, *v. t.* 1. To lay or throw into a heap; to collect many things into a mass. 2. To bring into an aggregate; to accumulate. 3. To fill with something heaped. 4. To fill above the brim or top. 5. To break off the awns of threshed barley; [*Local.*]
- PIL'E-ATE**, } *a.* [*L. pilcus*.] Having the form of a cap
- PIL'E-A-TED**, } or cover for the head.
- PILEMENT**, *n.* An accumulation. *Hall*
- PILER**, *n.* One who piles or forms a heap.
- PILES**, *n. plu.* The hemorrhoids, a disease.
- PILEWORM**, *n.* A worm found in piles in Holland.
- PILEWORT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *ranunculus*.
- PIL'FER**, *v. i.* [*W. yspeiliata*; *Sp. pellicar*.] To steal in small quantities; to practice petty theft.
- PIL'FER**, *v. t.* To steal or gain by petty theft; to filch.
- PIL'FERED**, *pp.* Stolen in small parcels.
- PIL'FER-ER**, *n.* One that pilfers. *Young.*
- PIL'FER-ING**, *ppr.* Stealing; practicing petty thefts.
- PIL'FER-ING**, *n.* Petty theft. *Shak.*
- PIL'FER-ING-LY**, *adv.* With petty theft; filchingly.
- PIL'FER-Y**, *n.* Petty theft. *L'Estrange.*
- PIL-GAR-LICK**, or **PILLED-GAR-LICK**, *n.* One who has lost his hair by disease; a poor, forsaken wretch. *Stevens.*
- PILGRIM**, *n.* [*G. pilger*; *Fr. pelerin*.] 1. A wanderer; a traveler; one that travels to a distance from his own country to visit a holy place, or to pay his devotion to the remains of dead saints.—2. In *Scripture*, one that has only a temporary residence on earth. *Heb. xi.*
- PILGRIM**, *v. i.* To wander or ramble. *Grew.*
- PILGRIM-AGE**, *n.* 1. A long journey, particularly a journey to some place deemed sacred and venerable, in order to pay devotion to the relics of some deceased saint.—2. In *Scripture*, the journey of human life. *Gen. xlvii.* 3. Time irksomely spent. *Shak.*
- PILGRIM-IZE**, *v. i.* To wander about as a pilgrim.
- PILL**, *n.* [*L. pila*, *pilula*.] 1. In pharmacy, a medicine in the form of a little ball, to be swallowed whole. 2. Any thing nauseous. *Young.*
- PILL**, *v. t.* [*Fr. piller*.] To rob; to plunder; to pillage that is, to peel, to strip.
- PILL**, *v. i.* 1. To be peeled; to come off in flakes. *Dryden*
2. To rob; see **PEEL**.
- PILLAGE**, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. Plunder; spoil; that which is taken from another by open force, particularly and chiefly, from enemies in war. 2. The act of plundering.—3. In *architecture*, a square pillar behind a column to bear up the arches.
- PILLAGE**, *v. t.* To strip of money or goods by open violence; to plunder; to spoil.
- PILLAGED**, *pp.* Plundered by open force.
- PILLA-GER**, *n.* One that pillers by open violence.
- PILLA-GING**, *ppr.* Plundering; stripping.
- PILLAR**, *n.* [*Fr. pilier*; *Sp., Port. pilar*.] 1. A kind of irregular column, round and insulated, but deviating from the proportions of a just column. 2. A supporter; that which sustains or upholds; that on which some superstructure rests. 3. A monument raised to commemorate any person or remarkable transaction. 4. Something resembling a pillar. *Gen. xix.* 5. Foundation; support. *Job ix.*—6. In *ships*, a square or round timber fixed perpendicularly under the middle of the beams for supporting the decks.—7. In the *manège*, the centre of the volta, ring or manege-ground, around which a horse turns.
- PILLARED**, *a.* 1. Supported by pillars. *Milton.* 2. Having the form of a pillar. *Thomson.*
- PILLER**, *n.* One that pills or pillers. *Chaucer.*
- PILLER-Y**, *n.* Plunder; pillage; rapine. *Hulcot.*
- PILLION**, (*pill'yun*) *n.* [*Ir. pillin*.] 1. A cushion for a woman to ride on behind a person on horseback. 2. A pad; a pannel; a low saddle. 3. The pad of a saddle that rests on the horse's back.
- PILLO-RIED**, *a.* Put in a pillory.
- PILLO-RY**, *n.* [*Ir. pilori*, *pioloir*; *Fr. pilori*.] A frame of wood erected on posts, with movable boards and holes, through which are put the head and hands of a criminal for punishment.
- PILLO-RY**, *v. t.* To punish with the pillory.
- PILL'OW**, *n.* [*Sax. pile*, or *pyle*.] 1. A long cushion to support the head of a person when reposing on a bed; a sack or case filled with feathers, down or other soft material.—2. In a *ship*, the block on which the inner end of a bowsprit is supported.

PILLOW, *v. t.* To rest or lay on for support. *Milton*.
PILLOW-BIER, } *n.* The case or sack of a pillow which
PILLOW-CASE, } contains the feathers.
PILLOWED, *pp.* or *a.* Supported by a pillow.
PILLOW-ING, *pp.* Resting or laying on a pillow.
PI-LOSE, } *a.* [L. *pilosus*.] Hairy
PILOUS, }
PI-LOSI-TY, *n.* Hairiness. *Bacon*.
PILOT, *n.* [Fr. *pilote*.] 1. One whose office or occupation
is to steer ships, particularly along a coast, or into and out
of a harbor, bay or river, where navigation is dangerous.
2. A guide; a director of the course of another person.
PILOT, *v. t.* To direct the course of a ship in any place
where navigation is dangerous.
PILOT-AGE, *n.* 1. The compensation made or allowed to
one who directs the course of a ship. 2. The pilot's skill;
[Obs.] Raleigh.
PILOT-FISH, *n.* A fish, a species of *gasterosteus*.
PILOT-ING, *pp.* Steering; as a ship in dangerous naviga-
tion.
PILOT-ING, *n.* The act of steering a ship.
PILOT-ISM, } *n.* Pilotage; skill in piloting.
PILOT-RY, }
PILOUS, *a.* [L. *pilosus*.] 1. Hairy; abounding with hair.
Robinson. 2. Consisting of hair.
PILSER, *n.* The moth or fly that runs into a flame.
PIMPE-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *πιμψη* and *λιθος*.] A terrene sub-
stance of an apple-green color.
PI-MENT, *n.* Wine with a mixture of spice or honey.
PI-MENTO, *n.* [Sp. *pimiento*.] Jamaica pepper, popularly
called *allspice*. *Encyc.*
PIMP, *n.* A man who provides gratifications for the lust of
others; a procurer; a pander. *Addison*.
PIMP, *v. i.* To pander; to procure lewd women for the
gratification of others.
PIMPER-NEL, or **PIM-PI-NEL**, *n.* [L. *pimpinella*; Fr.
pimpernelle.] The name of several plants. *Lee*.
PIMPIL-LO, *n.* A plant of the genus *castus*.
PIM-PI-NEL/LA, *n.* A genus of plants.
PIMPING, *pp.* Pandering; procuring lewd women for
others.
PIMPING, *a.* Little; petty. *Skinner*.
PIMPLE, *n.* [Sax. *pinpel*.] A small pustule on the face or
other part of the body, usually a red pustule.
PIMPLED, *a.* Having red pustules on the skin; full of
pimples.
PIMPLIKE, *a.* Like a pimp; vile; infamous; mean.
PIN, *n.* [W. *pin*.] 1. A small pointed instrument made of
brass wire and headed; used chiefly by females for fasten-
ing their clothes. 2. A piece of wood or metal sharpened
or pointed, used to fasten together boards, plank or
other timber. 3. A thing of little value. 4. A linchpin.
5. The central part. 6. A peg used in musical instru-
ments in straining and relaxing the strings. 7. A note or
strain; [*vulgar*.] 8. A horny induration of the mem-
branes of the eye. 9. A cylindrical roller made of wood.
10. A noxious humor in a hawk's foot. 11. The pin of a
lock is the axis of the sheave.
PIN, *v. t.* [W. *piniau*.] 1. To fasten with a pin or with
pins of any kind. 2. To fasten; to make fast; or to join
and fasten together. 3. To inclose; to confine; [*see* **PEN**
and **POUND**.] *Hooker*.
PIN-ASTER, *n.* [L. *See PINE*.] The wild pine.
PIN-CASE, *n.* A case for holding pins.
PIN-CERS, } *n.* An instrument for drawing nails from
PINCHERS, } boards and the like, or for gripping things
to be held fast.
PINCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *pincher*.] 1. To press hard or squeeze be-
tween the ends of the fingers, the teeth, claws, or with
an instrument, &c. 2. To squeeze or compress between
any two hard bodies. 3. To squeeze the flesh till it is
pained or livid. 4. To gripe; to straiten; to oppress with
want. 5. To pain by constriction; to distress. 6. To
press; to straiten by difficulties. 7. To press hard; to
try thoroughly.
PINCH, *v. i.* 1. To act with pressing force; to bear hard;
to be puzzling. 2. To spare; to be straitened; to be covet-
ous.
PINCH, *n.* 1. A close compression with the ends of the fin-
gers. 2. A gripe; a pang. 3. Distress inflicted or suffered;
pressure; oppression. 4. Straits; difficulty; time of
distress from want.
PINCH/BECK, *n.* [said to be from the name of the inventor.]
An alloy of copper; a mixture of copper and zinc, consist-
ing of three or four parts of copper with one of zinc.
PINCH-ER, *n.* He or that which pinches.
PINCH/FIST, } *n.* A miser; a niggard.
PINCH/PEN-NY, }
PINCH/SH-ION, (pin-kush'un) *n.* A small case stuffed with
some soft material, in which females stick pins for safety
and preservation.
PIN-DAR/IC, *a.* After the style and manner of Pindar.
PIN-DAR/IC, *n.* An ode in imitation of the odes of Pindar;
an irregular ode. *Addison*.

PIN/DUST, *n.* Small particles of metal made by pointing
pins. *Digby*.
PINE, *n.* [Fr. *pin*; Sp., It. *pino*; L. *pinus*] A tree of the
genus *pinus*, of many species.
PINE, *v. i.* [Sax. *pinan*.] 1. To languish; to lose flesh or
wear away under any distress or anxiety of mind; to
grow lean. 2. To languish with desire; to waste away
with longing for something.
PINE, *v. t.* 1. To wear out; to make to languish. *Dryden*.
2. To grieve for; to bemoan in silence. *Milton*.
PINE, *n.* [Sax. *pin*; D. *pyin*.] Wo; want; penury; mis-
ery. *Spenser*. *See PAIN*.
PINE-BAR-RENS, *n.* A term applied, in the Southern
States, to tracts of level country covered with pine trees.
Pick. Voc.
PINE-AL, *a.* [Fr. *pineale*.] The pineal gland is a part of
the brain, about the bigness of a pea, situated in the third
ventricle; so called from its shape.
PINE-AP-PLE, *n.* The ananas, so called from its resem-
blance to the cone of the pine tree. *Locke*.
PINE/PUL, *a.* Full of wo. *Hall*.
PINER-Y, *n.* A place where pine-apples are raised.
PIN-FEATH-ER, *n.* A small or short feather.
PIN-FEATH-ERED, *a.* Having the feathers only begin-
ning to shoot; not fully fledged. *Dryden*.
PIN/FOLD, *n.* [pin, or pen, and fold.] A place in which
beasts are confined. We now call it a pound.
PINGLE, *n.* A small close. *Ainsworth*.
PINGUID, *a.* [L. *pinguis*.] Fat; unctuous.
PIN/HOLE, *n.* A small hole made by the puncture or per-
foration of a pin; a very small aperture.
PINING, *pp.* Languishing; wasting away.
PINION, (pin'yun) *n.* [Fr. *pinion*.] 1. The joint of a fowl's
wing, remotest from the body. 2. A feather; a quill. 3.
A wing. 4. The tooth of a smaller wheel, answering to
that of a larger. 5. Fetters or bands for the arms.
PINION, (pin'yun) *v. t.* 1. To bind or confine the wings.
2. To confine by binding the wings. 3. To cut off the
first joint of the wing. 4. To bind or confine the arm or
arms to the body. 5. To confine; to shackle; to chain.
6. To bind; to fasten to.
PINIONED, *pp.* 1. Confined by the wings; shackled. 2.
a. Furnished with wings. *Dryden*.
PINION-IST, *n.* A winged animal; a fowl. *Brown*.
PIN-I-RÖLO, *n.* A bird resembling the sandpiper.
PINTITE, *n.* [from *Pini*, a mine in Saxony.] A mineral.
PINK, *n.* [W. *pinic*.] 1. An eye, or a small eye; but now
disused, except in composition. 2. A plant and flower.
3. A color used by painters; from the color of the flower.
4. Any thing supremely excellent. 5. [Fr. *pinque*; D.
pink.] A ship with a very narrow stern. 6. A fish, the
minnow.
PINK, *v. t.* 1. To work in eyelid-holes; to pierce with
small holes. 2. To stab; to pierce. *Addison*.
PINK, *v. i.* [D. *pinken*.] To wink. *L'Estrange*.
PINK-EYED, *a.* Having small eyes. *Holland*.
PINK-NEE-DLE, *n.* A shepherd's bodkin. *Skerwood*.
PINKI-STERNE, *a.* Having a very narrow stern, as a
ship. *Mar. Dict.*
PIN-MÄ-KER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make pins.
PIN-MÖN-EY, *n.* A sum of money allowed or settled on a
wife for her private expenses. *Addison*.
PINNACE, *n.* [Sp. *pinaza*; Fr. *pinasse*.] A small vessel
navigated with oars and sails; also, a boat usually rowed
with eight oars.
PINNA-CLE, *n.* [Fr. *pinacle*; It. *pinacolo*.] 1. A turret,
or a part of a building elevated above the main building.
Milton. 2. A high spiring point; summit. *Cowley*.
PINNA-CLE, *v. t.* To build or furnish with pinnacles.
PINNA-CLED, *pp.* Furnished with pinnacles.
PINNAGE, *n.* Poundation of cattle. *See POUND*.
PINNATE, } *a.* [L. *pinnatus*.] In botany, a pinnate leaf
PINNA-TED, } is a species of compound leaf wherein a
simple petiole has several leaflets attached to each side
of it.
PINNA-TI-FID, *a.* [L. *pinna* and *finde*.] In botany, feath-
er-claft.
PINNA-TI-PED, *a.* [L. *pinna* and *pes*.] Fin-footed; hav-
ing the toes bordered by membranes. *Latham*.
PINNED, *pp.* Fastened with pins; confined.
PIN/NER, *n.* 1. One that pins or fastens; also, a pounder of
cattle, or the pound-keeper. 2. A pin-maker. 3. The
lappet of a head which flies loose.
PIN/NITE, *n.* Fossil remains of the pinna. *Jameson*.
PIN/NOCK, *n.* A small bird, the tomtit. *Ainsworth*.
PIN/NU-LATE, *a.* A pinnulate leaf is one in which each
pinna is subdivided. *Martyn*.
PINT, *n.* [D. *pint*; Fr. *pinte*; Sp. *pinta*.] Half a quart, or
four gills.—In medicine, twelve ounces.
PINTLE, *n.* A little pin.—In artillery, a long iron bolt.
PIN/ULES, *n. plu.* In astronomy, the sights of an astrolabe.
PINNY, *a.* Abounding with pine trees. *May*.
PI-O-NEER, *n.* [Fr. *pionnier*.] 1. In the art of war, one
whose business is to march with or before an army, to

repair the road or clear it of obstructions. 2. One that goes before to remove obstructions or prepare the way for another.

PVO-NING, n. The work of pioneers. *Spenser.*

PEO-NY, or PE'O-NY, n. [Sax. *ponie*; L. *pœonia*.] A plant, bearing large, beautiful red flowers.

P'IOUS, a [L. *pious*; Fr. *pieux*.] 1. Godly; reverencing and honoring the Supreme Being in heart and in the practice of the duties he has enjoined; religious; devoted to the service of God. 2. Dictated by reverence to God; proceeding from piety. 3. Having due respect and affection for parents or other relatives. *Pope.* 4. Practiced under the pretense of religion.

P'IOUS-LY, adv. 1. In a pious manner; with reverence and affection for God; religiously. 2. With due regard to natural or civil relations.

PIP, n. [D. *pip*; Fr. *pepie*.] 1. A disease of fowls; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongue. 2. A spot on cards. *Addison.*

PIP, v. i. [L. *pipio*; W. *pipian*; Dan. *piper*.] To cry or chirp, as a chicken; commonly pronounced *peep*. *Boyle.*

PIPE, n. [Sax. *pipe*; W. *piô*; Fr. *pipe*.] 1. A wind instrument of music, consisting of a long tube of wood or metal. 2. A long tube or hollow body. 3. A tube of clay with a bowl at one end; used in smoking tobacco. 4. The organs of voice and respiration. 5. The key or sound of the voice.—6. In *England*, a roll in the exchequer, or the exchequer itself. 7. A cask containing two hogheads, or 120 gallons, used for wine; or the quantity which it contains.—8. In *mining*, a pipe is where the ore runs forward endwise in a hole, and does not sink downwards or in a vein.

PIPE, v. i. 1. To play on a pipe, fife, flute or other tubular wind instrument of music. *Dryden. Swift.* 2. To have a shrill sound; to whistle. *Shak.*

PIPE, v. t. To play on a wind instrument. 1 *Cor. xiv.*

PIPED, a. Formed with a tube; tubular. *Encyc.*

PIPE-FISH, n. A fish of the genus *syngnathus*.

PIPER, n. One who plays on a pipe or wind instrument.

PIPER-EDGE, n. A shrub, the *berberis*, or barberry.

PIPER-IN, n. 1. A concretion of volcanic ashes. 2. A peculiar crystalline substance extracted from black pepper.

PIPE-TREE, n. The lilac

PIPING, pp. 1. Playing on a pipe. 2. *a.* Weak; feeble; sickly; [vulgar.] 3. Very hot; boiling; from the sound of boiling fluids; [vulgar.]

PI-PIS'TREL, n. A species of small bat.

PIPKIN, n. [dim. of *pipe*.] A small earthen boiler.

PIP-PIN, n. [D. *pippeling*.] A kind of apple; a tart apple.

PIQUAN-CY, (pik'an-sy) n. Sharpness; pungency; tartness; severity. *Barrow.*

PIQUANT, (pik ant) a. [Fr., from *piquer*.] 1. Pricking; stimulating to the tongue. 2. Sharp; tart; pungent; severe.

PIQUANT-LY, (pik'ant-ly) adv. With sharpness; tartly.

PIQUE, (peek) n. [Fr.] 1. An offense taken; usually, slight anger. 2. A strong passion. 3. Point; nicety; punctilio.

PIQUE, (peek) v. t. [Fr. *piquer*.] 1. To offend; to nettle; to irritate; to sting; to fret; to excite a degree of anger. 2. To stimulate; to excite to action; to touch with envy, jealousy or other passion. 3. With the reciprocal pronoun, to pride or value one's self.

PIQUE, (peek) v. i. To cause irritation. *Tatler.*

PIQUED, (peekt) pp. Irritated; nettled; offended excited.

PIQU-EER'. See PICKER.

PIQU-EERER, n. A plunderer; a freebooter. [See *PICK-EERER*.] *Swift.*

PIQUET. See PICKET.

PIQUET, (pe-ke't) n. [Fr.] A game at cards.

PIQUING, (peek'ing) pp. Irritating; offending; priding.

PIRACY, n. [Fr. *piraterie*; L. *piratica*.] 1. The act, practice or crime of robbing on the high seas; the taking of property from others by open violence and without authority on the sea; a crime that answers to robbery on land. 2. The robbing of another by taking his writings.

PIRATE, n. [It. *pirato*; L., Sp. *pirata*.] 1. A robber on the high seas. 2. An armed ship or vessel which sails without a legal commission, for the purpose of plundering other vessels indiscriminately on the high seas. 3. A bookseller that seizes the copies or writings of other men without permission.

PIRATE, v. i. To rob on the high seas. *Arbutnot.*

PIRATE, v. t. To take by theft or without right or permission, as books or writings. *Pope.*

PIRA-TED, pp. Taken by theft or without right.

PIRA-TING, pp. 1. Robbing on the high seas; taking without right, as a book or writing. 2. *a.* Undertaken for the sake of piracy.

PI-RATI-CAL, a. [L. *piraticus*.] 1. Robbing or plundering by open violence on the high seas. 2. Consisting in piracy; predatory; robbing. 3. Practicing literary theft.

PI-RATI-CAL-LY, adv. By piracy. *Bryant.*

PI-RÔGUE, or PI-RAGUA, (pi-rôg'e, or pi-rag'ua) n.

[Sp. *piragua*.] 1. A canoe formed out of the trunk of a tree, or two canoes united.—2. In *modern usage in America*, a narrow ferry-boat carrying two masts and a lee board.

PIRRY, n. A rough gale of wind; a storm. *Elgot.*

PIS-GA-RY, n. [It. *pescheria*.] In *law*, the right or privilege of fishing in another man's waters. *Blackstone.*

PIS-CATION, n. [L. *piscatio*.] The act of fishing.

PIS-GA-TO-RY, a. [L. *piscatorius*.] Relating to fishes or to fishing. *Addison.*

PIS-CES, n. plu. [L. *piscis*.] In *astronomy*, the Fishes, the twelfth sign or constellation in the zodiac.

PIS-CINE, a. [L. *piscis*.] Pertaining to fish or fishes.

PIS-CIV'O-ROUS, a. [L. *piscis* and *voro*.] Feeding or subsisting on fishes.

PISH, exclam. A word expressing contempt; sometimes spoken and written *pskaw*.

PISH, v. i. To express contempt. *Pope.*

PISI-FORM, a. [L. *pisum* and *forma*.] Having the form of a pea. *Kirwan.*

PISMIRE, n. [Sw. *myra*; Dan. *myre*; D. *mier*.] The insect called the *ant* or *emmet*. *Prior. Mortimer.*

PISO-LITE, n. [Gr. *πισο* and *λιθος*.] Peastone.

PISO-PHALT, n. Pea-mineral or mineral-pea.

PISS, v. t. [D., G. *pissen*; Dan. *pisser*; Fr. *pisser*.] To discharge the liquor secreted by the kidneys and lodged in the urinary bladder.

PISS, n. Urine; the liquor secreted in the bladder.

PISS-A-BED, n. The vulgar name of a yellow flower.

PISSA-SPHALT, n. [Gr. *πισσα* and *ασφαλτος*; Sp. *pisasfalto*.] Earth-pitch; pitch mixed with bitumen.

PISS-BURNT, a. Stained with urine.

PIST, or PISTE, n. [Fr. *piste*.] The track or foot-print of a horseman on the ground he goes over.

PIS-TA-CHIO, n. [Fr. *pistache*; It. *pistachio*.] The nut of the *pistacia terebinthus*, or turpentine tree.

PIS-TA-CITE, or PIS-TA-ZITE. See EPIDOTE.

PIS-TA-REEN, n. A silver coin of the value of 17 or 18 cents, or 9d. sterling.

PIS-TILL, n. [L. *pistillum*.] In *botany*, the pointal, an organ of female flowers adhering to the fruit for the reception of the pollen.

PIS-TIL-LA'CEOUS, a. Growing on the germ or seed-bud of a flower. *Barton.*

PIS-TIL-LATE, a. Having or consisting in a pistil.

PIS-TIL-LA'TION, n. [L. *pistillum*.] The act of pounding in a mortar. [Little used.]

PIS-TIL-LIF'ER-OUS, a. [pistil, and L. *fero*.] Having a pistil without stamens; as a female flower.

PIS-TOL, n. [Fr. *pistole, pistolet*.] A small fire-arm.

PIS-TOL, v. t. [Fr. *pistoler*.] To shoot with a pistol.

PIS-TOLE, n. [Fr.] A gold coin of Spain, but current in the neighboring countries.

PIS-TOLET, n. [Fr.] A little pistol.

PISTON, n. [Fr., Sp. *piston*.] A short cylinder of metal or other solid substance, used in pumps and other engines or machines for various purposes.

PIT, n. [Sax. *pit*, or *pyt*; Ir. *pit*.] 1. An artificial cavity made in the earth by digging; a deep hole in the earth. 2. A deep place; an abyss; profundity. 3. The grave. *Ps. xxviii.* 4. The area for cock-fighting. 5. The middle part of a theatre. 6. The hollow of the body at the stomach. 7. The cavity under the shoulder; as, the *armpit*. 8. A dint made by impression on a soft substance, as by the finger, &c. 9. A little hollow in the flesh, made by a pustule, as in the small-pox. 10. A hollow place in the earth excavated for catching wild beasts. 11. Great distress and misery, temporal, spiritual or eternal. *Ps. xl.* 12. Hell; as, the bottomless *pit*. *Rev. xx.*

PIT, v. t. 1. To indent; to press into hollows. 2. To mark with little hollows. 3. To set in competition, as in combat. *Madison.*

PIT-A-HA'YA, n. A shrub of California. *Encyc.*

PIT'A-PAT, adv. In a flutter; with palpitation or quick succession of beats; as, his heart went *pitapat*.

PIT'A-PAT, n. A light quick step. *Dryden.*

PITCH, n. [Sax. *pic*; D. *pik*; G. *pech*.] 1. A thick tenacious substance, the juice of a species of pine or fir called *abies picea*, obtained by incision from the bark of the tree. 2. The resin of pine, or turpentine, inspissated; used in caulking ships and paying the sides and bottom.

PITCH, n. [W. *pic*.] 1. Literally, a point; hence, any point or degree of elevation. 2. Highest rise. 3. Size; stature. 4. Degree; rate. 5. The point where a declivity begins, or the declivity itself; descent; slope. 6. The degree of descent or declivity. 7. A descent; a fall; a thrusting down. 8. Degree of elevation of the key-note of a tune or of any not.

PITCH, v. t. [Formerly *pyght*; W. *piciao*; D. *pikken*; G. *pichen*.] 1. To throw or thrust, and, primarily, to thrust a long or pointed object; hence, to fix; to plant; to set. 2. To throw at a point. 3. To throw headlong. 4. To throw with a fork. 5. To regulate or set the key-note of

a tune in music. 6. To set in array; to marshal or arrange in order; used chiefly in the participle; as a pitched battle. 7. [from *pitch*.] To smear or pay over with pitch.

PITCH, *v. i.* 1. To light; to settle; to come to rest from flight. 2. To fall headlong. 3. To plunge. 4. To fall; to fix choice. 5. To fix a tent or temporary habitation; to encamp.—6. In navigation, to rise and fall, as the head and stern of a ship passing over waves. 7. To flow or fall precipitously, as a river.

PITCHED, *pp.* Set; planted; fixed; and thrown headlong; set in array; smeared with pitch.

PITCHER, *n.* [Arm. *picher*.] 1. An earthen vessel with a spout for pouring out liquors. 2. An instrument for piercing the ground.

PITCH-FAR-THING, *n.* A play in which copper coin is pitched into a hole; called also *chuck-farthing*.

PITCH-FORK, *n.* [W. *picfork*.] A fork or farming utensil used in throwing hay or sheaves of grain.

PITCH/INESS, *n.* Blackness; darkness. [Little used.]

PITCHING, *pp.* 1. Setting; planting or fixing; throwing headlong; plunging; daubing with pitch; setting, as a tune. 2. *a.* Declivous; descending; sloping; as a hill.

PITCHING, *n.* In navigation, the rising and falling of the head and stern of a ship, as she moves over waves.

PITCH-ORE, *n.* Pitch-blend, an ore of uranium.

PITCH-PIPE, *n.* An instrument used by choristers in regulating the pitch or elevation of the key.

PITCH-STONE, *n.* A mineral. *Cleveland*.

PITCHY, *a.* 1. Partaking of the qualities of pitch; like pitch. 2. Smeared with pitch. 3. Black; dark; dismal.

PIT/COAL, *n.* Fossil coal; coal dug from the earth.

* **PIT/EOUS**, *a.* 1. Sorrowful; mournful; that may excite pity. 2. Wretched; miserable; deserving compassion. 3. Compassionate; affected by pity. 4. Pitiful; paltry; poor.

* **PIT/EOUS-LY**, *adv.* 1. In a piteous manner; with compassion. *Shak.* 2. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

* **PIT/EOUS-NESS**, *n.* 1. Sorrowfulness. 2. Tenderness; compassion.

PIT/FALL, *n.* A pit slightly covered for concealment, and intended to catch wild beasts or men.

PIT/FALL, *v. t.* To lead into a pitfall. *Milton*.

PIT/FISH, *n.* A small fish of the Indian seas.

PITH, *n.* [Sax. *piþa*.] 1. The soft, spongy substance in the centre of plants and trees. *Bacon*.—2. In animals, the spinal marrow. 3. Strength or force. 4. Energy; cogency; concentrated force; closeness and vigor of thought and style. 5. Condensed substance or matter; quintessence. 6. Weight; moment; importance.

PITHI-LY, *adv.* With strength; with close or concentrated force; cogently; with energy.

PITHI-NESS, *n.* Strength; concentrated force.

PITH/LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of pith; wanting strength. 2. Wanting cogency or concentrated force.

† **PIT/HOLE**, *n.* A mark made by disease. *Beaumont*.

PITHY, *a.* 1. Consisting of pith; containing pith; abounding with pith. 2. Containing concentrated force; forcible; energetic. 3. Uttering energetic words or expressions.

PIT/I-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *pitoyable*.] Deserving pity; worthy of compassion; miserable. *Atterbury*.

PIT/I-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of deserving compassion.

PIT/IED, *pp.* Compassionated.

† **PIT/IED-LY**, *adv.* In a situation to be pitied. *Feltham*.

PIT/I-FUL, *a.* 1. Full of pity; tender; compassionate. 1 *Pet.* iii. 2. Miserable; moving compassion. *Shak.* 3. To be pitied for its littleness or meanness; paltry; contemptible; despicable. *Shak.* 4. Very small; insignificant.

PIT/I-FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. With pity; compassionately. 2. In a manner to excite pity. 3. Contemptibly; with meanness.

PIT/I-FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Tenderness of heart that disposes to pity; mercy; compassion. 2. Contemptibleness.

PIT/I-LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of pity; hard-hearted. 2. Exciting no pity.

PIT/I-LESS-LY, *adv.* Without mercy or compassion.

PIT/I-LESS-NESS, *n.* Unmercifulness; insensibility to the distresses of others.

PIT/MAN, *n.* The man that stands in a pit when sawing timber with another man who stands above.

PIT/SAW, *n.* A large saw used in dividing timber.

PIT/TANCE, *n.* [Fr. *pitance*.] 1. An allowance of meat in a monastery. 2. A very small portion allowed or assigned. 3. A very small quantity.

PIT/UITA-RY, *a.* [L. *pituita*.] That secretes phlegm or mucus. *Parr*.

PIT/UITE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pituita*.] Mucus.

PIT/UITOUS, *a.* [L. *pituitosus*.] Consisting of mucus, or resembling it in qualities.

PITY, *n.* [Fr. *pitie*; It. *pieta*.] 1. The feeling or suffering of one person, excited by the distresses of another; sympathy with the grief or misery of another; compassion or fellow-suffering. 2. The ground or subject of pity; cause of grief; thing to be regretted.

PITY, *v. t.* [Fr. *pitoyer*.] To feel pain or grief for one in distress; to have sympathy for; to compassionate; to have tender feelings for one, excited by his unhappiness.

PITY, *v. i.* To be compassionate; to exercise pity.

PIV/OT, *n.* [Fr.] A pin on which any thing turns. *Dryden*

PIX, *n.* [L. *pixis*.] 1. A little box or chest in which the consecrated host is kept in Roman Catholic countries. 2. A box used for the trial of gold and silver coin.

PIZ/ZLE, *n.* [D. *pees*.] In certain quadrupeds, the part which is official to generation and the discharge of urine.

PLA-CA-BIL/ITY, or **PLA/CA-BLE-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being appeasable; susceptibility of being pacified.

* **PLA/CA-BLE**, *a.* [It. *placabile*; Sp. *placable*; L. *placabilis*.] That may be appeased or pacified; appeasable; admitting its passions or irritations to be allayed; willing to forgive.

PLA-CARD, *v. t.* To notify publicly; in colloquial language, to post.

PLA-CART, *n.* The same as placard.

PLA/CATE, *v. t.* [L. *place*.] To appease or pacify; to conciliate. *Forbes*.

PLACE, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *plaza*.] 1. A particular portion of space of indefinite extent. 2. Any portion of space, as distinct from space in general. 3. Local existence. 4. Separate room or apartment. 5. Seat; residence; mansion. 6. A portion or passage of writing or of a book. 7. Point or degree in order of proceeding. 8. Rank; order of priority, dignity or importance. 9. Office; employment; official station. 10. Ground; room. 11. Station in life; calling; occupation; condition. 12. A city; a town; a village.—13. In military affairs, a fortified town or post; a fortress; a fort; as, a strong place. 14. A country; a kingdom. 15. Space in general. 16. Room; stead; with the sense of substitution. 17. Room; kind reception.

To take place. 1. To come; to happen; to come into actual existence or operation. 2. To take the precedence or priority. *Locke*.—*To take the place*, to occupy the place or station of another.—*To have place.* 1. To have a station, room or seat. 2. To have actual existence.—*To give place.* 1. To make room or way. 2. To give room; to give advantage; to yield to the influence of; to listen to. 3. To give way; to yield to and suffer to pass away.—*High place*, in Scripture, a mount on which sacrifices were offered.

PLACE, *v. t.* [Fr. *placer*.] 1. To put or set in a particular part of space, or in a particular part of the earth, or in something on its surface; to locate. 2. To appoint, set, induct or establish in an office. 3. To put or set in any particular rank, state or condition. 4. To set; to fix. 5. To put; to invest. 6. To put out at interest; to lend.

PLACED, *pp.* Set; fixed; located; established.

PLAC/EMAN, *n.* One that has an office under a government.

PLA-CEN/TA, *n.* [L.] 1. In anatomy, the substance that connects the fetus to the womb, a soft roundish mass or cake by which the circulation is carried on between the parent and the fetus. 2. The part of a plant or fruit to which the seeds are attached.

PLA-CENT/AL, *a.* Pertaining to the placenta.

PLA-CEN/TATION, *n.* In botany, the disposition of the cotyledons or lobes in the vegetation or germination of seeds.

PLAC/ER, *n.* One who places, locates or sets.

PLAC/ID, *a.* [L. *placidus*.] 1. Gentle; quiet; undisturbed; equable. 2. Serene; mild; unruffled; indicating peace of mind. 3. Calm; tranquil; serene; not stormy. 4. Calm; quiet; unruffled.

PLAC/ID-LY, *adv.* Mildly; calmly; quietly; without disturbance or passion.

PLAC/ID-NESS, *n.* 1. Calmness; quiet; tranquillity; un-
PLA-CID/ITY, *n.* { ruffled state. 2. Mildness; gentleness; sweetness of disposition.

† **PLAC/IT**, *n.* [L. *placitum*.] A decree or determination.

PLAC/IT-TO-RY, *a.* Relating to the act or form of pleading in courts of law. *Clayton's Reports*.

PLAC/KET, *n.* [Fr. *plaquer*.] A petticoat.

* **PLA/GI-A-RISM**, *n.* [from *plagiarium*.] The act of purloining another man's literary works, or introducing passages from another man's writings and putting them off as one's own; literary theft.

* **PLA/GI-A-RIST**, *n.* One that purloins the writings of another and puts them off as his own.

* **PLA/GI-A-RY**, *n.* [L. *plagium*.] 1. A thief in literature; one that purloins another's writings and offers them to the public as his own. 2. The crime of literary theft; [obs.]

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

- ***PLAGIAR-Y**, *a.* 1. Stealing men; kidnapping; [obs.] 2. Practicing literary theft. *Hall.*
- PLAGUE**, (*plag*) *n.* [Sp. *plaga*, or *laga*; G., Dan. *plage*; L. *plaga*.] 1. Any thing troublesome or vexatious. 2. An acute, malignant and contagious disease. 3. A state of misery. 4. Any great natural evil or calamity.
- PLAGUE**, (*plag*) *v. t.* [Sp. *plagar*; Dan. *plager*.] 1. To infect with disease, calamity or natural evil of any kind. 2. To vex; to tease; to harass; to trouble; to embarrass.
- PLAGUEFUL**, *a.* Abounding with plagues; infected with plagues.
- PLAGUOUSLY**, *adv.* Vexatiously; in a manner to vex, harass or embarrass; greatly; horribly. [In vulgar use.] *Swift.*
- PLAGU'Y**, (*plag'y*) *a.* Vexatious; troublesome; tormenting. [Vulgar.]
- PLAICE**, or **PLAISE**, *n.* [Fr. *plie*; Sp. *plajia*.] A fish.
- PLAICE/MOUTH**, *n.* A wry mouth. *H. Jonson.*
- PLAID**, or **PLAD**, *n.* [qu. W. *plaid*.] A striped or variegated cloth worn by the Highlanders in Scotland.
- PLAIN**, *a.* [Fr. *plain*; It. *piano*; Sp. *piano*, *llano*; Port. *plano*; from L. *planus*.] 1. Smooth; even; level; flat; without elevations and depressions; not rough. 2. Open; clear. 3. Void of ornament; simple. 4. Artless; simple; unlearned; without disguise, cunning or affectation; without refinement. 5. Artless; simple; unaffected; unembellished. 6. Honestly undisguised; open; frank; sincere; unreserved. 7. Mere; bare. 8. Evident to the understanding; clear; manifest; not obscure. 9. Not much varied by modulations. 10. Not high-seasoned; not rich; not luxuriously dressed. 11. Not ornamented with figures. 12. Not dyed. 13. Not difficult; not embarrassing. 14. Easily seen or discovered; not obscure or difficult to be found.
- PLAIN**, *adv.* 1. Not obscurely; in a manner to be easily understood. 2. Distinctly; articulately. 3. With simplicity; artlessly; bluntly.
- PLAIN**, *n.* [Fr. *clain*; Fr. *plaine*.] 1. Level land; usually, an open field with an even surface, or a surface little varied by inequalities. 2. Field of battle.
- PLAIN**, *v. t.* 1. To level; to make plain or even on the surface. *Hayward.* 2. To lament [obs.] *Spenser.*
- † **PLAIN**, *v. i.* [Fr. *plaindre*.] To lament or wail.
- PLAIN-DEALING**, *a.* Dealing or communicating with frankness and sincerity; honest; open; speaking and acting without art.
- PLAIN-DEALING**, *n.* A speaking or communicating with openness and sincerity; management without art, stratagem or disguise; sincerity.
- PLAIN-HEARTED**, *a.* Having a sincere heart; communicating without art; of a frank disposition.
- PLAIN-HEARTEDNESS**, *n.* Frankness of disposition; sincerity. *Hallywell.*
- † **PLAINING**, *n.* Complaint. *Shak.*
- PLAINLY**, *adv.* 1. With a level surface; [l. u.] 2. Without cunning or disguise. 3. Without ornament or artificial embellishment. 4. Frankly; honestly; sincerely. 5. In earnest; fairly. 6. In a manner to be easily seen or comprehended. 7. Evidently; clearly; not obscurely.
- PLAINNESS**, *n.* 1. Levelness; evenness of surface. 2. Want of ornament; want of artificial show. 3. Openness; rough, blunt or unrefined frankness. 4. Artlessness; simplicity; candor. 5. Clearness; openness; sincerity.
- PLAIN-SONG**, *n.* The plain, unvaried chant of churches.
- PLAIN-SPOKEN**, *a.* Speaking with plain, unreserved sincerity. *Dryden.*
- PLAIN'T**, *n.* [Fr. *plainte*.] 1. Lamentation; complaint; audible expression of sorrow. 2. Complaint; representation made of injury or wrong done.—3. In *law*, a private memorial tendered to a court, in which the person sets forth his cause of action.—4. In *law*, a complaint; a formal accusation exhibited by a private person against an offender for a breach of law or a public offense. *Laws of N. York and Conn.*
- PLAIN'T-FUL**, *a.* Complaining; expressing sorrow with an audible voice. *Sidney.*
- PLAIN'TIFF**, *n.* [Fr. *plaintif*.] In *law*, the person who **PLAIN'TIF**, } commences a suit before a tribunal, for the recovery of a claim; opposed to *defendant*.
- PLAIN'TIVE**, *a.* [Fr. *plaintif*.] 1. Lamenting; complaining; expressive of sorrow. 2. Complaining; expressing sorrow or grief; repining.
- PLAIN'TIVE-LY**, *adv.* In a manner expressive of grief.
- PLAIN'TIVE-NESS**, *n.* The quality or state of expressing grief.
- PLAIN'TLESS**, *a.* Without complaint; unrepining.
- PLAIN-WORK**, *n.* Plain needlework, as distinguished from *embroidery*. *Pope.*
- PLAIT**, *n.* [W. *pleth*.] 1. A fold; a doubling; as of cloth. 2. A braid of hair; a tress.
- PLAIT**, *v. t.* 1. To fold; to double in narrow streaks. 2. To braid; to interweave strands. 3. To entangle; to involve.
- PLAIT'ED**, *pp.* Folded; braided; interwoven.
- PLAIT'ER**, *n.* One that plait or braids.
- PLAIT'ING**, *ppr.* Folding; doubling; braiding.
- PLAN**, *n.* [Fr., G., D., Dan., Sw., Russ. *plan*.] 1. A draught or form; properly, the representation of any thing drawn on a plane, as a map or chart. 2. A scheme devised; a project.
- PLAN**, *v. t.* 1. To form a draught or representation of any intended work. 2. To scheme; to devise; to form in design.
- PLANA-RY**, *a.* Pertaining to a plane. *Diet.*
- PLANCH**, *v. t.* [Fr. *planche*.] To plank; to cover with planks or boards. *Gorges.*
- PLANCH'ED**, *pp.* Covered or made of planks or boards.
- PLANCH'ER**, *n.* A floor. *Bacon.*
- PLANCH'ER**, *v. i.* To make a floor of wood. *Saunders.*
- PLANCH'ET**, *n.* [Fr. *planchette*.] A flat piece of metal or coin. *Encyc.*
- PLANCHING**, *n.* The laying of floors in a building; also, a floor of boards or floor. *Carver.*
- PLANE**, *n.* [from L. *planus*. See **PLAIN**.] 1. In *geometry*, an even or level surface, like *plain* in popular language.—2. In *astronomy*, an imaginary surface supposed to pass through any of the curves described on the celestial sphere.—3. In *joinery*, an instrument used in smoothing boards.
- PLANE**, *v. t.* To make smooth; to pare off the inequalities of the surface of a board or other piece of wood by the use of a plane. 2. To free from inequalities of surface.
- PLANED**, *pp.* Made smooth with a plane; leveled.
- PLANE'ER**, *n.* One who smooths with a plane. *Sherwood.*
- PLANET**, *n.* [Fr. *planete*; L., Sp., Port. *planeta*.] A celestial body which revolves about the sun or other centre, or a body revolving about another planet as its centre.
- PLANET-TRIUM**, *n.* An astronomical machine which, by the movement of its parts, represents the motions and orbits of the planets.
- PLANETARY**, *a.* [Fr. *planetaire*.] 1. Pertaining to the planets. 2. Consisting of planets. 3. Under the dominion or influence of a planet. [Astrology.] 4. Produced by planets. *Shak.* 5. Having the nature of a planet; erratic or revolving.
- PLANET-ED**, *a.* Belonging to planets. *Young.*
- † **PLANETI-CAL**, *a.* Pertaining to planets. *Brown.*
- PLANE-TREE**, *n.* [L. *planus*; Fr. *plane*, *platane*.] A tree of the genus *platanus*.
- PLANET-STRUCK**, *a.* Affected by the influence of planets; blasted. *Suckling.*
- PLA-NI-FOLI-OUS**, *a.* [L. *planus* and *folium*.] In *botany* a *planifolious* flower is one made up of plain leaves, set together in circular rows round the centre.
- PLA-NI-METRIC**, } *a.* Pertaining to the mensuration
PLA-NI-METRI-CAL, } of plain surfaces.
- PLA-NI-ME-TRY**, *n.* [L. *planus*, and Gr. *μετρον*.] The mensuration of plain surfaces.
- PLA-NI-PETA-LOUS**, *a.* [L. *planus*, and Gr. *πεταλον*.] In *botany*, flat-leaved.
- PLA-NISH**, *v. t.* To make smooth or plain; to polish; used by manufacturers. *Henry's Chemistry.*
- PLA-NISHED**, *pp.* Made smooth.
- PLA-NISH-ING**, *ppr.* Making smooth; polishing.
- PLA-NI-SPHERE**, *n.* [L. *planus*, and *sphere*.] A sphere projected on a plane.
- PLANK**, *n.* [Fr. *planche*; W. *planc*; D. *plank*; G., Dan. *planke*.] A broad piece of sawed timber, differing from a board only in being thicker.
- PLANK**, *v. t.* To cover or lay with planks.
- PLANNED**, *pp.* Devised; schemed.
- PLANN'ER**, *n.* One who plans or forms a plan; a projector.
- PLANN'ING**, *ppr.* Scheming; devising; making a plan.
- PLA'NO-CONI-CAL**, *a.* Plain or level on one side, and conical on the other. *Crew.*
- PLA'NO-CONVEX**, *a.* Plain or flat on one side, and convex on the other. *Newton.*
- PLA'NO-HORI-ZON-TAL**, *a.* Having a level horizontal surface or position. *Lee.*
- PLA'NO-SUB-U-LATE**, *a.* Smooth and awl-shaped.
- PLANT**, *n.* [Fr. *plante*; It. *pianta*; L., Sp., Port., Sw. *planta*; D. *plant*.] 1. A vegetable; an organic body, having the power of propagating itself by seeds. 2. A sapling.—3. In *Scripture*, a child; a descendant; the inhabitant of a country. *Ps. cxliv.* 4. The sole of the foot; [little used.]
- PLANT**, *v. t.* 1. To put in the ground and cover, as seed for growth. 2. To set in the ground for growth, as a young tree or a vegetable with roots. 3. To engender; to set the germ of any thing that may increase. 4. To set; to fix. 5. To settle; to fix the first inhabitants; to establish. 6. To furnish with plants; to lay out and prepare with plants. 7. To set and direct or point. 8. To introduce and establish. 9. To unite to Christ and fix in a state of fellowship with him. *Ps. xcii.*
- PLANT**, *v. i.* To perform the act of planting. *Pope.*
- PLANT'ABLE**, *a.* Capable of being planted. *Edwards.*
- † **PLANT'AGE**, *n.* [L. *plantago*.] An herb. *Shak.*

- PLANTAIN**, *n.* [Fr.] A plant of the genus *plantago*.
- PLANTAIN**, *n.* [Sp. *platanó*.] A tree of the genus *mus musa*.
- PLANTAIN-TREE**, *n.* *mus musa*.
- PLANTAIN**, *a.* Belonging to plants. *Glanville*.
- PLANTATION**, *n.* [L. *plantatio*.] 1. The act of planting or setting in the earth for growth. 2. The place planted; applied to ground planted with trees, as an orchard or the like.—3. In the *United States* and the *West Indies*, a cultivated estate; a farm. 4. An original settlement in a new country; a town or village planted. *B. Trumbull*. 5. A colony. *Bacon*. 6. A first planting; introduction; establishment. *K. Charles*.
- PLANT-CANE**, *n.* In the *West Indies*, the original plants of the sugar cane. *Edwards*.
- PLANTED**, *pp.* 1. Set in the earth for propagation; set; fixed; introduced; established. 2. Furnished with seeds or plants for growth. 3. Furnished with the first inhabitants; settled. 4. Filled or furnished with what is new.
- PLANTER**, *n.* 1. One that plants, sets, introduces or establishes. 2. One that settles in a new or uncultivated territory. 3. One who owns a plantation; used in the *West Indies* and *Southern States of America*. 4. One that introduces and establishes.
- PLANTER-SHIP**, *n.* The business of a planter.
- PLANTICLE**, *n.* A young plant or plant in embryo.
- PLANTING**, *pp.* Setting in the earth for propagation; setting; settling; introducing; establishing.
- PLANTING**, *n.* The act or operation of setting in the ground for propagation, as seeds, trees, shrubs, &c.
- PLANT-LOUSE**, *n.* An insect that infests plants; a vine-fetter; the puceron.
- PLASH**, *n.* [D. *plas*.] 1. A small collection of standing water; a puddle. 2. The branch of a tree partly cut or lopped and bound to other branches.
- PLASH**, *v. i.* To dabble in water; usually splash.
- PLASH**, *v. t.* [Fr. *plisser*.] To interweave branches. In *New England*, to splice.
- PLASHING**, *pp.* Cutting and interweaving, as branches in a hedge.
- PLASHING**, *n.* The act or operation of cutting and lopping small trees, and interweaving them, as in hedges.
- PLASHY**, *a.* Watery; abounding with puddles. *Sandys*.
- PLASM**, *n.* [Gr. *πλασμα*.] A mold or matrix in which any thing is cast or formed to a particular shape. [Little used.]
- PLASMA**, *n.* A silicious mineral. *Ure*.
- PLAS-MATIC**, *a.* Giving shape; having the power
- PLAS-MATI-CAL**, *a.* of giving form. *Mora*.
- PLASTER**, *n.* [G. *pfaster*; D. *pleister*; Dan. *plaster*; Fr. *plâtre*.] 1. A composition of lime, water and sand, well mixed into a kind of paste and used for coating walls and partitions of houses.—2. In *pharmacy*, an external application of a harder consistence than an ointment.—*Plaster of Paris*, a composition of several species of gypsum dug near Montmartre, near Paris, in France, used in building and in casting busts and statues.—In *popular language*, this name is applied improperly to plaster-stone, or to any species of gypsum.
- PLASTER**, *v. t.* 1. To overlay with plaster, as the partitions of a house, walls, &c. 2. To cover with a plaster, as a wound.—3. In *popular language*, to smooth over; to cover or conceal defects or irregularities.
- PLASTERED**, *pp.* Overlaid with plaster.
- PLASTERER**, *n.* 1. One that overlays with plaster. 2. One that makes figures in plaster. *Wotton*.
- PLASTERING**, *pp.* Covering with or laying on plaster.
- PLASTERING**, *n.* 1. The act or operation of overlaying with plaster. 2. The plaster-work of a building; a covering of plaster.
- PLASTER-STONE**, *n.* Gypsum, which see.
- PLASTIC**, *a.* [Gr. *πλαστικός*.] Having the power to
- PLASTI-CAL**, *a.* give form or fashion to a mass of matter. *Prior*.
- PLASTIC-ITY**, *n.* The quality of giving form or shape to matter. *Encyc.*
- PLASTRON**, *n.* A piece of leather stuffed, used by fencers to defend the body against pushes. *Dryden*.
- PLAT**, *v. t.* To weave; to form by texture. *Ray*.
- PLAT**, *n.* Work done by plating or interweaving.
- PLATING**, *n.* [Dan., D. *plat*; Fr. *plat*; G. *platt*.] A small piece of ground, usually a portion of flat, even ground.
- † **PLAT**, *adv.* 1. Plainly; flatly; downright. 2. Smoothly; evenly.
- PLATANE**, *n.* [L. *platanus*.] The plane-tree. *Milton*.
- PLAT-BAND**, *n.* 1. A border of flowers in a garden, along a wall or the side of a parterre.—2. In *architecture*, a flat square molding. 3. The lintel of a door or window. 4. A list or fillet between the flutings of a column.
- PLATE**, *n.* [D. *plaat*; G. *platte*; Sw. *platt*; Dan., D. *plat*.] 1. A piece of metal, flat or extended in breadth. 2. Armor of plate, composed of broad pieces. 3. A piece of wrought silver, as a dish or other shallow vessel; hence,
- vessels of silver; wrought silver in general. 4. A small shallow vessel, made of silver or other metal, or of earth glazed and baked, from which provisions are eaten at table. 5. The prize given for the best horse in a race.—6. In *architecture*, the piece of timber which supports the ends of the rafters.
- PLATE**, *v. t.* 1. To cover or overlay with plate or with metal; used particularly of silver. 2. To arm with plate or metal for defense. 3. To adorn with plate. 4. To beat into thin flat pieces or lamens.
- PLATED**, *pp.* Covered or adorned with plate; armed with plate; beaten into plates.
- PLATEN**, *n.* Among *printers*, the flat part of a press by which the impression is made.
- PLATEY**, *a.* Like a plate; flat. *Gregory*.
- PLAT-FORM**, *n.* [*plat* and *form*.] 1. The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated; the ichnography. 2. A place laid out after any model.—3. In the *military art*, an elevation of earth or a floor of wood or stone, on which cannons are mounted to fire on an enemy.—4. In *architecture*, a row of beams or a piece of timber which supports the timber-work of a roof, and lying on the top of the wall. 5. A kind of terrace or broad smooth open walk on the top of a building, as in the oriental houses.—6. In *ships*, the deck. 7. Any number of planks or other materials forming a floor for any purpose. 8. A plan; a scheme; ground-work. *Bacon*.—9. In *New England*, an ecclesiastical constitution, or a plan for the government of churches.
- * **PLATINA**, *n.* [Sp. *platina*.] A metal discovered in the mines of Choco, in Peru, nearly of the color of silver, but less bright, and the heaviest of the metals.
- PLATING**, *pp.* Overlaying with plate or with a metal; beating into thin lamens.
- PLATING**, *n.* The art or operation of covering any thing with plate or with a metal, particularly of overlaying a baser metal with a thin plate of silver.
- PLATINIFEROUS**, *a.* [*platina* and *fero*.] Producing platina; as *platiniferous sand*.
- PLATONIC**, *a.* Pertaining to Plato the philosopher, or to his philosophy, his school or his opinions.—*Platonic love* is a pure spiritual affection subsisting between the sexes, unmixed with carnal desires, and regarding the mind only and its excellencies.
- PLATONICALLY**, *adv.* After the manner of Plato.
- * **PLATONISM**, *n.* The philosophy of Plato, consisting of three branches, *theology*, *physics* and *mathematics*.
- * **PLATONIST**, *n.* One that adheres to the philosophy
- PLATONIZ-ER**, *n.* of Plato; a follower of Plato.
- PLATONIZE**, *v. i.* To adopt the philosophy of Plato.
- PLATONIZE**, *v. t.* To explain on the principles of the Platonic school, or to accommodate to those principles.
- PLATONIZED**, *pp.* Accommodated to the philosophy of Plato. *Enfield*.
- PLATONIZ-ING**, *pp.* Adopting the principles of Plato; accommodating to the principles of the Platonic school.
- PLAT-00N**, *n.* [Fr. *peloton*.] A small square body of soldiers or musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot when they form a hollow square, to strengthen the angles; or a small body acting together, but separate from the main body.
- PLATTER**, *n.* 1. A large shallow dish for holding the provisions of a table. 2. One that plats or forms by weaving; see **PLAT**.
- PLATTER-FACED**, *a.* Having a broad face.
- PLATTING**, *pp.* Weaving; forming by texture.
- PLATY-PUS**, *n.* A quadruped of New Holland.
- PLAUDIT**, *n.* [L. *plaudo*.] Applause; praise bestowed.
- PLAU-SI-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* Speciousness; superficial appearance of right. *Swift*.
- PLAU-SI-BLE**, *a.* [L. *plausibilis*.] 1. That may be applauded; that may gain favor or approbation; hence, superficially pleasing; apparently right; specious; popular. 2. Using specious arguments or discourse.
- PLAU-SI-BLE-NESS**, *n.* Speciousness; show of right or propriety. *Sanderson*.
- PLAU-SI-BLY**, *adv.* With fair show; speciously; in a manner adapted to gain favor or approbation.
- PLAUSIVE**, *a.* 1. Applauding; manifesting praise. 2. Plausible.
- PLAY**, *v. i.* [Sax. *plegan*, *plegian*.] 1. To use any exercise for pleasure or recreation; to do something not as a task or for profit, but for amusement. 2. To sport; to frolic; to frisk. 3. To toy; to act with levity. 4. To trifle; to act wantonly and thoughtlessly. 5. To do something fanciful; to give a fanciful turn to. 6. To make sport, or practice sarcastic merriment. 7. To mock; to practice illusion. 8. To contend in a game. 9. To practice a trick or deception. 10. To perform on an instrument of music. 11. To move, or to move with alternate dilatation and contraction. 12. To operate; to act. 13. To move irregularly; to wanton. 14. To act a part on the stage; to personate a character. 15. To represent a standing char-

- acter. 16. To act in any particular character. 17. To move in any manner; to move one way and another.
- PLAY, v. t.** 1. To put in action or motion. 2. To use an instrument of music. 3. To act a sportive part or character. 4. To act or perform by representing a character. 5. To act; to perform. 6. To perform in contest for amusement or for a prize.—*To play off*, to display; to show; to put in exercise.—*To play on or upon*. 1. To deceive; to mock or to trifle with. 2. To give a fanciful turn to.
- PLAY, n.** 1. Any exercise or series of actions intended for pleasure, amusement or diversion, as cricket or quoit, or blindman's-buff. 2. Amusement; sport; frolic; gambols. 3. Game; gaming; practice of contending for victory, for amusement or for a prize. 4. Practice in any contest. 5. Action; use; employment; office. 6. Practice; action; manner of acting in contest or negotiation. 7. A dramatic composition; a comedy or tragedy; a composition in which characters are represented by dialogue and action. 8. Representation or exhibition of a comedy or tragedy. 9. Performance on an instrument of music. 10. Motion; movement, regular or irregular. 11. State of agitation or discussion. 12. Room for motion. 13. Liberty of acting; room for enlargement or display; scope.
- PLAY-BILL, n.** A printed advertisement of a play, with the parts assigned to the actors.
- PLAY-BOOK, n.** A book of dramatic compositions.
- PLAY-DAY, or PLAYING-DAY, n.** A day given to play or diversion; a day exempt from work.
- PLAY'DEBT, n.** A debt contracted by gaming. *Arbutnot.*
- PLAYED, pp.** Acted; performed; put in motion.
- PLAYER, n.** 1. One who plays in any game or sport. 2. An idler. 3. An actor of dramatic scenes. 4. A mimic. 5. One who performs on an instrument of music. 6. A gamester. 7. One that acts a part in a certain manner.
- PLAYFELLOW, n.** A companion in amusements or sports.
- PLAYFUL, a.** 1. Sportive; given to levity. 2. Indulging a sportive fancy.
- PLAYFELLOW, n.** [play and fere. See FERE.] A play-fellow.
- PLAYFUL-LY, adv.** In a sportive manner.
- PLAYFUL-NESS, n.** Sportiveness.
- PLAYGAME, n.** Play of children. *Locke.*
- PLAYHOUSE, n.** A house appropriated to the exhibition of dramatic compositions; a theatre. *Pope.*
- PLAYMATE, n.** A play-fellow; a companion in diversions.
- More.*
- PLAY-PLEASURE, n.** Idle amusement. *Bacon.*
- PLAYSOME, a.** Playful; wanton. *Shelton.*
- PLAYSOME-NESS, n.** Playfulness; wantonness.
- PLAYTHING, n.** A toy; any thing that serves to amuse.
- PLAYWRIGHT, n.** A maker of plays. *Pope.*
- PLEA, n.** [Norm *plait, plet, plaid, ple*; Fr. *plaidoyer*.] 1. In law, that which is alleged by a party in support of his demand; but in a more limited and technical sense, the answer of the defendant to the plaintiff's declaration and demand. 2. A cause in court; a lawsuit, or a criminal process. *Laws of Mass.* 3. That which is alleged in defense or justification; an excuse; an apology. 4. Urgent prayer or entreaty.
- PLEACH, v. t.** [Fr. *plisser*.] To bend; to interweave.
- PLEAD, v. t.** [Fr. *plaider*.] 1. In a general sense, to argue in support of a claim, or in defense against the claim of another.—2. In law, to present an answer to the declaration of a plaintiff. 3. To urge reasons for or against; to attempt to persuade one by argument or supplication. 4. To supplicate with earnestness. 5. To urge; to press by operating on the passions.
- PLEAD, v. t.** 1. To discuss, defend and attempt to maintain by arguments or reasons offered to the tribunal or person who has the power of determining. 2. To allege or adduce in proof, support or vindication. 3. To offer in excuse. 4. To allege and offer in a legal plea or defense, or for repelling a demand in law.—5. In Scripture, to plead the cause of the righteous, as God, is to vindicate them against enemies.
- PLEADABLE, a.** That may be pleaded; that may be alleged in proof, defense or vindication. *Dryden.*
- PLEADED, pp.** Offered or urged in defense; alleged in proof or support.
- PLEADER, n.** [Fr. *plaidier*.] 1. One who argues in a court of justice. *Swift.* 2. One that forms pleas or pleadings. 3. One that offers reasons for or against; one that attempts to maintain by arguments.
- PLEADING, pp.** Offering in defense; supporting by arguments or reasons; supplicating.
- PLEADING, n.** The art of supporting by arguments, or of reasoning to persuade.
- PLEADINGS, n.** In law, the mutual altercations between the plaintiff and defendant, or written statements of the parties in support of their claims.
- PLEASANCE, (plez'ance) n.** [Fr. *plaisance*.] Gayety; pleasantry; merriment. *Spenser.*
- PLEASANT, (plez'ant) a.** [Fr. *plaisant*.] 1. Pleasing agreeable; grateful to the mind or to the senses. 2. Cheerful; enlivening. 3. Gay; lively; humorous, sportive. 4. Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than use. 5. Giving pleasure; gratifying.
- PLEASANT-LY, (plez'ant-ly) adv.** 1. In such a manner as to please or gratify. 2. Gayly; merrily; in good humor. 3. Lightly; ludicrously.
- PLEASANT-NESS, (plez'ant-nes) n.** 1. State of being pleasant or agreeable. 2. Cheerfulness; gayety; merriment.
- PLEASANT-RY, (plez'ant-ry) n.** [Fr. *plaisanterie*.] 1. Gayety; merriment. 2. Sprightly saying; lively talk; effusion of humor.
- PLEASE, v. t.** [Fr. *plaire, plaisant*; L. *placeo*.] 1. To excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; to gratify. *Pope.* 2. To satisfy; to content. 3. To prefer; to have satisfaction in; to like; to choose.
- PLEASE, v. i.** 1. To like; to choose; to prefer. 2. To condescend; to comply; to be pleased; a word of ceremony.
- PLEASED, pp.** Gratified; affected with agreeable sensations or emotions.
- PLEASED-LY, adv.** In a way to be delighted. *Feltham.*
- PLEASEMAN, n.** An officious person who courts favor servilely; a pickthank. *Shak.*
- PLEASER, n.** One that pleases or gratifies; one that courts favor by humoring or flattering compliances or a show of obedience.
- PLEASEING, pp.** Gratifying; exciting agreeable sensations or emotions in.
- PLEASEING, a.** 1. Giving pleasure or satisfaction; agreeable to the senses or to the mind. 2. Gaining approbation.
- PLEASEING, n.** The act of gratifying.
- PLEASEING-LY, adv.** In such a manner as to give pleasure.
- PLEASEING-NESS, n.** The quality of giving pleasure.
- PLEASEUR-ABLE, (plez'h'ur-a-bl) a.** Pleasing; giving pleasure; affording gratification. *Bacon.*
- PLEASEUR-ABLY, adv.** With pleasure; with gratification of the senses or the mind. *Harris.*
- PLEASEUR-ABLE-NESS, n.** The quality of giving pleasure.
- PLEASEURE, (plez'h'ur) n.** [Fr. *plaisir*.] 1. The gratification of the senses or of the mind; agreeable sensations or emotions; the excitement, relish or happiness produced by enjoyment or the expectation of good; opposed to pain. 2. Sensual or sexual gratification. 3. Approbation. 4. What the will dictates or prefers; will; choice; purpose; intention; command. 5. A favor; that which pleases. 6. Arbitrary will or choice.
- PLEASEURE, (plez'h'ur) v. t.** To give or afford pleasure to; to please; to gratify. *Shak.*
- PLEASEURE-BOAT, n.** A boat appropriated to sailing for amusement.
- PLEASEURE-CARRIAGE, n.** A carriage for pleasure.
- PLEASEURE-FUL, a.** Pleasant; agreeable. [*L. v.*] *Abbott.*
- PLEASEURE-GROUND, n.** Ground laid out in an ornamental manner and appropriated to amusement.
- PLEASEUR-IST, n.** A person devoted to worldly pleasure. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*
- PLEBEIAN, (ple-b'e-yan) a.** [It. *plebeio*; L. *plebeius*.] 1. Pertaining to the common people; vulgar. 2. Consisting of common people.
- PLEBEIAN, n.** One of the common people or lower ranks of men. [Usually applied to the common people of ancient Rome.] *Swift.*
- PLEBEIANCE, n.** The common people.
- PLECK, n.** A place. *Craven dialect.*
- PLEDGE, n.** [Fr. *pteige*; Norm. *plegg*.] 1. Something put in pawn that which is deposited with another as security; a pawn. 2. Any thing given or considered as a security for the performance of an act. 3. A surety; a hostage. *Dryden*—4. In law, a gage or security, real or personal, given for the repayment of money.—5. In law, bail; surety given for the prosecution of a suit, or for the appearance of a defendant, or for restoring goods taken in distress and replevied. 6. A warrant to secure a person from injury in drinking.—*To put in pledge, to pawn.—To hold in pledge, to keep as security.*
- PLEDGE, v. t.** [Fr. *pteiger*.] 1. To deposit in pawn. 2. To give as a warrant or security. 3. To secure by a pledge. *Shak.* 4. To invite to drink by accepting the cup or health after another. *Johnson.*
- PLEDGED, pp.** Deposited as security; given in warrant.
- PLEDGE-EE, n.** The person to whom any thing is pledged.
- PLEDGER, n.** 1. One that pledges or pawns any thing; one that warrants or secures. 2. One that accepts the invitation to drink after another, or that secures another by drinking.
- PLEDGER-Y, n.** A pledging; suretiship. *Encyc.*
- PLEDGET, n.** In surgery, a compress, or small, flat tent of lint, laid over a wound to imbibed the matter discharged and keep it clean.

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

- ner of governing a nation; or that system of measures which the sovereign of a country adopts and pursues, as best adapted to the interests of the nation. 2. Art, prudence, wisdom or dexterity in the management of public affairs.—3. In common usage, the art, prudence or wisdom of individuals in the management of their private or social concerns. 4. Stratagem; cunning; dexterity of management. 5. [It. *polizza*.] A ticket or warrant for money in the public funds.—6. [Sp. *poliza*.] Policy, in commerce, the writing or instrument, by which a contract of indemnity is effected between the insurer and the insured.
- POLING**, *n.* In gardening, the operation of dispersing the worm-casts all over the walks, with long ash poles.
- POLING**, *ppr.* 1. Furnishing with poles for support. 2. Bearing on poles. 3. Pushing forward with poles, as a boat.
- POLISH**, *a.* Pertaining to Poland.
- POLISH**, *v. t.* [Fr. *polir*, *polissant*.] 1. To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction. 2. To refine; to wear off rudeness, rusticity and coarseness; to make elegant and polite.
- POLISH**, *v. i.* To become smooth; to receive a gloss; to take a smooth and glossy surface.
- POLISH**, *n.* 1. A smooth, glossy surface produced by friction. 2. Refinement; elegance of manners.
- POLISH-A-BLE**, *a.* Capable of being polished.
- POLISHED**, *pp.* Made smooth and glossy; refined.
- POLISHED-ED-NESS**, *n.* 1. State of being polished or glossed. *Donne*. 2. State of being refined or elegant. *Concunry*.
- POLISH-ER**, *n.* The person or instrument that polishes.
- POLISH-ING**, *ppr.* Making smooth and glossy; refining.
- POLISH-ING**, *n.* Smoothness; glossiness; refinement. *Goldsmith*.
- POLISH-MENT**, *n.* Refinement. *Waterhouse*.
- PO-LITE**, *a.* [L. *politus*.] 1. Literally, smooth, glossy, and used in this sense till within a century; [obs.] 2. Being polished or elegant in manners; refined in behavior; well-bred. 3. Courteous; complaisant; obliging.
- PO-LITELY**, *adv.* With elegance of manners; genteelly; courteously.
- PO-LITENESS**, *n.* 1. Polish or elegance of manners; gentility; good-breeding; ease and gracefulness of manners. 2. Courteousness; complaisance; obliging attentions.
- POLITIC**, *a.* [L. *politicus*.] 1. Wise; prudent and sagacious in devising and pursuing measures adapted to promote the public welfare. 2. Well devised and adapted to the public prosperity. 3. Ingenious in devising and pursuing any scheme of personal or rational aggrandizement, without regard to the morality of the measure; cunning; artful; sagacious in adapting means to the end, whether good or evil. 4. Well devised; adapted to its end, right or wrong.
- POLITIC**, *n.* A politician. *Bacon*.
- PO-LITI-CAL**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to policy, or to civil government and its administration. 2. Pertaining to a nation or state, or to nations or states, as distinguished from civil or municipal; as in the phrase, *political and civil rights*, the former comprehending rights that belong to a nation, or perhaps to a citizen as an individual of a nation; and the latter comprehending the local rights of a corporation or any member of it. 3. Public; derived from office or connection with government. 4. Artful; skillful; [see *POLITIC*.] 5. Treating of politics or government. *Paley*.—*Political economy*, the administration of the revenues of a nation; or the management and regulation of its resources and productive property and labor.
- PO-LITI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* 1. With relation to the government of a nation or state. 2. Artfully; with address; [obs.]
- PO-LITI-CAS-TER**, *n.* A petty politician.
- POLITICIAN**, *a.* Cunning; using artifice.
- POLITICIAN**, *n.* [Fr. *politicien*.] 1. One versed in the science of government and the art of governing; one skilled in politics. 2. A man of artifice or deep contrivance.
- POLITIC-LY**, *adv.* Artfully; cunningly. *Shak*.
- POLITICS**, *n.* [Fr. *politique*.] The science of government; that part of ethics which consists in the regulation and government of a nation or state, for the preservation of its safety, peace and prosperity.
- POLITIZE**, *v. i.* To play the politician. *Milton*.
- POLITURE**, *n.* Polish; the gloss given by polishing.
- POLITY**, *n.* [Gr. *πολιτεία*.] 1. The form or constitution of civil government of a nation or state. 2. The constitution or general fundamental principles of government of any class of citizens, considered in an appropriate character, or as a subordinate state.
- POLL**, *n.* [D. *bol*.] 1. The head of a person, or the back part of the head. 2. A register of heads, that is, of persons. 3. The entry of the names of electors who vote for civil officers. Hence, 4. An election of civil officers, or the place of election. 5. A fish called a *chub* or *cheven*; see *POLLARD*.
- POLL**, *v. t.* 1. To lop the tops of trees. *Bacon*. 2. To clip; to cut off the ends; to cut off hair or wool; to shear. 3. To mow; to crop; [obs.] 4. To peel; to strip; to plunder; [obs.] 5. To take a list or register of persons; to enter names in a list. 6. To enter one's name in a list or register. 7. To insert into a number as a voter. *Ticks*.
- POLLARD**, *n.* 1. A tree lopped. 2. A clipped coin. 3. The chub fish. 4. A stag that has cast his horns. 5. A mixture of bran and meal.
- POLLARD**, *v. t.* To lop the tops of trees; to poll.
- POLLEN**, *n.* [L. *pollen*, *pollis*.] 1. The fecundating dust, or fine substance like flour or meal, contained in the anther of flowers, which is dispersed on the pistil for impregnation; farina or farina. 2. Fine bran. *Bailey*.
- POLLEN-GER**, *n.* Brushwood. *Tusser*.
- POLLE-NIN**, *a.* A substance prepared from the pollen of tulips, highly inflammable.
- POLLER**, *n.* [from *poll*.] 1. One that shaves persons; a barber; [obs.] 2. One that lops or polls trees. 3. A pillager; a plunderer; one that fleeces by extraction; [obs.] 4. One that registers voters, or one that enters his name as a voter.
- POLL-E-VIL**, *n.* A swelling or impostem on a horse's head, or on the nape of the neck between the ears.
- POL-LI-CI-TATION**, *n.* [L. *pollicitatio*.] A promise; a voluntary engagement, or a paper containing it.
- POL-LIN-E-TOR**, *n.* [L.] One that prepares materials for embalming the dead; a kind of undertaker.
- POL-LI-NIF-ER-OUS**, *a.* [L. *pollen* and *fero*.] Producing pollen.
- POLL-OCK**, or **POLL-A-CK**, *n.* A fish, a species of *gadus* or cod.
- POL-LUTE**, *v. t.* [L. *polluo*; Fr. *polluer*.] 1. To defile; to make foul or unclean. Among the *Jews*, to make unclean or impure, in a legal or ceremonial sense. 2. To taint with guilt. 3. To profane; to use for carnal or idolatrous purposes. 4. To corrupt or impair by mixture of ill, moral or physical. 5. To violate by illegal sexual commerce.
- POL-LUTE**, *a.* Polluted; defiled. *Milton*.
- POL-LUTED**, *pp.* Defiled; rendered unclean; tainted with guilt; impaired; profaned.
- POL-LUTED-LY**, *adv.* In a state of pollution. *Heywood*.
- POL-LUTED-NESS**, *n.* The state of being polluted; defilement.
- POL-LUTER**, *n.* A defiler; one that pollutes or profanes.
- POL-LUTING**, *ppr.* Defiling; rendering unclean; corrupting; profaning.
- POL-LUTION**, *n.* [L. *pollutio*; Fr. *pollution*.] 1. The act of polluting. 2. Defilement; uncleanness; impurity; the state of being polluted.—3. In the *Jewish economy*, legal or ceremonial uncleanness.—4. In *medicine*, the involuntary emission of semen in sleep.—5. In a religious sense, guilt, the effect of sin; idolatry.
- POLLUX**, *n.* 1. A fixed star of the second magnitude, in the constellation Gemini or the Twins. 2. See *CASTOR*.
- POL-O-NAISE**, *n.* A robe or dress adopted from the POL-O-NESE, } fashion of the Poles; sometimes worn by ladies.
- POL-O-NESE**, *n.* The Polish language. *Encyc.*
- POL-O-NOISE**, *n.* In music, a movement of three crotchets in a bar, with the rhythmical cesure on the last.
- POLT**, *n.* [Sw. *bulita*.] A blow, stroke or striking; a word in common popular use in New England.
- POLT-FOOT**, *n.* A distorted foot. *Herbert*.
- POLT-FOOT**, *n.* A distorted foot. *B. Jenson*.
- POLT-FOOT-ED**, *a.* Having distorted feet. *B. Jenson*.
- POL-TROON**, *n.* [Fr. *poltron*; It. *poltrone*.] An arrant coward; a dastard; a wretch without spirit or courage.
- POL-TROON**, *a.* Base; vile; contemptible. *Hammond*.
- POL-TROON-ER-Y**, *n.* Cowardice; baseness of mind.
- POL-TROON-RY**, *n.* want of spirit.
- POL-VE-RIN**, *n.* [L. *pulvis*; It. *polverino*.] The calcined POL-VE-RINE, } ashes of a plant.
- PÖLY**, or **PÖLEY**, *n.* [L. *polium*.] A plant.
- POLY**, in compound words, is from the Greek *πολυς*, and signifies many; as in *polygon*, a figure of many angles.
- POL-Y-A-COUS-TIC**, *a.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *ακουω*.] That multiplies or magnifies sound; as a noun, an instrument to multiply sounds.
- POL-Y-A-DELPH**, *n.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *αδελφος*.] In botany, a plant having its stamens united in three or more bodies or bundles by the filaments.
- POL-Y-A-DELPHI-AN**, *a.* Having its stamens united in three or more bundles.
- POL-Y-AN-DE-R**, *n.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *ανθη*.] In botany, a plant having many stamens.
- POL-Y-AN-DRI-AN**, *a.* Having many stamens.
- POL-Y-AN-DRY**, *n.* The practice of females having more husbands than one at the same time; plurality of husbands.

POLY-ANTH. } n. [Gr. πολὺς and ἀνθος.] A plant of
POLY-ANTHOS, } the genus *primula* or primrose.
POLY-AU-TOG-RÄ-ZHY, n. [Gr. πολὺς, αὐτός and γραφῶ.]
 The act or practice of multiplying copies of one's own
 handwriting; a species of lithography.
POLY-CHORD, a. [Gr. πολὺς, and chord.] Having many
 chords or strings. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*
 † **POLY-CHREST,** n. [Gr. πολὺς and χρῆστος.] In phar-
 macy, a medicine that serves for many uses.
POLY-CHRO-ITE, n. [Gr. πολὺς and χροίζω.] The color-
 ing matter of saffron. *Ure.*
POLY-CO-TYLE-DON, n. [Gr. πολὺς and κοτυλῶν.]
 In botany, a plant that has many or more than two cotyl-
 edons or lobes to the seed.
POLY-CO-TY-LE'DO-NOL, s. a. Having more than two
 lobes to the seed.
POLY-ED'RIC, } See **POLYHEDR.** and **POLYHEDRAL.**
POLY-ED'ROUS, }
POLY-GAM, } n. [Gr. πολὺς and γὰμος.] In botany, a
POLY-GAM-I-AN, } plant which bears hermaphrodite
 flowers.
POLY-GAM-I-AN, a. Producing hermaphrodite flowers,
 with male or female flowers, or both.
PO-LYG'A-MIST, n. A person who maintains the lawfulness
 of polygamy.
PO-LYG'A-MOUS, a. 1. Consisting of polygamy. *Encyc.*
 2. Inclined to polygamy; having a plurality of wives.
PO-LYG'A-MY, n. [Gr. πολὺς and γὰμος.] A plurality of
 wives or husbands at the same time; or the having of
 such plurality.
POLY-GAR, n. In *Hindustan*, an inhabitant of the woods.
PO-LYG'E-NOUS, a. [Gr. πολὺς and γένος.] Consisting of
 many kinds. *Kirwan.*
POLY-GLOT, a. [Gr. πολὺς and γλωττα.] Having or con-
 taining many languages.
POLY-GLOT, n. 1. A book containing many languages.
 2. One who understands many languages; [obs.]
POLY-GON, n. [Gr. πολὺς and γωνία.] In geometry, a
 figure of many angles and sides.
PO-LYG'O-NAL, } a. Having many angles. *Lee.*
PO-LYG'O-NOUS, }
PO-LYG'O-NUM, or **POLY-GON,** n. [Gr. πολὺς and γων.]
 Knotgrass.
PO-LYG'O-NY, n. [L. *polygonum.*] Knotgrass.
POLY-GRAM, n. [Gr. πολὺς and γράμμα.] A figure con-
 sisting of many lines. *Dict.*
POLY-GRAPH, n. An instrument for multiplying copies
 of a writing with ease and expedition.
POLY-GRAPH'IC, } a. 1. Pertaining to polygraphy.
POLY-GRAPH'IC-AL, } 2. Done with a polygraph.
PO-LYGRA-PHY, n. [Gr. πολὺς and γραφή; γραφῶ.]
 The art of writing in various ciphers, and of deciphering
 the same.
POLY-GYN, n. [Gr. πολὺς and γυνή.] In botany, a plant
 having many pistils.
POLY-GYN-I-AN, a. Having many pistils.
PO-LYG'Y-NY, n. [Gr. πολὺς and γυνή.] The practice of
 having more wives than one at the same time.
POL-Y-HÄLITE, n. [Gr. πολὺς and ἄλας.] A mineral.
POL-Y-HE'DRAL, or **POL-Y-HE'DROUS,** a. Having
 many sides; as a solid body.
POL-Y-HE'DRON, n. [Gr. πολὺς and ἔδρα.] 1. In geometry,
 a body or solid contained under many sides or planes.—
 2. In optics, a multiplying glass or lens consisting of several
 plane surfaces disposed in a convex form.
 † **PO-LYL'O-GY,** n. [Gr. πολὺς and λόγος.] A talking
 much; talkativeness; garrulity.
POL-Y-MATH'IC, a. Pertaining to polymathy.
POL-YM'A-THY, n. [Gr. πολὺς and μαθησις.] The knowl-
 edge of many arts and sciences.
POL-YM-NITE, n. A stone marked with dendrites and
 black lines, and so disposed as to represent rivers, marsh-
 es, &c.
POL-Y-MORPH, n. [Gr. πολὺς and μορφή.] A name given
 to a numerous tribe or series of shells.
POL-Y-MORPH'OUS, a. Having many forms.
POL-Y-NEME, n. A fish having a scaly head.
POL-Y-NE'SIA, n. [Gr. πολὺς and νῆσος.] A new term in
 geography, used to designate a great number of isles in
 the Pacific ocean.
POL-Y-NE'SIAN, a. Pertaining to Polynesia.
POL-Y-NOME, n. [Gr. πολὺς and ονομα.] In algebra, a
 quantity consisting of many terms.
POL-Y-NOM-I-AL, a. Containing many names.
POL-Y-ON'O-MOUS, a. [Gr. πολὺς and ονομα.] Having
 many names or titles; many-titled. *Sir W. Jones.*
POL-Y-ON'O-MY, n. Variety of different names. *Faber.*
POL-Y-OP'TRUM, n. [Gr. πολὺς and ὀπτομαί.] A glass
 through which objects appear multiplied.

POL-Y-PET'A-LOUS, a. [Gr. πολὺς and πέταλον.] In bot-
 any, having many petals. *Martyn.*
POL-Y-PHON'IC, a. Having or consisting of many voices
 or sounds. *Busby.*
PO-LYPH'O-NISM, } n. [Gr. πολὺς and φωνή.] Multiplicity
PO-LYPH'O-NY, } of sounds, as in the reverberation
 of an echo.
POL-YPH'YL-LOUS, a. [Gr. πολὺς and φύλλον.] In botany
 many-leaved.
POLY-PIER, n. The name given to the habitations of
 polytes. *Cuvier.*
POLY-PITE, n. Fossil polyte.
POLY-PODE, n. [Gr. πολὺς and ποὺς.] An animal having
 many feet; the milleped or wood-louse. *Coze.*
PO-LY'PO-DY, n. [L. *polypodium.*] A plant of the genus
polypodium, of the order of filices or ferns.
POLY-POUS, a. Having the nature of the polyopus; having
 many feet or roots, like the polyopus.
POL-Y-PRAG-MAT'I-CAL, a. Over-busy; forward; offi-
 cious.
POLY-PUS, } n. [Gr. πολυπους.] 1. Something that has
POLY'PUS, } many feet or roots.—2. In zoology, a spe-
 cies of fresh-water insect. 3. A concretion of blood in
 the heart and blood vessels. *Parr.* 4. A tumor with a
 narrow base, somewhat resembling a pear; found in the
 nose, uterus, &c.
POLY-SCOPE, n. [Gr. πολὺς and σκοπεῖν.] A glass which
 makes a single object appear as many. *Dict.*
POLY-SPAST, n. [Sp. *poliesteres.*] A machine consisting
 of many pulleys. *Dict.*
POLY-SPERM, n. [Gr. πολὺς and σπέρμα.] A tree whose
 fruit contains many seeds. *Evelyn.*
POL-Y-SPERM'OUS, a. Containing many seeds.
POL-Y-SYL-LAB'IC, } a. Pertaining to a polysyllable;
POL-Y-SYL-LAB'I-CAL, } consisting of many syllables,
 or of more than three.
POLY-SYL-LA-BLE, n. [Gr. πολὺς and συλλαβή.] A word
 of many syllables, that is, consisting of more syllables
 than three.
POL-Y-SYN'DE-TON, n. [Gr. πολυσυνδετος.] A figure of
 rhetoric by which the copulative is often repeated.
POL-Y-TECH'NIC, a. [Gr. πολὺς and τέχνη.] Denoting or
 comprehending many arts.
 * **POLY-THE-ISM,** n. [Fr. *polytheisme.*] The doctrine of a
 plurality of gods or invisible beings superior to man, and
 having an agency in the government of the world.
 * **POLY-THE-IST,** n. A person who believes in or main-
 tains the doctrine of a plurality of gods.
POL-Y-THE-IST'IC, } a. 1. Pertaining to polytheism
POL-Y-THE-IST'I-CAL, } 2. Holding a plurality of gods
POM'ACE, n. [L. *pomum*; Fr. *pomme.*] The substance of
 apples or of similar fruit crushed by grinding. In *America*,
 it is so called before and after being pressed.
PO-MÄ'CEOUS, a. 1. Consisting of apples. 2. Like
 pomace.
PO-MADE, n. [Fr. *pommade.*] Perfumed ointment. [L. u.]
POM-AN-DER, n. [Fr. *pomme d'ambre.*] A sweet ball; a
 perfumed ball or powder. *Bacon.*
PO-MÄ-TUM, n. [Fr. *pommade*; It. *pomata*; Sp. *pomada.*]
 An unguent or composition used in dressing the hair.
PO-MÄ-TUM, v. t. To apply pomatum to the hair. *Dict.*
POME, n. [L. *pomum.*] In botany, a pulpy pericarp without
 valves, containing a capsule or core.
 † **POME,** v. i. [Fr. *pommer*] To grow to a head, or form a
 head in growing. *Dict.*
POME-CIT'RON, n. A citron apple. *B. Jonson.*
POME-GRAN'ATE, (pom-gran'at) n. [L. *pomum* and
granatum.] 1. The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus
punica. 2. The tree that produces pomegranates. 3. An
 ornament resembling a pomegranate, on the robe and
 ephod of the Jewish high-priest.
POME-GRAN'ATE-TREE, n. The tree which produces
 pomegranates.
POME'ROY, (pom'roy) } n. Royal apple; a par-
POME-ROY'AL, (pom-roy'al) } ticular sort of apple.
Ainsworth.
POME-WA-TER, n. A sort of apple. *Shak.*
PO-MIF'ER-OUS, a. [L. *pomum* and *fero.*] Apple-bearing.
POMME, or **POM-MET'TE,** n. In heraldry, a cross with
 one or more knobs at each of the ends.
POMMEL, n. [Fr. *pommeau.*] 1. A knob or ball. 2. The
 knob on the hilt of a sword; the protuberant part of a
 saddle-bow; the round knob on the frame of a chair,
 &c.
POMMEL, v. t. To beat as with a pommel, that is, with
 something thick or bulky; to bruise.
POMMELED, pp. 1. Beaten; bruised.—2. In heraldry,
 having pommels, as a sword or dagger.
POM-ME-LI-ON, n. The cascabel or hindmost knob of a
 cannon. *Mar. Dict.*
POMP, n. [L. *pompa*; Fr. *pompe*; Arm. *pomp*; It., Sp
pompa.] 1. A procession distinguished by ostentation of

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

grandeur and splendor. 2. Show of magnificence; parade; splendor.
 † POM-PAT'IE, *a.* [Low *L. pompaticus.*] Pompous; splendid; ostentatious. *Barrow.*
 POMPET, *n.* The ball which printers use to black the types. *Cotgrave.*
 POMPHO-LYX, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. πομφολύξ.*] The white oxyd which sublimes during the combustion of zink.
 POMPION, *n.* [*D. pompon.*] A pumpkin; a plant and its fruit.
 POMP'IRE, *n.* [*L. pomum and pyrus.*] A sort of pearmain. *Ainsworth.*
 POM-POS-I-TY, *n.* [*It. pomposità.*] Pompousness; ostentation; boasting. *Aikin.*
 POMPOUS, *a.* [*Fr. pompeux; It. pomposo.*] 1. Displaying pomp; showy with grandeur; splendid; magnificent. 2. Ostentatious; boastful.
 POMPOUS-LY, *adv.* With great parade or display; magnificently; splendidly; ostentatiously. *Dryden.*
 POMPOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being pompous; magnificence; splendor; great display of show.
 POM-WA-T'ER, *n.* The name of a large apple. *Diet.*
 POND, *n.* [*Sp., Port., It. pantano.*] 1. A body of stagnant water without an outlet, larger than a puddle, and smaller than a lake; or a like body of water with a small outlet. In the *United States*, we give this name to collections of water in the interior country, which are fed by springs, and from which issues a small stream. 2. A collection of water raised in a river by a dam, for the purpose of propelling mill-wheels.—*Pond for fish; see FISH-POND.*
 POND, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To make a pond; to collect in a pond by stopping the current of a river
 † POND, *v. t.* To ponder. *Spenser.*
 POND'ER, *v. t.* [*L. pondero.*] 1. To weigh in the mind; to consider and compare the circumstances or consequences of an event. 2. To view with deliberation; to examine.
 POND'ER, *v. i.* To think; to muse; with *on.* *Shak.*
 POND'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be weighed; capable of being weighed. *Brown.*
 POND'ER-AL, *a.* [*L. pondus.*] Estimated or ascertained by weight, as distinguished from numeral.
 POND'ER-ANCE, *n.* Weight; gravity. *Gregory.*
 † POND'ER-ATE, *v. t.* To weigh in the mind; to consider.
 POND'ER-ATION, *n.* The act of weighing. [*Little used.*]
 POND'ERED, *pp.* Weighed in the mind; considered; examined by intellectual operation.
 POND'ER-ER, *n.* One that weighs in his mind.
 POND'ER-ING, *ppr.* Weighing intellectually; considering; deliberating on.
 POND'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* With consideration or deliberation. *Hammond.*
 POND'ER-OS-I-TY, *n.* Weight; gravity; heaviness.
 POND'ER-OUS, *a.* [*L. ponderosus.*] 1. Very heavy; weighty. 2. Important; momentous. 3. Porcible; strongly impulsive. *Dryden.*—*Ponderous spar*, heavy spar or barytes.
 POND'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* With great weight.
 POND'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Weight; heaviness; gravity.
 POND-WEED, *n.* [*pond and weed.*] A plant.
 POND'ENT, *a.* [*It. ponente; L. ponens.*] Western. [*L. u.*]
 PONGO, *n.* A name of the orang outang. *Nat. Hist.*
 PONIARD, (*ponyard*) *n.* [*Fr. poignard.*] A small Jagger; a pointed instrument for stabbing, borne in the hand or at the girdle, or in the pocket.
 PONIARD, (*ponyard*) *v. t.* To pierce with a poniard; to stab.
 † POKK, *n.* A nocturnal spirit; a hag. *Shak.*
 PONTAGE, *n.* [*L. pons, pontis; Sp. puente; W. pont.*] A duty paid for repairing bridges.
 PONT'EE, *n.* In *glass works*, an iron instrument used to stick the glass at the bottom.
 PONTIC, *a.* [*L. Pontus.*] Pertaining to the Pontus, Euxine, or Black sea. *J. Barlow.*
 PONTIFF, *n.* [*Fr. pontife; L. pontifex.*] A high-priest.
 PONTIF, *a.* Relating to priests; popish. *Milton.*
 PONTIFICAL, *a.* [*L. pontificalis.*] 1. Belonging to a high-priest; belonging to the pope; popish. 2. Splendid; magnificent. 3. Bridge-building; [*obs.*]
 PONTIFICAL, *n.* 1. A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical. *South.* 2. The dress and ornaments of a priest or bishop. *Loth.*
 † PONTIFICAL-CAL-LY, *n.* The state and government of the pope; the papacy. *Usher.*
 PONTIFICAL-LY, *adv.* In a pontifical manner.
 PONTIFICALITY, *n.* [*L. pontificatus.*] 1. The state or dignity of a high-priest; particularly, the office or dignity of the pope. 2. The reign of a pope.
 PONTIFICE, *n.* Bridge-work; structure or edifice of a bridge. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*
 PONTIFICAL, *a.* Popish. *Burton.*
 PONTIFICALIAN, *a.* Popish; papistical. *Hall.*
 PONTIFICALIAN, *n.* One that adheres to the pope; a papist. *Mountague.*

PONT'INE, or POMP'TINE, *a.* [*L. pontina.*] Designating a large marsh between Rome and Naples.
 PONTLE-VIS, *n.* In *horsemanship*, a disorderly resisting of a horse by rearing repeatedly on his hind legs, so as to be in danger of coming over.
 PON-TOON, *n.* [*Fr., Sp. ponton.*] 1. A flat-bottomed boat. 2. A lighter; a low, flat vessel.—*Pontoon-bridge* is a bridge formed with pontoons.—*Pontoon-carriage* is made with two wheels only.
 PONY, *n.* A small horse.
 POOD, *n.* A Russian weight, equal to 40 Russian or 36 English pounds.
 POOL, *n.* [*Sax. pol, pul; D. pool; G. pfuhl.*] A small collection of water in a hollow place, supplied by a spring, and discharging its surplus water by an outlet.
 POOL, or POULE, *n.* [*Fr. poule.*] The stakes played for in certain games of cards. *Southern.*
 POOP, *n.* [*Fr. poupe; It. poppa; Sp. popa; L. puppis.*] The highest and utmost part of a ship's deck.
 POOP, *v. t.* 1. To strike upon the stern, as a heavy sea. 2. To strike the stern, as one vessel that runs her stem against another's stern. *Mar. Dict.*
 POOPING, *n.* The shock of a heavy sea on the stern or quarter of a ship, when scudding in a tempest; also, the action of one ship's running her stem against another's stern.
 POOR, *a.* [*L. pauper; Fr. pauvre.*] 1. Wholly destitute of property, or not having property sufficient for a comfortable subsistence; needy.—2. In *law*, so destitute of property as to be entitled to maintenance from the public. 3. Destitute of strength, beauty or dignity; barren; mean; jejune. 4. Destitute of value, worth or importance; of little use; trifling. 5. Paltry; mean; of little value. 6. destitute of fertility; barren; exhausted. 7. Of little worth; unimportant. *Swift.* 8. Unhappy; pitiable. 9. Mean; depressed; low; dejected; destitute of spirit. 10. Lean; emaciated. 11. Small, or of a bad quality. 12. Uncomfortable; restless; ill. 13. Destitute of saving grace. *Rev. iii.* 14. Wanting good qualities. 15. A word of tenderness or pity; dear. 16. A word of slight contempt, wretched. 17. *The poor*, collectively used as a *noun*, those who are destitute of property; the indigent; the needy.—*Poor in spirit*, in a *Scriptural sense*, humble; contrite.
 POORJOHN, *n.* A sort of fish [*callarius.*] *Ainsworth.*
 POORLY, *adv.* 1. Without wealth; in indigence. 2. With little or no success; with little growth, profit or advantage. 3. Meantly; without spirit. 4. Without excellence or dignity.
 POORLY, *a.* Somewhat ill; indisposed; not in health; a common use of the word in *America.* *Th. Scott.*
 POORNESS, *n.* 1. Destitution of property; indigence; poverty; want. 2. Meanness; lowness; want of dignity. 3. Want of spirit. 4. Barrenness; sterility. 5. Unproductiveness; want of the metallic substance. 6. Smallness or bad quality. 7. Want of value or importance. 8. Want of good qualities, or the proper qualities which constitute a thing good in its kind. 9. Narrowness; barrenness; want of capacity.
 POOR-SPIRIT-ED, *a.* Of a mean spirit; cowardly; base.
 POOR-SPIRIT-ED-NESS, *n.* Meanness or baseness of spirit; cowardice. *South.*
 POP, *n.* [*D. pop.*] A small, smart, quick sound or report.
 POP, *v. i.* 1. To enter or issue forth with a quick, sudden motion. 2. To dart; to start from place to place suddenly.
 POP, *v. t.* To thrust or push suddenly with a quick motion.—*To pop off*, to thrust away; to shift off. *Locke.*
 POP, *adv.* Suddenly; with sudden entrance or appearance.
 POPE, *n.* [*Gr. papa, πάππας, πάππος; Low L. papa; Sp., It., Port. papa; Fr. pape.*] 1. The bishop of Rome the head of the Catholic church. 2. A small fish, called also a *ruff.* *Walton.*
 PÔPE/DOM, *n.* 1. The place, office or dignity of the pope; papal dignity. 2. The jurisdiction of the pope.
 PÔPE-JOAN, *n.* A game of cards. *Jenner.*
 PÔPE/LING, *n.* An adherent of the pope.
 PÔPE-RY, *n.* The religion of the church of Rome, comprehending doctrines and practices. *Swift.*
 PÔPE'S-EYE, *n.* [*pope and eye.*] The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh. *Johnsen.*
 POP'GUN, *n.* A small gun or tube used by children to shoot swads and make a noise. *Cheyne.*
 POPIN-JAY, *n.* [*Sp. papagayo.*] 1. A parrot. 2. A woodpecker, a bird with a gay head. The green woodpecker, with a scarlet crown, a native of Europe. 3. A gay, trifling young man; a fop or coxcomb.
 POP'ISH, *a.* Relating to the pope; taught by the pope; pertaining to the pope or to the church of Rome.
 POP'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a popish manner; with a tendency to popery.
 POP'LAR, *n.* [*L. populus; Fr. peuplier.*] A tree of the genus *populus*, of several species.
 POP'LIN, *n.* A stuff made of silk and worsted.

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

POP-LITE-AL, } a. [*L. poples.*] Pertaining to the ham or
POP-LIT IC, } knee-joint. *Med. Repos.*
POP-PET, n. See **PUPPET**.
POPPY, n. [*Sax. popæg; Fr. pavot; L. papaver.*] A plant
of the genus *papaver*, of several species, from one of
which, the *somniferum*, or white poppy, is collected
opium.
POPULACE, n. [*Fr.; It. popolaccio.*] The common peo-
ple; the vulgar; the multitude. *Swift.*
POP-U-LA-CY, n. The populace or common people.
POP-U-LAR, a. [*Fr. populaire; Sp. popular; L. popularis.*]
1. Pertaining to the common people. 2. Suitable to com-
mon people; familiar; plain; easy to be comprehended;
not critical or abstruse. 3. Beloved by the people; enjoy-
ing the favor of the people; pleasing to people in general.
4. Ambitious; studious of the favor of the people. 5.
Prevailing among the people; extensively prevalent.—
6. In *law*, a popular action is one which gives a penalty
to the person that sues for the same.
POP-U-LAR-I-TY, n. [*L. popularitas.*] 1. Favor of the
people; the state of possessing the affections and confi-
dence of the people in general. 2. Representation suited
to vulgar or common conception; that which is intended
or adapted to procure the favor of the people; [*little used.*]
Bacon.
POP-U-LAR-IZE, v. t. To make popular or common; to
spread among the people. *Beddoes.*
POP-U-LAR-IZED, pp. Made popular or introduced among
the people.
POP-U-LAR-IZ-ING, ppr. Making popular, or introducing
among the people.
POP-U-LAR-LY, adv. 1. In a popular manner. *Dryden.*
2. According to the conceptions of the common people.
POP-U-LATE, v. i. [*It. popolare, from L. populus.*] To
breed people; to propagate. *Bacon.*
POP-U-LATE, v. t. To people; to furnish with inhabitants.
POP-U-LATE, pp. for *populous*.
POP-U-LA-TED, pp. Furnished with inhabitants; peopled.
POP-U-LA-TING, ppr. Peopling.
POP-U-LATION, n. 1. The act or operation of peopling
or furnishing with inhabitants; multiplication of inhabi-
tants. 2. The whole number of people or inhabitants in a
country. 3. The state of a country with regard to its
number of inhabitants, or rather with regard to its num-
bers compared with their expenses, consumption of goods
and productions, and earnings.
POP-U-LOUS-I-TY, n. Populosity. *Brown.*
POP-U-LOUS, a. [*L. populosus.*] Full of inhabitants; con-
taining many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of
the country.
POP-U-LOUS-LY, adv. With many inhabitants in propor-
tion to the extent of country.
POP-U-LOUS-NESS, n. The state of having many inhabi-
tants in proportion to the extent of country.
POR-GE-ATED, a. [*L. porca.*] Ridged; formed in ridges.
Asiat. Res.
POR-CE-LAIN, n. [*Sp., Port. porcelana; Fr. porcelaine.*]
1. The finest species of earthen ware, originally man-
ufactured in China and Japan, but now made in several
European countries. 2. The plant called *purslain*, which
see.
POR-CEL-LA-NE-OUS, a. [*from porcelain.*] Pertaining to
or resembling porcelain. *Hatchett.*
POR-CEL-LA-NITE, n. A silicious mineral.
PÖRCH, n. [*Fr. porche.*] 1. In *architecture*, a kind of ves-
tibule, supported by columns, at the entrance of temples,
halls, churches or other buildings. 2. A portico; a cov-
ered walk. 3. By way of distinction, the *porch* was a
public portico in Athens, where Zeno, the philosopher,
taught his disciples.
POR-CINE, a. [*L. porcinius.*] Pertaining to swine.
POR-CU-PINE, n. [*It. porco-spinoso; Sp. puerco-espín;*
Port. porco-espinho.] In *zoology*, a quadruped of the genus
hystrix. The crested porcupine has a body covered with
prickles which are very sharp, and some of them nine or
ten inches long; these he can erect at pleasure.
POR-CU-PINE-FISH, n. A fish covered with spines.
PORE, n. [*Fr. pore; Sp., It. poro.*] 1. In *anatomy*, a mi-
nute interstice in the skin of an animal, through which
the perspirable matter passes to the surface or is excreted.
2. A small spiracle, opening or passage in other sub-
stances.
PORE, v. i. [*qu. Gr. εφορα, εφοραω.*] To look with steady,
continued attention or application. *Shak.*
PORE, v. t. To examine; with *on.* *Milton.*
PÖRE-BLIND, or **PUR-BLIND**, a. [*qu. Gr. παρος.*] Near-
sighted; short-sighted. *Bacon.*
PÖRER, n. One who pores or studies diligently.
PÖRÛY, n. A fish of the gilt-head kind.
PÖR-I-NESS, n. The state of being pory or having numer-
ous pores. *Wiseman.*
PÖRISM, n. [*Gr. πορισμος.*] In *geometry*, a proposition
affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will

render a certain problem indeterminate or capable of in-
numerable solutions.
PÖR-ISTIC.
PÖR-IST-I-CAL, } a. Pertaining to a porism
PÖR-ITE, n.; plu. **PÖR-ITES**. A petrified mad-spore.
PÖRK, n. [*L. porcus; Fr. porc.*] The flesh of swine, fresh
or salted, used for food.
PÖRK-EAT-ER, n. One that feeds on swine's flesh.
PÖRKER, n. A hog; a pig. [*Little used in America.*] *Pope*
PÖRKET, n. A young hog. *Dryden.*
PÖRK-LING, n. A pig. *Tusser.*
PÖR-RÖS-I-TY, n. The quality or state of having pores or in-
terstices. *Bacon.*
PÖR-ÖUS, a. Having interstices in the skin or substance of
the body; having spiracles or passages for fluids.
PÖR-ÖUS-NESS, n. 1. The quality of having pores; porös-
ity. 2. The porous parts; [*not authorized.*]
PÖR-PHY-RITIC, or **PÖR-PHY-RÄ-CEOUS**, a. 1. Per-
taining to porphyry; resembling porphyry. 2. Contain-
ing or composed of porphyry.
PÖR-PHY-RIZE, v. t. To cause to resemble porphyry; to
make spotted in its composition. *Cooper.*
PÖR-PHY-RY, n. [*Gr. ποφύρα; L. porphyrites; Fr. por-
phyre.*] A mineral consisting of a homogeneous ground
with crystals. It is very hard, and susceptible of a fine
polish.
PÖR-PHY-RY-SHELL, n. An animal or shell of the genus
marex.
PÖR-PITE, } n. The hair-button-stone, a small species of
PÖR-PI-TES, } fossil coral
PÖR-POISE, **PÖR-PUS**, or **PÖR-PËSS**, n. [*It. porco.*] In
zoology, a cetaceous fish, sometimes called the *sea-hog*.
PÖR-RÄ-CEOUS, a. [*L. porraceus.*] Greenish; resembling
the leek in color. *Wiseman.*
† PÖR-RËCTION, n. [*L. porrectio.*] The act of stretching
forth.
PÖR-RËT, n. [*L. porrum; It. porro, porretta.*] A scallion;
a leek or small onion. *Brown.*
PÖR-RIDGE, n. [*qu. pottage, by corruption.*] A kind of
food made by boiling meat in water; broth.
PÖR-RIDGE-PÖT, n. The pot in which fish, or flesh and
vegetables, are boiled for food.
PÖR-RIN-GER, n. [*qu. porridge.*] 1. A small metal vessel
in which children eat porridge or milk. 2. A head-dress
in the shape of a porringer, in *contempt*.
PÖRT, n. [*Fr., from L. portus; Sp. puerto; It. porto.*] 1.
A harbor; a haven; any bay, cove, inlet or recess of the
sea or of a lake, or the mouth of a river, which ships or
vessels can enter, and where they can lie safe from injury
by storms. 2. [*L. porta.*] A gate. 3. An embrasure or
opening in the side of a ship of war, through which can-
non are discharged; a port-hole. 4. The lid which shuts
a port-hole. 5. Carriage; air; mien; manner of move-
ment or walk; demeanor; external appearance.—6. In
seamen's language, the larboard or left side of a ship. 7.
A kind of wine made in Portugal, so called from *Oporto*
—*Part of the voice, in music*, the faculty or habit of mak-
ing the shakes, passages and diminutions.
PÖRT, v. t. 1. To carry in form. *Milton.* 2. To turn or
put to the left or larboard side of a ship.
PÖRT-A-BLE, a. [*It. portabile.*] 1. That may be carried
by the hand or about the person, on horseback or in a
traveling vehicle; not bulky or heavy; that may be easi-
ly conveyed from place to place with one's traveling bag-
gage. 2. That may be carried from place to place. 3.
That may be borne along with one. 4. Sufferable; sup-
portable; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
PÖRT-A-BLE-NESS, n. The quality of being portable.
PÖRT-AGE, n. [*Fr.*] 1. The act of carrying. 2. The
price of carriage. *Kell.* 3. A port-hole; [*unusual.*] *Shak.*
4. A carrying-place over land between navigable waters.
Jefferson.
PÖRT-AL, n. [*It. portella; Fr. portail.*] 1. In *architecture*,
a little gate, where there are two gates of different dimen-
sions. 2. A little square corner of a room, separated from
the rest by a wainscot, and forming a short passage into a
room. 3. A kind of arch of joiner's work before a door.
4. A gate; an opening for entrance.
† PÖRT-ANCE, n. [*from Fr. porter, to carry.*] Air; mien;
carriage; port; demeanor. *Spenser. Shak.*
† PÖRT-ASS, n. A breviary, a prayer-book. *Spenser.*
† PÖRT-A-TIVE, a. [*Fr. portatif.*] Portable. *Chaucer.*
PÖRT-BÄR, n. A bar to secure the ports of a ship in a gale
of wind.
PÖRT-CHAR-GEES, n. In *commerce*, charges to which a ship
or its cargo is subjected in a harbor, as wharfage, &c.
PÖRT-CRAY-ON, n. A pencil-case. *Encyc.*
PÖRT-GULLIS, } n. In *fortification*, an assemblage of tim-
PÖRT-CLUSE, } bers joined across one another, like
those of a barrow, and each pointed with iron, hung over
the gateway of a fortified town, to be let down in case of
surprise, to prevent the entrance of an enemy.
PÖRT-EULLIS, v. t. To shut; to bar; to obstruct.
PÖRT-EULLISED, a. Having a portcullis. *Shenstone.*

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

PORTE, *n.* The Ottoman court, so called from the gate of the sultan's palace, where justice is administered.

PORTED, *a.* 1. Having gates; [*obs.*] *B. Jonson.* 2. Borne in a certain or regular order. *Jones.*

POR-TEND', *v. t.* [*L. portendo.*] To foreshow; to foretoken; to indicate something future by previous signs.

POR-TENDED, *pp.* Foreshown; previously indicated by signs.

POR-TENDING, *ppr.* Foreshowing.

† **POR-TENSION**, *n.* The act of foreshowing.

POR-TENT', *n.* [*L. portentum.*] An omen of ill; any previous sign or prodigy indicating the approach of evil or calamity. *Dryden.*

POR-TENTOUS, *a.* [*L. portentosus.*] 1. Ominous; foreshowing ill. 2. Monstrous; prodigious; wonderful; in an ill sense.

PORTER, *n.* [*It. portiere; Fr. portier.*] 1. A man that has the charge of a door or gate; a door-keeper. 2. One that waits at the door to receive messages. 3. [*Fr. porteur, from porter, to carry.*] A carrier; a person who carries or conveys burdens for hire. 4. A malt liquor which differs from ale and pale beer in being made with high-dried malt.

PORTER-AGE, *n.* 1. Money charged or paid for the carriage of burdens by a porter. *Tooke.* 2. The business of a porter or door-keeper. *Churchill.*

† **PORTER-LY**, *a.* Coarse; vulgar. *Bray.*

PORTESSE. See **PORTASS**.

PORTFIRE, *n.* A composition for setting fire to powder, &c., frequently used in preference to a match.

PÖRT-FÖLL-O, *n.* [*Fr. porte-feuille.*] A case of the size of a large book, to keep loose papers in.

† **PÖRTGLAVE**, *n.* [*Fr. porter, and W. glaiv.*] A sword-bearer. *Ainsworth.*

PÖRTGRAVE, **PÖRTGREVE**, or **PÖRTREEVE**, *n.* [*L. portus, and G. graf*] Formerly, the chief magistrate of a port or maritime town.

PÖRT-HÖLE, *n.* The embrasure of a ship of war.

PÖRTI-O, *n.* [*It. portico; L. porticus.*] In architecture, a kind of gallery on the ground, or a piazza encompassed with arches supported by columns; a covered walk.

PÖRTION, *n.* [*L. portio.*] 1. In general, a part of any thing separated from it. 2. A part, though not actually divided, but considered by itself. 3. A part assigned; an allotment; a dividend. 4. The part of an estate given to a child or heir, or descending to him by law. 5. A wife's fortune.

PÖRTION, *v. t.* 1. To divide; to parcel; to allot a share or shares. 2. To endow.

PÖRTIONED, *pp.* 1. Divided into shares or parts. 2. Endowed; furnished with a portion.

PÖRTIONER, *n.* One who divides or assigns in shares.

PÖRTIONING, *ppr.* Dividing; endowing.

PÖRTIONIST, *n.* 1. One who has a certain academical allowance or portion. 2. The incumbent of a benefice which has more rectors or vicars than one.

PÖRTLAND-STONE, *n.* A compact sand-stone.

PÖRTLAST, or **PÖRTOISE**, *n.* The gunwale of a ship.

PÖRTLID, *n.* The lid that closes a porthole.

PÖRTLI-NESS, *n.* Dignity of mien or of personal appearance, consisting in size and symmetry of body, with dignified manners and demeanor.

PÖRTLÝ, *a.* 1. Grand or dignified in mien; of a noble appearance and carriage. 2. Bulky; corpulent.

PÖRT-MAN, *n.* [*port and man.*] An inhabitant or burgess, as of a cinque-port.

PÖRT-MAN'TEAU, (*port-man'to*) *n.* [*Fr. porte-manteau.* It is often pronounced *portmantle.*] A bag, usually made of leather, for carrying apparel and other furniture on journeys, particularly on horseback.

PÖRT-MOTE, *n.* [*port, and Sax. mot.*] Anciently, a court held in a port town. *Blackstone.*

PÖRTOISE. See **PÖRTLAST**.

PÖRTRAIT, *n.* [*Fr. portrait.*] A picture or representation of a person, and especially of a face, drawn from the life.

† **PÖRTRAIT**, *v. t.* To portray; to draw. *Spencer.*

PÖRTRAI-TURE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A portrait; painted resemblance. *Milton.*

PÖR-TRAY', *v. t.* [*Fr. peindre.*] 1. To paint or draw the likeness of any thing in colors. 2. To describe in words. 3. To adorn with pictures.

PÖR-TRAYED, (*por-tráde'*) *pp.* Painted or drawn to the life; described.

PÖR-TRAYER, *n.* One who paints, draws to the life or describes.

PÖR-TRAYING, *ppr.* Painting or drawing the likeness of; describing.

PÖRTRRESS, } *n.* [*from porter.*] A female guardian of a

PÖRTER-ESS, } gate. *Milton.*

PÖRTRREVE, } [*The modern orthography of portgreve,*

which see.] The chief magistrate of a port or maritime town.

PÖRT-ROPE, *n.* A rope to draw up a portlid.

† **PÖRWIG-LE**, *n.* A tadpole; a young frog. *Brown*

PÖRY', *a.* Full of pores or small interstices.

POSE, *n.* In heraldry, a lion, horse or other beast standing still, with all his feet on the ground. 4.

† **PÖSE**, *n.* [*Sax. fose.*] A stuffing of the head; catarrh. *Chaucer.*

POSE, *v. t.* [*W. posiao; Fr. poser.*] 1. To puzzle; [a word of the same origin:] to set; to put to a stand or stop; to gravel. 2. To puzzle or put to a stand by asking difficult questions; to set by questions; hence, to interrogate closely, or with a view to scrutiny.

PÖSED, *pp.* Puzzled; put to a stand; interrogated closely.

PÖSER, *n.* One that puzzles by asking difficult questions; a close examiner.

PÖSING, *ppr.* Puzzling; putting to a stand; questioning closely.

PÖSI-TED, *a.* [*L. positus.*] Put; set; placed.

PÖ-SITION, *n.* [*L. positio.*] 1. State of being placed; situation; often with reference to other objects, or to different parts of the same object. 2. Manner of standing or being placed; attitude. 3. Principle laid down; proposition advanced or affirmed as a fixed principle, or stated as the ground of reasoning, or to be proved. 4. The advancement of any principle. 5. State; condition.—6. In grammar, the state of a vowel placed between two consonants

† **PÖ-SITION-AL**, *a.* Respecting position. *Brown.*

PÖ-SITIVE, *a.* [*It. positivo; Fr. positif; Low L. positivus.*] 1. Properly, set; laid down; expressed; direct, explicit. 2. Absolute; express; not admitting any condition or discretion. 3. Absolute; real; existing in fact; opposed to negative. 4. Direct; express; opposed to circumstantial. 5. Confident; fully assured. 6. Dogmatic; over-confident in opinion or assertion. 7. Settled by arbitrary appointment. *Hooker.* 8. Having power to act directly.

PÖ-SITIVE, *n.* 1. What is capable of being affirmed; reality. 2. That which settles by absolute appointment.—3. In grammar, a word that affirms or asserts existence

PÖ-SITIVE-LÝ, *adv.* 1. Absolutely; by itself. Independent of any thing else; not comparatively. 2. Not negatively; really; in its own nature; directly; inherently. 3. Certainly; indubitably. 4. Directly; explicitly; expressly. 5. Peremptorily; in strong terms. 6. With full confidence or assurance.

PÖ-SITIVE-NESS, *n.* 1. Actuality; reality of existence; not mere negation. 2. Undoubting assurance; full confidence; peremptoriness.

† **PÖ-SITIV-I-TÝ**, *n.* Peremptoriness. *Watts.*

† **PÖ-SITURE**, *for posture.* See **POSTURE**.

PÖS-NET, *n.* [*W. posned.*] A little basin; a porringerskillet or sauce-pan. *Owen.*

PÖS-O-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to posology.

PÖ-SOL-O-GÝ, *n.* [*Gr. ποσος and λογος.*] In medicine, the science or doctrine of doses. *Amer. Dispensatory.*

PÖS-PO-LITE, *n.* A kind of militia in Poland.

PÖSS, *v. t.* To dash violently in water; as, to *pass* clothes.

PÖSS, *n.* 1. A water-fall. *Craven dialect.* 2. A *pass*-tub.

PÖSSE COM-I-TATUS, 1. In law, the power of the country, or the citizens, who are summoned to assist an officer in suppressing a riot, or executing any legal precept which is forcibly opposed. The word *comitatus* is often omitted, and *posse* alone is used in the same sense. *Blackstone.*—2. In low language, a number or crowd of people; a rabble.

* **PÖS-SESS'**, *v. t.* [*L. possessus, possideo.*] 1. To have the just and legal title, ownership or property of a thing; to own; to hold the title of, as the rightful proprietor, or to hold both the title and the thing. 2. To hold; to occupy without title or ownership. 3. To have; to occupy. 4. To seize; to gain; to obtain the occupation of. 5. To have power over, as an invisible agent or spirit. *Lutet.* viii. 6. To affect by some power.—*To possess of, or with, more properly to possess of, is to give possession, command or occupancy.—To possess one's self of, to take or gain possession or command; to make one's self master of.—To possess with, to furnish or fill with something permanent; or to be retained. Addison.*

* **PÖS-SESS'ED**, (*pos-ssed'*) *pp.* Held by lawful title; occupied; enjoyed; affected by demons or invisible agents.

* **PÖS-SESS'ING**, *ppr.* Having or holding by absolute right or title; occupying; enjoying.

* **PÖS-SESSION**, *n.* 1. The having, holding or detention of property in one's power or command; actual seizin or occupancy. 2. The thing possessed; land, estate or goods owned. 3. Any thing valuable possessed or enjoyed. 4. The state of being under the power of demons or invisible beings; madness; lunacy.—*Writ of possession, a precept directing a sheriff to put a person in peaceable possession of property recovered in ejectment.—To take possession, to enter on, or to bring within one's power or occupancy.—To give possession, to put in another's power or occupancy.*

* † **PÖS-SESSION**, *v. t.* To invest with property. *Carew.*

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

- * POSSESSION-ER, *n.* One that has possession of a thing, or power over it. [*Little used*] *Sidney*.
- * POSSESSIVE, *a.* [*L. possessivus*.] Pertaining to possession; having possession.—*Possessive case*, in *English grammar*, is the genitive case, or case which expresses possession.
- * POSSESSOR, *n.* 1. An occupant; one that has possession. 2. One that has, holds or enjoys any good or other thing.
- * POSSESSORY, *a.* Having possession. *Howel*.—*Possessory action*, in *law*, an action or suit in which the right of possession only, and not that of property, is contested.
- POST, *n.* [*W. postel*.] Milk curdled with wine or other liquor. *Dryden*.
- POST, *v. t.* To curdle; to turn. *Shak*.
- POST-BILITY, *n.* [*Fr. possibilité*.] The power of being or existing; the power of happening; the state of being possible.
- POST-BLE, *a.* [*Fr.*; *It. possibile*; *L. possibilis*.] That may be or exist; that may be now, or may happen or come to pass; that may be done; not contrary to the nature of things.
- POST-BLY, *adv.* 1. By any power, moral or physical, really existing. 2. Perhaps; without absurdity.
- † POST, *a.* [*from Fr. aposter*.] Suborned; hired to do what is wrong. *Sandys*.
- POST, *n.* [*W. post*; *D. Dan., Sw. post*; *Fr. poste*.] 1. A piece of timber set upright, usually larger than a stake, and intended to support something else. 2. A military station; the place where a single soldier or a body of troops is stationed. 3. The troops stationed in a particular place, or the ground they occupy. 4. A public office or employment, that is, a fixed place or station. 5. A messenger or a carrier of letters and papers. 6. A seat or situation. 7. A sort of writing-paper, such as is used for letters; letter-paper. 8. An old game at cards.—*To ride post*, to be employed to carry dispatches and papers.—*Knight of the post*, a fellow suborned or hired to do a bad action.
- POST, *v. i.* [*Fr. poster*.] To travel with speed.
- POST, *v. t.* 1. To fix to a post. 2. To expose to public reproach by fixing the name to a post; to expose to opprobrium by some public action. 3. To advertise on a post or in a public place. *Laws of New England*. 4. To set; to place; to station.—5. In *book-keeping*, to carry accounts from the waste-book or journal to the ledger.—*To post off*, to put off; to delay; [*obs.*] *Shak*.
- POST, *a.* Latin preposition, signifying *after*. It is used in this sense in *composition* in many English words.
- † POST-ABLE, *a.* That may be carried. *Mountague*.
- POST-AGE, *n.* 1. The price established by law to be paid for the conveyance of a letter in a public mail. 2. A postage; [*obs.*] *Smollet*.
- POST-BOY, *n.* A boy that rides as post; a courier. *Tatler*.
- POST-CHAISE, *n.* [*See CHAISE*.] A carriage with four wheels for the conveyance of travelers.
- POST-DATE, *v. t.* [*L. post and date*.] To date after the real time.
- POST-DILUVIAL, } *a.* [*L. post and diluvium*.] Being or
POST-DILUVIAN, } happening posterior to the flood in Noah's days.
- POST-DILUVIAN, *n.* A person who lived after the flood, or who has lived since that event. *Greene*.
- POST-DISSEIZIN, *n.* A subsequent disseizin.
- POST-DISSEIZOR, *n.* A person who disseizes another of lands which he had before recovered of the same person. *Blackstone*.
- POST-E-A, *n.* [*L.*] The record of what is done in a cause subsequent to the joining of issue and awarding of trial. *Blackstone*.
- POSTED, *pp.* 1. Placed; stationed. 2. Exposed on a post or by public notice. 3. Carried to a ledger, as accounts.
- POSTER, *n.* One who posts; also, a courier; one that travels expeditiously.
- POSTERIOR, *a.* [*L.*; *Fr. posterieur*.] 1. Later or subsequent in time. 2. Later in the order of proceeding or moving; coming after.
- POSTERIORITY, *n.* [*Fr. posteriorité*.] The state of being later or subsequent. *Hale*.
- POSTERIOR, *n. plu.* The hinder parts of an animal body. *Swift*.
- POSTERITY, *n.* [*Fr. posterité*; *L. posteritas*.] 1. Descendants; children, children's children, &c. indefinitely; the race that proceeds from a progenitor.—2. In a *general sense*, succeeding generations. *Pope*.
- POSTERN, *n.* [*Fr. pôtérne*.] 1. Primarily, a back door or gate; a private entrance; hence, any small door or gate. *Dryden*.—2. In *fortification*, a small gate, usually in the angle of the flank of a bastion.
- POSTERN, *a.* Back; being behind; private. *Dryden*.
- POST-EXISTENCE, *n.* Subsequent existence.
- POST-FACT, *n.* That which represents or relates to a fact that has occurred.
- POST-FINE, *n.* In *English law*, a fine due to the king by prerogative, after a *licentia concordandi* given in a fine of lands and tenements. *Blackstone*.
- POST-FIX, *n.* [*L. post, and fix*.] In *grammar*, a letter, syllable or word added to the end of another word; a suffix. *Parkhurst*.
- POST-FIX, *v. t.* To add or annex a letter, syllable or word, to the end of another or principal word.
- POST-FIXED, (*post-fixt'*) *pp.* Added to the end of a word.
- POST-FIXING, *ppr.* Adding to the end of a word.
- POST-HACKNEY, *n.* A hired posthorse.
- POST-HASTE, *n.* Haste or speed in traveling, like that of a post or courier. *Shak*.
- POST-HASTE, *adv.* With speed or expedition.
- POST-HORSE, *n.* A horse stationed for the use of couriers.
- POST-HOUSE, *n.* A house where a post-office is kept for receiving and dispatching letters by public mails; a post-office.
- † POSTHUME, *a.* Posthumous. *Watts*.
- * POSTHUMOUS, *a.* [*L. post and humus*.] 1. Born after the death of the father, or taken from the dead body of the mother. 2. Published after the death of the author. 3. Being after one's decease.
- * POSTHUMOUS-LY, *adv.* After one's decease.
- † POST-IC, *a.* [*L. posticus*.] Backward. *Brown*.
- POST-ILL, *n.* [*It. postilla*.] A marginal note.
- POST-ILL, *v. t.* [*It. postillare*.] To write marginal notes to gloss; to illustrate with marginal notes. *Bacon*.
- POST-ILL, *v. i.* To comment; to make illustrations. *Skelton*.
- POST-ILLER, *n.* One who writes marginal notes; one who illustrates the text of a book by notes in the margin.
- * POST-ILLION, (*pos-til-yun*) *n.* [*Fr. postillon*.] One that rides and guides the first pair of horses in a coach or other carriage; also, one that rides one of the horses.
- POSTING, *ppr.* 1. Setting up on a post; exposing the name or character to reproach by public advertisement. 2. Placing; stationing. 3. Transferring accounts to a ledger.
- POST-LI-MINT-AR, } *a.* Contrived, done or existing sub-
POST-LI-MINT-IOUS, } sequently.
- POST-LI-MINT-UM, } *n.* [*L. post and limen*.] *Postlimini-*
POST-LIMINY, } *um*, among the *Romans*, was the return of a person to his own country who had gone to sojourn in a foreign country.—In the *modern law of nations*, the right of *postliminy* is that by virtue of which persons and things, taken by an enemy in war, are restored to their former state, when coming again under the power of the nation to which they belonged.
- POST-MAN, *n.* A post or courier; a letter-carrier.
- POST-MARK, *n.* The mark or stamp of a post-office on a letter.
- POST-MASTER, *n.* The officer who has the superintendence and direction of a post-office.—*Postmaster-general* is the chief officer of the post-office department.
- POST-MERIDIAN, *a.* [*L. postmeridianus*.] Being or belonging to the afternoon. *Bacon*.
- POST-NATE, *a.* [*L. post and natus*.] Subsequent. [*L. u.*] *Taylor*.
- POST-NOTE, *n.* [*post and note*.] In *commerce*, a bank-note intended to be transmitted to a distant place by the public mail, and made payable to order.
- POST-NUP-TIAL, *a.* Being or happening after marriage. *Kent*.
- POST-OFFICE, *n.* An office or house where letters are received for delivery and for transmission; a post-house.
- POST-PAID, *a.* Having the postage paid on; as a letter.
- POST-PONE, *v. t.* [*L. postpono*.] 1. To put off; to defer to a future or later time; to delay. 2. To set below something else in value or importance.
- POST-PONED, (*post-pōnd'*) *pp.* Delayed; deferred to a future time; set below in value.
- POST-PONEMENT, *n.* The act of deferring to a future time; temporary delay of business. *T. Pickering*.
- † POST-PONENCE, *n.* Dislike. *Johnson*.
- POST-PONER, *n.* One who delays or puts off. *Paley*.
- POST-PONING, *ppr.* Deferring to a future time.
- POST-POSITION, *n.* [*post and position*.] The state of being put back or out of the regular place. *Mede*.
- POST-RE-MOTE, *a.* [*post and remote*.] More remote in subsequent time or order. *Darwin*.
- POST-SCRIPT, *n.* [*L. post and scriptum*.] A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer; or any addition made to a book or composition after it had been supposed to be finished. *Addison*.
- POST-TOWN, *n.* 1. A town in which a post-office is established. 2. A town in which post-horses are kept.
- POSTU-LANT, *n.* One who makes demand.
- POSTU-LATE, *n.* [*L. postulatum*.] A position or supposition assumed without proof, or one which is considered as self-evident, or too plain to require illustration.
- POSTU-LATE, *v. t.* 1. To beg or assume without proof; [*little used*.] *Brown*. 2. To invite; to solicit; to require by entreaty. *Burnet*. 3. To assume; to take without positive consent. *Tooke*.
- POST-U-LATION, *n.* [*L. postulatio*.] 1. The act of sup-

posing without proof; gratuitous assumption. 2. Supplication; intercession; also, suit; cause.

POSTU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Assuming without proof. 2. Assumed without proof. *Brown.*

POST-U-LA-TUM, *n.* [L.] A postulate. *Addison.*

POSTURE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *positura.*] 1. In painting and sculpture, attitude; the situation of a figure with regard to the eye, and of the several principal members with regard to each other, by which action is expressed. 2. Situation; condition; particular state with regard to something else. 3. Situation of the body. 4. State; condition. 5. The situation or disposition of the several parts of the body with respect to each other, or with respect to a particular purpose. 6. Disposition; frame.

POSTURE, *v. t.* To place in a particular manner; to dispose the parts of a body for a particular purpose.

POSTURE-MAS-TER, *n.* One that teaches or practices artificial postures of the body. *Spectator.*

PŌSY, *n.* [qu. *poesy.*] 1. A motto inscribed on a ring, &c. *Addison.* 2. A bunch of flowers. *Spenser.*

POT, *n.* [Fr. *pot*; It. *pota*; Sw. *potta*; Dan. *potte*; W. *pot.*] 1. A vessel more deep than broad, made of earth, or iron or other metal, used for several domestic purposes. 2. A sort of paper of small-sized sheets.—*To go to pot*, to be destroyed, ruined, wasted or expended; [a *low phrase.*]

POT, *v. t.* 1. To preserve seasoned in pots. 2. To inclose or cover in pots of earth. 3. To put in casks for draining.

PŌTA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; Low L. *potabilis.*] Drinkable; that may be drank. *Milton.*

PŌTA-BLE, *n.* Something that may be drank.

PŌTA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being drinkable.

POTAGE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *potaggio.*] A species of food made of meat boiled to softness in water, usually with some vegetables.

POT-A-GER, *n.* [from *potage.*] A porringer. *Grev.*

PO-TAG-RO, or PO-TAR-RO, *n.* A kind of pickle imported from the West Indies. *King.*

PŌTANCE, *n.* With watchmakers, the stud in which the lower pivot of the verge is placed. *Scott.*

POTASH, *n.* [pot and ashes; D. *potasch*; Dan. *potaske*; Fr. *potasse.*] The popular name of vegetable fixed alkali in an impure state, procured from the ashes of plants by lixiviation and evaporation.

PO-TASSA, *n.* The scientific name of potash.

PO-TASSI-UM, *n.* A name given to the metallic basis of vegetable alkali or potash.

PO-TATION, *n.* [L. *potatio.*] 1. A drinking or drinking bout. 2. A draught. 3. A species of drink.

PO-TA-TO, *n.* [Ind. *batatas.*] A plant and esculent root of the genus *solanum*, a native of America.

POT-BEL-LIED, *a.* Having a prominent belly.

POT-BEL-LY, *n.* A protuberant belly.

† POTCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *pocher*; Eng. to *poke.*] 1. To thrust; to push. *Shak.* 2. To poach; to boil slightly. *Wiseman.*

POTCH, *v. i.* [Fr. *pocher.*] To push; to thrust. *Shak.*

POT-CŌM-PAN-ION, *n.* A companion in drinking.

POT-HOUSE, *n.* An ale-house. *Warton.*

PŌTELOT, *n.* The sulphuret of molybden.

PŌTENCE, *n.* In heraldry, a cross, whose ends resemble the head of a crutch. *Encyc.*

PŌTEN-CY, *n.* [L. *potentia.*] 1. Power; physical power, energy or efficacy; strength. 2. Moral power; influence; authority.

PŌTENT, *a.* [L. *potens.*] 1. Powerful; physically strong; forcible; efficacious. 2. Powerful, in a moral sense; having great influence. 3. Having great authority, control or dominion.

† PŌTENT, *n.* 1. A prince; a potentate. *Shak.* 2. A walking staff or crutch. *Chaucer.*

† PŌTEN-TA-CY, *n.* Sovereignty. *Barros.*

PŌTEN-TATE, *n.* [Fr. *potentat*; It. *potentato.*] A person who possesses great power or sway; a prince; a sovereign; an emperor, king or monarch.

PŌTENTIAL, *a.* [L. *potentialis.*] 1. Having power to impress on us the ideas of certain qualities, though the qualities are not inherent in the thing. 2. Existing in possibility, not in act. 3. Efficacious; powerful; [obs.] —*Potential mode*, in grammar, is that form of the verb which is used to express the power, possibility, liberty or necessity of an action or of being.

PŌTENTIAL, *n.* Any thing that may be possible.

PO-TEN-TIAL-ITY, *n.* Possibility; not actuality. *Taylor.*

PO-TENTIAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In possibility; not in act; not positively. 2. In efficacy, not in actuality.

PŌTENT-LY, *adv.* Powerfully; with great force or energy.

PŌTENT-NESS, *n.* Powerfulness; strength; might. [*Little used.*]

† PŌTES-TA-TIVE, *a.* [L. *potestas.*] Authoritative.

† POT-GUN, for popgun. *Swift.*

POT-HANG-ER, *n.* [pot and hanger.] A pot-hook.

POTHE-CA-RY. Contracted from *apothecary*, and very vulgar.

* POTHER, *n.* [This word is vulgarly pronounced *both.*]

1. Bustle; confusion; tumult; flutter [loc.] *Swift.* 2. A suffocating cloud. *Dryden.*

* POTHER, *v. i.* To make a blustering, ineffectual effort, to make a stir.

* POTHER, *v. t.* To harass and perplex; to puzzle.

POTHERB, (pot'erb) *n.* An herb for the pot or for cookery a culinary plant. *Arbutnot.*

POT-HŌOK, *n.* 1. A hook on which pots and kettles are hung over the fire. 2. A letter or character like a pot hook; a scrawled letter.

PŌTION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *potio.*] A draught; usually, a liquid medicine; a dose. *Milton.*

PŌTLID, *n.* The lid or cover of a pot. *Derham.*

PŌT-MAN, *n.* A pot companion.

PŌT-SHARE, } *n.* [pot, and Sax. *secard*; D. *potsekerf.*] A piece or fragment of a broken pot. *Job ii*

PŌT-SHARD, } *n.* A mineral; a variety of steatite.

PŌT-STONE, } *n.* A mineral; a variety of steatite.

PŌT-TAGE, *n.* Broth; soup. See *POTAGE.*

PŌTTED, *pp.* Preserved or drained in a pot or cask.

PŌTTER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make earthen vessels. *Dryden.*

PŌTTER, *v. t.* 1. To poke; to push; as, to *potter* the fire *North of England.* 2. To pother; to disturb; to confound

PŌTTERN-ORE, *n.* A species of ore. *Boyle.*

PŌTTER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *poterie.*] 1. The vessels or ware made by potters; earthen ware. 2. The place where earthen vessels are manufactured.

PŌTTING, *n.* 1. Drinking; tipping.—2. In the *West Indies*, the process of putting sugar in casks for draining.

PŌTTING, *ppr.* Preserving in a pot; draining, as above; drinking.

PŌTTLE, *n.* [W. *potel.*] 1. A liquid measure of four pints. 2. A vessel; a pot or tankard.

† PŌTUL-ENT, *a.* [L. *potulentus.*] Pretty much in drink. *Dict.* 2. Fit to drink.

PŌT-VAL-IANT, *a.* [pot and valiant.] Courageous over the cup; heated to valor by strong drink.

POUCH, *n.* [Fr. *poch.*] 1. A small bag; usually, a leather bag to be carried in the pocket. 2. A protuberant belly. 3. The bag or sack of a fowl, as that of the pelican.

POUCH, *v. t.* 1. To pocket; to save. 2. To swallow; used of fowls, whose crop is called, in French, *poch.* 3. To put; [obs.]

† PŌUCH-MŌUTHED, *a.* Blubber-lipped. *Ainsworth.*

† PŌUL-DŌ-VIS, *n.* A sort of sail-cloth. *Ainsworth.*

POULE. See *Pool.*

† PŌULT, *n.* [Fr. *poulet.*] A young chicken. [*Little used.*]

PŌULT-ER, or PŌULT-ER, *n.* [Norm. *poltaire.*] 1. One who makes it his business to sell fowls for the table. 2. Formerly, in England, an officer of the king's household who had the charge of the poultry.

PŌULTICE, *n.* [It. *potta*; L. *puls*, *pultis.*] A cataplasm a soft composition to be applied to sores.

PŌULTICE, *v. t.* To apply a cataplasm to.

† PŌULTIVE, for *poultice*. *Temple.*

PŌULTRY, *n.* [from Fr. *poult*, *poulet.*] Domestic fowls which are propagated and fed for the table.

PŌULTRY-YARD, *n.* A yard or place where fowls are kept for the use of the table.

PŌUNCE, (pouns) *n.* [Fr. *piere-ponce.*] 1. Gum-sandarach pulverized. 2. Charcoal dust inclosed. *Cyc.* 3. Cloth worked in eyelet-holes. *Todd.*

PŌUNCE, *v. t.* To sprinkle or rub with pounce.

PŌUNCE, *n.* The claw or talon of a bird of prey.

PŌUNCE, *v. t.* To fall on suddenly; to fall on and seize with the claws.

PŌUNCE-BOX, } *n.* A small box with a perforated lid,

PŌUNCE-BOX, } used for sprinkling pounce on paper.

PŌUNCED, *pp.* Furnished with claws or talons.

PŌUND, *n.* [Sax. Goth., Sw., Dan. *pund*; D. *poud.*] 1. A standard weight consisting of twelve ounces troy or sixteen ounces avoirdupois. 2. A money of account consisting of twenty shillings, the value of which is different in different countries. The pound sterling is equivalent to \$4 44. 44 cts. money of the United States.

PŌUND, *n.* [Sax. *pyndan*, *pyndan.*] An inclosure erected by authority, in which cattle or other beasts are confined when taken in trespassing, or going at large in violation of law; a pin-fold.

PŌUND, *v. t.* To confine in a public pound.

PŌUND, *v. t.* [Sax. *punian.*] 1. To beat; to strike with some heavy instrument. *Dryden.* 2. To comminute and pulverize by beating.

PŌUNDAGE, *n.* 1. A sum deducted from a pound, or a certain sum paid for each pound. *Swift.*—2. In England, a subsidy of 12d. in the pound, granted to the crown on all goods exported or imported.

PŌUND-BREACH, *n.* The breaking of a public pound for releasing beasts confined in it. *Blackstone.*

PŌUNDED, *pp.* 1. Beaten or bruised with a heavy instrument; pulverized or broken by pounding. 2. Confined in a pound; impounded.

PŌUNDER, *n.* 1. A pestle; the instrument of pounding.

2. A person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds. 3. A large pear.

POUND FOOLISH. The phrase *penny wise and pound foolish* signifies negligent in the care of large sums, but careful to save small sums.

POUNDING, *ppr.* Beating; bruising; pulverizing; impounding.

POUPE-TON, *n.* [Fr. *poupee*.] A puppet or little baby.

POUPICES, *n.* Veal steaks and slices of bacon.

POUPIES, *n.* In *cooking*, a mess of victuals made of veal steaks and slices of bacon. *Bailey*.

POUR, (*pore*) *v. t.* [W. *buirv.*] 1. To throw, as a fluid in a stream, either out of a vessel or into it. 2. To emit; to send forth in a stream or continued succession. 3. To send forth. 4. To throw in profusion or with overwhelming force.

POUR, *v. i.* 1. To flow; to issue forth in a stream, or continued succession of parts; to move or rush, as a current. 2. To rush in a crowd or continued procession.

POURED, *pp.* Sent forth; thrown, as a fluid.

POURER, *n.* One that pours.

POURING, *ppr.* Sending, as a fluid; driving in a current or continued stream.

POURLIEU. See **PURLIEU**.

POUR-PRESTURE, *n.* [Fr. *pour* and *pris*.] In *law*, a wrongful inclosure or encroachment on another's property.

POUR-SUL-VANT. See **PURSUIVANT**.

POUR-VEYANCE. See **PURVEYANCE**.

POUSSE, corrupted from *pulse*, peas. *Spenser*.

POUT, *v. i.* 1. A fish of the genus *gadus*. 2. A bird. *Carew*.

POUT, *v. t.* [Fr. *bouder*.] 1. To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness, contempt or displeasure; hence, to look sullen. *Shak.* 2. To shoot out; to be prominent. *Dryden*.

POUTING, *ppr.* 1. Shooting out, as the lips. 2. Looking sullen.

POVERTY, *n.* [Norm. *poverti*; Fr. *pauperté*; It. *povertà*; L. *paupertas*.] 1. Destitution of property; indigence; want of convenient means of subsistence. 2. Barrenness of sentiment or ornament; defect. 3. Want; defect of words.

POWDER, *n.* [Fr. *poudre*.] 1. Any dry substance composed of minute particles. 2. A composition of saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal, mixed and granulated; gunpowder. 3. Hair-powder; pulverized starch.

POWDER, *v. t.* 1. To reduce to fine particles; to comminute; to pulverize; to triturate; to pound, grind or rub into fine particles. 2. To sprinkle with powder. 3. To sprinkle with salt; to corn; as meat.

POWDER, *v. i.* To come violently. *L'Estrange*.

POWDER-BOX, *n.* A box in which hair-powder is kept. *Gay*.

POWDER-CART, *n.* A cart that carries powder and shot for artillery.

POWDER-CHEST, *n.* A small box or case charged with powder, old nails, &c. fastened to the side of a ship, to be discharged at an enemy attempting to board.

POWDERED, *pp.* Reduced to powder; sprinkled with powder; corned; salted.

POWDER-FLASK, *n.* A flask in which gunpowder is carried.

POWDER-HORN, *n.* A horn in which gunpowder is carried by sportsmen. *Swift*.

POWDER-ING, *ppr.* Pulverizing; sprinkling with powder; corning; salting.

POWDER-ING-TUB, *n.* 1. A tub or vessel in which meat is corned or salted. 2. The place where an infected lecher is cured.

POWDER-MILL, *n.* A mill in which gunpowder is made.

POWDER-MINE, *n.* A cavern in which powder is to be placed, so as to be fired at a proper time. *Rovley*.

POWDER-ROOM, *n.* The apartment in a ship where gunpowder is kept. *Waller*.

POWDER-Y, *a.* 1. Friable; easily crumbling to pieces. 2. Dusty; sprinkled with powder. 3. Resembling powder.

POWDIKE, *n.* A marsh or fen dike. [Local.]

POWER, *n.* [Fr. *pouvoir*; Norm. *poware*.] 1. In a *philosophical sense*, the faculty of doing or performing any thing; the faculty of moving or of producing a change in something; ability or strength. 2. Force; animal strength. 3. Force; strength; energy. 4. Faculty of the mind, as manifested by a particular mode of operation. 5. Ability; natural or moral.—6. In *mechanics*, that which produces motion or force, or which may be applied to produce it. 7. Force. 8. That quality, in any natural body, which produces a change or makes an impression on another body. 9. Force; strength; momentum. 10. Influence; that which may move the mind. 11. Command; the right of governing or actual government; dominion; rule; sway; authority. 12. A sovereign, whether emperor, king or governing prince, or the legislature of a state. 13. One invested with authority; a ruler; a civil magistrate. *Rom.* xiii. 14. Divinity; a celestial or invisible being or agent supposed to have dominion over some part of creation.

15. That which has physical power; an army; a navy; a host; a military force. 16. Legal authority; warrant.—17. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, the product arising from the multiplication of a number or quantity into itself; as, a cube is the third *power*.—18. In *Scripture*, right; privilege. *John* i. 19. Angels, good or bad. *Col.* i. 20. Violence, force; compulsion. *Ezek.* iv. 21. Christ is called the *Power of God*. *1 Cor.* i.—22. The powers of heaven may denote the celestial luminaries. *Matt.* xxiv. 23. Satan is said to have the *power of death*.—24. In *vulgar language*, a large quantity; a great number.—*Power of attorney*, authority given to a person to act for another.

POWER-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of performing any thing.

POWER-FUL, *a.* 1. Having great physical or mechanical power; strong; forcible; mighty. 2. Having great moral power; forcible to persuade or convince the mind. 3. Possessing great political and military power; strong in extent of dominion or national resources; potent. 4. Efficacious; possessing or exerting great force, or producing great effects.—5. In *general*, able to produce great effects; exerting great force or energy. 6. Strong; intense.

POWER-FULLY, *adv.* With great force or energy; potently; mightily; with great effect; forcibly.

POWER-FULNESS, *n.* The quality of having or exerting great power; force; power; might. *Hakewell*.

POWER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of power; weak; impotent.

POWER-LOOM, *n.* A loom moved by mechanical power.

POWERDRON, *n.* [qu. Fr. *paule*.] In *heraldry*, that part of armor which covers the shoulders.

POWTER, or **POUTER,** *n.* A variety of the common domestic pigeon, with an inflated breast.

POX, *n.* [a corruption of *pocks*; Sax. *poc*, or *poc*; D. *pok*.] It is properly a plural word, but by usage is singular. Strictly, pustules or eruptions of any kind, but chiefly or wholly restricted to three or four diseases, the small-pox, chicken-pox, the vaccine and the venereal diseases. *Pox*, when used without an epithet, signifies the latter, *lues venerea*.

POY, *n.* [Sp. *apoyo*.] A rope-dancer's pole.

POZE, for *pose*, to puzzle. See **POSE**.

PRAC-TIC, was formerly used for *practical*, and *Spenser* uses it in the sense of *artful, sly*.

PRAC-TI-CABLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being practicable; feasibility.

PRAC-TI-CABLE, *a.* [Fr. *practicable*; It. *praticabile*; Sp. *practicable*.] 1. That may be done, effected or performed by human means, or by powers that can be applied. It is sometimes synonymous with *possible*, but the words differ in this; *possible* is applied to that which might be performed, if the necessary powers or means could be obtained; *practicable* is limited in its application to things which are to be performed by the means given, or which may be applied. It was *possible* for Archimedes to lift the world, but it was not *practicable*. 2. That may be practiced. 3. That admits of use, or that may be passed or traveled. In *military affairs*, a *practicable* breach is one that can be entered by troops.

PRAC-TI-CABLELY, *adv.* In such a manner as may be performed. *Rogers*.

PRAC-TI-CAL, *a.* [L. *practicus*; It. *pratico*; Fr. *pratique*.]

1. Pertaining to practice or action. 2. Capable of practice or active use; opposed to *speculative*. *South*. 3. That may be used in practice; that may be applied to use. 4. That reduces his knowledge or theories to actual use. 5. Derived from practice or experience.

PRAC-TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In relation to practice. 2. By means of practice or use; by experiment. 3. In practice or use.

PRAC-TI-CAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being practical.

PRAC-TICE, *n.* [Sp. *practica*; It. *pratica*; Fr. *pratique*.] 1. Frequent or customary actions; a succession of acts of a similar kind or in a like employment. 2. Use; customary use. 3. Dexterity acquired by use; [unusual.] *Shak.* 4. Actual performance; distinguished from *theory*. 5. Application of remedies; medical treatment of diseases. 6. Exercise of any profession. 7. Frequent use; exercise for instruction or discipline. 8. Skillful or artful management; dexterity in contrivance or the use of means; art; stratagem; artifice; usually in a bad sense. 9. A rule in *arithmetic*, by which the operations of the general rules are abridged in use.

PRAC-TICE, *v. t.* [from the noun. The orthography of the verb ought to be the same as of the noun; as in *notice* and *to notice*.] 1. To do or perform frequently, customarily or habitually. 2. To use or exercise any profession or art. 3. To use or exercise for instruction, discipline or dexterity. 4. To commit; to perpetrate. *Marshall*. 5. To use; [unusual.] *Mitford*.

PRAC-TICE, *v. i.* 1. To perform certain acts frequently or customarily, either for instruction, profit or amusement. 2. To form a habit of acting in any manner. 3. To transact or negotiate secretly. 4. To try artifices. 5. To use evil arts or stratagems. 6. To use medical methods or experiments. 7. To exercise any employment or profession.

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

- PRACTICED**, *pp*. Done by a repetition of acts; customarily performed or used.
- PRACTICER**, *n*. 1. One that practices; one that customarily performs certain acts. 2. One who exercises a profession.
- PRACTICING**, *ppr*. Performing or using customarily; exercising, as an art or profession.
- PRACTISANT**, *n*. An agent. *Shak*.
- PRACTITIONER**, *n*. 1. One who is engaged in the actual use or exercise of any art or profession, particularly in law or medicine. 2. One who does any thing customarily or habitually. *Whitgift*. 3. One that practices sly or dangerous arts. *South*.
- PRE-COGNITA**, *n. plu.* [L. before known.] Things previously known in order to understand something else.
- PRE-EMUNERE**, *n.* [L.] 1. A writ, or the offense for which it is granted. 2. The penalty incurred by infringing a statute.
- PRAGMATIC**, *a.* [L. *pragmaticus*.] Forward to PRAGMATICAL, } intermeddle; meddling; importunately busy or officious in the concerns of others, without leave or invitation.—*Pragmatic sanction*, in the German empire, the settlement made by Charles VI. the emperor, who, in 1722, having no sons, settled his hereditary dominions on his eldest daughter, the archduchess Maria.—In the civil law, *pragmatic sanction* may be defined, a rescript or answer of the sovereign, delivered by advice of his council, to some college, order or body of people, who consult him in relation to the affairs of their community.
- PRAGMATICALLY**, *adv.* In a meddling manner; importunately.
- PRAGMATICNESS**, *n.* The quality of intermeddling without right or invitation.
- PRAGMATIST**, *n.* One who is importunately busy or meddling. *Reynolds*.
- PRAIRIE**, *n.* [Fr. *prairie*.] An extensive tract of land, mostly level, destitute of trees, and covered with tall coarse grass. *Western States*.
- PRAISEABLE**, *a.* That may be praised. *Wickliffe*.
- PRAISE**, *n.* [D. *prais*; G. *preis*; Dan. *præis*; Sw. *pris*; W. *pris*; Fr. *pris*; R. *prezzo*; Sp. *precio*.] 1. Commendation bestowed on a person; approbation expressed. *Praise* may be expressed by an individual, and in this circumstance differs from *fame*, *renown* and *celebrity*, which are the expression of the approbation of numbers, or public commendation. When *praise* is applied to the expression of public approbation, it may be synonymous with *renown*, or nearly so. A man may deserve the *praise* of an individual, or of a nation. 2. The expression of gratitude for personal favors conferred; a glorifying or extolling. 3. The object, ground or reason of praise.
- PRAISE**, *v. t.* [D. *prysen*; *pryseren*; G. *preisen*; Dan. *priser*.] 1. To commend; to applaud; to express approbation of personal worth or actions. 2. To extol in words or song; to magnify; to glorify on account of perfections or excellent works. 3. To express gratitude for personal favors. *Ps. cxxxviii*. 4. To do honor to; to display the excellence of.
- PRAISED**, *pp*. Commended; extolled.
- PRAISEFUL**, *a.* Laudable; commendable. *Sidney*.
- PRAISER**, *n.* One who praises, commends or extols; an applauder; a commender. *Sidney*.
- PRAISELESS**, *a.* Without praise or commendation.
- PRAISEWORTHILY**, *adv.* In a manner deserving of commendation. *Spenser*.
- PRAISEWORTHINESS**, *n.* The quality of deserving commendation. *Smith*.
- PRAISEWORTHY**, *a.* Deserving of praise or applause; commendable. *Arbuthnot*.
- PRAISING**, *ppr*. Commending; extolling in words.
- PRAM**, *n.* [D. *praam*.] 1. A flat-bottomed boat or lighter, used in Holland.—2. In military affairs, a kind of floating battery or flat-bottomed vessel, mounting several cannon; used in covering the disembarkation of troops.
- PRANCE**, (*prans*) *v. i.* [W. *prancian*.] 1. To spring or bound, as a horse in high mettle. 2. To ride with bounding movements; to ride ostentatiously. 3. To walk or strut about in a showy manner or with warlike parade.
- PRANCING**, *ppr*. Springing; bounding; riding with gallant show.
- PRANCING**, *n.* A springing or bounding, as of a high-spirited horse. *Judg. v.*
- PRANK**, *v. t.* [G. *prangen*; D. *pronken*.] To adorn in a showy manner; to dress or adjust to ostentation. *Milton*.
- PRANK**, *n.* [W. *pranc*.] 1. A wild flight; a capering; a gambol. 2. A capricious action; a ludicrous or merry trick, or a mischievous act, rather for sport than injury.
- PRANK**, *a.* Frolicsome; full of gambols or tricks.
- FRANKED**, } *pp*. Adorned in a showy manner.
- FRANKT**, }
- FRANKER**, *n.* One that dresses ostentatiously.
- FRANKING**, *ppr*. Setting off or adorning for display.
- FRANKING**, *n.* Ostentatious display of dress.
- PRAISE**, *n.* A silicious mineral. *Cleveland*.
- PRAISON**, (*pra'son*) *n.* [Gr. *πρῆσων*.] A leek; also, a seaweed green as a leek. *Bailey*.
- PRATE**, *v. i.* [D. *praaten*.] To talk much and without weight, or to little purpose; to be loquacious. *Shak*.
- PRATE**, *v. t.* To utter foolishly. *Dryden*.
- PRATE**, *n.* Continued talk to little purpose; trifling talk; unmeaning loquacity. *Shak*.
- PRATER**, *n.* One that talks much to little purpose, or on trifling subjects. *Southern*.
- PRATIC**, or **PRATIQUE**, *n.* [It. *pratica*; Sp. *practica*; Fr. *pratique*.] In commerce, primarily, converse; intercourse. Hence, a license or permission to hold intercourse and trade with the inhabitants of a place, after having performed quarantine, or upon a certificate that the ship did not come from an infected place; a term used particularly in the south of Europe.
- PRATING**, *ppr*. Talking much on a trifling subject; talking idly.
- PRATINGLY**, *adv.* With much idle talk; with loquacity.
- PRATTLER**, *v. i.* [*dim.* of *prate*.] To talk much and idly; to be loquacious on trifling subjects. *Locke*.
- PRATTLER**, *n.* Trifling talk; loquacity on trivial subjects.
- PRATTLEMENT**, *n.* Prattle. *Hayley*.
- PRATTLER**, *n.* An idle talker. *Herbert*.
- PRATTLING**, *ppr*. Talking much on trivial affairs.
- PRAVITY**, *n.* [L. *pravitas*.] Deviation from right; moral perversion; want of rectitude; corrupt state. *South*.
- PRAWN**, *n.* A small crustaceous fish. *Encyc.*
- PRAxis**, *n.* [L.] 1. Use; practice. *Cocventry*. 2. An example or form to teach practice. *Lockh.*
- PRAY**, *v. i.* [Fr. *prier*; It. *pregare*; L. *precor*.] 1. To ask with earnestness or zeal, as for a favor, or for something desirable; to entreat; to supplicate. 2. To petition; to ask, as for a favor; as in application to a legislative body.—3. In worship, to address the Supreme Being with solemnity and reverence, with adoration, confession of sins, supplication for mercy, and thanksgiving for blessings received. 4. I pray, that is, I pray you tell me, or let me know, is a common mode of introducing a question.
- PRAY**, *v. t.* 1. To supplicate; to entreat; to urge.—2. In worship, to supplicate; to implore; to ask with reverence and humility. 3. To petition. 4. To ask or entreat in ceremony or form.—To pray in aid, in law, is to call in for help one who has interest in the cause.
- PRAYER**, *n.* 1. In a general sense, the act of asking for a favor, and particularly with earnestness.—2. In worship, a solemn address to the Supreme Being. 3. A formula of church service, or of worship, public or private. 4. Practice of supplication. 5. That part of a memorial or petition to a public body, which specifies the request as distinct from the recital of facts or reasons.
- PRAYER-BOOK**, *n.* A book containing prayers and the forms of devotion, public or private. *Swift*.
- PRAYER-FUL**, *a.* 1. Devotional; given to prayer. 2. Using much prayer.
- PRAYERFULLY**, *adv.* With much prayer.
- PRAYERLESS**, *a.* Not using prayer; habitually neglecting the duty of prayer to God.
- PRAYERLESSNESS**, *n.* Total or habitual neglect of prayer. *T. H. Skinner*.
- PRAYING**, *ppr*. Asking; supplicating.
- PRAYINGLY**, *adv.* With supplication to God.
- PRE**, an English prefix, is the L. *præ*, before, probably a contracted word; Russ. *pred*. It expresses priority of time or rank.
- PREACH**, *v. i.* [D. *precken*; Fr. *prêcher*.] 1. To pronounce a public discourse on a religious subject, or from a text of Scripture. 2. To discourse on the gospel way of salvation, and exhort to repentance.
- PREACH**, *v. t.* 1. To proclaim; to publish in religious discourses. 2. To inculcate in public discourses.—To preach up, to discourse in favor of. *Dryden*.
- PREACH**, *n.* A religious discourse. *Hooker*.
- PREACHED**, *pp*. Proclaimed; announced in public discourse; inculcated.
- PREACHER**, *n.* 1. One who discourses publicly on religious subjects. 2. One that inculcates any thing with earnestness.
- PREACHER-SHIP**, *n.* The office of a preacher.
- PREACHING**, *ppr*. Proclaiming; publishing in discourse; inculcating.
- PREACHING**, *n.* The act of preaching; a public religious discourse. *Milner*.
- PREACHMAN**, *a.* A preacher; in contempt. *Hovell*.
- PREACHMENT**, *n.* A discourse or sermon; in contempt; a discourse affectively solemn. *Shak*.
- PRE-ACQUAINTANCE**, *n.* Previous acquaintance.
- PRE-ACQUAINTED**, *a.* Previously acquainted.
- PRE-ADAMITE**, *n.* [*præ*, before, and *Adam*.] An inhabitant of the earth that lived before Adam. *Peregr.*
- PRE-ADAMITIC**, *a.* Designating what existed before Adam. *Kirwan*.
- PRE-ADMINISTRATION**, *n.* Previous administration.
- PRE-ADMONISH**, *v. t.* To admonish previously.

PRE-AD-MO-NITION, *n.* Previous warning or admonition.

PRE-AM-BLE, *n.* [It. *preambolo*; Sp. *preambulo*; Fr. *préambule*.] 1. Something previous; introduction to a discourse or writing. 2. The introductory part of a statute, which states the reasons and intent of the law.

PRE-AM-BLE, *v. t.* To preface; to introduce with previous remarks. *Feltman.*

† PRE-AM-BU-LA-RY, or † PRE-AM-BU-LOUS, *a.* Previous; introductory. *Brown.*

PRE-AM-BU-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *præ* and *ambulo*.] To walk or go before. *Jordan.*

PRE-AM-BU-LATION, *n.* 1. A preamble; [obs.] *Chaucer.* 2. A walking or going before.

PRE-AM-BU-LA-TORY, *a.* Going before; preceding.

PRE-AN-TE-PE-NULTI-MATE, *n.* The fourth syllable from the last.

PRE-AP-PRE-HENSION, *n.* An opinion formed before examination. *Brown.*

† PRE-ASE, *n.* Press; crowd. [See *Press*.] *Chapman.*

PRE-AS-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crowding. *Spenser.*

PRE-AU-DI-ENCE, *n.* Precedence or rank at the bar among lawyers; right of previous audience. *Blackstone.*

PRE-BEND, *n.* [It. *prebenda*; Sp. *prebenda*; Fr. *prebende*.] 1. The stipend or maintenance granted out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church. 2. A prebendary; [obs.]

PRE-BEND-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a prebend. *Chesterfield.*

PRE-BEN-DA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *prebendier*.] An ecclesiastic who enjoys a prebend; the stipendiary of a cathedral church. *Swift.*

PRE-BEN-DA-RY-SHIP, *n.* The office of a prebendary; a canonry. *Wotton.*

PRE-CAR-I-OUS, *a.* [L. *precarius*.] 1. Depending on the will or pleasure of another; held by courtesy; liable to be changed or lost at the pleasure of another. 2. Uncertain; held by a doubtful tenure; depending on unknown or unforeseen causes or events.

PRE-CAR-I-OUS-LY, *adv.* At the will or pleasure of others; dependently; by an uncertain tenure.

PRE-CAR-I-OUS-NESS, *n.* Uncertainty; dependence on the will or pleasure of others, or on unknown events.

PRE-CA-TIVE, { *a.* [L. *precor*.] Suppliant; beseeching.

PRE-CA-TORY, } *Harris.*

PRE-CAUTION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *precautus*] Previous caution or care; caution previously employed to prevent mischief or secure good in possession.

PRE-CAUTION, *v. t.* To warn or advise beforehand for preventing mischief or securing good. *Locke.*

PRE-CAUTION-AL, *a.* Preventive of mischief.

PRE-CAUTION-ARY, *a.* 1. Containing previous caution. 2. Proceeding from previous caution; adapted to prevent mischief or secure good.

PRE-CED-EN-CE, *a.* [from *precede*, L. *præcedo*.] Preceding; antecedent; anterior. *Hale.*

PRE-CED-EN-CE, *v. t.* [L. *præcedo*.] 1. To go before in the order of time. 2. To go before in rank or importance. 3. To cause something to go before; to make to take place in prior time.

PRE-CED-ED, *pp.* Being gone before.

PRE-CED-ENCE, { *n.* 1. The act or state of going before;

PRE-CED-EN-CE, } priority in time. 2. The state of going or being before in rank or dignity or the place of honor; the right to a more honorable place. 3. The foremost in ceremony. 4. Superiority; superior importance or influence.

PRE-CED-ENT, *a.* Going before in time; anterior; antecedent. *Hale.*

PRE-CED-ENT, *n.* 1. Something done or said, that may serve or be adduced as an example to authorize a subsequent act of the like kind.—2. In law, a judicial decision, interlocutory or final, which serves as a rule for future determinations in similar or analogous cases.

PRE-CED-ENT-ED, *a.* Having a precedent; authorized by an example of a like kind.

PRE-CED-ENT-LY, *adv.* Beforehand; antecedently.

† PRE-CELLENCE, *n.* Excellence. *Sheldon.*

PRE-CENT-OR, *n.* [Low L. *precentor*; Fr. *precenteur*.] The leader of the choir in a cathedral. *Encyc.*

PRE-CEPT, *n.* [Fr. *precepte*; Sp. *precepto*; L. *preceptum*.] 1. In a general sense, any commandment or order intended as an authoritative rule of action; but applied particularly to commands respecting moral conduct.—2. In law, a command or mandate in writing.

† PRE-CEPTIAL, *a.* Consisting of precepts. *Shak.*

† PRE-CEPTION, *n.* A precept. *Hall.*

PRE-CEPTIVE, *a.* [L. *præceptivus*.] 1. Giving precepts or commands for the regulation of moral conduct; containing precepts. 2. Directing in moral conduct; giving rules or directions; didactic.

PRE-CEPTOR, *n.* [L. *preceptor*.] 1. In a general sense, a teacher; an instructor.—2. In a restricted sense, the teacher of a school; sometimes, the principal teacher of an academy or other seminary.

PRE-CEP-TOR-I-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a preceptor. *Literary Magazine.*

PRE-CEPTO-RY, *a.* Giving precepts. *Anderson.*

PRE-CEPTO-RY, *n.* A subordinate religious house where instruction was given.

PRE-CEP-TRESS, *n.* A female teacher or preceptor. *Glanville.*

PRE-CES-SION, *n.* [Fr. *precession*; It. *precessione*.] 1. Literally, the act of going before, but in this sense rarely or never used.—2. In astronomy, the precession of the equinox is an annual motion of the equinox, or point where the ecliptic intersects the equator, to the westward, amounting to 50" ¹/₂.

PRE-CINCT, *n.* [L. *præcinctus*.] 1. The limit, bound or exterior line encompassing a place. 2. Bounds of jurisdiction, or the whole territory comprehended within the limits of authority. 3. A territorial district or division.

† PRE-CI-OS-I-TY, for *preciousness* or value. *Mora.*

PRE-CI-OS-I-TY, *a.* [Fr. *precieux*; L. *pretiosus*.] 1. Of great price; costly. 2. Of great value or worth; very valuable. 3. Highly valued; much esteemed. 4. Worthless; in irony and contempt.—*Precious metals*, gold and silver, so called on account of their value.

PRE-CI-OS-LY, (fresh-us-ly) *adv.* 1. Valuably; to a great price. 2. Contemptibly; in irony.

PRE-CI-OS-NESS, (fresh-us-ness) *n.* Valuableness; great value; high price.

PRE-CI-PE, (pres'i-py) *n.* [L. *præcipio*.] In law, a writ commanding the defendant to do a certain thing, or to show cause to the contrary; giving him his choice to redress the injury or to stand the suit.

PRE-CI-PICE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *præcipitium*.] 1. Strictly, a falling headlong; hence, a steep descent of land; a fall or descent of land, perpendicular or nearly so. *Dryden.* 2. A steep descent, in general.

PRE-CI-P-I-ENT, *a.* [L. *præcipiens*.] Commanding; directing.

PRE-CI-P-I-TA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being precipitable.

PRE-CI-P-I-TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *præcipito*.] That may be precipitated or cast to the bottom, as a substance in solution.

PRE-CI-P-I-TANCE, } *n.* 1. Headlong hurry; rash haste;

PRE-CI-P-I-TAN-CY, } haste in resolving, forming an opinion or executing a purpose without due deliberation. 2. Hurry; great haste in going.

PRE-CI-P-I-TANT, *a.* [L. *præcipitans*.] 1. Falling or rushing headlong; rushing down with velocity. 2. Hasty urged with violent haste. 3. Rashly hurried or hasty. 4. Unexpectedly brought on or hastened.

PRE-CI-P-I-TANT, *n.* In chemistry, a liquor, which, when poured on a solution, separates what is dissolved, and makes it precipitate, or fall to the bottom in a concrete state.

PRE-CI-P-I-TANT-LY, *adv.* With great haste; with rash, unadvised haste; with tumultuous hurry.

PRE-CI-P-I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *præcipito*.] 1. To throw headlong. 2. To urge or press with eagerness or violence. 3. To hasten. 4. To hurry blindly or rashly. 5. To throw to the bottom of a vessel, as a substance in solution.

PRE-CI-P-I-TATE, *v. i.* 1. To fall headlong. 2. To fall to the bottom of a vessel, as a sediment, or any substance in solution. 3. To hasten without preparation.

PRE-CI-P-I-TATE, *a.* 1. Falling, flowing or rushing with steep descent. 2. Headlong; over hasty; rashly hasty. 3. Adopted with haste or without due deliberation; hasty. 4. Hasty; violent; terminating speedily in death.

PRE-CI-P-I-TATE, *n.* A substance which, having been dissolved, is again separated from its solvent and thrown to the bottom of the vessel by pouring another liquor upon it.—*Precipitate per se*, or *red precipitate*, the red oxyd or peroxyd of mercury. *Thomson.*

PRE-CI-P-I-TA-TED, *pp.* Hurried; hastened rashly; thrown headlong.

PRE-CI-P-I-TATE-LY, *adv.* 1. Headlong; with steep descent. 2. Hastily; with rash haste; without due caution.

PRE-CI-P-I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Throwing headlong; hurrying; hastening rashly.

PRE-CI-P-I-TATION, *n.* [L. *præcipitatio*.] 1. The act of throwing headlong. 2. A falling, flowing or rushing down with violence and rapidity. 3. Great hurry; rash, tumultuous haste; rapid movement. 4. The act or operation of throwing to the bottom of a vessel any substance held in solution by its menstruum.

PRE-CI-P-I-TA-TOR, *n.* One that urges on with vehemence or rashness. *Hammond.*

PRE-CI-P-I-TOUS, *a.* [L. *præceps*.] 1. Very steep. 2. Headlong; directly or rapidly descending. 3. Hasty; rash; heady.

PRE-CI-P-I-TOUS-LY, *adv.* With steep descent; in violent haste.

PRE-CI-P-I-TOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Steepness of descent. 2. Rash haste.

PRE-CI-SE, *a.* [L. *præcisus*.] 1. Exact; nice; definite; having determinate limitations; not loose, vague, uncer-

- tain or equivocal. 2. Formal; superstitiously exact; excessively nice; punctilious in conduct or ceremony. *Addison*.
- PRE-CISE/LY, *adv.* 1. Exactly; nicely; accurately; in exact conformity to truth or to a model. 2. With excess of formality; with scrupulous exactness or punctiliousness in behavior or ceremony.
- PRE-CISE/NESS, *n.* 1. Exactness; rigid nicety. 2. Excessive regard to forms or rules; rigid formality.
- PRE-CI^USIAN, *n.* 1. One that limits or restrains. 2. One who is rigidly exact in the observance of rules.
- PRE-CI^USIAN-ISM, *n.* Excessive exactness; superstitious rigor. *Milton*.
- PRE-CI^USION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *præcisio*.] Exact limitation; exactness; accuracy.
- PRE-CI^USIVE, *a.* Exactly limiting by separating what is not relative to the purpose. *Watts*.
- PRE-CL^UDE, *v. t.* [L. *præcludo*.] 1. To prevent from entering by previously shutting the passage, or by any previous measures; hence, to hinder from access, possession or enjoyment. 2. To prevent from happening or taking place.
- PRE-CL^UDED, *pp.* Hindered from entering or enjoyment; debarred from something by previous obstacles.
- PRE-CL^UDING, *pp.* Shutting out; preventing from access or possession, or from having place.
- PRE-CL^USION, *n.* The act of shutting out or preventing from access or possession; the state of being prevented from entering, possession or enjoyment.
- PRE-CL^USIVE, *a.* Shutting out, or tending to preclude; hindering by previous obstacles. *Burke*.
- PRE-CL^USIVE-LY, *adv.* With hindrance by anticipation.
- PRE-C^UCI^US, *a.* [L. *præcox*.] 1. Ripe before the proper or natural time. 2. Premature.
- PRE-C^UCI^US-NESS, *n.* Rapid growth and ripeness before the usual time; prematurity.
- PRE-C^UCI^US-TY, *n.* before the usual time; prematurity.
- PRE-C^UGI^U-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *præcogito*.] To consider or contrive beforehand. [*Little used*.] *Sherwood*.
- PRE-C^UGI^U-TATION, *n.* Previous thought. *Dict.*
- PRE-C^UGI^U-TA. See *PRÆCOGITATA*.
- PRE-C^UGI^U-TION, *n.* [L. *præ* and *cognitio*.] 1. Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.—2. In *Scots law*, an examination of witnesses to a criminal act, before the prosecution of the offender.
- PRE-C^UMP^USE, *v. t.* To compose beforehand.
- PRE-C^UMP^USED, (pre-kom-pōz'd) *pp.* Composed beforehand.
- PRE-C^UMP^USING, *pp.* Composing beforehand.
- PRE-C^UMP^USITY, *n.* An opinion or notion previously formed. *Hooker*.
- PRE-C^UMP^USIVE, *v. t.* [L. *præ* and *concupio*.] To form a conception beforehand; to form a previous notion.
- PRE-C^UMP^USIVED, (pre-kon-seev'd) *pp.* Conceived beforehand; previously formed. *South*.
- PRE-C^UMP^USIVING, *pp.* Conceiving or forming beforehand.
- PRE-C^UMP^USION, *n.* Conception or opinion previously formed. *Hakewill*.
- PRE-C^UMP^USERT, *v. t.* [pre and *concert*.] To concert beforehand; to settle by previous agreement.
- PRE-C^UMP^USERTED, *pp.* Previously concerted or settled. *Warton*.
- PRE-C^UMP^USERTING, *pp.* Contriving and settling beforehand.
- PRE-C^UMP^US-I-ZATION, *n.* [L. *præconium*.] A publishing by proclamation, or a proclamation. *Hall*.
- PRE-C^UMP^USIGN, *v. t.* [pre and *consign*.] To consign beforehand; to make a previous consignment of.
- PRE-C^UMP^USITUTE, *v. t.* To constitute beforehand.
- PRE-C^UMP^USITUTE, *pp.* Previously established.
- PRE-C^UMP^USITUTING, *pp.* Constituting beforehand.
- PRE-C^UMP^UTRACT, *n.* [pre and *contract*.] A contract previous to another. *Shak*.
- PRE-C^UMP^UTRACT, *v. t.* To contract or stipulate previously.
- PRE-C^UMP^UTRACT, *v. i.* To make a previous contract or agreement.
- PRE-C^UMP^UTRACTED, *pp.* Previously contracted or stipulated; previously engaged by contract. *Ayliffe*.
- PRE-C^UMP^UTRACTING, *pp.* Stipulating or covenanting beforehand.
- PRE-C^UMP^UURSE, (pre-kurs') *n.* [L. *præcursor*.] A forerunning
- PRE-C^UMP^URSOR, *n.* [L. *præcursor*.] A forerunner; a harbinge; he or that which precedes an event and indicates its approach.
- PRE-C^UMP^URSORY, *a.* Preceding as the harbinger; indicating something to follow. *Med. Repos.*
- PRE-C^UMP^URSORY, *n.* An introduction. *Hammond*.
- PRE-DA^UCEOUS, *a.* [L. *prædaceus*.] Living by prey.
- PRE-DAL, *a.* [L. *præda*.] 1. Pertaining to prey. 2. Practicing plunder. *Boyle*.
- PRED-DA-TOR-Y, *a.* [L. *prædatorius*.] 1. Plundering; pil-
- laging; characterized by plundering; practicing rapine 2. Hungry; ravenous.
- PRE-DE-CEASE, *v. i.* To die before. *Shak*.
- PRE-DE-CEASED, (pre-de-sest') *a.* Dead before. *Shak*.
- PRED-E-CESSOR, *n.* [Fr. *prédécesseur*.] A person who has preceded another in the same office. *Addison*.
- PRE-DE-LINE-ATION, *n.* Previous delineation.
- PRE-DE-SIGN, *v. t.* To design or purpose beforehand; to predetermine.
- PRE-DE-SIGNED, (pre-de-sind') *pp.* Purposed or determined previously. *Mitford*.
- PRE-DE-SIGNING, *pp.* Designing previously.
- PRE-DES-TI-NA^URI-AN, *n.* One that believes in the doctrine of predestination. *Walton*.
- PRE-DES-TI-NA^URI-AN, *a.* Of or belonging to predestination.
- PRE-DES-TI-NATE, *a.* Predestinated; foreordained.
- PRE-DES-TI-NATE, *v. t.* [It. *predestinare*; Fr. *prédestiner*; L. *prædestino*.] To predetermine or foreordain; to appoint or ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.
- PRE-DES-TI-NATE-D, *pp.* Predetermined; foreordained; decreed.
- PRE-DES-TI-NATE-TING, *pp.* 1. Foreordaining; decreeing; appointing beforehand by an unchangeable purpose. 2. Holding predestination.
- PRE-DES-TI-NATE-TION, *n.* The act of decreeing or foreordaining events.
- PRE-DES-TI-NATE-TOR, *n.* 1. Properly, one that foreordains 2. One that holds to predestination.
- PRE-DES-TINE, *v. t.* To decree beforehand; to foreordain. *Prior*.
- PRE-DE-TERM^U-NATE, *a.* Determined beforehand.
- PRE-DE-TERM^U-NATION, *n.* 1. Previous determination; purpose formed beforehand. 2. Premotion; that concurrence of God which determines men in their actions.
- PRE-DE-TERM^U-INE, *v. t.* [pre and *determine*.] 1. To determine beforehand; to settle in purpose or counsel. 2. To doom by previous decree.
- PRE-DI-AL, *a.* [Sp. *predial*.] 1. Consisting of land or farms; real estate. 2. Attached to land or farms. 3. Growing or issuing from land.
- PRED-I-CA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being predicable, or capable of being affirmed of something.
- PRED-I-CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *prædicabilis*.] That may be affirmed of something; that may be attributed to.
- PRED-I-CA-BLE, *n.* One of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing. *Watts*
- PRE-DI-CAMENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *prædicamentum*.] 1. In logic, a category; a series or order of all the predicates or attributes contained under any genus. 2. Class or kind described by any definite marks; hence, condition; particular situation or state.
- PRE-DI-CAMENTAL, *a.* Pertaining to a predicament.
- PRED-I-CANT, *n.* [L. *prædicans*.] One that affirms any thing.
- PRED-I-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *prædico*.] To affirm one thing of another.
- PRED-I-CATE, *v. i.* To affirm; to comprise an affirmation.
- PRED-I-CATE, *n.* In logic, that which, in a proposition, is affirmed or denied of the subject. *Watts*.
- PRED-I-CATION, *n.* [L. *prædicatio*.] Affirmation of something, or the act of affirming one thing of another.
- PRED-I-CATOR-Y, *a.* Affirmative; positive. *Ep. Hall*
- PRED-I-CI^US, *v. t.* [L. *prædictus*.] To foretell; to tell beforehand something that is to happen.
- PRE-DICTED, *pp.* Foretold; told before the event.
- PRE-DICTING, *pp.* Foretelling.
- PRE-DICTION, *n.* [L. *prædictio*.] A foretelling; a previous declaration of a future event; prophecy.
- PRE-DICTIVE, *a.* Foretelling; prophetic. *Mors*.
- PRE-DICTOR, *n.* A foreteller; one who prophesies.
- PRE-DI-GESTION, *n.* Too hasty digestion. *Bacon*.
- PRED-I-LECTION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *predilezione*.] A previous liking; a prepossession of mind in favor of something.
- PRE-DIS-PO^UNT, *n.* That which predisposes.
- PRE-DIS-POSE, *v. t.* To incline beforehand; to give a previous disposition to. 2. To fit or adapt previously.
- PRE-DIS-POSED, (pre-dis-pōz'd) *pp.* Previously inclined or adapted.
- PRE-DIS-POSING, *pp.* 1. Inclining or adapting beforehand. 2. a. Tending or able to give predisposition or habitness.
- PRE-DIS-POSITION, *n.* 1. Previous inclination or propensity to any thing. 2. Previous fitness or adaptation to any change, impression or purpose.
- PRE-DOMI-NANCE, *n.* 1. Prevalence over others; superiority in strength, power, influence or authority; ascendancy.—2. In astrology, the superior influence of a planet.
- PRE-DOMI-NANT, *a.* [Fr. *prédominant*; It. *predominante*.] Prevalent over others; superior in strength, influence or authority; ascendant; ruling; controlling.
- PRE-DOMI-NANT-LY, *adv.* With superior strength or influence. *Brown*.

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

- PRE-DOMI-NATE**, *v. i.* [Fr. *predominer*; Sp. *predominar*.] To prevail; to surpass in strength, influence or authority; to be superior; to have controlling influence.
- PRE-DOMI-NATE**, *v. t.* To rule over.
- PRE-DOMI-NA-TING**, *ppr.* Having superior strength or influence; ruling; controlling.
- PRE-DOM-I-NATION**, *n.* Superior strength or influence.
- PRE-E-LECT**, *v. t.* To choose or elect beforehand.
- PRE-E-LECTION**, *n.* Choice or election by previous determination of the will. *Prideaux.*
- PRE-EMI-NENCE**, *n.* [Fr.; It. *preminenza*.] 1. Superiority in excellence; distinction in something commendable. 2. Precedence; priority of place; superiority in rank or dignity. 3. Superiority of power or influence. *Sometimes in a bad sense.*
- PRE-EM-I-NENT**, *a.* [Fr.; *pre* and *eminent*.] 1. Superior in excellence; distinguished for something commendable or honorable. 2. Surpassing others in evil or bad qualities.
- PRE-EM-I-NENT-LY**, *adv.* 1. In a pre-eminent degree; with superiority or distinction above others. 2. *In a bad sense.*
- PRE-EMPTION**, *n.* [L. *præ* and *emptio*.] 1. The act of purchasing before others. 2. The right of purchasing before others.—3. Formerly, in England, the privilege or prerogative, enjoyed by the king, of buying provisions for his household in preference to others, abolished by statute 19 Charles II.
- PREEN**, *n.* [Scot. *prein*, *prin*; Dan. *preen*.] A forked instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth.
- PREEN**, *v. t.* [Scot. *proyne*, *prunys*; Chaucer, *proine*.] To clean, compose and dress the feathers, as fowls, to enable them to glide more easily through the air or water.
- PRE-EN-GAGE**, *v. t.* 1. To engage by previous contract. 2. To engage or attach by previous influence. 3. To engage beforehand.
- PRE-EN-GAGED**, (*pre-en-gajd'*) *pp.* Previously engaged by contract or influence.
- PRE-EN-GAGE-MENT**, *n.* 1. Prior engagement; as by stipulation or promise. 2. Any previous attachment binding the will or affections.
- PRE-EN-GA'GING**, *ppr.* Previously engaging.
- PREENING**, *ppr.* Cleaning and composing the feathers, as fowls.
- PRE-E-STABLISH**, *v. t.* To establish beforehand.
- PRE-E-STABLISHED**, *pp.* Previously established.
- PRE-E-STABLISH-ING**, *ppr.* Settling beforehand.
- PRE-E-STABLISH-MENT**, *n.* Settlement beforehand.
- PRE-EX-AM-I-NATION**, *n.* Previous examination.
- PRE-EX-AMINE**, *v. t.* To examine beforehand.
- PRE-EX-IST**, *v. i.* To exist beforehand or before something else.
- PRE-EX-ISTENCE**, *n.* 1. Existence previous to something else. 2. Existence of the soul before its union with the body, or before the body is formed.
- PRE-EX-ISTENT**, *a.* Existing beforehand; preceding in existence. *Pepp.*
- PRE-EX-IS-TI-MATION**, *n.* Previous esteem. *Brown.*
- PRE-EX-IST'ING**, *ppr.* Previously existing.
- PRE-EX-PEC-TATION**, *n.* Previous expectation.
- PREFACE**, *n.* [Fr.; L. *præfatio*.] Something spoken as introductory to a discourse, or written as introductory to a book or essay, intended to inform the hearer or reader of the main design, or, in general, of whatever is necessary to the understanding of the discourse, book or essay; a proem; an introduction of series of preliminary remarks.
- PREFACE**, *v. t.* 1. To introduce by preliminary remarks. 2. To face; to cover; *a ludicrous sense.* *Cleveland.*
- PREFACE**, *v. i.* To say something introductory.
- PREFACED**, *pp.* Introduced with preliminary observations.
- PREFA-CER**, *n.* The writer of a preface. *Dryden.*
- PREFACING**, *ppr.* Introducing with preliminary remarks.
- PREFA-TORY**, *a.* Pertaining to a preface; introductory to a book, essay or discourse. *Dryden.*
- PREFECT**, *n.* [L. *præfectus*.] 1. In ancient Rome, a chief magistrate who governed a city or province in the absence of the king, consuls or emperor. 2. A governor, commander, chief magistrate or superintendent. *Addison.*
- PREFECT-SHIP**, *n.* 1. The office of a chief magistrate.
- *PREFE-TURE**, *n.* commander or viceroy. 2. Jurisdiction of a prefect.
- PRE-FER**, *v. t.* [L. *præfero*; Fr. *preferer*.] 1. To regard more than another; to honor or esteem above another. 2. To advance, as to an office or dignity; to raise; to exalt. 3. To offer; to present; to exhibit; usually with solemnity, or to a public body. 4. To offer or present ceremoniously, or in ordinary familiar language.
- PRE-FER-A-BLE**, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Worthy to be preferred or chosen before something else; more eligible; more desirable. 2. More excellent; of better quality.
- PRE-FER-A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* The quality or state of being preferable. *Mountague.*
- PRE-FER-A-BLY**, *adv.* In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.
- PREFER-ENCE**, *n.* The act of preferring one thing before another; estimation of one thing above another; choice of one thing rather than another.
- PRE-FER-MENT**, *n.* [It. *preferimento*.] 1. Advancement to a higher office, dignity or station. 2. Superior place or office. 3. Preference; [obs.]
- PRE-FER-RED**, (*pre-ferd'*) *pp.* Regarded above others; elevated in station.
- PRE-FERRER**, *n.* One who prefers.
- PRE-FERRING**, *ppr.* Regarding above others; advancing to a higher station; offering; presenting.
- PRE-FIG-U-RATE**, *v. t.* To show by antecedent representation. [Little used.]
- PRE-FIG-U-RATION**, *n.* Antecedent representation by similitude. *Norris.*
- PRE-FIG-U-RATIVE**, *a.* Showing by previous figures types or similitude.
- PRE-FIG-URE**, *v. t.* [L. *præ* and *figura*.] To exhibit by antecedent representation, or by types and similitude. *Hooker.*
- PRE-FIG-URED**, *pp.* Exhibited by antecedent signs, types or similitude.
- PRE-FIG-UR-ING**, *ppr.* Showing antecedently by similitude.
- PRE-FINE**, *v. t.* [L. *præfinio*.] To limit beforehand.
- PRE-FI-NITION**, *n.* Previous limitation. [L. *u.*] *Fotherby.*
- PRE-FIX**, *v. t.* [L. *præfigo*.] 1. To put or fix before, or at the beginning of another thing. 2. To set or appoint beforehand. 3. To settle; to establish.
- PRE-FIX**, *n.* A letter, syllable or word put to the beginning of a word, usually to vary its signification.
- PRE-FIX-ED**, (*pre-fixt'*) *pp.* Set before; appointed beforehand; settled.
- PRE-FIX'ING**, *ppr.* Putting before; previously appointing, establishing.
- PRE-FIXION**, *n.* The act of prefixing.
- PRE-FORM**, *v. t.* To form beforehand. *Shak.*
- PRE-FORM-A-TIVE**, *n.* [L. *præ*, and *formativus*.] A formative letter at the beginning of a word. *M. Stuart.*
- PRE-FUL-GEN-CY**, *n.* [L. *præfulgens*.] Superior brightness or effulgency. *Barrow.*
- PREGNA-BLE**, *a.* [Fr. *pregnable*.] That may be taken or won by force; expugnable. [Little used.] *Cotgrave.*
- PREG-NAN-CY**, *n.* 1. The state of a female who has conceived, or is with child. *Rap.* 2. Fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power.—*Pregnance*, in a like sense; is not used.
- PREG-NANT**, *a.* [Fr. *pregnans*.] 1. Being with young, as a female; breeding; teeming. 2. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating. 3. Full of consequence. 4. Easy to admit or receive; [not proper.] *Shak.* 5. Free; kind; ready; witty; apt; [not proper.] *Shak.* 6. Plain; clear; evident; full; [obs.] *Shak.*
- PREG-NANT-LY**, *adv.* 1. Fruitfully. 2. Fully; plainly; clearly; [obs.] *Shak.*
- PRE-GRA-VATE**, *v. t.* [L. *prægravo*.] To beat down; to depress. *Hall.*
- PRE-GRA-VI-TATE**, *v. i.* To descend by gravity.
- PRE-GUS-TATION**, *n.* [L. *præ* and *gusto*.] The act of tasting before another. *Dict.*
- PRE-HEN-SILE**, *a.* [L. *prehendo*, *prehensus*.] Seizing, grasping; adapted to seize or grasp.
- PRE-HEN-SION**, *n.* A taking hold; a seizing; as with the hand or other limb. *Lawrence.*
- PREHNITE**, *n.* A mineral of the siliceous kind.
- PRE-IN-STRUCT**, *v. t.* To instruct previously.
- PRE-IN-STRUCTED**, *pp.* Previously instructed or directed.
- PRE-IN-STRUCTING**, *ppr.* Previously instructing.
- PRE-IN-TI-MATION**, *n.* [*pre* and *intimation*.] Previous intimation; a suggestion beforehand. *T. Scott.*
- PRE-JUDGE**, (*pre-judj'*) *v. t.* [Fr. *prejurer*.] 1. To judge in a cause before it is heard, or before the arguments and facts in the case are fully known. 2. To judge and determine before the cause is heard; hence, sometimes, to condemn beforehand or unheard.
- PRE-JUDG'ED**, (*pre-judjd'*) *pp.* Judged beforehand; determined unheard.
- PRE-JUDG'ING**, *ppr.* Judging or determining without a hearing or before the case is fully understood.
- PRE-JUDG'MENT**, *n.* Judgment in a case without a hearing or full examination. *Knob.*
- PRE-JU-DI-CA-CY**, *n.* Prejudice; prepossession.
- PRE-JU-DI-CATE**, *v. t.* [L. *præ* and *judico*.] To prejudge; to determine beforehand to disadvantage.
- PRE-JU-DI-CATE**, *v. i.* To form a judgment without due examination of the facts and arguments in the case.
- PRE-JU-DI-CATE**, *a.* 1. Formed before due examination. 2. Prejudiced; biased by opinions formed prematurely. [Little used.]
- PRE-JU-DI-CATED**, *pp.* Prejudged.
- PRE-JU-DI-CATING**, *ppr.* Prejudging.
- PRE-JU-DI-CATION**, *n.* The act of judging without due examination of facts and evidence.

- PRE-JU-DI-CATIVE**, *a.* Forming an opinion or judgment without examination. *More.*
- PRE-JU-DICE**, *n.* [Fr.; *L. prejudicium.*] 1. Prejudgment; an opinion or decision of mind, formed without due examination of the facts or arguments which are necessary to a just and impartial determination. 2. A previous bent or bias of mind for or against any person or thing; prepossession. 3. Mischief; hurt; damage; injury.
- PRE-JU-DICE**, *v. t.* 1. To prepossess with unexamined opinions; to bias the mind by hasty and incorrect notions, and give it an unreasonable bent to one side or other of a cause. *Watts.* 2. To obstruct or injure by prejudices, or an undue previous bias of the mind; or to hurt; to damage; to diminish; to impair.
- PRE-JU-DICED**, *pp. or a.* Prepossessed by unexamined opinions; biased.
- PRE-JU-DI-CIAL**, *a.* 1. Biased or blinded by prejudices; [*obs.*] 2. Hurtful; mischievous; injurious; disadvantageous; detrimental; tending to obstruct or impair.
- PRE-JU-DI-CIAL-NESS**, *n.* The state of being prejudicial; injuriousness.
- * **PRE-LA-CY**, or **PRE-LA-CY**, *n.* 1. The office of a prelate. 2. Episcopacy; the order of bishops. 3. Bishops, collectively.
- * **PRE-LATE**, or **PRE-LATE**, *n.* [Fr. *prelat.*] An ecclesiastic of the higher order, as an archbishop, bishop or patriarch; a dignity of the church.
- * **PRE-LATE-SHIP**, *n.* The office of a prelate. *Harmar.*
- PRE-LATIC**,
PRE-LAT-I-CAL, } *a.* Pertaining to prelates or prelacy.
- PRE-LAT-I-CAL-LY**, *adv.* With reference to prelates.
- PRE-LA-TION**, *n.* [*L. prelatio.*] Preference; the setting of one above another. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*
- * **PRE-LA-TISM**, *n.* Prelacy; episcopacy. *Milton.*
- * **PRE-LA-TIST**, *n.* An advocate for prelacy, or the government of the church by bishops; a high-churchman. *T. Scott.*
- * **PRE-LA-TURE**, } *n.* [Fr. *prelature.*] The state or
* **PRE-LA-TURE-SHIP**, } dignity of a prelate. *Dict.*
- * † **PRE-LA-TY**, *n.* Episcopacy; prelacy. *Milton.*
- PRE-LECT**, *v. t.* [*L. prelectus.*] To read a lecture or public discourse. *Horsley.*
- PRE-LEC-TION**, *n.* [*L. prelectio.*] A lecture or discourse read in public or to a select company. *Hale.*
- PRE-LEC-TOR**, *n.* A reader of discourses; a lecturer.
- PRE-LI-BA-TION**, *n.* [*L. prelibo.*] 1. Foretaste; a tasting beforehand or by anticipation. 2. An effusion previous to tasting.
- PRE-LIM-I-NA-RY**, *a.* [Fr. *preliminaire*; *It. preliminare.*] Introductory; previous; proemial; that precedes the main discourse or business.
- PRE-LIM-I-NA-RY**, *n.* That which precedes the main discourse, work, design or business; something previous or preparatory.
- * **PRE-LUDE**, or **PRE-LUDE**, *n.* [Low *L. preludium.*] 1. A short flight of music, or irregular air, played by a musician before he begins the piece to be played, or before a full concert. 2. Something introductory, or that shows what is to follow. 3. A forerunner; something which indicates a future event.
- PRE-LUDE**, *v. t.* 1. To introduce with a previous performance; to play before. 2. To precede, as an introductory piece.
- PRE-LUDE'**, *v. i.* To serve as an introduction to. *Dryden.*
- PRE-LUDED**, *pp.* Preceded by an introductory performance; preceded.
- * **PRE-LU-DER**, *n.* One that plays a prelude, or introduces by a previous irregular piece of music.
- PRE-LUDING**, *pp.* Playing an introductory air; preceding.
- PRE-LU-DIOUS**, *a.* Previous; introductory. *Cleaveland.*
- PRE-LU-DI-UM**, *n.* [Low *L.*] A prelude. *Dryden.*
- PRE-LU-SIVE**, *a.* Previous; introductory; indicating that something of a like kind is to follow.
- PRE-LU-SO-RY**, *a.* Previous; introductory; prelusive.
- PRE-MA-TURE**, *a.* [Fr. *prématuré*; *L. præmaturus.*] 1. Ripe before the natural or proper time. 2. Happening, arriving, performed or adopted before the proper time. 3. Arriving or received without due authentication or evidence.
- PRE-MA-TURELY**, *adv.* 1. Too soon; too early; before the proper time. 2. Without due evidence or authentication.
- PRE-MA-TURENESS**, } *n.* 1. Ripeness before the natural
PRE-MA-TU-RITY, } or proper time. 2. Too great haste; unseasonable earliness.
- PRE-MEDI-TATE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *préméditer*; *L. præmeditor.*] To think on and revolve in the mind beforehand; to contrive and design previously. *Dryden.*
- PRE-MEDI-TATE**, *v. i.* To think, consider or revolve in the mind beforehand; to deliberate. *Hooker.*
- PRE-MEDI-TATE**, *a.* Contrived by previous meditation.
- PRE-MEDI-TA-TED**, *pp.* 1. Previously considered or meditated. 2. Previously contrived, designed or intended; deliberate; willful.
- PRE-MEDI-TATE-LY**, *adv.* With previous meditation.
- PRE-MEDI-TA-TING**, *pp.* Previously meditating; contriving or intending beforehand.
- PRE-MEDI-TATION**, *n.* [*L. præmeditatio.*] 1. The act of meditating beforehand; previous deliberation. 2. Previous contrivance or design formed.
- PRE-MERIT**, *v. t.* [Fr. *merit.*] To merit or deserve beforehand. [*Little used.*] *K. Charles.*
- † **PRE-MI-CES**, *n.* [Fr.; *L. primitivæ.*] First fruits.
- * **PRE-MIER**, (*prém'yer*) *a.* [Fr., from *L. primus.*] First chief; principal. *Swift.*
- * **PRE-MIER**, *n.* The first minister of state; the prime minister.
- * **PRE-MIER-SHIP**, *n.* The office or dignity of the first minister of state.
- PRE-MISE**, *v. t.* [*L. præmissus.*] 1. To speak or write before, or as introductory to the main subject; to offer previously, as something to explain or aid in understanding what follows. 2. To send before the time; [*obs.*] 3. To lay down premises or first propositions, on which rest the subsequent reasonings. 4. To use or apply previously.
- PRE-MISE**, *v. i.* To state antecedent propositions. *Swift.*
- PRE-MISE**, (*premis*) *n.* A first or antecedent proposition.
- PRE-MI-SES**, *n.* [Fr. *præmisses*; *L. præmissa.*] 1. In logic, the two first propositions of a syllogism, from which the inference or conclusion is drawn. 2. Propositions antecedently supposed or proved.—3. In law, land or other things mentioned in the preceding part of a deed.
- PRE-MISS**, *n.* Antecedent proposition. [*Rarely used.*]
- PRE-MI-UM**, *n.* [*L. Properly,* a reward or recompense; a prize to be won by competition; the reward or prize to be adjudged to the best performance or production. 2. The recompense or prize offered for a specific discovery or success in an enterprise. 3. A bounty; something offered or given for the loan of money. 4. The recompense to underwriters for insurance. 5. It is sometimes synonymous with interest. 6. A bounty.
- PRE-MON-ISH**, *v. t.* [*L. præmonere.*] To forewarn; to admonish beforehand.
- PRE-MONISHED**, *pp.* Forewarned.
- PRE-MONISH-ING**, *pp.* Admonishing beforehand.
- PRE-MONISH-MENT**, *n.* Previous warning or admonition; previous information.
- PRE-MONITION**, *n.* Previous warning, notice or information.
- PRE-MON-TO-RY**, *a.* Giving previous warning or notice.
- PRE-MONSTRANTS**, *n.* [*L. præmonstrans.*] A religious order of regular canons or monks of Premontre, in the isle of France.
- PRE-MONSTRATE**, *v. t.* [*L. præmonstro.*] To show beforehand. [*Little used.*] *Herbert.*
- PRE-MONSTRATION**, *n.* A showing beforehand. [*L. n.*]
- PRE-MORSE**, (*pre-mors*) *a.* [*L. præmordeo.*] Bitten off.
- PRE-MOTION**, *n.* [*pre and motion.*] Previous motion or excitement to action. *Encyc.*
- * **PRE-MU-NIRE**, *n.* [*See PRÆMUNIRE.*] 1. In law, the offense of introducing foreign authority into England, and the writ which is grounded on the offense. 2. The penalty incurred by the offense above described. *South.*
- † **PRE-MU-NITE**, *v. t.* To guard against objection; to satisfy.
- PRE-MU-NITION**, *n.* [*L. præmunitiō, from præmunio.*] An anticipation of objections. *Dict.*
- PRE-NOMEN**, *n.* [*L. prænomen.*] Among the Romans, a name prefixed to the family name, answering to our Christian name.
- PRE-NOMI-NATE**, *v. t.* [*L. præ and nomino.*] To forename.
- PRE-NOMI-NATE**, *a.* Forenamed. *Shak.*
- PRE-NOM-I-NATION**, *n.* The privilege of being named first.
- PRE-NOTION**, *n.* [*L. prænotio.*] A notice or notion which precedes something else in time; previous notion or thought; foreknowledge.
- PRE-N-SATION**, *n.* [*L. prænsatio.*] The act of seizing with violence. [*Little used.*] *Barrow.*
- PRE-N'TICE**, *a.* Colloquial contraction of *apprentice*, which see.
- PRE-N'TICE-SHIP**, *a.* A contraction of *apprenticeship*, which see. *Pope.*
- † **PRE-NUN-CIATION**, *n.* [*L. prænuncio.*] The act of telling before. *Dict.*
- PRE-OB-TAIN'**, *v. t.* To obtain beforehand.
- PRE-OB-TAINED**, (*pre-ob-tain'd*) *pp.* Previously obtained.
- PRE-OC-CU-PAN-CY**, *n.* [*L. præoccupans.*] 1. The act of taking possession before another. 2. The right of taking possession before others.
- † **PRE-OC-CU-PATE**, *v. t.* [*L. præoccupo.*] 1. To anticipate; to take before. 2. To prepossess; to fill with prejudices.
- PRE-OC-CU-PATION**, *n.* 1. A taking possession before

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

another; prior occupation. 2. Anticipation. 3. Prepossession. 4. Anticipation of objections

PRE-OC'CU-PY, *v. t.* [*L. præoccupo.*] 1. To take possession before another. 2. To prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

PRE-OMI-NATE, *v. t.* [*L. præ and minor.*] To prognosticate; to gather from omens any future event.

PRE-O-PINION, *n.* [*pre and opinion.*] Opinion previously formed; prepossession. *Brown.*

PRE-OP'TION, *n.* The right of first choice.

PRE-OR-DAIN, *v. t.* [*pre and ordain.*] To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predetermine.

PRE-OR-DAINED, (*pre-or-dain'd*) *pp.* Antecedently ordained or determined.

PRE-OR-DAINING, *ppr.* Ordaining beforehand

PRE-OR-DI-NANCE, *n.* [*pre and ordinance.*] Antecedent decree or determination. *Shak.*

PRE-OR-DI-NATE, *a.* Foreordained. [*Little used.*]

PRE-OR-DI-NATION, *n.* The act of foreordaining; previous determination. *Fotherby.*

PRE-PAR-A-BLE, *a.* That may be prepared. *Boyle.*

† PRE-PAR-A-RATE, *part.* [*L. preparatio.*] Prepared.

PRE-PAR-A-TION, *n.* [*L. preparatio.*] 1. The act or operation of preparing or fitting for a particular purpose, use, service or condition. 2. Previous measures of adaptation. 3. Ceremonious introduction; [*unusual.*] *Shak.* 4. That which is prepared, made or compounded for a particular purpose. 5. The state of being prepared or in readiness. 6. Accomplishment; qualification; [*obs.*] 7. In *pharmacy*, any medicinal substance fitted for the use of the patient.—8. In *anatomy*, the parts of animal bodies prepared and preserved for anatomical uses.

PRE-PAR-A-TIVE, *a.* [*It. preparativo; Fr. préparatif.*] Tending to prepare or make ready; having the power of preparing, qualifying or fitting for any thing; preparatory.

PRE-PAR-A-TIVE, *n.* 1. That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting for a purpose; and that which prepares. 2. That which is done to prevent an evil or secure some good. 3. Preparation.

PRE-PAR-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of preparation. *Hale.*

PRE-PAR-A-TORY, *a.* [*It. Sp. preparatorio; Fr. préparatoire.*] 1. Previously necessary; useful or qualifying; preparing the way for any thing by previous measures of adaptation. 2. Introductory; previous; antecedent and adapted to what follows.

PRE-PARE, *v. t.* [*Fr. préparer; It. preparare; Sp. Port. preparar; L. præparare.*] 1. In a general sense, to fit, adapt or qualify for a particular purpose, end, use, service or state, by any means whatever. 2. To make ready. 3. To provide; to procure as suitable. 4. To set; to establish. 5. To appoint. 6. To guide, direct or establish. 1 *Chron.* xxix.

PRE-PARE, *v. i.* 1. To make all things ready; to put things in suitable order. 2. To take the necessary previous measures. 3. To make one's self ready.

† PRE-PARE, *n.* Preparation. *Shak.*

PRE-PARED, (*pre-pair'd*) *pp.* Fitted; adapted; made suitable; made ready; provided.

PRE-PARED-LY, *adv.* With suitable previous measures.

PRE-PARED-NESS, *n.* The state of being prepared or in readiness. *South.*

PRE-PARER, *n.* 1. One that prepares, fits or makes ready. 2. One that provides. 3. That which fits or makes suitable.

PRE-PARING, *ppr.* Fitting; adapting; making ready; providing.

PRE-PENSE, (*pre-pens*) *a.* [*L. præpensus.*] Preconceived; premeditated; aforesought.

† PRE-PENSE, *v. t.* To weigh or consider beforehand.

† PRE-PENSE, *v. i.* To deliberate beforehand.

PRE-PENSED, (*pre-pens't*) *pp.* or *a.* Previously conceived; premeditated. [*Little used.*]

PRE-POLLENCE, } *n.* [*L. præpollens.*] Prevalence; su-
PRE-POLLEN-CY, } periority of power. *Coventry.*

PRE-POLLENT, *a.* Having superior gravity or power; prevailing. *Boyle.*

† PRE-PONDER, *v. t.* To outweigh. *Wotton.*

PRE-PONDER-ANCE, } *n.* [*See PREPONDERATE.*] 1. An
PRE-PONDER-AN-CY, } outweighing; superiority of weight. 2. Superiority of power, force or weight; in a figurative sense.

PRE-PONDER-ANT, *a.* Outweighing. *Reid.*

PRE-PONDER-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. præponderare.*] 1. To outweigh; to overpower by weight. 2. To overpower by stronger influence or moral power.

PRE-PONDER-ATE, *v. i.* 1. To exceed in weight; hence, to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance. 2. To exceed in influence or power; hence, to incline to one side.

PRE-PONDER-A-TING, *ppr.* Outweighing; inclining to one side.

PRE-PONDER-ATION, *n.* The act or state of outweighing any thing, or of inclining to one side. *Watts.*

PRE-POSE, *v. t.* [*Fr. proposer.*] To put before. [*Not much used.*] *Focaloir.*

PREP-O-SITION, *n.* [*Fr.; L. præpositio.*] In *grammar*, a word usually put before another to express some relation or quality, action or motion to or from the thing specified.

PREP-O-SITION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a preposition, or to preceding position. *Encyc.*

PRE-POS'I-TIVE, *a.* Put before. *Jones.*

PRE-POS'I-TIVE, *n.* A word or particle put before another word. *Jones.*

PRE-POS'I-TOR, *n.* [*L. præpositor.*] A scholar appointed by the instructor to inspect other scholars.

PRE-POS'I-TURE, *n.* The office or place of a provost; a provostship.

PRE-POS-SESS', *v. t.* 1. To preoccupy, as ground or land; to take previous possession of. 2. To preoccupy the mind or heart so as to preclude other things hence, to bias or prejudice. *See * POSSESS.*

PRE-POS-SESS'ED, (*pre-pos-ess't*) *pp.* Preoccupied; inclined previously to favor or disfavor.

PRE-POS-SESS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Taking previous possession. 2. *a.* Tending to invite favor; having power to secure the possession of favor, esteem or love.

PRE-POS-SESS'ION, *n.* 1. Preoccupation; prior possession. 2. Preconceived opinion; the effect of previous impressions on the mind or heart, in favor or against any person or thing. It is often used in a good sense; sometimes it is equivalent to *prejudice*, and sometimes a softer name for it. In general, it conveys an idea less odious than *prejudice*; as the *prepossessions* of education. *South.*

PRE-POSTER-OUS, *a.* [*L. præposterus.*] 1. Literally, having that first which ought to be last; inverted in order. 2. Perverted; wrong; absurd; contrary to nature or reason; not adapted to the end. 3. Foolish; absurd.

PRE-POSTER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a wrong or inverted order; absurdly; foolishly. *Bentley.*

PRE-POSTER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Wrong order or method; absurdity; inconsistency with nature or reason.

PRE-PO'TEN-CY, *n.* [*L. præpotentia.*] Superior power, predominance. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

PRE-PO'TENT, *a.* [*L. præpotens.*] Very powerful. [*L. u.*]

PRE'PUCE, *n.* [*Fr.; L. præputium.*] The foreskin; a prolongation of the cutis of the penis, covering the glans.

PRE-RE-MOTE', *a.* [*pre and remote.*] More remote in previous time or prior order.

PRE-RE-QUIRE', *v. t.* [*pre and require.*] To require previously. *Hammond.*

PRE-RE-QUI-SITE, *a.* [*pre and requisite.*] Previously required or necessary to something subsequent.

PRE-RE-QUI-SITE, *n.* Something that is previously required or necessary to the end proposed.

PRE-RE-SOLVE', *v. t.* To resolve previously.

PRE-RE-SOLVED, (*pre-re-solv'd*) *pp.* Resolved beforehand; previously determined.

PRE-RE-SOLVING, *ppr.* Resolving beforehand.

PRE-ROG'A-TIVE, *n.* [*Fr.; It. prerogativo; L. prærogativa.*] An exclusive or peculiar privilege.

PRE-ROG'A-TIVE-COURT, *n.* In *Great Britain*, a court for the trial of all testamentary causes, where the deceased has left *bona notabilia*, or effects of the value of five pounds, in two different dioceses.

PRE-ROG'A-TIVED, *a.* Having prerogative. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

PRE-ROG'A-TIVE-OFFICE, *n.* The office in which the wills proved in the prerogative court are registered.

PRES, PREST, seem to be derived from the Saxon *preost*, a priest; it being usual, in after times, to drop the letter *o* in like cases. *Gibson.*

* PRES'AGE, or PRES'AGE, *n.* [*Fr.; Sp., It. presagio; L. præsagium.*] Something which foreshows a future event; a prognostic; a present fact indicating something to come.

PRE-SAGE', *v. t.* 1. To forebode; to foreshow; to indicate by some present fact what is to follow or come to pass. 2. To foretell; to predict; to prophesy.

PRE-SAGE', *v. i.* To form or utter a prediction; with of

PRE-SAG'ED, (*pre-saj'd*) *pp.* Foreboded; foreshown; foretold.

PRE-SAGE'FUL, *a.* Full of presages; containing presages

PRE-SAGE'MENT, *n.* 1. A foreboding; foretoken. *Wotton.* 2. A foretelling; prediction.

PRE-SAGER, *n.* A foreteller; a foreshower. *Shak.*

PRE-SAG'ING, *ppr.* Foreshowing; foretelling.

PRES-BY-TER, *n.* [*Gr. πρεσβυτερος.*] 1. In the primitive Christian church, an elder; a person somewhat advanced in age, who had authority in the church. 2. A priest; a person who has the pastoral charge of a particular church and congregation; called, in the Saxon laws, *mass-priest*. *Fotherby.* 3. A Presbyterian. *Butler.*

PRES-BY-TER-I-AL, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to a presbyter, or
PRES-BY-TER-I-AN, } to ecclesiastical government by
presbyters. 2. Consisting of presbyters.

PRES-BY-TER-I-AN, *n.* 1. One that maintains the validity of ordination and government by presbyters. 2. One that belongs to a church governed by presbyters.

- PREES BY-TERRI-AN-ISM**, *n.* The doctrines, principles and discipline or government of Presbyterians. *Addison.*
- PREES BY-TERR-Y**, *n.* 1. A body of elders in the Christian church.—2. In ecclesiastical government, a judiciary consisting of all the pastors of churches within a certain district, and one ruling elder, a layman, from each parish, commissioned to represent the parish in conjunction with the minister. 3. The Presbyterian religion.
- * **PRESCIENCE**, (pre-s'i'ense, or pre'shens) *n.* [Low *L. præscentia.*] Foreknowledge; knowledge of events before they take place.
- * **PRESCIENT**, (pre-s'i'ent, or pre'shent) *a.* Foreknowing; having knowledge of events before they take place. *Pope.*
- PRE-SCIND**, *v. t.* [*L. præscondo.*] To cut off; to abstract. [*Little used.*] *Norris.*
- PRE-SCINDENT**, *a.* Cutting off; abstracting. *Cheyne.*
- PRE-SCIOUS**, *a.* [*L. præscius.*] Foreknowing; having foreknowledge. *Dryden.*
- PRE-SCRIBE**, *v. t.* [*L. præscribo.*] 1. In medicine, to direct, as a remedy to be used or applied to a diseased patient. 2. To set or lay down authoritatively for direction; to give as a rule of conduct. 3. To direct.
- PRE-SCRIBE**, *v. i.* 1. To write or give medical directions; to direct what remedies are to be used. 2. To give law; to influence arbitrarily.—3. In law, to claim by prescription; to claim a title to a thing by immemorial use and enjoyment. 4. To influence by long use; [*obs.*]
- PRE-SCRIBED**, (pre-skrīb'd) *pp.* Directed; ordered.
- PRE-SCRIBER**, *n.* One that prescribes.
- PRE-SCRIBING**, *ppr.* Directing; giving as a rule of conduct or treatment.
- PRE-SCRIP**, *a.* [*L. præsriptus.*] Directed; prescribed.
- PRE-SCRIPT**, *n.* [*L. præsriptum.*] 1. A direction; a medical order for the use of medicines. 2. Direction; precept; model prescribed.
- PRE-SCRIPTIBLE**, *a.* That may be prescribed for.
- PRE-SCRIPTION**, *n.* [*L. præsriptio.*] 1. The act of prescribing or directing by rules; or that which is prescribed; particularly, a medical direction of remedies for a disease and the manner of using them; a recipe.—2. In law, a prescribing for title; the claim of title to a thing by virtue of immemorial use and enjoyment; or the right to a thing derived from such use.—3. In Scots law, the title to lands acquired by uninterrupted possession for the time which the law declares to be sufficient, or 40 years.
- PRE-SCRIPTIVE**, *a.* 1. Consisting in or acquired by immemorial use and enjoyment. 2. Pleading the continuance and authority of custom. *Hurd.*
- † **PRESE-ANCE**, *n.* [*Fr.*] Priority of place in sitting.
- PRESENCE**, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. presentia.*] 1. The existence of a person or thing in a certain place. 2. A being in company near or before the face of another. 3. Approach face to face or nearness of a great personage. 4. State of being in view; sight.—5. *By way of distinction*, state of being in view of a superior. 6. A number assembled before a great person. 7. Port; mien; air; personal appearance; demeanor. 8. The apartment in which a prince shows himself to his court. 9. The person of a superior.—*Presence of mind*, a calm, collected state of the mind with its faculties in command. *Waller.*
- PRESENCE-CHAM-BER**, *n.* The room in which a great personage receives company.
- PRESENCE-ROOM**, *n.* The room in which a great personage receives company.
- PRE-SENTATION**, *n.* Previous notion or idea.
- PRE-SENSION**, *n.* [*L. præsensio.*] Previous perception. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*
- PRESENT**, *a.* [*Fr. present*; *L. præsens.*] 1. Being in a certain place; opposed to *absent*. 2. Being before the face, or near; being in company. 3. Being now in view or under consideration. 4. Now existing, or being at this time; not past or future. 5. Ready at hand; quick in emergency. 6. Favorably attentive; not heedless; propitious. 7. Not absent of mind; not abstracted; attentive.—*The present*, an elliptical expression for *the present time*. *Milton.*—*At present*, elliptically for *at the present time*.—*Present tense*, in grammar, the tense or form of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time.
- PRESENT**, *n.* [*Fr.*] That which is presented or given; a gift; a donative; something given or offered to another gratuitously.—*Presents*, in the plural, is used in law for a deed of conveyance, a lease, letter of attorney or other writing; as in the phrase, "Know all men by these presents."
- PRESENT**, *v. t.* [*Low L. presento*; *Fr. presenter.*] 1. To set, place or introduce into the presence or before the face of a superior. 2. To exhibit to view or notice. 3. To offer; to exhibit. 4. To give; to offer gratuitously for reception. 5. To put into the hands of another in ceremony. 6. To favor with a gift. 7. To nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice; to offer to the bishop or ordinary as a candidate for institution. 8. To offer. 9. To lay before a public body for consideration, as before a legis-
- lature, a court of judicature, a corporation, &c. 10. To lay before a court of judicature as an object of inquiry, to give notice officially of a crime or offense. 11. To point a weapon, particularly some species of fire-arms. 12. To indict; a customary use of the word in the United States.
- PRESENTABLE**, *a.* 1. That may be presented; that may be exhibited or represented. *Burke.* 2. That may be offered to a church living. 3. That admits of the presentation of a clerk; [*unusual.*]
- PRESENTATION**, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. The act of presenting. 2. Exhibition; representation; display.—3. In ecclesiastical law, the act of offering a clerk to the bishop or ordinary for institution in a benefice. 4. The right of presenting a clerk.
- PRESENTATIVE**, *a.* 1. In ecclesiastical affairs, that has the right of presentation, or offering a clerk to the bishop for institution. 2. That admits the presentation of a clerk.
- PRESENTED**, *pp.* Offered; given; exhibited to view, accused.
- PRESENTEE**, *n.* One presented to a benefice. *Ayliffe.*
- PRESENTER**, *n.* One that presents.
- PRESENTIAL**, *a.* Supposing actual presence. [*Little used.*] *Norris.*
- PRESENTIALITY**, *n.* The state of being present. [*Little used.*]
- PRESENTIALLY**, *adv.* In a way which supposes actual presence. *More.*
- PRESENTIATE**, *v. t.* To make present. [*L. u.*] *Grew.*
- † **PRESENTIFIC**, *a.* Making present.
- † **PRESENTIFIC-AL**, *adv.* In such a manner as to make present. *More.*
- PRESENTIMENT**, *n.* [*Fr. and sentiment.*] Previous conception, sentiment or opinion; previous apprehension of something future. *Butler.*
- PRESENT-LY**, *adv.* 1. At present; at this time; [*obs.*] *Sidney.* 2. In a short time after; soon after. 3. Immediately.
- PRESENTMENT**, *n.* 1. The act of presenting. 2. Appearance to the view; representation.—3. In law, a *présentment*, properly speaking, is the notice taken by a grand jury of any offense from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them. *Blackstone.*—4. In a more general sense, *présentment* comprehends inquisitions of office and indictments. *Blackstone.*—In the United States, a *présentment* is an official accusation presented to a tribunal by the grand jury in an indictment; or it is the act of offering an indictment. It is also used for the indictment itself. 5. The official notice in court which the jury or homage gives of the surrender of a copyhold estate. *Blackstone.*
- † **PRESENTNESS**, *n.* Presence. *Clarendon.*
- PRESENTABLE**, *a.* That may be preserved.
- PRE-RE-VATION**, *n.* [*It. preservazione*; *Sp. preservacion.*] The act of preserving or keeping safe; the act of keeping from injury, destruction or decay.
- PRE-SERVATIVE**, *a.* [*It. preservativo*; *Fr. preservatif.*] Having the power or quality of keeping safe from injury, destruction or decay; tending to preserve.
- PRE-SERVATIVE**, *n.* That which preserves or has the power of preserving; a preventive of injury or decay.
- PRE-SERVATIVE-TORY**, *a.* That tends to preserve. *Hall.*
- PRE-SERVATIVE-TORY**, *n.* That which has the power of preserving; a preservative. *Whitlock.*
- PRE-SERVE**, (pre-zerv') *v. t.* [*Fr. préserver*; *It. preservare.*] 1. To keep or save from injury or destruction; to defend from evil. 2. To uphold; to sustain. 3. To save from decay; to keep in a sound state. 4. To season with sugar or other substances for preservation. 5. To keep or defend from corruption.
- PRE-SERVE**, (pre-zerv') *n.* Fruit or a vegetable seasoned and kept in sugar or sirup. *Mortimer.*
- PRE-SERVED**, (pre-zerv'd) *pp.* Saved from injury, destruction or decay; kept or defended from evil; seasoned with sugar for preservation.
- PRE-SERVER**, *n.* 1. The person or thing that preserves; one that saves or defends from destruction or evil. 2. One that makes preserves of fruits.
- PRE-SERVING**, *ppr.* Keeping safe from injury, destruction or decay; defending from evil.
- PRE-SIDE**, *v. i.* [*L. præsideo*; *Fr. presider.*] 1. To be set over for the exercise of authority; to direct, control and govern, as the chief officer. 2. To exercise superintendence; to watch over as inspector.
- PRE-SIDENCY**, *n.* 1. Superintendence; inspection and care. 2. The office of president. 3. The term during which a president holds his office. 4. The jurisdiction of a president. 5. The family or suit of a president.
- PRE-SIDENT**, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. præsidentis.*] 1. An officer elected

or appointed to preside over a corporation, company or assembly of men, to keep order, manage their concerns or govern their proceedings. 2. An officer appointed or elected to govern a province or territory, or to administer the government of a nation. 3. The chief officer of a college or university. *U. States.* 4. A titular power.—*Vice-president*, one who is second in authority to the president.

PRE-I-DENTIAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a president. *Walsh.*

PRE-I-DENTSHIP, *n.* 1. The office and place of president. 2. The term for which a president holds his office.

PRE-SID'IAL, } *a.* [*L. presidium.*] Pertaining to a
PRE-SID'IA-RY, } garrison; having a garrison. *Howell.*

PRE-SIG-NI-FICATION, *n.* The act of signifying or showing beforehand. *Barrow.*

PRE-SIG'NI-FY, *v. t.* [*pre* and *signify.*] To intimate or signify beforehand; to show previously. *Pearson.*

PRESS, *v. t.* [*Fr. presser; It. pressare.*] 1. To urge with force or weight; a word of extensive use, denoting the application of any power, physical or moral, to something that is to be moved or affected. 2. To squeeze; to crush. 3. To drive with violence; to hurry. 4. To urge; to enforce; to inculcate with earnestness. 5. To embrace closely; to hug. 6. To force into service, particularly into naval service; to impress. 7. To straiten; to distress. 8. To constrain; to compel; to urge by authority or necessity. 9. To urge; to impose by importunity. 10. To urge or solicit with earnestness or importunity. 11. To urge; to constrain. 12. To squeeze for making smooth; as cloth or paper.

PRESS, *v. i.* 1. To urge or strain in motion; to urge forward with force. 2. To bear on with force; to encroach. 3. To bear on with force; to crowd; to throng. 4. To approach unreasonably or importunately. 5. To urge with vehemence and importunity. 6. To urge by influence or moral force. 7. To push with force; as, to press against the door.

PRESS, *n.* [*It. pressa; Fr. presse.*] 1. An instrument or machine by which any body is squeezed, crushed or forced into a more compact form. 2. A machine for printing; a printing-press. 3. The art or business of printing and publishing. 4. A crowd; a throng; a multitude of individuals crowded together. 5. The act of urging or pushing forward. 6. A wine-vat or cistern. *Hog. ii.* 7. A case or closet for the safe keeping of garments. 8. Urgency; urgent demands of affairs. 9. A commission to force men into public service, particularly into the navy.—*Press of sail, in navigation*, is as much sail as the state of the wind will permit.—*Liberty of the press, in civil policy*, is the free right of publishing books, pamphlets or papers without previous restraint.

PRESS'-BED, *n.* A bed that may be raised and inclosed in a case.

PRESSED, *pp.* Urged by force or weight; constrained; distressed; crowded; embraced.

PRESS'ER, *n.* One that presses.

PRESS'-GANG, *n.* A detachment of seamen under the command of an officer, empowered to impress men into the naval service.

PRESS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Urging with force or weight; squeezing; constraining; crowding; embracing; distressing; forcing into service; rolling in a press. 2. *a.* Urgent; distressing.

PRESS'ING, *n.* The act or operation of applying force to bodies.

PRESS'ING-LY, *adv.* With force or urgency; closely.

PRESS'ION, (*press'ion*) *n.* [*It. pressione.*] 1. The act of pressing.—2. In the Cartesian philosophy, an endeavor to move.

† **PRESS'J-TANT**, *a.* Gravitating; heavy. *More.*

† **PRESS'LY**, *adv.* [*L. pressa.*] Closely. *More.*

PRESS'MAN, *n.* 1. In printing, the man who manages the press and impresses the sheets. 2. One of a press-gang, who aids in forcing men into the naval service.

PRESS'-MONEY, *n.* Money paid to a man impressed into public service. [*See PRESS-MONEY.*] *Gay.*

PRESS'URE, (*press'ur*) *n.* [*It., L. pressura.*] 1. The act of pressing or urging with force. 2. The act of squeezing or crushing. 3. The state of being squeezed or crushed. 4. The force of one body acting on another by weight or the continued application of power. 5. A constraining force or impulse; that which urges or compels the intellectual or moral faculties. 6. That which afflicts the body or depresses the spirits; any severe affliction, distress, calamity or grievance; straits, difficulties, embarrassments, or the distress they occasion. 7. Urgency; as the pressure of business. 8. Impression; stamp; character impressed.—9. In the steam-engine, high pressure denotes a pressure greater than that of the atmosphere; low-pressure, a pressure not greater than that of the atmosphere.

PREST, sometimes used for pressed. See **PRESS**.

† **PREST**, *a.* [Old Fr. *prest*, or *preste*, now *prêt*, *prêt*, or *preste.*] 1. Ready; prompt. *Fairfax.* 2. Neat; tight.

† **PREST**, *n.* [*Fr. prêt.*] 1. A loan. *Bacon.* 2. Formerly a duty in money.

PREST'-MONEY, *n.* Money paid to men impressed into the service. *Encyc.*

PRESTATION, *n.* [*L. prestatio.*] Formerly, a payment of money; sometimes used for purveyance.

PRESTATION-MONEY, *n.* A sum of money paid yearly by archdeacons and other dignitaries to their bishop, *pro exteriori jurisdictione.*

PRESTER, *n.* [*Gr. πρηστηρ.*] 1. A meteor thrown from the clouds with such violence, that by collision it is set on fire. 2. The external part of the neck, which swells when a person is angry.

PRESTIGES, *n.* [*L. prestigis.*] Juggling tricks; impostures.

PRESTIG-I-ATION, *n.* [*L. prestigis.*] The playing of legerdemain tricks; a juggling. *Dict.*

PRESTIG-I-ATOR, *n.* A juggler; a cheat. *More.*

PRESTIG-I-ATOR-Y, *a.* Juggling; consisting of impostures.

PRESTIG-I-OUS, *a.* Practicing tricks; juggling. *Bale.*

PRESTI-MONY, *n.* [*Port., Sp. prestimonio.*] In canon law, a fund for the support of a priest, appropriated by the founder.

PRESTO, *adv.* [*Sp., It. presto; L. presto.*] 1. In music, a direction for a quick, lively movement or performance. 2. Quickly; immediately; in haste. *Swift.*

PRESTRIC-TION, *n.* [*L. prastrictus.*] Dimness.

PRE-SUM'A-BLE, *a.* [from *presume.*] That may be presumed; that may be supposed to be true or entitled to belief, without examination or direct evidence, or on probable evidence.

PRE-SUM'A-BLY, *adv.* By presuming or supposing something to be true, without direct proof. *Brown.*

PRE-SUME, *v. t.* [*Fr. presumer; It. presumere; L. presumo.*] To take or suppose to be true or entitled to belief, without examination or positive proof, or on the strength of probability.

PRE-SUME, *v. i.* 1. To venture without positive permission. 2. To form confident or arrogant opinions. 3. To make confident or arrogant attempts. 4. It has on or upon sometimes before the thing supposed.

PRE-SUMED, (*pre-zumd*) *pp.* Supposed or taken to be true, or entitled to belief, without positive proof.

PRE-SUM'ER, *n.* One that presumes; also, an arrogant person. *Wotton.*

PRE-SUM'ING, *ppr.* 1. Taking as true, or supposing to be entitled to belief, on probable evidence. 2. *a.* Venturing without positive permission; too confident; arrogant; unreasonably bold.

PRE-SUMPTION, *n.* [*Fr. presumption; L. presumptio.*] 1. Supposition of the truth or real existence of something without direct or positive proof of the fact. 2. Strong probability. 3. Blind or headstrong confidence; unreasonable adventurousness; a venturing to undertake something without reasonable prospect of success, or against the usual probabilities of safety; presumptuousness. 4. Arrogance. 5. Unreasonable confidence in divine favor.

PRE-SUMPTIVE, *a.* 1. Taken by previous supposition; grounded on probable evidence. 2. Unreasonably confident; adventuring without reasonable ground to expect success; presumptuous; arrogant.—*Presumptive evidence, in law*, is that which is derived from circumstances which necessarily or usually attend a fact as distinct from direct evidence or positive proof.—*Presumptive heir*, one who would inherit an estate if the ancestor should die with things in their present state, but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by the birth of a nearer heir before the death of the ancestor.

PRE-SUMPTIVE-LY, *adv.* By presumption, or supposition grounded on probability. *Burke.*

PRE-SUMPTU-OUS, *a.* [*Fr. presumptueux; It., Sp. presuntuoso.*] 1. Bold and confident to excess; adventuring without reasonable ground of success; hazarding safety on too slight grounds; rash. 2. Founded on presumption; proceeding from excess of confidence. 3. Arrogant; insolent. 4. Unduly confident; irreverent with respect to sacred things. 5. Willful; done with bold design, rash confidence or in violation of known duty.

PRE-SUMPTU-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With rash confidence. 2. Arrogantly; insolently. 3. Willfully; in bold defiance of conscience or violation of known duty. 4. With groundless and vain confidence in the divine favor.

PRE-SUMPTU-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being presumptuous or rashly confident; groundless confidence; arrogance; irreverent boldness or forwardness.

PRE-SUP-PÓ-SAL, *n.* [*pre* and *supposal.*] Supposal previously formed; presupposition. *Hooker.*

PRE-SUP-PÓ-SE, *v. t.* [*Fr. presupposer; It. presupporre.*] To suppose as previous; to imply as antecedent.

PRE-SUP-PÓ-SED, (*pre-sup-pozd*) *pp.* Supposed to be antecedent.

- PRE-SUP-PÖSING**, *ppr.* Supposing as previous.
- PRE-SUP-PO-SU'TION**, *n.* 1. Supposition previously formed. 2. Supposition of something antecedent.
- PRE-SUR-MISE'**, *n.* A surmise previously formed.
- PRE-TEND'**, *v. t.* [*L. pretendo*; *Fr. pretendre*.] 1. Literally, to reach or stretch forward. 2. To hold out, as a false appearance; to offer something feigned instead of that which is real; to simulate, in words or actions. 3. To show hypocritically. 4. To exhibit as a cover for something hidden; [*obs.*] 5. To claim. 6. To intend; to design; [*obs.*]
- PRE-TEND'**, *v. i.* To put in a claim, truly or falsely; to hold out the appearance of being, possessing or performing.
- PRE-TENDED**, *pp.* 1. Held out, as a false appearance; feigned; simulated. 2. *a.* Ostensible; hypocritical.
- PRE-TEND ED-LY**, *adv.* By false appearance or representation. *Hammond.*
- PRE-TENDER**, *n.* 1. One who makes a show of something not real; one who lays claim to anything.—2. In *English history*, the heir of the royal family of Stuart, who laid claim to the crown of Great Britain, but was excluded by law.
- PRE-TENDER-SHIP**, *n.* The claim of the Pretender.
- PRE-TENDING**, *ppr.* Holding out a false appearance; laying claim to.
- PRE-TENDING-LY**, *adv.* Arrogantly; presumptuously.
- PRE-TENSE'**, (*pre-tens'*) *n.* [*L. pretensus*.] 1. A holding out or offering to others something false or feigned; a presenting to others a false or hypocritical appearance. 2. Assumption, claim to notice. 3. Claim, true or false. 4. Something held out to terrify or for other purpose.
- PRE-TENSED**, (*pre-tens'*) *a.* Pretended; feigned. [*Little used.*] *Encyc.*
- PRE-TENSION**, *n.* [*It. pretensione*; *Fr. pretention*.] 1. Claim, true or false; a holding out the appearance of right or possession of a thing, with a view to make others believe what is not real, or what, if true, is not yet known or admitted. 2. Claim to something to be obtained, or a desire to obtain something, manifested by words or actions. 3. Fictitious appearance; [*obs.*]
- PRE-TENTATIVE**, *a.* [*L. pre* and *tento*.] That may be previously tried or attempted. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*
- PRE-TER**, a Latin preposition, [*prater*], is used in some English words as a prefix. Its proper signification is beyond, hence, beside, more.
- PRE-TER-IM-PER-FECT**, *a.* [beyond or beside unfinished.] In *grammar*, designating the tense which expresses action or being not perfectly past.
- PRE-TER-IT**, *a.* [*L. prateritus*.] Past; applied to the tense in *grammar* which expresses an action or being perfectly past or finished, often that which is just past or completed, but without a specification of time.
- PRE-TER-IT-ION**, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. The act of going past; the state of being past.—2. In *rhetoric*, a figure by which, in pretending to pass over anything, we make a summary mention of it.
- PRE-TER-IT-NESS**, *n.* The state of being past. [*L. u.*]
- PRE-TER-LAPSUS**, (*pre-ter-lapst'*) *a.* [*L. praterlapsus*.] Past; gone by.
- PRE-TER-LE-GAL**, *a.* [*L. prater*, and *legal*.] Exceeding the limits of law; not legal. [*Little used.*] *K. Charles.*
- PRE-TER-MISSION**, *n.* [*L. pratermissio*.] 1. A passing by; omission.—2. In *rhetoric*, the same as *preterition*.
- PRE-TER-MIT'**, *v. t.* [*L. pratermitto*.] To pass by; to omit. *Bacon.*
- PRE-TER-NATU-RAL**, *a.* [*L. prater* and *natural*.] Beyond what is natural, or different from what is natural; irregular. We call those events in the physical world *preternatural*, which are extraordinary, which are deemed to be beyond or without the ordinary course of things, and yet are not deemed miraculous; in distinction from events which are *supernatural*, which cannot be produced by physical laws or powers, and must therefore be produced by a direct exertion of omnipotence. We also apply the epithet to things uncommon or irregular; as a *preternatural* swelling.
- PRE-TER-NAT-U-RAL-I-TY**, *n.* Preternaturalness. [*Little used.*]
- PRE-TER-NATU-RAL-LY**, *adv.* In a manner beyond or aside from the common order of nature.
- PRE-TER-NATU-RAL-NESS**, *n.* A state or manner different from the common order of nature.
- PRE-TER-PER-FECT**, *a.* [*L. prater* and *perfectus*.] Literally, more than complete or finished; an epithet, in *grammar*, equivalent to *preterit*, applied to the tense of verbs which expresses action or being absolutely past.
- PRE-TER-PLU-PER-FECT**, *a.* [*L. prater*, *plus*, and *perfectus*.] Literally, beyond more than perfect; an epithet, in *grammar*, designating the tense of verbs which expresses action or being past prior to another past event or time.
- PRE-TEX'**, *v. t.* [*L. pretexo*.] To cloak; to conceal.
- PRE-TEXT**, *n.* [*L. pratextus*; *Fr. pretexte*.] Pretense, false appearance; ostensible reason or motive assigned, assumed as a color or cover for the real reason or motive.
- PRE-TEXTA**, *n.* The robe that was worn by the youths of old Rome under seventeen years of age.
- PRE-TOR**, *n.* [*L. prator*.] Among the *ancient Romans*, a judge; an officer answering to the modern chief justice or chancellor, or to both.
- PRE-TÖRI-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to a pretor or judge; judicial.
- PRE-TÖRI-AN**, *a.* Belonging to a pretor or judge; judicial, exercised by the pretor.—*Pretorian bands, or guards*, in *Roman history*, were the emperor's guards.
- PRE-TOR-SHIP**, *n.* The office of pretor. *Warton.*
- PRE-TI-LY**, (*priti'-ly*) *adv.* 1. In a pretty manner; with neatness and taste; pleasingly; without magnificence or splendor. 2. With decency, good manners and decorum without dignity.
- PRE-TI-NESS**, (*priti'-nes*) *n.* 1. Diminutive beauty; a pleasing form without stateliness or dignity. *Morc.* 2. Neatness and taste displayed on small objects. 3. Decency of manners; pleasing propriety without dignity or elevation.
- PRE-TY**, (*priti'*) *a.* [*Sax. prete*, *prætig*; *Dan. prydt*; *Sw. prydd*; *W. prydd*.] 1. Having diminutive beauty; of a pleasing form without the strong lines of beauty, or without gracefulness and dignity. 2. Neat and appropriate without magnificence or splendor. 3. Handsome; neatly arranged or ornamented. 4. Neat; elegant without elevation or grandeur. 5. Sly; crafty. 6. Small; diminutive; in *contempt*. 7. Not very small; moderately large; [*obs.*]
- PRE-TY**, (*priti'*) *adv.* In some degree; tolerably; moderately. *Atterbury.*
- PRE-TYPI-FIED**, *pp.* Antecedently represented by type prefigured.
- PRE-TYPI-FY**, *v. t.* [*pre* and *typify*.] To prefigure; to exhibit previously in a type. *Pearson.*
- PRE-TYPI-FY-ING**, *ppr.* Prefiguring.
- PRE-VAIL**, *v. i.* [*Fr. prevaloir*; *It. prevalere*; *L. prevalere*.] 1. To overcome; to gain the victory or superiority; to gain the advantage. 2. To be in force; to have effect, power or influence. 3. To be predominant; to extend over with force or effect. 4. To gain or have predominant influence; to operate with effect. 5. To persuade or induce; with *on* or *upon*. 6. To succeed.
- PRE-VAILING**, *ppr.* 1. Gaining advantage, superiority or victory; having effect; persuading; succeeding. 2. *a.* Predominant; having more influence; prevalent; superior in power. 3. Efficacious. 4. Predominant; most general.
- PRE-VAILEMENT**, *n.* Prevalence. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
- PRE-VA-LENCE**, (*n.*) 1. Superior strength, influence or effect. 2. Most efficacious force in producing an effect. 3. Predominance; most general execution or practice. 4. Most general existence or extension. 5. Success.
- PRE-VA-LENT**, *a.* 1. Gaining advantage or superiority; victorious. 2. Powerful; efficacious; successful. 3. Predominant; most generally received or current. 4. Predominant; most general; extensively existing.
- PRE-VA-LENT-LY**, *adv.* With predominance or superiority; powerfully.
- PRE-VARI-CATE**, *v. i.* [*It. prevaricare*; *Sp. prevaricar*; *Fr. prevariquer*; *L. prevaricor*.] 1. To sluffle; to quibble; to shift or turn from one side to the other, from the direct course or from truth; to play foul play.—2. In the *civil law*, to collude; as where an informer colludes with the defendant, and makes a sham prosecution.—3. In *English law*, to undertake a thing falsely and deceitfully, with the purpose of defeating or destroying it.
- PRE-VARI-CATE**, *v. t.* To pervert; to corrupt; to evade by a quibble. [*L. u.*]
- PRE-VARI-CATION**, *n.* 1. A shuffling or quibbling to evade the truth or the disclosure of truth; the practice of some trick for evading what is just or honorable; a deviation from the plain path of truth and fair dealing.—2. In the *civil law*, the collusion of an informer with the defendant, for the purpose of making a sham prosecution.—3. In *common law*, a seeming to undertake a thing falsely or deceitfully, for the purpose of defeating or destroying it. 4. A secret abuse in the exercise of a public office or commission.
- PRE-VARI-CATOR**, *n.* 1. One that prevaricates; a shuffler; a quibbler. 2. A sham dealer; one who colludes with a defendant in a sham prosecution. 3. One who abuses his trust.
- † **PRE-VENE'**, *v. t.* [*L. prevenio*.] Literally, to come before; hence, to hinder. *Philips.*
- PRE-VENI-ENT**, *a.* [*L. preveniens*.] Going before; preceding; hence, preventive. *Milton.*
- PRE-VENT'**, *v. t.* [*It. prevenire*; *Sp., Fr. prevenir*; *L. prevenio*.] 1. To go before; to precede. 2. To precede as something unexpected or unsought. 3. To go before

- to precede; to favor by anticipation or by hindering distress or evil. 4. To anticipate. 5. To preceps; to precede; to attempt first. [In all the preceding senses, the word is obsolete.] 6. To hinder; to obstruct; to intercept the approach or access of. *This is now the only sense.*
- † PRE-VENT, *v. i.* To come before the usual time. *Bacon.*
- PRE-VENT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be prevented.
- PRE-VENT'ED, *pp.* Hindered from happening.
- PRE-VENT'ER, *n.* 1. One that goes before; [*obs.*] *Bacon.* 2. One that hinders; a hinderer; that which hinders.
- PRE-VENT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Going before; [*obs.*] 2. Hindering; obviating.
- PRE-VENT'ING-LY, *adv.* In such a manner or way as to hinder. *Dr. Walker.*
- PRE-VENT'ION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of going before; [*obs.*] *Bacon.* 2. Preoccupation; anticipation; [*l. u.*] 3. The act of hindering; hindrance; obstruction of access or approach. 4. Prejudice; prepossession; a French sense, but not in use in English.
- PRE-VENT'ION-AL, *a.* Tending to prevent. *Dict.*
- PRE-VENT'IVE, *a.* Tending to hinder; hindering the access of. *Brown.*
- PRE-VENT'IVE, *n.* 1. That which prevents; that which intercepts the access or approach of. 2. An antidote previously taken.
- PRE-VENT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By way of prevention; in a manner that tends to hinder.
- PRE-VI-OU-S, *a.* [L. *prævius.*] Going before in time; being or happening before something else; antecedent; prior.
- PRE-VI-OU-S-LY, *adv.* In time preceding; beforehand; antecedently.
- PRE-VI-OU-S-NESS, *n.* Antecedence; priority in time.
- PRE-VI-S'ION, *n.* [L. *prævisus.*] Foresight; foreknowledge; prescience. *Encyc.*
- PRE-WARN', *v. t.* [See WARN.] To warn beforehand; to give previous notice of. *Beaumont.*
- PREY, *n.* [L. *præda*; It. *preda*; Fr. *proie*; Arm. *preyz*, or *preih.*] 1. Spoil; booty; plunder; goods taken by force from an enemy in war. 2. That which is seized or may be seized by violence to be devoured; ravine. 3. Ravage; depredation.—*Animal or beast of prey* is a carnivorous animal; one that feeds on the flesh of other animals.
- PREY, *v. i.* 1. To prey on or upon, is to rob; to plunder; to pillage. 2. To feed by violence, or to seize and devour. 3. To corrode; to waste gradually; to cause to pine away.
- PREYER, *n.* He or that which preys; a plunderer; a waster; a devourer.
- PREY'ING, *ppr.* 1. Preying; corroding; wasting gradually.
- PRIV-A-PISM, *n.* [L. *privapismus.*] A preternatural tension.
- PRICE, *n.* [Fr. *prix*; It. *prezzo*; Sp. *precio*; Arm. *pris*; D. *prys*; G. *preis*; Dan. *pris*; L. *pretium.*] 1. The sum or amount of money at which a thing is valued, or the value which a seller sets on his goods in market. 2. The sum or equivalent given for an article sold. 3. The current value or rate paid for any species of goods. 4. Value; estimation; excellence; worth. 5. Reward; recompense.—*The price of redemption* is the atonement of Jesus Christ. 1 Cor. vi.—*A price in the hands of a fool*, the valuable offers of salvation, which he neglects. *Prov.* xvii.
- PRICE, *v. t.* 1. To pay for. 2. To set a price on.
- PRICE'LESS, *a.* 1. Invaluable; too valuable to admit of a price. *Shak.* 2. Without value; worthless or unsalable. *J. Barlow.*
- PRICK, *v. t.* [Sax. *priccian*; D. *prikken*; Dan. *prikker*; Sw. *pricka.*] 1. To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument or substance. 2. To erect a pointed thing, or with an acuminate point; applied chiefly to the ears. 3. To fix by the point. 4. To hang on a point. 5. To designate by a puncture or mark. 6. To spur; to goad; to incite. 7. To affect with sharp pain; to sting with remorse. 8. To make acid or pungent to the taste. 9. To write a musical composition with the proper notes on a scale.—10. In *seamen's language*, to run a middle seam through the cloth of a sail.—*To prick a chart*, is to trace a ship's course on a chart. *Mar. Dict.*
- PRICK, *v. i.* 1. To become acid. 2. To dress one's self for show. 3. To come upon the spur; to shoot along. 4. To aim at a point, mark or place.
- PRICK, *n.* [Sax. *pricka*; Sw. *prick*, or *pricka.*] 1. A slender, pointed instrument, or substance which is hard enough to pierce the skin; a goad; a spur. 2. Sharp, stinging pain; remorse. 3. A spot or mark at which archers aim. 4. A point; a fixed place. 5. A puncture or place entered by a point. 6. The print of a hare on the ground.—7. In *seamen's language*, a small roll.
- PRICKED, *pp.* Pierced with a sharp point; spurred; goaded; stung with pain; rendered acid or pungent; marked; designated.
- PRICK'ER, *n.* 1. A sharp-pointed instrument.—2. In *colloquial use*, a prickle. 3. A light-horseman; [*obs.*]
- PRICKET, *n.* A buck in his second year. *Marwood.*
- PRICK'ING, *ppr.* Piercing with a sharp point; goading; affecting with pungent pain; making or becoming acid.
- PRICK'ING, *n.* A sensation of sharp pain, or of being pricked.
- PRICK'LE, *n.* 1. In *botany*, a small pointed shoot or sharp process, growing from the bark. 2. A sharp-pointed process of an animal.
- PRICK'LE-BACK, *n.* A small fish, so named from the prickles on its back; the *stickle-back*.
- PRICK'LI-NESS, *n.* The state of having many prickles.
- PRICK'LOUSE, *n.* A low word, in *contempt*, for a tailor. *L'Estrange.*
- PRICK'LY, *a.* Full of sharp points or prickles. *Swift.*
- PRICK/MAD-AM, *n.* A species of house-leek.
- PRICK/PUNCH, *n.* A piece of tempered steel with a round point, to prick a round mark on cold iron. *Moxon.*
- PRICK'SONG, *n.* A song set to music, or a variegated song, in distinction from a plain song. *Shak.*
- PRICK'WOOD, *n.* A tree of the genus *euonymus*.
- PRIDE, *n.* [Sax. *pryt*, *pryde.*] 1. Inordinate self-esteem; an unreasonable conceit of one's own superiority in talents, beauty, wealth, accomplishments, rank or elevation in office, which manifests itself in lofty airs, distance, reserve, and often in contempt of others. 2. Insolence, rude treatment of others; insolent exultation. 3. Generous elation of heart; a noble self-esteem springing from a consciousness of worth. 4. Elevation; loftiness. 5. Decoration; ornament; beauty displayed. 6. Splendid show; ostentation. 7. That of which men are proud; that which excites boasting. 8. Excitement of the sexual appetite in a female beast. 9. Proud persons. *Pa.* xxxvi.
- PRIDE, *v. t.* With the reciprocal pronoun, to *pride one's self*, to indulge pride; to take pride; to value one's self; to gratify self-esteem.
- PRIDE'FUL, *a.* Full of pride; insolent; scornful.
- PRIDE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of pride; without pride.
- PRID'ING, *ppr.* Indulging pride or self-esteem; taking pride; valuing one's self.
- PRID'ING-LY, *adv.* With pride; in pride of heart. *Barrow.*
- PRIDE, supposed to be so written for *privet*. *Tusser*
- PRIDE, for *pry*. *Chaucer.*
- † PRIDE, for *proof*. *Chaucer.*
- PRIE'R, *n.* One who inquires narrowly; one who searches and scrutinizes.
- PRIEST, *n.* [Sax. *preost*; D., G. *priester*; Dan. *prast*; Fr. *prêtre.*] 1. A man who officiates in sacred offices. 2. A person who is set apart or consecrated to the ministry of the gospel; a man in orders or licensed to preach the gospel; a presbyter.—In *Great Britain*, the word is understood to denote the subordinate orders of the clergy, above a deacon and below a bishop.—In the *United States*, the word denotes any licensed minister of the gospel.
- PRIEST'CRIFT, *n.* The stratagems and frauds of priests; fraud or imposition in religious concerns; management of selfish and ambitious priests to gain wealth and power, or to impose on the credulity of others. *Pope.*
- PRIEST'ESS, *n.* A female among pagans, who officiated in sacred things. *Addison.*
- PRIEST'HOOD, *n.* 1. The office or character of a priest. 2. The order of men set apart for sacred offices; the order composed of priests.
- PRIEST'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a priest, or that which belongs to a priest. *Shak.*
- PRIEST'LI-NESS, *n.* The appearance and manner of a priest.
- PRIEST'LY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a priest or to priests; sacerdotal. 2. Becoming a priest.
- PRIEST'RID-DEN, *a.* Managed or governed by priests.
- † PRIEST'RID'DEN-NESS, *n.* The state of being priest-ridden.
- PRIEVE, for *provoc.* *Spenser.*
- PRIG, *a.* [G. *frech.*] 1. A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical fellow. *Swift.* 2. A thief.
- † PRIG, *v. i.* To haggle about the price of a commodity. *Ramsay's Poems.*
- PRIG, *v. t.* To filch or steal.
- PRIG'GISH, *a.* Conceited; coxcomical; affected. [*A colloquial expression.*] *Brockett.*
- PRILL, *n.* A bit or turbot. *Hinsworth.*
- PRIM, *a.* [Russ. *primo*, or *primmo.* See PRIME.] Properly; straight; erect; hence, formal; precise; affectedly nice.
- PRIM, *v. t.* To deck with great nicety; to form with affected preciseness.
- PRIM-A-CY, *n.* [It. *primazia*; Fr. *primatie*; Sp. *primacia.*] 1. The chief ecclesiastical station or dignity; the office or dignity of an archbishop. 2. Excellency; supremacy.
- PRIM'AGE, *n.* In *commerce*, a small duty payable to the master and mariners of a ship. *Encyc.*
- † PRIM'AL, *a.* [See PRIME.] First. *Shak.*
- PRIM'AR-I-LY, *adv.* In the first place; originally; in the first intention.
- PRIM'AR-I-NESS, *n.* The state of being first in time, in act or intention. *Norris.*
- PRIM'AR-Y, *a.* [L. *primarius.*] 1. First in order of time

- original. 2. First in dignity or importance; chief; principal. 3. Elemental; intended to teach youth the first rudiments. 4. Radical; original.—Primary planets are those which revolve about the sun, in distinction from the secondary planets, which revolve about the primary.
- PRIMATE**, *n.* [It. *primato*; Fr. *primat*.] The chief ecclesiastic in the church; an archbishop. *Swift*.
- PRIMATE-SHIP**, *n.* The office or dignity of an archbishop.
- PRIMATE-TIAL**, *a.* Pertaining to a primate. *D'Anville*.
- PRIMATE-TIAL**, *a.* Pertaining to a primate. *Barrow*.
- PRIME**, *a.* [L. *primus*.] 1. First in order of time; original. 2. First in rank, degree or dignity. 3. First in importance. 4. Early; blooming. 5. First in value or importance.—Prime number, in arithmetic, a number which is divisible only by unity; as 5, 7, 11.
- PRIME**, *n.* 1. The first opening of day; the dawn; the morning. 2. The beginning; the early days. *Hooker*. 3. The spring of the year. 4. The spring of life; youth; hence, full health, strength or beauty. 5. The best part. 6. The utmost perfection.—7. In the *Ramiah church*, the first canonical hour, succeeding to lauds.—8. In fencing, the first of the chief guards.—9. In chemistry, primes are numbers employed, in conformity with the doctrine of definite proportions, to express the ratios in which bodies enter into combination.—Prime vertical, the vertical circle which passes through the poles of the meridian, or the east and west points of the horizon.
- PRIME**, *v. t.* 1. To put powder in the pan of a musket or other fire-arm; or to lay a train of powder for communicating fire to a charge. 2. To lay on the first color in painting.
- PRIME**, *v. i.* To serve for the charge of a gun. *Beaumont*.
- PRIMED**, *pp.* Having powder in the pan; having the first color in painting.
- PRIMELY**, *adv.* 1. At first; originally; primarily. *South*. 2. Most excellently.
- PRIME-NESS**, *n.* 1. The state of being first. 2. Supreme excellence; [L. *u.*]
- PRIMER**, *a.* First; original. *Drayton*.
- PRIMER**, *n.* 1. A small prayer book. 2. A small elementary book for teaching children to read.
- PRIMER-FINE**, *n.* In England, a fine due to the king on the writ or commencement of a suit by fine.
- PRIMER-O**, *n.* [Sp.] A game at cards.
- PRIMER-SEIZIN**, *n.* In feudal law, the right of the king, when a tenant *in capite* died seized of a knight's fee, to receive of the heir, if of full age, one year's profits of the land if in possession, and half a year's profits if the land was in reversion expectant on an estate for life.
- PRIMEVAL**, *a.* [L. *primævus*.] Original; primitive.
- PRIMEVOUS**, *a.* Primeval.
- PRIME-GENIAL**, *a.* [L. *primigenius*.] First born; original; primary. *Ep. Hall*.
- PRIME-GENOUS**, *a.* First formed or generated; original. *Kirwan*.
- PRIMING**, *ppr.* 1. Putting powder in the pan of a fire-arm. 2. Laying on the first color.
- PRIMING**, *n.* 1. The powder in the pan of a gun, or laid along the channel of a cannon for conveying fire to the charge.—2. Among painters, the first color laid on canvas or on a building. &c.
- PRIMING-WIRE**, *n.* A pointed wire, used to penetrate the vent of a piece, for examining the powder of the charge or for piercing the cartridge.
- PRIMIPILAR**, *a.* [L. *primipilus*.] Pertaining to the captain of the vanguard. *Barrow*.
- PRIMITIAL**, *a.* Being of the first production.
- PRIMITIVE**, *a.* [It. *primitivo*; Fr. *primitif*; L. *primitivus*.] 1. Pertaining to the beginning or origin; original; first. 2. Formal; affectedly solemn; imitating the supposed gravity of old times. 3. Original; primary; radical; not derived.—Primitive rocks, in geology, rocks supposed to be first formed, being irregularly crystallized, and aggregated without a cement, and containing no organic remains; as, granite, gneiss, &c.
- PRIMITIVE**, *n.* An original word; a word not derived from another.
- PRIMITIVE-LY**, *adv.* 1. Originally; at first. 2. Primarily; not derivatively. 3. According to the original rule or ancient practice.
- PRIMITIVE-NESS**, *n.* State of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity. *Johnson*.
- PRIMITIVY**, *n.* The state of being original. *Pearson*.
- PRIMNESS**, *n.* [from *prim*.] Affected formality or niceness; stiffness; preciseness.
- PRIMO-GENIAL**, *a.* [L. *primigenius*.] First born, made or generated; original; primary; constituent; elemental. *Boyle*.
- PRIMO-GENITOR**, *n.* [L. *primus* and *genitor*.] The first father or forefather. *Gayton*.
- PRIMO-GENITURE**, *n.* [L. *primus* and *genitus*.] 1. The state of being born first of the same parents; seniority by birth among children.—2. In law, the right which belongs to the eldest son or daughter.
- PRIMO-GENITURE-SHIP**, *n.* The right of eldership.
- * PRI-MOR-DI-AL**, *a.* [Fr.; L. *primordialis*.] First in order; original; existing from the beginning.
- * PRI-MOR-DI-AN**, *n.* Origin; first principle or element.
- PRI-MOR-DI-ATE**, *n.* A kind of plum.
- PRI-MOR-DI-AL**, *a.* [See **PRIMO-DIAL**.] Original; existing from the first. *Boyle*.
- PRIMP**, *v. i.* To be formal or affected.
- PRIMROSE**, *n.* [L. *primula veris*.] A plant of the genus *primula*, of several varieties.
- † PRIMY**, *a.* Blooming. *Shak*.
- PRINCE**, (*prins*) *n.* [Fr.; It., Sp. *principe*; L. *princeps*; D. *prins*.] 1. In a general sense, a sovereign; the chief and independent ruler of a nation or state. 2. A sovereign in a certain territory; one who has the government of a particular state or territory, but holds of a superior to whom he owes certain services. 3. The son of a king or emperor, or the issue of a royal family. 4. The chief of any body of men. 5. A chief or ruler of either sex.
- PRINCE**, *v. i.* To play the prince; to take state.
- PRINCE-DOM**, (*prins'dum*) *n.* The jurisdiction, sovereignty, rank or estate of a prince.
- PRINCE-LIKE**, (*prins'like*) *a.* Becoming a prince. *Shak*.
- PRINCE-LI-NESS**, *n.* The state or dignity of a prince.
- PRINCE-LY**, *a.* 1. Resembling a prince; having the appearance of one high-born; stately; dignified. 2. Having the rank of princes. 3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august. 4. Very large. 5. Magnificent; rich.
- PRINCE-LY**, *adv.* In a princelike manner. *Johnson*.
- PRINCES'-FEATH-ER**, *n.* A plant.
- PRINCES'-MET-AL**, *n.* A mixture of copper and zinc in imitation of gold.
- PRINCESS**, *n.* 1. A female sovereign, as an empress or queen. 2. A sovereign lady of rank next to that of a queen. 3. The daughter of a king. *Shak*. 4. The consort of a prince.
- PRINCI-PAL**, *a.* [Fr.; L. *principalis*.] 1. Chief; highest in rank, character or respectability. 2. Chief; most important or considerable.—3. In law, a principal challenge is where the cause assigned carries with it *prima facie* evidence of partiality, favor or malice.—4. In music, fundamental.
- PRINCI-PAL**, *n.* 1. A chief or head; one who takes the lead. 2. The president, governor, or chief in authority. We apply the word to the chief instructor of an academy or seminary of learning.—3. In law, the actor or absolute perpetrator of a crime, or an abettor.—4. In commerce, a capital sum lent on interest, due as a debt or used as a fund. 5. One primarily engaged; a chief party.
- PRINCI-PAL-TY**, *n.* [Fr. *principalité*.] 1. Sovereignty; supreme power. *Spenser*. 2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty. *Vii. iii.* 3. The territory of a prince; or the country which gives title to a prince. 4. Superiority; predominance; [L. *u.*].—5. In Scripture, royal state or attire. *Jer. xiii.*
- PRINCI-PAL-LY**, *adv.* Chiefly; above all. *Dryden*.
- PRINCI-PAL-NESS**, *n.* The state of being principal or chief.
- PRINCI-PATE**, *n.* Principality; supreme rule. *Barrow*.
- PRIN-CIP-I-A**, *n. plu.* [L. *principium*.] First principles.
- † PRIN-CIP-I-ATION**, *n.* [L. *principium*.] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts. *Bacon*.
- PRINCI-PLE**, *n.* [It. *principio*; Fr. *principe*; L. *principium*.] 1. In a general sense, the cause, source or origin of any thing; that from which a thing proceeds. 2. Element; constituent part; primordial substance. 3. Being that produces any thing; operative cause.—4. In science, a truth admitted either without proof, or considered as having been before proved. 5. Ground; foundation; that which supports an assertion, an action, or a series of actions or of reasoning. 6. A general truth; a law comprehending many subordinate truths. 7. Tenet; a truth which is believed.—8. A principle of human nature is a law of action in human beings; a constitutional propensity common to the human species.
- PRINCI-PLE**, *v. t.* 1. To establish or fix in tenets; to impress with any tenet, good or ill; chiefly used in the participle. 2. To establish firmly in the mind.
- PRINCI-PLED**, *pp.* Established in opinion or in tenets; firmly fixed in the mind.
- PRINCOCK**, *n.* [qu. *prink*.] A coxcomb; a conceited person; a pert young rogue; a ludicrous word. [Little used.]
- PRINK**, *v. i.* [D. *pranken*.] 1. To prank; to dress for show. 2. To strut; to put on stately airs.
- PRINK**, *v. t.* To dress or adjust to ostentation.
- PRINT**, *v. t.* [W. *printian*; Fr. *imprimer*, *empresne*; Sp. *imprimir*; It. *imprimere*.] 1. In general, to take or form letters, characters or figures on paper, cloth or other material by impression. 2. To mark by pressing one thing on another. 3. To impress any thing so as to leave its form. 4. To form by impression.

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

- PRINT, v. i.** 1. To use or practice the art of typography, or of taking impressions of letters, figures and the like. 2. To publish a book; [*elliptical*].
- PRINT, n.** 1. A mark made by impression; any line, character, figure or indentation of any form, made by the pressure of one body or thing on another. 2. The impressions of types in general, as to form, size, &c. 3. That which impresses its form on any thing. 4. The representation or figure of any thing made by impression. 5. The state of being printed and published. 6. A single sheet printed for sale; a newspaper. 7. Formal method; [*obs.*—*Out of print*, a phrase which signifies that, of a printed and published work, there are no copies for sale.
- PRINTED, pp.** Impressed; indented.
- PRINTER, n.** 1. One that prints books, pamphlets or papers. 2. One that stains or prints cloth with figures, as calico. 3. One that impresses letters or figures with copper-plates.
- PRINTING, ppr.** Impressing letters, characters or figures on any thing; making marks or indentations.
- PRINTING, n.** The art or practice of impressing letters, characters or figures on paper, cloth or other material; the business of a printer; typography.
- PRINTING-INK, n.** Ink used by printers of books.
- PRINTING-PAPER, n.** Paper to be used in the printing of books, pamphlets, &c.; as distinguished from *writing-paper, press-paper, wrapping-paper, &c.*
- PRINTING-PRESS, n.** A press for the printing of books, &c.
- PRINTLESS, a.** That leaves no print or impression.
- PRIOR, a.** [*L.*] Preceding in the order of time; former; antecedent; anterior.
- PRIOR, n.** [*Fr. prior*; *It. priore*; *L. prior*.] 1. The superior of a convent of monks, or one next in dignity to an abbot. 2. In some churches, one who presides over others in the same churches.
- PRIOR-ATE, n.** Government by a prior. *Warton.*
- PRIOR-ESS, n.** A female superior of a convent of nuns.
- PRIOR-TY, n.** 1. The state of being antecedent in time, or of preceding something else. 2. Precedence in place or rank.
- † PRIOR-LY, adv.** Antecedently. *Geddes.*
- PRIOR-SHIP, n.** The state or office of prior.
- PRIOR-Y, n.** 1. A convent of which a prior is the superior; in dignity below an abbey. 2. *Priors* are the churches given to priors in *titulum*, or by way of title.
- PRISAGE, n.** [*Fr. prise*.] A right, belonging to the crown of England, of taking two tons of wine from every ship importing twenty tons or more.
- PRISCILLIAN-IST, n.** In church history, one of a sect so denominated from *Priscillian*, a Spaniard.
- PRISM, n.** [*Fr. prisme*; *Low L., Sp., It. prisma*.] A solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms. *D. Olmsted.*
- PRIS-MATIC, } a. Resembling a prism. 2. Separated**
PRIS-MATIC-AL, } or distributed by a prism; formed by
a prism. 3. Pertaining to a prism.
- PRIS-MATIC-AL-LY, adv.** In the form or manner of a prism. *Boyle.*
- PRIS-MATOIDAL, a.** [*L. prisma*, and *Gr. αἶδος*.] Having a prismatic form. *Ure.*
- PRISMOID, n.** [*L. prisma*, and *Gr. αἶδος*.] A body that approaches to the form of a prism. *Johnson.*
- PRISMY, a.** Pertaining to or like a prism. *Am. Review.*
- PRISON, (priz'n) n.** [*Fr.*; *Sp. prision*; *Arm. prisson*.] 1. A public building for the confinement or safe custody of debtors and criminals; a jail. 2. Any place of confinement or restraint.—3. In *Scripture*, a low, obscure, afflicted condition. *Eccles. iv.* 4. The cave where David was confined. *Psa. cxlii.* 5. A state of spiritual bondage. *Is. xlii.*
- PRISON, v. t.** 1. To shut up in a prison; to confine; to restrain from liberty. 2. To confine in any manner. 3. To captivate; to enchain.
- PRISON-BASE, n.** A kind of rural sport; commonly called *prison-bars*. *Sandys.*
- PRISONED, ppr.** Imprisoned; confined; restrained.
- PRISON-ER, n.** 1. One who is confined in a prison by legal arrest or warrant. 2. A person under arrest or in custody of the sheriff, whether in prison or not. 3. A captive; one taken by an enemy in war. 4. One whose liberty is restrained, as a bird in a cage.
- PRISON-HOUSE, n.** A house in which prisoners are confined; a jail. *Judges xvi.* *Shak.*
- PRISON-ING, ppr.** Confining; imprisoning.
- PRISON-MENT, n.** Confinement in a prison; imprisonment.
- PRIS-TINE, a.** [*L. pristinus*] First; original; primitive.
- PRITHEE.** A corruption of *pray thee*; as, *I prithee*; but it is generally used without the pronoun, *prithee*.
- PRIT-TLE-FRAT-TLE, n.** Empty talk; trifling loquacity; a word used in contempt or ridicule. *Bp. Bramhall.*
- * PRIVA-CY, n.** 1. A state of being in retirement from the company or observation of others; secrecy. 2. A place of seclusion from company or observation; retreat; solitude; retirement. 3. Privacy; [*obs.*] 4. Taciturnity [*obs.*] 5. Secrecy; concealment of what's said or done
- † PRIV-ADO, n.** [*Sp.*] A secret friend. *Bacon.*
- PRIVATE, a.** [*L. privatus*.] 1. *Properly*, separate; unconnected with others; hence, peculiar to one's self; belonging to or concerning an individual only. 2. Peculiar to a number in a joint concern, to a company or body politic. 3. Sequestered from company or observation; secret; secluded. 4. Not publicly known; not open. 5. Not invested with public office or employment. 6. Individual; personal; in contradistinction from public—in *private*, secretly; not openly or publicly. *Scripture.*
- PRIVATE, n.** 1. A secret message; a particular business; [*unusual*]. *Shak.* 2. A common soldier.
- PRIV-ATEER, n.** A ship or vessel of war owned and equipped by a private man or by individuals, at their own expense, to seize or plunder the ships of an enemy in war.
- PRIV-ATEER, v. i.** To cruise in a commissioned private ship against an enemy, for seizing their ships or annoying their commerce.
- PRIVATE-LY, adv.** 1. In a secret manner; not publicly. 2. In a manner affecting an individual or company.
- PRIVATE-NESS, n.** 1. Secrecy; privacy. 2. Retirement; seclusion from company or society. 3. The state of an individual not invested with office.
- PRIV-ATION, n.** [*Fr.*; *L. privatio*.] 1. The state of being deprived; *particularly*, deprivation or absence of what is necessary for comfort. 2. The act of removing something possessed; the removal or destruction of any thing or quality. 3. Absence, in general. 4. The act of the mind in separating a thing from something appendant. 5. The act of degrading from rank or office.
- * PRIVA-TIVE, a.** 1. Causing privation. 2. Consisting in the absence of something; not positive.
- * PRIVA-TIVE, n.** 1. That of which the essence is the absence of something.—2. In *grammar*, a prefix to a word which changes its signification and gives it a contrary sense, as a in Greek, and *un* and *in* in English.
- * PRIVA-TIVE-LY, adv.** 1. By the absence of something. 2. Negatively.
- * PRIVA-TIVE-NESS, n.** Notation of the absence of something. [*Little used*].
- PRIVET, n.** A plant of the genus *ligustrum*.
- PRIVILEGE, n.** [*Fr.*; *L. privilegium*.] 1. A particular and peculiar benefit or advantage enjoyed by a person, company or society, beyond the common advantages of other citizens. 2. Any peculiar benefit or advantage, right or immunity, not common to others of the human race. 3. Advantage; favor; benefit. *Hamilton*.—*Writ of privilege* is a writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit.
- PRIVILEGE, v. t.** 1. To grant some particular right or exemption to; to invest with a peculiar right or immunity. 2. To exempt from censure or danger.
- PRIVILEGED, ppr.** Invested with a privilege; enjoying a peculiar right or immunity.
- PRIVILEG-ING, ppr.** Investing with a peculiar right or immunity.
- PRIV-LY, adv.** [*from privy*.] Privately; secretly.
- PRIV-TY, n.** [*Fr. privauté*.] 1. Privacy; secrecy; confidence; [*l. u.*] 2. Private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern, which is often supposed to imply consent or concurrence.—3. *Privities*, in the plural, secret parts; the parts which modesty requires to be concealed.
- PRIVY, a.** [*Fr. privé*; *L. privus*.] 1. Private; pertaining to some person exclusively; assigned to private uses; not public. 2. Secret; clandestine; not open or public; as a *privy* attempt to kill one. 3. Private; appropriated to retirement; not shown; not open for the admission of company. 4. Privately knowing; admitted to the participation of knowledge with another of a secret transaction. 5. Admitted to secrets of state.
- PRIVY, n.** 1. In *law*, a partaker; a person having an interest in any action or thing. 2. A necessary house.
- PRIVY-CHAMBER, n.** In *Great Britain*, the private apartment in a royal residence or mansion.
- PRIVY-COUNSEL-OR, n.** A member of the privy council.
- PRIVY-SEAL, } n. 1. In England, the seal which the**
PRIVY-SIGNET, } king uses previously in grants, &c.
which are to pass the great seal, or which he uses in matters of subordinate consequence, which do not require the great seal.—2. *Privy-seal* is used elliptically for the principal secretary of state, or person intrusted with the privy-seal.
- PRIZE, n.** [*Fr. prise*; *Sp., Port. presa*; *G. preis*; *D. prijs*; *Dan. pris*; *Sw. pris*.] 1. That which is taken from an enemy in war. 2. That which is taken from another, that which is deemed a valuable acquisition. 3. That

- which is obtained or offered as the reward of contest. 4. The reward gained by any performance.—5. In colloquial language, any valuable thing gained. 6. The money drawn by a lottery ticket; opposed to *blank*.
- PRIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *priser*.] 1. To set or estimate the value of; to rate. 2. To value highly; to estimate to be of great worth; to esteem.
- PRIZE, *v. t.* To raise with a lever. See *PAY*.
- PRIZED, *pp.* Rated; valued; esteemed.
- PRIZE-FIGHTER, *n.* One that fights publicly for a reward.
- PRIZER, *n.* One that estimates or sets the value of a thing.
- PRIZING, *ppr.* Rating; valuing; esteeming.
- PRIZING, *n.* In sea-language, the application of a lever to move any weighty body, as a cask, an anchor, a cannon, &c. *Falconer's Marine Dictionary*.
- PRO, a Latin and Greek preposition, signifying *for, before, forth*. In composition, it denotes *fore, forth, forward*. In the phrase *pro and con*, that is, *pro and contra*, it answers to the English *for; for and against*. *Prior*.
- PROA, *n.* Flying proa, a vessel used in the south seas, with the head and stern exactly alike. *Encyc.*
- PROBABILITY, *n.* [Fr. *probabilité*; L. *probabilitas*.] 1. Likelihood; appearance of truth; that state of a case or question of fact which results from superior evidence or preponderation of argument on one side, inclining the mind to receive it as the truth, but leaving some room for doubt. It therefore falls short of moral certainty, but produces what is called *opinion*. 2. Any thing that has the appearance of reality or truth. In this sense, the word admits of the plural number.
- PROBABLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *probabilis*.] 1. Likely; having more evidence than the contrary. 2. That renders something probable. 3. That may be proved; [obs.]
- PROBABLY, *adv.* Likely; in likelihood; with the appearance of truth or reality. *L'Estrange*.
- PROBANG, *n.* In surgery, an instrument of whalebone and sponge, for removing obstructions in the throat or esophagus.
- PROBATE, *n.* [L. *probatus*.] 1. The probate of a will or testament is the proving of its genuineness and validity. 2. The right or jurisdiction of proving wills. 3. Proof; [obs.]
- PROBATION, *n.* [L. *probatio*.] 1. The act of proving; proof. *Locke*. 2. Trial; examination; any proceeding designed to ascertain truth.—3. In a monastic sense, trial, or the year of novitiate, which a person must pass in a convent, to prove his virtue and his ability to bear the severities of the rule. 4. Moral trial; the state of man in the present life, in which he has the opportunity of proving his character and being qualified for a happier state.—5. In America, the trial of a clergyman's qualifications as a minister of the gospel, preparatory to his settlement.—6. In general, trial for proof, or satisfactory evidence, or the time of trial.
- PROBATION-AL, *a.* Serving for trial. *Bp. Richardson*.
- PROBATION-ARY, *a.* Serving for trial. *Dwight*.
- PROBATIONER, *n.* 1. One who is on trial, or in a state to give proof of certain qualifications for a place or state. 2. A novice.—3. In Scotland, a student in divinity, who seeks for license to preach.
- PROBATIONER-SHIP, *n.* The state of being a probationer; novitiate. [Little used.] *Locke*.
- PROBATION-SHIP, *n.* A state of probation; novitiate; probation. [Little used.]
- PROBATIVE, *a.* Serving for trial or proof. *South*.
- PROBATOR, *n.* [L.] 1. An examiner; an approver. *Maydman*.—2. In law, an accuser. *Covel*.
- * PROBATORY, *a.* 1. Serving for trial. *Bramhall*. 2. Serving for proof. *Bp. Taylor*. 3. Relating to proof.
- PROBATIONUM EST, [L.; it is proved.] An expression subjoined to a receipt for the cure of a disease, denoting that it has been tried or proved.
- PROBE, *n.* [L. *probo*; Fr. *eprouvette*.] A surgeon's instrument for examining a wound, ulcer or cavity.
- PROBE, *v. t.* 1. To examine a wound, ulcer or some cavity of the body, by the use of an instrument thrust into the part. 2. To search to the bottom; to scrutinize; to examine thoroughly into causes and circumstances.
- PROBE-SCISSORS, *n.* Scissors used to open wounds, the blade of which, to be thrust into the orifice, has a button at the end.
- PROBITY, *n.* [L. *probitas*; It. *probità*; Fr. *probité*.] Primarily, tried virtue or integrity, or approved actions; but, in general, strict honesty; sincerity; veracity; integrity in principle, or strict conformity of actions to the laws of justice.
- PROBLEM, *n.* [Fr. *probleme*; L. It., Sp. *problema*.] 1. A question proposed.—2. In logic, a proposition that appears neither absolutely true nor false, and consequently may be asserted either in the affirmative or negative.—3. In geometry, a proposition in which some operation or construction is required.—4. In general, any question involving doubt or uncertainty.
- PROBLEM-ATY-CAL, *a.* Questionable; uncertain; unsettled; disputable; doubtful. *Swift*.
- PROBLEM-ATY-CAL-LY, *adv.* Doubtfully; dubiously, uncertainly.
- † PROBLEM-A-TIST, *n.* One who proposes problems. *Evelyn*.
- † PROBLEM-A-TIZE, *v. t.* To propose problems.
- PRO-BOS-CIS, *n.* [L.] The snout or trunk of an elephant and of other animals, particularly of insects.
- PRO-CACIOUS, *a.* [L. *procaz*.] Pert; petulant; saucy. [Little used.] *Barrow*.
- PRO-CACI-TY, *n.* [L. *procaecitas*.] Impudence; petulance. [Little used.] *Burton*.
- PRO-CATA-RYTIC, *a.* [Gr. *προκαταρκτικός*.] In medicine, pre-existing or predisposing; remote.
- PRO-CATA-RYSIS, *n.* [Gr.] The predisposing cause of a disease. *Quincy*.
- PROCEDURE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of proceeding or moving forward; progress; process; operation; series of actions. 2. Manner of proceeding; management; conduct. 3. That which proceeds from something; produce; [obs.]
- PROCEED, *v. i.* [Fr., Sp., Port. *proceder*; It. *procedere*; L. *procedo*.] 1. To move, pass or go forward from one place to another. 2. To pass from one point, stage or topic to another. 3. To issue or come as from a source or fountain. 4. To come from a person or place. 5. To prosecute any design. 6. To be transacted or carried on; [obs.] 7. To make progress; to advance. 8. To begin and carry on a series of actions or measures. 9. To transact; to act; to carry on methodically. 10. To have a course. 11. To issue; to be produced or propagated. 12. To be produced by an effectual cause.
- PRO-CEDER, *n.* One who goes forward, or who makes a progress. *Bacon*.
- PRO-CEDING, *ppr.* Moving forward; passing on; issuing; transacting; carrying on.
- PRO-CEDING, *n.* 1. Process or movement from one thing to another; a measure or step taken in business; transaction; in the plural, a course of measures or conduct; course of dealing with others.—2. In law, the course of steps or measures in the prosecution of an actor is denominated proceedings.
- * PRO-CEDERS, *n. pl.* 1. Issue; rent; produce.—2. In commerce, the sum, amount or value of goods sold or converted into money.
- PRO-CE-LEUS-MATIC, *a.* [Gr. *προκελευματικός*.] Inciting; animating; encouraging. *Johnson*.
- † PRO-CEL-LOUS, *a.* [L. *procellulosus*.] Tempestuous. *Dict*
- † PRO-CEPTION, *n.* Preoccupation. *K. Charles*.
- † PRO-CERE, *a.* [L. *procerus*.] Tall. *Evelyn*.
- PRO-CERI-TY, *n.* [L. *proceritas*.] Tallness; height or stature. [Little used.] *Addison*.
- PRO-C-ESS, *n.* [Fr. *procs*; L. *processus*.] 1. A proceeding or moving forward; progressive course; tendency. 2. Proceedings; gradual progress; course. 3. Operations; experiment; series of actions or experiments. 4. Series of motions or changes in growth, decay, &c. in physical bodies. 5. Course; continual flux or passage. 6. Methodical management; series of measures or proceedings.—7. In law, the whole course of proceedings, in a cause, real or personal, civil or criminal, from the original writ to the end of the suit.—8. In anatomy, any protuberance, eminence or projecting part of a bone.
- PRO-C-ESSION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *processio*.] 1. The act of proceeding or issuing. *Pearson*. 2. A train of persons walking, or riding on horseback or in vehicles, in a formal march, or moving with ceremonious solemnity.
- † PRO-C-SSION, *v. i.* To go in procession.
- PRO-C-SSION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a procession; consisting in a procession. *Saurin, Trans.*
- PRO-C-SSION-AL, *n.* A book relating to processions of the Romish church. *Gregory*.
- PRO-C-SSION-ARY, *a.* Consisting in procession.
- PRO-CHEIN, (*próshen*) *a.* [Fr. *prochain*; L. *proximus*.] Next; nearest; used in the law phrase *prochein amy*, the next friend, any person who undertakes to assist an infant or minor in prosecuting his rights.
- PRO-CHRO-NISM, *n.* [Gr. *προχρονισμ*.] An antedating, the dating of an event before the time it happened; hence, an error in chronology.
- PRO-CI-DENCE, *n.* [L. *procidencia*.] A falling down; a prolapsus; as of the intestine rectum. *Coze*.
- PRO-CIDU-OUS, *a.* That falls from its place. *Jones*.
- PRO-CINCT, *n.* [L. *procinctus*.] Complete preparation for action. [Little used.] *Milton*.
- PRO-CLAIM, *v. t.* [L. *proclamo*.] 1. To promulgate; to announce; to publish. 2. To denounce; to give official notice of. 3. To declare with honor. 4. To utter openly; to make public. 5. To outlaw by public denunciation.
- PRO-CLAIMED, (*pro-klam'd*) *pp.* Published officially; promulgated; made publicly known.

- PRO-CLAIMER**, *n.* One who publishes by authority; one that announces or makes publicly known. *Milton.*
- PRO-CLAIMING**, *ppr.* Publishing officially; denouncing; promulgating; making publicly known.
- PRO-CLAMATION**, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. proclamatio.*] 1. Publication by authority; official notice given to the public.—2. In *England*, a declaration of the king's will, openly published. 3. The declaration of any supreme magistrate publicly made known. 4. The paper containing an official notice to a people. *New England.*
- PRO-CLIVE**, *a.* Proclivous.
- PRO-CLIVITY**, *n.* [*L. proclivitas.*] 1. Inclination; propensity; proneness; tendency. 2. Readiness; facility of learning.
- PRO-CLIVOUS**, *a.* [*L. proclivus, proclivis.*] Inclined; tending by nature. *Dict.*
- PRO-CONSUL**, *n.* [*L. pro and consul.*] A Roman magistrate sent to govern a province with consular authority.
- PRO-CONSULAR**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a proconsul. 2. Under the government of a proconsul.
- PRO-CONSULSHIP**, *n.* The office of a proconsul, or the term of his office.
- PRO-CRAS-TINATE**, *v. t.* [*L. procrastinor.*] To put off from day to day; to delay; to defer to a future time.
- PRO-CRAS-TINATE**, *v. i.* To delay; to be dilatory.
- PRO-CRAS-TINATED**, *pp.* Delayed; deferred.
- PRO-CRAS-TINATING**, *ppr.* Delaying; putting off to a future time.
- PRO-CRAS-TINATION**, *n.* [*L. procrastinatio.*] A putting off to a future time; delay; dilatoriness.
- PRO-CRATINATOR**, *n.* One that defers the performance of any thing to a future time.
- PRO-CREANT**, *a.* [*L. procreans.*] Generating; producing; productive; fruitful. *Shak.*
- PRO-CREANT**, *n.* That which generates. *Milton.*
- PRO-CREATE**, *v. t.* [*L. procreo.*] 1. To beget; to generate and produce; to engender. 2. To produce.
- PRO-CREATED**, *pp.* Begotten; generated.
- PRO-CREATING**, *ppr.* Begetting; generating; as young.
- PRO-CREATION**, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. procreatio.*] The act of begetting; generation and production of young.
- PRO-CREATIVE**, *a.* Generative; having the power to beget. *Hale.*
- PRO-CREATIVE-NESS**, *n.* The power of generating.
- PRO-CREATOR**, *n.* One that begets; a generator; a father or sire.
- PROCTOR**, *n.* [contracted from *L. procurator.*] 1. One who is employed to manage the affairs of another. 2. A person employed to manage another's cause in a court. 3. The magistrate of a university. *Walter.*
- PROCTOR**, *v. i.* To manage; a *cant word.* *Shak.*
- PROCTOR-AGE**, *n.* Management; in *contempt.* *Milton.*
- PROCTORIAL**, *a.* Belonging to the academical proctor; magisterial. *Prideaux.*
- PROCTORSHIP**, *n.* The office or dignity of the proctor of a university. *Clarendon.*
- PRO-CUMBENT**, *a.* [*L. procumbens.*] 1. Lying down or on the face; prone.—2. In *botany*, trailing; prostrate; unable to support itself.
- PRO-CURABLE**, *a.* That may be procured; obtainable.
- PRO-CURACY**, *n.* The management of any thing.
- PRO-CURATION**, *n.* [*L. procuratio.*] 1. The act of procuring. 2. The management of another's affairs. 3. The instrument by which a person is empowered to transact the affairs of another. 4. A sum of money paid to the bishop or archdeacon by incumbents, on account of visitations. *Todd.*
- PRO-CURATOR**, *n.* The manager of another's affairs. *Shak.*
- PRO-CURATORIAL**, *a.* Pertaining to a procurator or proctor; made by a proctor. *Ayliffe.*
- PRO-CURATORSHIP**, *n.* The office of a procurator.
- PRO-CURATORY**, *a.* Tending to procuration.
- PRO-CURE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. procurer; It. procurare; L. procuror.*] 1. To get; to gain; to obtain; as by request, loan, effort, labor or purchase. 2. To persuade; to prevail on; [unusual.] 3. To cause; to bring about; to effect; to contrive and effect. 4. To cause to come on; to bring on. 5. To draw to; to attract; to gain.
- PRO-CURED**, *v. i.* To pimp. *Dryden.*
- PRO-CURED**, (*pro-kürd*) *pp.* Obtained; caused to be done; effected; brought on.
- PRO-CUREMENT**, *n.* 1. The act of procuring or obtaining; obtainment. 2. A causing to be effected. *Dryden.*
- PRO-CURER**, *n.* 1. One that procures or obtains; that which brings on or causes to be done. 2. A pimp; a *lander.* *South.*
- PRO-CURRESS**, *n.* A bawd. *Spectator.*
- PRO-CURING**, *ppr.* 1. Getting; gaining; obtaining. 2. Causing to come or to be done. 3. *a.* That causes to come; bringing on.
- PROD**, *n.* A goad; an awl; an iron pin fixed in pattens. *Grose.*
- PRODIGAL**, *a.* [*Fr. prodigue; Sp., It. prodigo; L. prodig-*
- gus.*] 1. Given to extravagant expenditures; expending money or other things without necessity; profuse; lavish; wasteful; not frugal or economical. 2. Profuse; lavish; expended to excess or without necessity. 3. Very liberal; profuse.
- PRODIGAL**, *n.* One that expends money extravagantly or without necessity; one that is profuse or lavish; a waster; a spendthrift. *Dryden.*
- PRODIGALITY**, *n.* [*Fr. prodigalité; It. prodigalità.*] 1. Extravagance in the expenditure of what one possesses, particularly of money; profusion; waste; excessive liberality. 2. Profuse liberality.
- PRODIGALIZE**, *v. i.* To be extravagant in expenditures. *Sherwood.*
- PRODIGALLY**, *adv.* 1. With profusion of expenses; extravagantly; lavishly; wastefully. 2. With liberal abundance; profusely.
- PRODIGENCE**, *n.* Waste; profusion; prodigality. *Hall.*
- PRODIGIOUS**, (*pro-did'jus*) *a.* [*Sp., It. prodigioso; Fr. prodigieux; L. prodigiosus.*] 1. Very great; huge; enormous in size, quantity, extent, &c. 2. Wonderful; astonishing such as may seem a prodigy; monstrous; portentous.
- PRODIGIOUSLY**, *adv.* 1. Enormously; wonderfully; astonishingly. *Ray.* 2. Very much; extremely.
- PRODIGIOUSNESS**, *n.* Enormousness of size; the state of having qualities that excite wonder or astonishment.
- PRODIGY**, *n.* [*L. prodigium.*] 1. Any thing out of the ordinary process of nature, and so extraordinary as to excite wonder or astonishment. 2. Something extraordinary, from which omens are drawn; portent. 3. A monster, an animal or other production out of the ordinary course of nature.
- PRO-DITION**, *n.* [*L. proditio.*] Treachery; treason.
- PRODITOR**, *n.* [*L.*] A traitor. *Shak.*
- PRODIGIOUS**, *a.* 1. Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous. 2. Apt to make discoveries or disclosures. *Wotton.*
- PRODITORRY**, *a.* Treacherous; perfidious. *Milton.*
- PRO-DROME**, *n.* [*Gr. προδρομος.*] A forerunner.
- PRO-DROME**, *a.* Preceding; forerunning. *Allen.*
- PRO-DUCE**, *v. t.* [*L. produco.*] 1. To bring forward; to bring or offer to view or notice. 2. To exhibit to the public. 3. To bring forth; to bear; as plants or the soil. 4. To cause; to generate and bring forth; as young. 5. To cause; to effect; to bring into existence. 6. To raise; to bring into being. 7. To make; to bring into being or form. 8. To yield or furnish.—9. In *general*, to bring in to existence or into view. 10. To draw out in length; to extend. *Geometry.*
- PRODUCE**, *n.* That which is produced, brought forth or yielded; product.
- PRODUCED**, (*pro-düst*) *pp.* Brought into life, being or view; yielded.
- PRO-DUCEMENT**, *n.* Production. *Milton.*
- PRO-DUCENT**, *n.* One that exhibits or offers to view or notice. [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe.*
- PRO-DUCER**, *n.* One that generates; one that produces.
- PRO-DUCIBILITY**, *n.* The power of producing.
- PRO-DUCIBLE**, *a.* [*It. producibile, produotibile.*] 1. That may be brought into being; that may be generated or made. 2. That may be brought into view or notice; that may be exhibited.
- PRO-DUCIBLE-NESS**, *n.* The state or quality of being producible. *Boyle.*
- PRO-DUCING**, *ppr.* Generating; bringing into existence or notice.
- PRODUCT**, *n.* [*L. productus; Fr. produit.*] 1. That which is produced by nature, as fruits, grain, metals. 2. That which is formed or produced by labor or by mental application. 3. Effect; result; something consequential.—4. In *arithmetic*, the amount of two or more numbers multiplied.—5. In *geometry*, the factum of two or more lines.
- PRODUCTILE**, *a.* That may be extended in length.
- PRODUCTION**, *n.* [*Fr.; L. productio.*] 1. The act or process of producing, bringing forth or exhibiting to view. 2. That which is produced or made.
- PRO-DUCTIVE**, *a.* [*It. produttivo; Sp. productivo.*] 1. Having the power of producing. 2. Fertile; producing good crops. 3. Producing; bringing into being; causing to exist; efficient; as, an age productive of great men; a spirit productive of heroic achievements.
- PRO-DUCTIVE-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being productive.
- PRO-EM**, *n.* [*Fr. proeme; It., Sp. proemio.*] Preface; introduction; preliminary observations to a book or writing.
- PRO-EM**, *v. t.* To preface. *South.*
- PRO-EMIAL**, *a.* Introductory; prefatory; preliminary.
- PRO-EMPTOSIS**, *n.* [*Gr.*] In *chronology*, the lunar equation or additur of a day, necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too soon. *Cyc.*
- PRO-FACE**, *interj.* [*Old Fr. prouface.*] An old exclamation of welcome, frequent in the writers of Shakspeare's time.
- PRO-FANATION**, *n.* [*Fr.; It. profanazione; Sp. profanacion.*] 1. The act of violating sacred things, or of treating them with contempt or irreverence. 2. The act of treating with abuse or disrespect.

- PRO-FANE**, *a.* [L. *profanus*; It., Sp. *profano*; Fr. *profane*.] 1. Irreverent to any thing sacred; applied to persons. 2. Irreverent; proceeding from a contempt of sacred things, or implying it. 3. Not sacred; secular; relating to secular things; as, *profane* history. 4. Polluted; not pure. 5. Not purified or holy; allowed for common use. 6. Obscene; heathenish; tending to bring reproach on religion.—*Profane* is used chiefly in Scripture in opposition to *holy*, or qualified ceremonially for sacred services.
- PRO-FANE**, *v. t.* 1. To violate any thing sacred, or treat it with abuse, irreverence, obloquy or contempt. 2. To pollute; to defile; to apply to temporal uses; to use as base or common. *Ezek. xxiv.* 3. To violate. *Mal. ii.* 4. To pollute; to debase. *Lev. xxi.* 5. To put to a wrong use. *Shak.*
- PRO-FANED**, (*pro-fand'*) *pp.* Violated; treated with irreverence or abuse; applied to common uses; polluted.
- PRO-FANE/LY**, *adv.* 1. With irreverence to sacred things or names. *Dwight.* 2. With abuse or contempt for any thing venerable.
- PRO-FANE/NESS**, *n.* Irreverence of sacred things; particularly, the use of language which implies irreverence towards God; or the taking of God's name in vain. *Dryden.*
- PRO-FANER**, *n.* 1. One who, by words or actions, treats sacred things with irreverence; or one who uses profane language. 2. A polluter; a defiler.
- PRO-FANING**, *ppr.* Violating; treating with irreverence; polluting.
- PRO-FANI-TY**, *n.* Profaneness, which see. *Buckminster.*
- † **PRO-FECTION**, *n.* [L. *profectio*.] A going forward; advancement; progression. *Brown.*
- PRO-FERT**, *n.* [L., 3d person of *profero*.] In law, the exhibition of a record or paper in open court.
- PRO-FESS**, *v. t.* [It. *professare*; Sp. *profesar*; Fr. *professer*; L. *professus*.] 1. To make open declaration of; to avow or acknowledge. 2. To declare in strong terms. 3. To make a show of any sentiments by loud declaration. 4. To declare publicly one's skill in any art or science, for inviting employment.
- † **PRO-FESS**, *v. i.* To declare friendship. *Shak.*
- PRO-FESSED**, or **PRO-FEST**, *pp.* Openly declared, avowed or acknowledged.
- PRO-FESS/ED-LY**, *adv.* By profession; by open declaration or avowal. *K. Charles.*
- PRO-FESSING**, *ppr.* Openly declaring; avowing; acknowledging.
- PRO-FESS/ION**, *n.* [Fr.; L. *professio*.] 1. Open declaration; public avowal or acknowledgment of one's sentiments or belief. 2. The business which one professes to understand and to follow for subsistence; calling; vocation; employment. 3. The collective body of persons engaged in a calling.—4. Among the Romanists, the entering into a religious order.
- PRO-FESS/ION-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to a profession or to a calling.
- PRO-FESS/ION-AL-LY**, *adv.* 1. By profession. 2. By calling.
- PRO-FESS/OR**, *n.* [L.] 1. One who makes open declaration of his sentiments or opinions; one who makes a public avowal of his belief in the Scriptures and his faith in Christ. 2. One that publicly teaches any science or branch of learning; particularly, an officer in a university, college or other seminary, whose business is to read lectures or instruct students in a particular branch of learning.
- PRO-FESS/OR-I-AL**, *a.* [L. *professorius*.] Pertaining to a professor. *Enfield.*
- PRO-FESS/OR-SHIP**, *n.* The office of a professor or public teacher of the sciences. *Walton.*
- PRO-FESS/O-RY**, *a.* Pertaining to a professor.
- PRO-FER** *v. t.* [L. *profero*; Fr. *proferer*.] 1. To offer for acceptance. 2. To essay or attempt of one's own accord.
- PRO-FER**, *n.* 1. An offer made; something proposed for acceptance by another. 2. Essay; attempt. *Bacon.*
- PRO-FER/ED**, *pp.* Offered for acceptance.
- PRO-FER-ER**, *n.* One who offers any thing for acceptance.
- PRO-FER-ING**, *ppr.* Offering for acceptance.
- PRO-FI/CIENCE**, } *n.* [from L. *proficiens*.] Advance in
PRO-FI/CIEN-CY, } the acquisition of any art, science or
knowledge; improvement; progression in knowledge.
- PRO-FI/CIENT**, *n.* One who has made considerable advances in any business, art, science or branch of learning.
- PRO-FI/U-OUS**, *a.* [L. *proficius*.] Profitable; advantageous; useful. [Little used.] *Harvey.*
- * **PRO-FILE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *profil*; It. *profilo*; Sp., Port. *perfil*.] 1. Primarily, an outline or contour; hence, in sculpture and painting, a head or portrait represented sidewise or in a side view; the side face or half face.—2. In architecture, the contour or outline of a figure, building or member; also, the draught of a building, representing it as if cut down perpendicularly from the roof to the foundation.
- * **PRO-FILE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *profilor*; It. *profilare*.] To draw outline of a head sidewise; to draw in profile.
- * **PRO-FILED**, *pp.* Drawn so as to present a side view.
- * **PRO-FIL-ING**, *ppr.* Drawing a portrait so as to represent a side view; drawing an outline. *Encyc.*
- PRO-FIT**, *n.* [Fr. *profit*; L. *profitto*.] 1. In commerce, the advance in the price of goods sold beyond the cost of purchase. 2. Any gain or pecuniary advantage. 3. Any advantage; any accession of good from labor or exertion.
- PRO-FIT**, *v. t.* [It. *profitare*; Fr. *profiter*.] 1. To benefit; to advantage. 2. To improve; to advance.
- PRO-FIT**, *v. i.* 1. To gain advantage in pecuniary interest. 2. To make improvement; to improve; to grow wiser or better; to advance in any thing useful. 3. To be of use or advantage; to bring good to.
- PRO-FIT-A-BLE**, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Yielding or bringing profit or gain; gainful; lucrative. 2. Useful; advantageous.
- PRO-FIT-A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* 1. Gainfulness. 2. Usefulness; advantageousness. *More.*
- PRO-FIT-A-BLY**, *adv.* 1. With gain; gainfully. 2. Usefully; advantageously; with improvement.
- PRO-FIT-ED**, *pp.* Benefited; advanced in interest or happiness; improved.
- PRO-FIT-ING**, *ppr.* Gaining interest or advantage; improving.
- PRO-FIT-ING**, *n.* Gain; advantage; improvement.
- PRO-FIT-LESS**, *a.* Void of profit, gain or advantage.
- PRO-FI-GA-CY**, *n.* A profligate or very vicious course of life; a state of being abandoned in moral principle and in vice. *Barrington.*
- PRO-FI-GATE**, *a.* [L. *profigatus*.] Abandoned to vice; lost to principle, virtue or decency; extremely vicious, shameless in wickedness.
- PRO-FI-GATE**, *n.* An abandoned man; a wretch who has lost all regard to good principles, virtue or decency.
- † **PRO-FI-GATE**, *v. t.* 1. To drive away. 2. To overcome.
- PRO-FI-GATE-LY**, *adv.* 1. Without principle or shame. 2. In a course of extreme viciousness.
- PRO-FI-GATE-NESS**, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being lost to virtue and decency. 2. An abandoned course of life; extreme viciousness; profligacy.
- † **PRO-FI-GATION**, *n.* Defeat; rout. *Bacon.*
- † **PRO-FI-GENCE**, *n.* [L. *proficiens*.] A progress or course.
- PRO-FI-LU-ENT**, *a.* Flowing forward. *Milton.*
- PRO-FOUND**, *a.* [Fr. *profond*; It. *profondo*; Sp. *profundo*; L. *profundus*.] 1. Deep; descending or being far below the surface, or far below the adjacent places. 2. Intellectually deep; that enters deeply into subjects; not superficial or obvious to the mind. 3. Humble; very lowly; submissive. 4. Penetrating deeply into science or any branch of learning. 5. Deep in skill or contrivance. 6. Having hidden qualities.
- PRO-FOUND**, *n.* 1. The deep; the sea; the ocean. *Dryden*
2. The abyss. *Milton.*
- † **PRO-FOUND**, *v. i.* To dive; to penetrate. *Glanville.*
- † **PRO-FOUND-LY**, *adv.* 1. Deeply; with deep concern. 2. With deep penetration into science or learning; with deep knowledge or insight.
- PRO-FOUND/NESS**, *n.* 1. Depth of place. 2. Depth of knowledge or of science. *Hooker.*
- PRO-FUND-I-TY**, *n.* [It. *profondità*.] Depth of place, of knowledge or of science. *Milton.*
- PRO-FUSE**, *a.* [L. *profusus*.] 1. Lavish; liberal to excess; prodigal; as, a *profuse* government. 2. Extravagant; lavish. 3. Overabounding; exuberant.
- PRO-FUSE**, *v. t.* 1. To pour out; [little used.] 2. To squander; [little used.]
- PRO-FUSE-LY**, *adv.* 1. Lavishly; prodigally. 2. With exuberance; with rich abundance.
- PRO-FUSE/NESS**, *n.* 1. Lavishness; prodigality; extravagant expenditures. 2. Great abundance; profusion.
- PRO-FUS/ION**, *n.* [L. *profusio*.] 1. Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance of expenditures. 2. Lavish effusion. 3. Rich abundance; exuberant plenty.
- PROG**, *v. i.* [D. *prachgen*; Sw. *pracka*.] To shift meanly for provisions; to wander about and seek provisions where they are to be found; to live by beggary tricks [A low word.] *Burke.*
- PROG**, *n.* 1. Victuals or provisions sought by begging, or found by wandering about. 2. Victuals of any kind. [A low word.] *Swift.*
- PROG**, *n.* One that seeks his victuals by wandering and begging.
- † **PRO-GENER-ATE**, *v. t.* [L. *progenero*.] To beget.
- † **PRO-GENER-ATION**, *n.* The act of begetting; procreation.
- PRO-GEN-I-TOR**, *n.* [L., from *proginno*.] An ancestor in the direct line; a forefather.
- PRO-GEN-I-TURE**, *n.* A begetting or birth. [Little used.]
- PROG-E-NY**, *n.* [It. *progenie*; L. *progenies*.] Offspring; race; children; descendants of the human kind, or off-spring of other animals.
- PROG-NŌSIS**, *n.* [Gr. *προγνωσις*.] In medicine, the art of foretelling the event of a disease. *Coze.*

- PROG-NOSTIC**, *a.* Foreshowing; indicating something future by signs or symptoms.
- PROG-NOSTIC**, *n.* 1. In *medicine*, the judgment formed concerning the event of a disease by means of the symptoms. 2. Something which foreshows; a sign by which a future event may be known or foretold.—In *medicine*, a sign or symptom indicating the event of a disease. 3. A foretelling; prediction.
- † **PROG-NOSTIC**, *v. t.* To foretell. *Hackett.*
- PROG-NOSTICABLE**, *a.* That may be foreknown or foretold. *Brown.*
- PROG-NOSTICATE**, *v. t.* [It. *prognosticare.*] 1. To foreshow; to indicate a future event by present signs. 2. To foretell by means of present signs; to predict.
- PROG-NOSTICATED**, *pp.* Foreshown; foretold.
- PROG-NOSTICATING**, *pp.* Foreshowing; foretelling.
- PROG-NOSTICATION**, *n.* 1. The act of foreshowing a future event by present signs. 2. The act of foretelling an event by present signs. 3. A foretoken; previous sign.
- PROG-NOSTICATOR**, *n.* A foreknower or foreteller of a future event by present signs.
- PROGRAMM**, *n.* [Gr.] 1. *Anciently*, a letter sealed with the king's seal.—2. In a *university*, a billet or advertisement to invite persons to an oration. 3. A proclamation or edict posted in a public place. 4. That which is written before something else; a preface.
- PROGRESS**, *n.* [Fr. *progrès*; Sp. *progreso*; L. *progressus.*] 1. A moving or going forward; a proceeding onward. 2. A moving forward in growth; increase. 3. Advance in business of any kind. 4. Advance in knowledge; intellectual or moral improvement; proficiency. 5. Removal; passage from place to place. 6. A journey of state; a circuit. *Addison.*
- PROGRESS**, *v. i.* 1. To move forward in space; to pass; to proceed; as, "that silverly doth *progress* on thy cheeks;" *Shak. Ford.* [These authors accent the first syllable, but the accent is now on the second.] 2. To proceed; to continue onward in course. *Marshall.* 3. To advance; to make improvement. *Du Ponceau. Bayard.*
- PROGRESSION**, *n.* [Fr.; L. *progressio.*] 1. The act of moving forward; a proceeding in a course; motion onward. 2. Intellectual advance. 3. Course; passage.—4. In *mathematics*, regular or proportional advance in increase or decrease of numbers; continued proportion, arithmetical or geometrical.
- PROGRESSIONAL**, *a.* That advances; that is in a state of advance. *Brown.*
- PROGRESSIVE**, *a.* 1. Moving forward; proceeding onward; advancing. *Bacon.* 2. Improving.
- PROGRESSIVELY**, *adv.* By motion onward; by regular advances. *Hooker.*
- PROGRESSIVENESS**, *n.* The state of moving forward; an advancing; state of improvement.
- PROHIBIT** *v. t.* [L. *prohibeo*; Fr. *prohiber.*] 1. To forbid; to interdict by authority. 2. To hinder; to debar; to prevent; to preclude.
- PROHIBITED**, *pp.* Forbid; interdicted; hindered.
- PROHIBITER**, *n.* One who prohibits or forbids; a forbiddor; an interdicter.
- PROHIBITING**, *pp.* Forbidding; interdicting; debaring.
- PROHIBITION**, *n.* [Fr.; L. *prohibitio.*] 1. The act of forbidding or interdicting; a declaration to hinder some action; interdict.—2. In *law*, a writ of prohibition is a writ issuing from a superior tribunal, directed to the judges of an inferior court, commanding them to cease from the prosecution of a suit. *Blackstone.*
- PROHIBITIVE**, *a.* Forbidding; implying prohibition.
- PROHIBITORY**, *a.* *Barrow. Ayliffe.*
- † **PROIN**, *v. t.* [Fr. *proviser.*] To lop; to trim; to prune. [See *PRUNE.*] *B. Jonson.*
- † **PROIN**, *v. i.* To be employed in pruning. *Bacon.*
- PROJECT**, *v. t.* [L. *projicio*; Fr. *projeter.*] 1. To throw out; to cast or shoot forward. 2. To cast forward in the mind; to scheme; to contrive; to devise something to be done. 3. To draw or exhibit, as the form of any thing; to delineate.
- PROJECT**, *v. i.* To shoot forward; to extend beyond something else; to jut; to be prominent.
- PROJECT**, *n.* [Fr. *projet.*] 1. A scheme; a design; something intended or devised; contrivance. 2. An idle scheme; a design not practicable.
- PROJECTED**, *pp.* Cast out or forward; schemed; devised; delineated.
- PROJECTILE**, *a.* 1. Impelling forward. 2. Given by impulse; impelled forward. *Arbutnot.*
- PROJECTILE**, *n.* 1. A body projected, or impelled forward by force, particularly through the air. 2. *Projectiles*, in *mechanical philosophy*, is that part which treats of the motion of bodies thrown or driven by an impelling force.
- PROJECTING**, *pp.* Throwing out or forward; shooting out; jutting; scheming; contriving.
- PROJECTION**, *n.* [L. *projectio.*] 1. The act of throwing or shooting forward. *Brown.* 2. A jutting out; extension beyond something else. 3. The act of scheming plan; scheme; design of something to be executed. 4. Plan; delineation; the representation of something.—5. In *alchemy*, the casting of a certain powder, called *powder of projection*, into a crucible or other vessel full of some prepared metal or other matter, which is to be thereby transmuted into gold.
- PROJECMENT**, *n.* Design; contrivance. [Little used.] *Clarendon.*
- PROJECTOR**, *n.* 1. One who forms a scheme or design. 2. One who forms wild or impracticable schemes.
- PROJECTURE**, *n.* A jutting or standing out beyond the line or surface of something else.
- PROLAPSE**, (pro-laps') *n.* [L. *prolapsus.*] A falling down or falling out of some part of the body.
- PROLAPSE**, (pro-laps') *v. i.* To fall down or out; to project too much.
- PROLAPSION**, } See *PROLAPSE.*
PROLAPSUS, }
- † **PROLATE**, *v. t.* [L. *prolatum.*] To utter; to pronounce
- PROLATE**, *a.* Extended beyond the line of an exact sphere.
- PROLATION**, *n.* [L. *prolatio.*] 1. Utterance; pronunciation; [L. u.] *Ray.* 2. Delay; act of deferring; [obs.] 3. A method, in *music*, of determining the power of semi-breves and minims.
- PROLEGOMENA**, *n. plu.* [Gr. *προλογουμενα.*] Preliminary observations; introductory remarks or discourses prefixed to a book or treatise.
- PROLEPSIS**, } *n.* [Gr. *προλεψις.*] 1. Anticipation; } fig-
PROLEPSY, } ure in *rhetoric* by which objections are }
anticipated or prevented. 2. An error in chronology, }
when an event is dated before the actual time; an anach- }
ronism. }
- PROLEPTIC**, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to prolepsis or anti- }
PROLEPTICAL, } cipation. 2. Previous; antecedent. }
—3. In *medicine*, anticipating the usual time. }
- PROLEPTICALLY**, *adv.* By way of anticipation.
- † **PROLETARIAN**, *a.* [L. *proletarius.*] Mean; vile; vulgar. *Hudibras.*
- † **PROLETA-RY**, *n.* A common person. *Burton.*
- PROLIFEROUS**, *a.* In *botany*, prolific.
- PROLIFEROUS**, or **PROLIFICAL**, *a.* [It., Sp. *prolifico*; Fr. *prolifere.*] 1. Producing young or fruit; fruitful; generative; productive. 2. Productive; having the quality of generating.—3. A *prolific* flower, [prolifer] in *botany*, is one which produces a second flower from its own substance, or which has smaller flowers growing out of the principal one.
- PROLIFERICITY**, *n.* Fruitfulness; great productiveness.
- PROLIFICALITY**, *adv.* Fruitfully; with great increase.
- PROLIFICATION**, *n.* 1. The generation of young or of plants.—2. In *botany*, the production of a second flower from the substance of the first.
- PROLIFICESNESS**, *n.* The state of being prolific.
- * **PROLIX**, *a.* [L. *prolixus.*] 1. Long; extended to a great length; minute in narration or argument. 2. Of long duration; [obs.]
- † **PROLIXIOUS**, *a.* Dilatory; tedious. *Shak.*
- PROLIXITY**, or **PROLIXNESS**, *n.* Great length; minute detail.
- PROLIXLY**, *adv.* At great length. *Dryden.*
- * **PROLOCUTOR**, *n.* [L. *proloquor.*] The speaker or chair man of a convocation. *Swift.*
- * **PROLOCUTORSHIP**, *n.* The office or station of a prolocutor.
- † **PROLOGIZE**, *v. i.* To deliver a prologue.
- * **PROLOGUE**, (prɔ'log) *n.* [Fr.; L. *prologus.*] The preface or introduction to a discourse or performance; chiefly, the discourse or poem spoken before a dramatic performance or play begins. *Encyc.*
- * **PROLOGUE**, (prɔ'log) *v. t.* [It. *prologare.*] To introduce with a formal preface. *Shak.*
- PROLONG**, *v. t.* [Fr. *prolonger*; It. *prolungare*; Sp. *prolongar.*] 1. To lengthen in time; to extend the duration of. 2. To lengthen; to draw out in time by delay; to continue. 3. To put off to a distant time. 4. To extend in space or length.
- PROLONGATE**, *v. t.* 1. To extend or lengthen in space. 2. To extend in time; [little used.]
- PROLONGATED**, *pp.* Extended in space; continued in length.
- PROLONGATING**, *pp.* Lengthening in space.
- PROLONGATION**, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of lengthening in time or space. 2. Extension of time by delay or postponement.
- PROLONGED**, (pro-long'd) *pp.* Lengthened in duration or space.
- PROLONGER**, *n.* He or that which lengthens in time or space.
- PROLONGING**, *pp.* Extending in time; continuing in length.

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

- PROLUSION**, *n.* [*L. prolusio.*] A prelude; entertainment; diverting performance. (*Little used.*)
- PROM-BNADE**, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. A walk for amusement or exercise. 2. A place for walking.
- † **PROMERIT**, *v. t.* [*L. promeritum.*] 1. To oblige; to confer a favor on. 2. To deserve; to procure by merit.
- PROME-THEAN**, *a.* Pertaining to Prometheus, who stole fire from heaven.
- PROMI-NENCE**, } *n.* [*L. prominentia.*] A standing out
PROMI-NEN-CY, } from the surface of something, or that which juts out; protuberance.
- PROMI-NENT**, *a.* [*L. prominens.*] 1. Standing out beyond the line or surface of something; jutting; protuberant; in high relief. 2. Full; large. 3. Eminent; distinguished above others. 4. Principal; most visible or striking to the eye; conspicuous.
- PROMI-NENT-LY**, *adv.* In a prominent manner; so as to stand out beyond the other parts; eminently; in a striking manner; conspicuously.
- PROMISCUOUS**, *a.* [*L. promiscuus.*] 1. Mingled; consisting of individuals united in a body or mass without order; confused; undistinguished. 2. Common; indiscriminate; not restricted to an individual.
- PROMISCUOUS-LY**, *adv.* 1. In a crowd or mass without order; with confused mixture; indiscriminately. 2. without distinction of kinds. *Pop.*
- PROMISCUOUSNESS**, *n.* A state of being mixed without order or distinction. *Ash.*
- PROMISE**, *n.* [*L. promissum; Fr. promesse.*] 1. In a general sense, a declaration made by one person to another, which binds the person who makes it to do or forbear a certain act specified.—2. In law, a declaration, verbal or written, made by one person to another for a good or valuable consideration, in the nature of a covenant, by which the promiser binds himself, and, as the case may be, his legal representatives, to do or forbear some act, and gives to the promisee a legal right to demand and enforce a fulfillment. 3. A binding declaration of something to be done or given for another's benefit. 4. Hopes; expectation, or that which affords expectation, of future distinction. 5. That which is promised; fulfillment or grant of what is promised.—6. In Scripture, the promise of God is the declaration or assurance which God has given in his word of bestowing blessings on his people.
- PROMISE**, *v. t.* 1. To make a declaration to another which binds the promiser in honor, conscience or law, to do or forbear some act. 2. To afford reason to expect. 3. To make declaration or give assurance of some benefit to be conferred; to pledge or engage to bestow.
- PROMISE**, *v. i.* 1. To assure one by a promise or binding declaration. 2. To afford hopes or expectations; to give ground to expect good.—3. In popular use, this verb sometimes threatens or assures of evil; as, The rogue shall be punished, I promise you.—4. To promise one's self, to be assured or to have strong confidence.
- PROMISE-BREACH**, *n.* Violation of promise.
- PROMISE-BREAK-ER**, *n.* A violator of promises.
- PROMISED**, *pp.* Engaged by word or writing.
- PROMI-SEE**, *n.* The person to whom a promise is made.
- PROMIS-ER**, *n.* One who promises; one who engages, assures, stipulates or covenants.
- PROMIS-ING**, *pp.* 1. Engaging by words or writing; stipulating; assuring. 2. Affording just expectations of good, or reasonable ground of hope.
- PROMIS-SO-RILY**, *adv.* By way of promise.
- PROMIS-SO-RY**, *a.* 1. Containing a promise or binding declaration of something to be done or forborne.—2. In law, a promissory note is a writing which contains a promise of the payment of money or the delivery of property to another, at or before a time specified, in consideration of value received by the promiser.
- † **PROMONT**. The same as *promontory*.
- PROMON-TORY**, *n.* [*L. promontorium; Fr. promontoire; It, Sp. promontorio.*] In geography, a high point of land or rock, projecting into the sea beyond the line of the coast; a head-land. It differs from a cape in denoting high land.
- PRO-MOTE**, *v. t.* [*L. promotus.*] 1. To forward; to advance; to contribute to the growth, enlargement or excellence of any thing valuable, or to the increase of any thing evil. 2. To excite; as, to promote mutiny. 3. To exalt; to elevate; to raise; to prefer in rank or honor.
- PRO-MOTED**, *pp.* Advanced; exalted.
- PRO-MOTER**, *n.* 1. He or that which forwards, advances or promotes; an encourager. 2. One that excites. 3. An informer; a make-bate; [*obs.*]
- PRO-MOTING**, *pp.* Forwarding; advancing; exciting; exalting.
- PRO-MOTION**, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. The act of promoting; advancement; encouragement. 2. Exaltation in rank or honor; preferment.
- PRO-MOTIVE**, *a.* Tending to advance or promote; tending to encourage. *Hume.*
- PRO-MOVE**, *v. t.* To advance. *Fell.*
- † **PROMPT**, *a.* [*Fr. prompt; It, Sp. pronto; L. promptus.*]
1. Ready and quick to act as occasion demands. 2. Of a ready disposition; acting with cheerful alacrity. 3. Quick; ready; not dilatory; applied to things. 4. Quick; hasty; indicating boldness or forwardness. 5. Ready; present; told down. 6. Easy; unobstructed.
- PROMPT**, *v. t.* 1. To incite; to move or excite to action or exertion; to instigate. 2. To assist a speaker when at a loss, by pronouncing the words forgotten or next in order. 3. To dictate; to suggest to the mind. 4. To remind; [*obs.*]
- PROMPTED**, *pp.* Incited; moved to action; instigated; assisted in speaking or learning.
- PROMPTER**, *n.* 1. One that prompts; one that admonishes or incites to action. 2. One that is placed behind the scenes in a play-house, whose business is to assist the speakers when at a loss, by uttering the first words of a sentence or words forgotten.
- PROMPTING**, *pp.* Inciting; moving to action; aiding a speaker when at a loss for the words of his piece.
- PROMPTITUDE**, *n.* [*Fr.; L. promptus; It. prontitudine.*] 1. Readiness; quickness of decision and action when occasion demands. 2. Readiness of will; cheerful alacrity.
- PROMPTLY**, *adv.* Readily; quickly; expeditiously; cheerfully. *Taylor.*
- PROMPTNESS**, *n.* 1. Readiness; quickness of decision or action. 2. Cheerful willingness; alacrity. 3. Activity; briskness.
- PROMPTU-ARY**, *n.* [*Fr. promptuaire; L. promptuarium.*] That from which supplies are drawn; a storehouse; a magazine; a repository.
- † **PROMPTURE**, *n.* Suggestion; incitement. *Shak.*
- † **PROMULGATE**, *v. t.* [*L. promulgo.*] To publish; to make known by open declaration.
- PROMULGATED**, *pp.* Published; made publicly known.
- PROMULGATING**, *pp.* Publishing.
- PROMULGATION**, *n.* The act of promulgating; publication; open declaration.
- * **PROMULGATOR**, *n.* A publisher; one who makes known, or teaches publicly, what was before unknown.
- PROMULGE**, (*pro-mulj*) *v. t.* To promulgate; to publish or teach.
- PROMULGED**, (*pro-muljd*) *pp.* Published.
- PROMULGER**, *n.* One who publishes or teaches what was before unknown. *Atterbury.*
- PROMULGING**, *pp.* Publishing.
- PROMOTION**, *n.* [*L. promus.*] 1. Among anatomists, that motion of the radius whereby the palm of the hand is turned downwards; the act of turning the palm downwards. *Coze.* 2. That position of the hand when the thumb is turned towards the body and the palm downwards.
- PRO-NATOR**, *n.* A muscle of the fore-arm which serves to turn the palm of the hand downward.
- PRONE**, *a.* [*L. pronus.*] 1. Bending forward; inclined; not erect. *Milton.* 2. Lying with the face downward. 3. Headlong; precipitous; inclining in descent. 4. Sloping; declivous; inclined. 5. Inclined; propense; disposed.
- PRONELY**, *adv.* So as to bend downwards; in a kneeling posture.
- PRONENESS**, *n.* 1. The state of bending downward. 2. The state of lying with the face downwards. 3. Descent; declivity. 4. Inclination of mind, heart or temper; propension; disposition.
- PRONG**, *n.* 1. A sharp-pointed instrument. 2. The tine of a fork or of a similar instrument.
- PRONG-HOE**, *n.* A hoe with prongs to break the earth
- † **PRONI-TY**, for *proneness*. *More.*
- PRO-NOMI-NAL**, *a.* [*L. pronomen.*] Belonging to or of the nature of a pronoun. *Lowth.*
- PRONOUN**, *n.* [*Fr. pronom; It. pronome; Sp. pronombre; L. pronomen.*] In grammar, a word used instead of a noun or name, to prevent the repetition of it.
- PRO-NOUNCE**, (*pro-nouns*) *v. t.* [*Fr. prononcer; L. pronuncio.*] 1. To speak; to utter articulately. 2. To utter formally, officially or solemnly. 3. To speak or utter rhetorically; to deliver. 4. To speak; to utter, in almost any manner. 5. To declare or affirm.
- PRO-NOUNCE**, (*pro-nouns*) *v. i.* To speak; to make declaration; to utter an opinion.
- † **PRO-NOUNCE**, *n.* Declaration. *Milton.*
- PRO-NOUNCE-ABLE**, (*pro-nouns-a-bl*) *a.* That may be pronounced or uttered. *Finkerton.*
- PRO-NOUNCED**, (*pro-nouns*) *pp.* Spoken; uttered; declared solemnly.
- PRO-NOUNCER**, *n.* One who utters or declares.
- PRO-NOUNCING**, *pp.* 1. Speaking; uttering; declaring. 2. *a.* Teaching pronunciation.
- * **PRO-NUN-CI-ATION**, *n.* [*Fr. prononciation; L. pronunciatio.*] 1. The act of uttering with articulation; utterance. 2. The mode of uttering words or sentences, particularly, the art or manner of uttering a discourse publicly with propriety and gracefulness; now called *delivery*.

- another kindly; disposition to forgive. 2. Favorableness.
- PRO-PLASM, *n.* [Gr. *πρό* and *πλασμα*.] A mold; a matrix.
- PRO-PLAS'TICE, *n.* The art of making molds for castings.
- PRO-PO-LIS, *n.* [Gr.] A thick, odorous substance having some resemblance to wax, and smelling like storax; used by bees to stop the holes and crevices in their hives.
- PRO-PO-NENT, *n.* [L. *proponens*.] One that makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition. *Dryden*.
- PRO-PORTION, *n.* [L. *proportio*.] 1. The comparative relation of any one thing to another. 2. The identity or similitude of two ratios.—*Proportion* differs from *ratio*. *Ratio* is the relation which determines the quantity of one thing from the quantity of another, without the intervention of a third. Thus the ratio of 5 and 10 is 2; the ratio of 8 and 16 is 2. *Proportion* is the sameness or likeness of two such relations. Thus 5 is to 10 as 8 to 16; that is, 5 bears the same relation to 10 as 8 does to 16. Hence we say, such numbers are in *proportion*.—3. In *arithmetic*, a rule by which, when three numbers are given, a fourth number is found. 4. Symmetry; suitable adaptation of one part or thing to another. 5. Equal or just share. 6. From; size; [L. *u.*] 7. The relation between unequal things of the same kind, by which their several parts correspond to each other with an equal augmentation and diminution, as in reducing and enlarging figures.
- PRO-PORTION, *v. t.* 1. To adjust the comparative relation of one thing or one part to another. 2. To form with symmetry or suitableness, as the parts of the body.
- PRO-PORTION-A-BLE, *a.* That may be proportioned or made proportional.
- PRO-PORTION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being proportionable.
- PRO-PORTION-A-BLY, *adv.* According to proportion or comparative relation.
- PRO-PORTION-AL, *a.* [It. *proporzionale*; Fr. *proportionnel*.] Having a due comparative relation; being in suitable proportion or degree.
- PRO-PORTION-AL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being in proportion. *Greiv.*
- PRO-PORTION-AL-LY, *adv.* In proportion; in due degree; with suitable comparative relation.
- PRO-PORTION-ATE, *a.* Adjusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation; proportional. *Locke*.
- PRO-PORTION-ATE, *v. t.* To proportion; to make proportional; to adjust according to a settled rate or to due comparative relation.
- PRO-PORTION-ATE-LY, *adv.* With due proportion; according to a settled or suitable rate or degree.
- PRO-PORTION-ATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being adjusted by due or settled proportion or comparative relation; suitableness of proportions.
- PRO-PORTIONED, *pp.* Made or adjusted with due proportion or with symmetry of parts.
- PRO-PORTION-ING, *pp.* Making proportional.
- PRO-PORTION-LESS, *a.* Without proportion; without symmetry of parts.
- PRO-POSAL, *n.* 1. That which is offered or propounded for consideration or acceptance; a scheme or design, terms or conditions proposed. 2. Offer to the mind.
- PRO-POSE, *v. t.* [Fr. *proposer*; L. *propono*.] 1. To offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance or adoption. 2. To offer or present for consideration.—*To propose to one's self*, to intend; to design.
- PRO-POSE, *v. i.* To lay schemes. *Shak.*
- PRO-POSE, *n.* Talk; discourse. *Shak.*
- PRO-POSED, (pro-pōzd) *pp.* Offered or presented for consideration, discussion, acceptance or adoption.
- PRO-POSER, *n.* One that offers anything for consideration or adoption. *Locke*.
- PRO-POSING, *pp.* Offering for consideration, acceptance or adoption.
- PRO-POSITION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *propositio*.] 1. That which is proposed; that which is offered for consideration, acceptance or adoption; a proposal; offer of terms.—2. In *logic*, one of the three parts of a regular argument; the part of an argument in which some quality, negative or positive, is attributed to a subject.—3. In *mathematics*, a statement in terms of either a truth to be demonstrated, or an operation to be performed.—4. In *oratory*, that which is offered or affirmed as the subject of the discourse; any thing stated or affirmed for discussion or illustration.—5. In *poetry*, the first part of a poem, in which the author states the subject or matter of it.
- PRO-POSITION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a proposition; considered as a proposition. *Watts*.
- PRO-POUND, *v. t.* [L. *propono*.] 1. To propose; to offer for consideration. 2. To offer; to exhibit; to propose.—3. In *congregational churches*, to propose or name as a candidate for admission to communion with a church.
- PRO-POUNDED, *pp.* Proposed; offered for consideration.
- PRO-POUNDER, *n.* One that proposes or offers for consideration.
- PRO-POUND'ING, *pp.* Proposing; offering for consideration.
- PROPPED, *pp.* Supported; sustained by something placed under.
- PROPPING, *pp.* Supporting by something beneath.
- PRO-PRÉ-FÉ-T, *n.* Among the *Romans*, a prefect's lieutenant commissioned to do a part of the duty of the prefect.
- PRO-PRÉ-TOR, *n.* [L. *propraetor*.] Among the *Romans*, a magistrate who, having discharged the office of praetor at home, was sent into a province to command there with his former praetorial authority.
- PRO-PRÉ-TA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *propriétaire*.] 1. A proprietor or owner; one who has the exclusive title to a thing; one who possesses or holds the title to a thing in his own right.—2. In *monasteries*, such monks were called *propriétaires*, as had reserved goods and effects to themselves, notwithstanding their renunciation of all at the time of their profession.
- PRO-PRÉ-TA-RY, *a.* Belonging to a proprietor or owner, or to a proprietary.
- PRO-PRÉ-TOR, *n.* [L. *propraetor*.] An owner; the person who has the legal right or exclusive title to any thing, whether in possession or not.
- PRO-PRÉ-TRESS, *n.* A female who has the exclusive legal right to a thing. *L'Estrange*.
- PRO-PRÉ-TY, *n.* [Fr. *propriété*; L. *proprietas*.] 1. Property; peculiar or exclusive right of possession; ownership. 2. Fitness; suitableness; appropriateness; consonance with established principles, rules or customs; justice; accuracy. 3. Proper state.
- PROPT, *See* PROPPED.
- PRO-PUGN, (pro-pūne) *v. t.* [L. *propugno*.] To contend for; to defend; to vindicate. [Little used.] *Hammond*.
- PRO-PUG-NA-CLE, *n.* [L. *propugnaculum*.] A fortress.
- PRO-PUG-NATION, *n.* [L. *propugnatio*.] Defense.
- PRO-PUG-NER, (pro-pūner) *n.* A defender; a vindicator.
- PRO-PUL-SATION, *n.* [L. *propulsio*.] The act of driving away or repelling; the keeping at a distance.
- PRO-PULSE, (pro-puls) *v. t.* [L. *propulso*.] To repel; to drive off. [Little used.] *Colgrave*.
- PRO-PULSION, *n.* [L. *propulsus*.] The act of driving forward. *Bacon*.
- PRO-RA'TA, [L.] In proportion.
- PRORE, *n.* [L. *prora*.] The prow or fore part of a ship. [Not in use, except in poetry.] *Pope*.
- PRO-RE-NATA, [L.] According to exigences or circumstances.
- PRO-RIGATION, *n.* [L. *prorogatio*.] 1. Continuance in time or duration; a lengthening or prolongation of time.—2. In *England*, the continuance of parliament from one session to another, as an adjournment is a continuance of the session from day to day.
- PRO-RÔGE, (pro-rôg) *v. t.* [Fr. *proroger*; L. *prorogo*.] 1. To protract; to prolong. 2. To defer; to delay. 3. To continue the parliament from one session to another.
- PRO-RUPTION, *n.* [L. *proruptus*.] The act of bursting forth; a bursting out. *Brown*.
- PRO-SA'IC, *a.* [L. *prosaicus*; Fr. *prosaïque*.] Pertaining to prose; resembling prose; not restricted by numbers.
- PRO-SAL, *a.* Prosaic. *Brown*.
- PRO-SCRIBE, *v. t.* [L. *proscribo*.] 1. To doom to destruction; to put one out of the protection of law, and promise a reward for his head. 2. To put out of the protection of the law. 3. To denounce and condemn as dangerous and not worthy of reception; to reject utterly. 4. To censure and condemn as utterly unworthy of reception. 5. To interdict.
- PRO-SCRIBED, (pro-skrībd) *pp.* Doomed to destruction; denounced as dangerous, or as unworthy of reception; condemned; banished.
- PRO-SCRIBER, *n.* One that dooms to destruction; one that denounces as dangerous, or as utterly unworthy of reception.
- PRO-SCRIBING, *pp.* Dooming to destruction; denouncing as unworthy of protection or reception; condemning; banishing.
- PRO-SCRIPTIO, *n.* [L. *proscriptio*.] 1. The act of proscribing or dooming to death; among the *Romans*, the public offer of a reward for the head of a political enemy. 2. A putting out of the protection of law; condemning to exile. 3. Censure and condemnation; utter rejection.
- PRO-SCRIPTIVE, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in proscription; proscribing. *Burke*.
- PROSE, *n.* [L., It., Sp. *prosa*; Fr. *prose*.] 1. The natural language of man; language loose and unconfined to poetical measure. 2. A prayer used in the Romish church on particular days.
- PROSE, *v. t.* 1. To write in prose. *Milton*. 2. To make a tedious relation. *Mason*.
- PROSE-CUTE, *v. t.* [L. *prosecutus*.] 1. To follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute or accomplish; to continue endeavors to obtain or complete; to continue efforts

- already begun. 2. To seek to obtain by legal process. 3. To accuse of some crime or breach of law, or to pursue for redress or punishment, before a legal tribunal.
- PROSECUTE**, *v. i.* To carry on a legal prosecution. *Blackstone.*
- PROSECUTED**, *pp.* Pursued, or begun and carried on for execution or accomplishment, as a scheme; pursued for redress or punishment in a court of law, as a person; demanded in law, as a right or claim.
- PROSECUTING**, *ppr.* Pursuing, or beginning and carrying on for accomplishment; pursuing for redress or punishment; suing for, as a right or claim.
- PROSECUTION**, *n.* 1. The act or process of endeavoring to gain or accomplish something; pursuit by efforts of a body or mind. 2. The institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law or equity, to obtain some right, or to redress and punish some wrong. 3. The institution or commencement and continuance of a criminal suit; the process of exhibiting formal charges against an offender before a legal tribunal, and pursuing them to final judgment.
- PROSECUTOR**, *n.* 1. One who pursues or carries on any purpose, plan or business. 2. The person who institutes and carries on a criminal suit in a legal tribunal, or one who exhibits criminal charges against an offender.
- PROSELYTE**, *n.* [Fr. *proselyste*; It. *prosolita*; Gr. *προσηλυτος*] A new convert to some religion or religious sect, or to some particular opinion, system or party.
- PROSELYTE**, *v. t.* To make a convert to some religion, or to some opinion or system. *Macknight.*
- PROSELYTISM**, *n.* 1. The making of converts to a religion or religious sect, or to any opinion, system or party. *Burke.* 2. Conversion to a system or creed.
- PROSELYTIZE**, to make converts, or to convert, is not well authorized, or not in common use, and is wholly unnecessary.
- † **PROSEMINATION**, *n.* [L. *proseminatus*.] Propagation by seed. *Hale.*
- PROSENE-NE-A-HE'DRAL**, *a.* [Gr. *προς, εννεα* and *ιδρα*.] In *crystallography*, having nine faces on two adjacent parts of the crystal.
- PROSER**, *n.* 1. A writer of prose. *Drayton.*—2. In *cant language*, one who makes a tedious narration of uninteresting matters.
- PROSODI-CAL**, } *a.* Pertaining to prosody or the quan-
PROSODI-AL, } tity and accents of syllables; ac-
PROSODI-CAL, } cording to the rules of prosody.
PROSODI-AN, *n.* One skilled in prosody or in the rules of pronunciation and metrical composition
- PROSODIST**, *n.* One who understands prosody.
- PROSODY**, *n.* [Fr. *prosodie*; L. *prosoidia*.] That part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification.
- PROSOPOLYSY**, *n.* [Gr. *προσωποληψια*.] Respect of persons; more particularly, a premature opinion or prejudice against a person, formed by a view of his external appearance. *Addison.*
- PROSOPOEIA**, } *n.* [Gr. *προσωποποιια*.] A figure in
PROSOPOPY, } *rhetoric* by which things are represented as persons, or by which things inanimate are spoken of as animated beings, or by which an absent person is introduced as speaking, or a deceased person is represented as alive and present.
- PROSPECT**, *n.* [L. *prospectus*.] 1. View of things within the reach of the eye. 2. View of things to come; intellectual sight; expectation. 3. That which is presented to the eye; the place and the objects seen. 4. Object of view. 5. View delineated or painted; picturesque representation of a landscape. 6. Place which affords an extended view. 7. Position of the front of a building. 8. Expectation, or ground of expectation. 9. A looking forward; a regard to something future.
- † **PROSPECT**, *v. i.* [L. *prospectus*.] To look forward. *Diet.*
- PROSPECTION**, *n.* The act of looking forward, or of providing for future wants. *Paley.*
- PROSPECTIVE**, *a.* 1. Looking forward in time; regarding the future; opposed to *retrospective*. *W. Jay.* 2. Acting with foresight. 3. Pertaining to a prospect; viewing at a distance. 4. Furnishing with an extensive prospect.
- PROSPECTIVELY**, *adv.* With reference to the future.
- PROSPECTUS**, *n.* [L.] The plan of a literary work, containing the general subject or design, with the manner and terms of publication, and sometimes a specimen of it.
- PROSPER**, *v. t.* [L. *prospero*.] To favor; to render successful. *Dryden.*
- PROSPER**, *v. i.* 1. To be successful; to succeed. 2. To grow or increase; to thrive; to make gain.
- PROSPERED**, *pp.* Having success; favored.
- PROSPER-ING**, *ppr.* Rendering successful; advancing in growth, wealth or any good.
- PROSPERITY**, *n.* [L. *prosperitas*.] Advance or gain in anything good or desirable; successful progress in any business or enterprise; success; attainment of the object desired.
- PROSPEROUS**, *a.* [L. *prosperus*.] 1. Advancing in the pursuit of any thing desirable; making gain or increase; thriving; successful. 2. Favorable; favoring success.
- PROSPEROUSLY**, *adv.* With gain or increase; successfully. *Bacon.*
- PROSPEROUSNESS**, *n.* The state of being successful, prosperity.
- PROSPICIENCE**, *n.* [L. *prospiciens*.] The act of looking forward. *Diet.*
- PROSS**, *n.* Talk; conversation, rather of the gossiping kind. *Brockett.*
- PROSTATE**, *a.* [from Gr. *προστητις*.] In *anatomy*, the *prostate gland* is a gland situated just before the neck of the bladder in males, and surrounding the beginning of the urethra.
- PROSTER-NATION**, *n.* [L. *prosterno*.] A state of being cast down; dejection; depression. [Little used.]
- PROTHESIS**, } *n.* [Gr.] In *surgery*, the addition of an
PROTHESIS, } artificial part to supply a defect of the
body; as a wooden leg, &c.
- PROTHETIC**, *a.* [Gr. *προθετος*.] Prefixed, as a letter to a word.
- PROSTITUTE**, *v. t.* [L. *prostitutus*.] 1. To offer freely to a lewd use, or to indiscriminate lewdness. 2. To give up to any vile or infamous purpose; to devote to any thing base; to sell to wickedness. 3. To offer or expose upon vile terms or to unworthy persons.
- PROSTITUTE**, *a.* Openly devoted to lewdness; sold to wickedness or to infamous purposes.
- PROSTITUTE**, *n.* 1. A female given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet. *Dryden.* 2. A base hiring; a mercenary; one who offers himself to infamous employments for hire.
- PROSTITUTE**, *pp.* Offered to common lewdness; devoted to base purposes.
- PROSTITUTE**, *ppr.* Offering to indiscriminate lewdness; devoting to infamous uses.
- PROSTITUTION**, *n.* [Fr.; L. *prostitutio*.] 1. The act or practice of offering the body to an indiscriminate intercourse with men; common lewdness of a female. 2. The act of setting one's self to sale, or offering one's self to infamous employments.
- PROSTITUTOR**, *n.* One who prostitutes; one who submits himself or offers another to vile purposes.
- PROSTRATE**, *a.* [L. *prostratus*.] 1. Lying at length, or with the body extended on the ground or other surface. 2. Lying at mercy, as a supplicant. 3. Lying in the posture of humility or adoration.
- PROSTRATE**, *v. t.* 1. To lay flat; to throw down. 2. To throw down; to overthrow; to demolish; to ruin.—3. To *prostrate one's self*, to throw one's self down or to fall in humility or adoration. 4. To bow in humble reverence. 5. To sink totally; to reduce.
- PROSTRATED**, *pp.* Laid at length; laid flat; thrown down; destroyed.
- PROSTRATING**, *ppr.* Laying flat; throwing down; destroying.
- PROSTRATION**, *n.* 1. The act of throwing down or laying flat. 2. The act of falling down, or the act of bowing in humility or adoration; primarily, the act of falling on the face. 3. Great depression; dejection. 4. Great loss of natural strength and vigor; that state of the body in disease in which the system is passive and requires powerful stimulants to excite it into action.
- PROSTYLE**, *n.* [Gr. *προστυλος*.] In *architecture*, a range of columns in the front of a temple. *Encyc.*
- PROSYLLOGISM**, *n.* [Fr.; L. *prosyllogism*.] A *prosyllogism* is when two or more syllogisms are so connected that the conclusion of the former is the major or minor of the following.
- PROTAETIC**, *a.* *Protaetic* persons, in *plays*, are those who give a narrative or explanation of the piece.
- * **PROTASIS**, *n.* [Gr. *προτασις*.] 1. A proposition; a maxim.—2. In the *ancient drama*, the first part of a comic or tragic piece, in which the several persons are shown, their characters intimated, and the subject proposed and entered on.
- PROTATIC**, *a.* [Gr. *προτατικός*.] Being placed in the beginning; previous. *Dryden.*
- PROTEAN**, *a.* Pertaining to Proteus; readily assuming different shapes. See *PROTEUS*.
- PROTECT**, *v. t.* [L. *protectus*.] To cover or shield from danger or injury; to defend; to guard; to preserve in safety.
- PROTECTED**, *pp.* Covered or defended from injury; preserved in safety.

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

- PROTECTING**, *ppr.* Shielding from injury; defending; preserving in safety.
- PROTECTION**, *n.* 1. The act of protecting; defense; shelter from evil; preservation from loss, injury or annoyance. 2. That which protects or preserves from injury. 3. A writing that protects; a passport or other writing which secures from molestation. 4. Exemption.
- PROTECTIVE**, *a.* Affording protection; sheltering; defensive. *Thomson.*
- PROTECTOR**, *n.* [Fr. *protecteur.*] 1. One that defends or shields from injury, evil or oppression; a defender; a guardian.—2. In *England*, one who formerly had the care of the kingdom during the king's minority; a regent.—3. In *Catholic countries*, every nation and every religious order has a protector residing at Rome.
- PROTECTOR-ATE**, *n.* Government by a protector. *Walpole.*
- PROTECTOR-SHIP**, *n.* The office of a protector or regent. *Burnet.*
- PROTECTRESS**, *n.* A woman or female that protects.
- PROTEND**, *v. t.* [L. *protendo.*] To hold out; to stretch forth. *Dryden.*
- PROTENDED**, *pp.* Reached or stretched forth. *Mitford.*
- PROTENDING**, *ppr.* Stretching forth.
- † **PRO-TENSE**, (pro-tens) *n.* Extension. *Spenser.*
- † **PRO-TERVILTY**, *n.* [L. *protervitas.*] Peevishness; petulance. [Little used.]
- PRO-TEST**, *v. i.* [L. *protestor*; Fr. *protester.*] 1. To affirm with solemnity; to make a solemn declaration of a fact or opinion. 2. To make a solemn declaration expressive of opposition. 3. To make a formal declaration in writing against a public law or measure.
- PRO-TEST**, *v. t.* 1. To call as a witness in affirming or denying, or to prove an affirmation. 2. To prove; to show; to give evidence of; [obs.]—3. In *commerce*, to protest a bill of exchange, is for a notary public, at the request of the payee, to make a formal declaration, under hand and seal, against the drawer of the bill, on account of non-acceptance or non-payment, for exchange, cost, commissions, damages and interest.
- * **PROTEST**, *n.* 1. A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against some act; a formal and solemn declaration in writing of dissent from the proceedings of a legislative body.—2. In *commerce*, a formal declaration made by a notary public, under hand and seal, at the request of the payee or holder of a bill of exchange, for non-acceptance or non-payment of the same.
- PROTESTANT**, *a.* Pertaining to those who, at the reformation of religion, protested against a decree of Charles V. and the diet of Spire; pertaining to the adherents of Luther, or others of the reformed churches.
- PROTESTANT**, *n.* One of the party who adhered to Luther at the Reformation in 1529, and protested against a decree of the emperor Charles V. and the diet of Spire, and appealed to a general council.
- PROTESTANTISM**, *n.* The Protestant religion.
- PROTESTANT-LY**, *adv.* In conformity to the Protestants.
- PROTESTATION**, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A solemn declaration of a fact, opinion or resolution. 2. A solemn declaration of dissent; a protest.—3. In *law*, a declaration in pleading, by which the party interposes an oblique allegation or denial of some fact, protesting that it does or does not exist.
- PROTESTED**, *pp.* Solemnly declared or alledged; declared against for non-acceptance or non-payment.
- PROTESTER**, *n.* 1. One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration. 2. One who protests a bill of exchange.
- PROTESTING**, *ppr.* Solemnly declaring or affirming; declaring against for non-acceptance or non-payment.
- PROTEUS**, *n.* [L.] In *mythology*, a marine deity, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, whose distinguishing characteristic was the faculty of assuming different shapes.
- PROTHONOTARIALSHIP**, *n.* The office of a prothonotary.
- PROTHONOTARY**, *n.* [Low L. *protonotarius.*] 1. Originally, the chief notary; and, *anciently*, the title of the principal notaries of the emperors of Constantinople.—2. In *England*, an officer in the court of king's bench and common pleas.—3. In the *United States*, a register or clerk of a court.
- PROTO-COL**, *n.* [Low L. *protocollum.*] 1. The original copy of any writing. *Ayliffe.* 2. A record or registry.
- PROTO-COLIST**, *n.* In *Russia*, a register or clerk.
- PROTO-MARTYR**, *n.* [Gr. *πρωτος* and *μαρτυρα*.] 1. The first martyr; a term applied to Stephen. 2. The first who suffers or is sacrificed in any cause.
- PROTOPLAST**, *n.* [Gr. *πρωτος* and *πλαστος*.] The original; the thing first formed, as a copy to be imitated.
- PROTOPLASTIC**, *a.* First formed. *Howell.*
- PROTO-POPE**, *n.* [Gr. *πρωτος*, and *ποπη*.] Chief pope or imperial confessor. *Tooke, Russ.*
- PROTO-SULPHATE**, *n.* In *chemistry*, the combination of sulphuric acid with a protoxyd.
- PROTO-TYPE**, *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *πρωτοτυπος*.] An original or model after which any thing is formed; the pattern of any thing to be engraved, cast, &c.; exemplar; archetype.
- PROTOXYD**, *n.* [Gr. *πρωτος* and *οξυς*.] A substance combined with oxygen in the first degree, or an oxyd formed by the first degree of oxydization. *Thomson.*
- PROTOXYDIZE**, *v. t.* To oxydize in the first degree.
- PROTRACT**, *v. t.* [L. *protractus.*] 1. To draw out or lengthen in time; to continue; to prolong. 2. To delay; to defer; to put off to a distant time.
- † **PROTRACT**, *n.* Tediuous continuance. *Spenser.*
- PROTRACTED**, *pp.* Drawn out in time; delayed.
- PROTRACTER**, *n.* One who protracts or lengthens in time.
- PROTRACTING**, *ppr.* Drawing out or continuing in time; delaying.
- PROTRACTION**, *n.* The act of drawing out or continuing in time; the act of delaying the termination of a thing.
- PROTRACTIVE**, *a.* Drawing out or lengthening in time; prolonging; continuing; delaying. *Dryden.*
- PROTRACTOR**, *n.* An instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper.
- PROTREPICAL**, *a.* [Gr. *προτροπικος*.] Hortatory; suasive; persuasive or persuade. [L. *u.*] *Ward.*
- PROTRUDE**, *v. t.* [L. *protrudo*.] 1. To thrust forward; to drive or force along. 2. To thrust out, as from confinement.
- PROTRUDE**, *v. i.* To shoot forward; to be thrust forward. *Bacon.*
- PROTRUDED**, *pp.* Thrust forward or out.
- PROTRUDING**, *ppr.* Thrusting forward or out.
- PROTRUSION**, *n.* The act of thrusting forward or beyond the usual limit; a thrusting or driving; a push. *Locke.*
- PROTRUSIVE**, *a.* Thrusting or impelling forward.
- PROTUBERANCE**, *n.* [L. *protuberans*.] A swelling or tumor on the body; a prominence; a bunch or knob.
- PROTUBERANT**, *a.* Swelling; prominent beyond the surrounding surface.
- PROTUBERATE**, *v. i.* [L. *protubero*.] To swell or be prominent beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out.
- PROTUBERATION**, *n.* The act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface. *Cooke.*
- PROTUBEROUS**, *a.* Protuberant. *Smith.*
- PROUD**, *a.* [Sax. *prut*; D. *proutsch*.] 1. Having inordinate self-esteem; possessing a high or unreasonable conceit of one's own excellence, either of body or mind. 2. Arrogant; haughty; supercilious. 3. Daring; presumptuous. 4. Lofly of mien; grand of person. 5. Grand; lofty; splendid; magnificent. 6. Ostentatious; grand. 7. Splendid; exhibiting grandeur and distinction; exciting pride. 8. Excited by the animal appetite. 9. Fungous.
- PROUDLY**, *adv.* With an inordinate self-esteem; in a proud manner; haughtily; ostentatiously; with lofty airs or mien. *Pope.*
- PROVA-BLE**, *a.* That may be proved.
- PROVABLY**, *adv.* In a manner capable of proof. *Hallet.*
- † **PROVAND**, *n.* Provender.
- PROVE**, *v. t.* [Sax. *provan*; D. *procten*; Dan. *prøve*.] 1. To try; to ascertain some unknown quality or truth by an experiment or by a test or standard. 2. To evince, establish or ascertain as truth, reality or fact, by testimony of other evidence. 3. To evince truth by argument, induction or reasoning; to deduce certain conclusions from propositions that are true or admitted. 4. To ascertain the genuineness or validity of. 5. To experience, to try by suffering or encountering; to gain certain knowledge by the operation of something on ourselves, or by some act of our own.—6. In *arithmetic*, to show, evince or ascertain the correctness of any operation or result. 7. To try; to examine.—8. Men *prove God*, when by their provocations they put his patience to trial, *Ps. xc.*; or when by obedience they make trial how much he will countenance such conduct, *Mal. iii.*
- PROVE**, *v. i.* 1. To make trial; to essay. *Dryden.* 2. To be found or to have its qualities ascertained by experience or trial. 3. To be ascertained by the event or something subsequent. 4. To be found true or correct by the result. 5. To make certain; to show; to evince. 6. To succeed; [obs.]
- PROVED**, *pp.* Tried; evinced; experienced.
- PROVED-TOR**, *n.* [It. *proveditore*.] A purveyor; one
- PROVE-DORE**, *n.* employed to procure supplies for an army.—*Proceditor*, in *Venice* and other parts of *Italy*, is an officer who superintends matters of policy. *Encyc.*

- PROVEN.** A word used by Scottish writers for the participle *proved*.
- PRO-VENCIAL, a.** [Fr. *provençal*.] Pertaining to Provence, in France.
- PROVEN-DER, n.** [Fr. *provende*; Norm. *provender*.] 1. Dry food for beasts, usually meal, or a mixture of meal and cut straw or hay. 2. Provisions; meat; food. *Coze*.
- PROVER, n.** One that proves or tries; that which proves.
- PROVERB, n.** [Fr. *proverbe*; It. *proverbio*; L. *proverbium*.] 1. A short sentence often repeated, expressing a well known truth or common fact, ascertained by experience or observation; a maxim of wisdom. 2. A by-word; a name often repeated; and hence, frequently, a reproach or object of contempt. *Jer. xxiv.*—3. In *Scripture*, it sometimes signifies a moral sentence or maxim that is enigmatical; a dark saying of the wise that requires interpretation. *Prov. i.*—4. *Proverbs*, a canonical book of the Old Testament.
- † **PROVERB, v. t. 1.** To mention in a proverb. *Milton*. 2. To provide with a proverb. *Shak*.
- † **PROVERB, v. i.** To utter proverbs. *Milton*.
- PRO-VERBI-AL, a. 1.** Mentioned in a proverb. 2. Comprised in a proverb; used or current as a proverb. *Pope*. 3. Pertaining to proverbs; resembling a proverb; suitable to a proverb.
- PRO-VERBI-AL-IST, n.** One who speaks proverbs.
- PRO-VERBI-AL-IZE, v. t.** To make a proverb; to turn into a proverb, or to use proverbially. [Unusual.]
- PRO-VERBI-AL-LY, adv.** In a proverb. *Bronch*.
- PRO-VIDE, v. t.** [L. *providere*; It. *provvedere*.] 1. To procure beforehand; to get; to collect or make ready for future use; to prepare. 2. To furnish; to supply; followed with *with*. 3. To stipulate previously. 4. To make a previous conditional stipulation. 5. To foresee; a *Latinism*; [obs.]—6. *Provide*, in a transitive sense, is followed by *against* or *for*.
- RO-VIDE, v. i.** To procure supplies or means of defense; or to take measures for counteracting or escaping an evil.
- RO-VIDED, pp. 1.** Procured beforehand; made ready for future use; supplied; furnished; stipulated. 2. Stipulated as a condition, which condition is expressed in the following sentence or words.
- PROVI-DENCE, n.** [Fr.; L. *providentia*.] 1. The act of providing or preparing for future use or application. 2. Foresight; timely care.—3. In *theology*, the care and superintendence which God exercises over his creatures. 4. Prudence in the management of one's concerns or in private economy.
- PROVI-DENT, a.** Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them; forecasting; cautious; prudent in preparing for future exigencies.
- PROVI-DENTIAL, a.** Effected by the providence of God; referable to divine providence; proceeding from divine direction or superintendence.
- PROVI-DENTIAL-LY, adv.** By means of God's providence.
- PROVI-DENT-LY, adv.** With prudent foresight; with wise precaution in preparing for the future.
- PRO-VIDER, n.** One who provides, furnishes or supplies; one that procures what is wanted. *Shak*.
- PROVINCE, n.** [Fr.; L. *provincia*.] 1. Among the *Romans*, a country of considerable extent, which, being reduced under their dominion, was newly modeled, and subjected to the command of an annual governor sent from Rome.—2. Among the *moderns*, a country belonging to a kingdom or state either by conquest or colonization, usually situated at a distance from the kingdom or state, but more or less dependent on it or subject to it. 3. A division of a kingdom or state, of considerable extent. 4. A region of country; in a general sense; a tract; a large extent. 5. The proper office or business of a person.
- PRO-VINCIAL, a. 1.** Pertaining to a province, or relating to it. 2. Appendant to the principal kingdom or state. 3. Not polished; rude. 4. Pertaining to an ecclesiastical province, or to the jurisdiction of an archbishop; not ecumenical.
- PRO-VINCIAL, n. 1.** A spiritual governor. In *Catholic countries*, one who has the direction of the several convents of a province. 2. A person belonging to a province. *Burke*.
- PRO-VINCIAL-ISM, n.** A peculiar word or manner of speaking in a province or district of country remote from the principal country or from the metropolis.
- PRO-VINCIAL-I-TY, n.** Peculiarity of language in a province. *Warton*.
- PRO-VINCATE, v. t.** To convert into a province.
- PRO-VINE, v. i.** [Fr. *provingner*.] To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground for propagation.
- PROVING, ppr.** Trying; ascertaining; evincing; experiencing.
- PRO-VI-SION, n.** [Fr.; L. *provisio*.] 1. The act of providing or making preparation. 2. Things provided; preparation; measures taken beforehand, either for security, defense or attack, or for the supply of
- wants. 3. Stores provided; stock. 4. Victuals; food provided; all manner of eatables for man and beast. 5. Previous stipulation; terms or agreement made, or measures taken, for a future exigency.
- PRO-VI-SION, v. t.** To supply with victuals or food.
- PRO-VI-SION-AL, a.** [Fr. *provisionnel*.] Provided for present need or for the occasion; temporarily established; temporary.
- PRO-VI-SION-AL-LY, adv.** By way of provision; temporarily; for the present exigency. *Locke*.
- PRO-VI-SION-ARY, a.** Provisional; provided for the occasion; not permanent. *Burke*.
- PRO-VI-SO, n.** [L. *provisus*.] An article or clause in any statute, agreement, contract, grant or other writing, by which a condition is introduced; a conditional stipulation.
- PRO-VISOR, n.** [Fr. *proviseur*.] 1. In *church affairs* a person appointed by the pope to a benefice before the death of the incumbent, and to the prejudice of the rightful patron. 2. The purveyor, steward or treasurer of a religious house.
- PRO-VI-SOR-Y, a. 1.** Making temporary provision; temporary. 2. Containing a proviso or condition; conditional.
- PRO-VOCATION, n.** [Fr.; L. *provocatio*.] 1. Any thing that excites anger; the cause of resentment. *1 Kings xxxi.* 2. The act of exciting anger. 3. An appeal to a court or judge; [obs.] 4. Incitement; [obs.]
- PRO-VOC-A-TIVE, a.** Exciting; stimulating; tending to awaken or incite appetite or passion.
- PRO-VOC-A-TIVE, n.** Any thing that tends to excite appetite or passion; a stimulant.
- PRO-VOC-A-TIVE-NESS, n.** The quality of being provocative or stimulating.
- † **PRO-VOC-A-TO-RY, n.** [Fr. *provocatoire*.] A challenge *Cotgrave*.
- PRO-VOK-A-BLE, a.** That may be provoked. *Racine*.
- PRO-VÖKE, v. t.** [L. *provoco*; Fr. *provocuer*; It. *provocare*; Sp. *provocar*.] 1. To call into action; to arouse; to excite. 2. To make angry; to offend; to incense; to engage. 3. To excite; to cause. 4. To excite; to stimulate; to increase. 5. To challenge. 6. To move; to incite; to stir up; to induce by motives. *Rom. x.* 7. To incite; to rouse.
- † **PRO-VÖKE, v. i.** To appeal. *Dryden*.
- PRO-VÖKED, (pro-vökt pp.)** Excited; roused; incited; made angry; incensed.
- PRO-VÖKER, n. 1.** One that excites anger or other passion; one that excites war or sedition. 2. That which excites, causes or promotes. *Shak*.
- PRO-VÖK'ING, ppr. 1.** Exciting into action; inciting; inducing by motives; making angry. 2. *a.* Having the power or quality of exciting resentment; tending to awaken passion.
- PRO-VÖK'ING-LY, adv.** In such a manner as to excite anger.
- * **PRO-VÖST, (pro-vö) n.** [Sax. *profost*, *profast*; Dan. *provst*; G. *probst*, *propst*; Arm. *provost*.] A person who is appointed to superintend or preside over something; the chief magistrate of a city or town.
- * **PRO-VÖST-SHIP, n.** The office of a provost. *Hakewill*.
- * **PROV, n.** [Fr. *proue*; It. *prua* and *proda*; Sp. *proa*.] 1. The forepart of a ship.—2. In *seamen's language*, the beak or pointed cutwater of a xebec or galley. 3. The name of a particular kind of vessel used in the East Indian seas.
- † **PROV, a.** Valiant. *Spenser*.
- PROV-ESS, n.** [Fr. *provesse*; It. *prodezza*.] Bravery; valor; particularly, military bravery; gallantry; intrepidity in war; fearlessness of danger.
- † **PROV-EST, a.** [superl. of *prov*.] Bravest. *Spenser*.
- PROVL, v. t.** To rove over. *Sidney*.
- PROVL, v. i. 1.** To rove or wander, particularly for prey, as a wild beast. *Milton*. 2. To rove and plunder; to prey; to plunder.
- PROVL, n.** A roving for prey; colloquially, something to be seized and devoured.
- PROVL-ER, n.** One that roves about for prey. *Thomson*.
- PROVLING, ppr.** Wandering about in search of prey or plunder.
- PROXI-MAL.** See **PROXIMATE**.
- PROXI-MATE, a.** [L. *proximus*.] Nearest; next.
- PROXI-MATE-LY, adv.** Immediately; by immediate relation to or effect on. *Bentley*.
- † **PROXIME, a.** Next; immediately. *Watts*.
- PROXIM-I-TY, n.** [Fr. *proximité*; L. *proximitas*.] The state of being next; immediate nearness, either in place, blood or alliance. *Swift*.
- PROXY, n.** [contracted from *procuracy*.] 1. The agency of another who acts as a substitute for his principal; agency of a substitute; appearance of a representative. 2. The person who is substituted or deputed to act for another.—3. In *popular use*, an election or day of voting for officers of government.
- PROXY-SHIP, n.** The office or agency of a proxy.
- † **PRUCE, n.** [from *Prussia*.] Prussian leather. *Dryden*.

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

- PRUDE**, *n.* [Fr. *prude*; D. *preutsch*.] A woman of great reserve, coyness, affected stiffness of manners and scrupulous nicety. *Swift*.
- PRUDENCE**, *n.* [Fr.; L. *prudencia*; It. *prudenza*; Sp. *prudencia*.] Wisdom applied to practice. *Prudence* implies caution in deliberating and consulting on the most suitable means to accomplish valuable purposes, and the exercise of sagacity in discerning and selecting them. *Prudence* differs from *wisdom* in this, that *prudence* implies more caution and reserve than *wisdom*, or is exercised more in foreseeing and avoiding evil, than in devising and executing that which is good. It is sometimes mere *caution* or *circumspection*.
- PRUDENT**, *a.* 1. Cautious; circumspect; practically wise; careful of the consequences of enterprises measures or actions; cautious not to act when the end is of doubtful utility, or probably impracticable. 2. Dictated or directed by *prudence*. 3. Foreseeing by instinct. 4. Frugal; economical. 5. Wise; intelligent.
- PRUDENTIAL**, *a.* 1. Proceeding from *prudence*; dictated or prescribed by *prudence*. 2. Superintending the discretionary concerns of a society. *N. England*.
- † **PRUDENTIALITY**, *n.* The quality of being *prudential*; eligibility, on principles of *prudence*. *Brown*.
- PRUDENTIAL-LY**, *adv.* In conformity with *prudence*; prudently. *South*.
- PRUDENTIALS**, *n. plu.* 1. Maxims of *prudence* or practical wisdom. 2. The subordinate discretionary concerns and economy of a company, society or corporation. *N. England*.
- PRUDENT-LY**, *adv.* 1. With *prudence*; with due caution or circumspection; discreetly; wisely. 2. With frugality; economically.
- PRUDER-Y**, *n.* Affected scrupulousness; excessive nicety in conduct; stiffness; affected reserve or gravity; coyness.
- PRUDISH**, *a.* [from *prude*.] Affectedly grave; very formal, precise or reserved. *Garrick*.
- PRUNE**, *v. t.* 1. To lop or cut off the superfluous branches of trees, to make them bear better fruit or grow higher, or to give them a more handsome and regular appearance. 2. To clear from any thing superfluous; to dress; to trim.
- PRUNE**, *v. i.* To dress; to prink; *a ludicrous word*.
- PRUNE**, *n.* [Fr. *prune*; It., Sp. *pruna*; L. *prunum*.] A plum, or a dried plum. *Bacon*.
- PRUNED**, *pp.* 1. Divested of superfluous branches; trimmed. 2. Cleared of what is unsuitable or superfluous.
- PRUNEL**, *n.* A plant. *Asiatic*.
- PRUNELLO**, *n.* A kind of stuff of which clergymen's gowns are made. *Pope*.
- PRUNELLO**, *n.* [Fr. *prunelle*.] A kind of plum.
- PRUNER**, *n.* One that prunes trees or removes what is superfluous.
- PRUNIFEROUS**, *a.* [L. *prunum* and *fero*.] Bearing plums.
- PRUNING**, *ppr.* Lopping off superfluous branches; trimming; clearing of what is superfluous.
- PRUNING**, *n.* In gardening and agriculture, the lopping off the superfluous branches of trees, either for improving the trees or their fruit.
- PRUNING-HOOK**, *n.* An instrument used in pruning.
- PRUNING-KNIFE**, *n.* trees. *Dryden*.
- PRURIENCE**, *n.* [L. *pruriens*.] An itching, longing.
- PRURIENCY**, *n.* desire or appetite for any thing. *Swift*.
- PRURIENT**, *a.* Itching; uneasy with desire. *Warton*.
- PRURITIOUS**, *a.* [L. *pruriginosus*.] Tending to an itch. *Greenhill*.
- PRURIGO**, *n.* [L.] Itch. *Gregory*.
- PRUSSIAN**, (*pru'shan*) *a.* [from *Prussia*.] Pertaining to Prussia.—*Prussian blue*, a combination of iron with ferrocyanic acid.
- PRUSSIAN**, *n.* A salt formed by the union of the prussic acid, or coloring matter of prussian blue, with a salifiable base.
- PRUSSIC**, *a.* The *prussic acid* is a compound of kyanogen or cyanogen, prussic gas and hydrogen, and hence called *hydrocyanic acid*.
- PRY**, *v. i.* To peep narrowly; to inspect closely; to attempt to discover something with scrutinizing curiosity, whether impertinently or not.
- PRY**, *n.* Narrow inspection; impertinent peeping. *Smart*.
- PRY**, *v. t.* To raise or attempt to raise with a lever. This is the common popular pronunciation of *prize*, in *America*. The lever used is also called a *pry*.
- PRYING**, *ppr.* Inspecting closely; looking into with curiosity.
- PRYING-LY**, *adv.* With close inspection or impertinent curiosity.
- PRYTANE**, *n.* [Gr. *πρυτανίς*.] In ancient Greece, a *PRYTANIS*, } president of the senate of five hundred. [It is to be noted that, in words beginning with Ps and Pt, the letter p has no sound.]
- PSALM** (*salm*) *n.* [L. *psalmus*.] A sacred song or hymn; a song composed on a divine subject and in praise of God.
- PSALMIST**, *n.* 1. A writer or composer of sacred songs; a title particularly applied to David and the other authors of the Scriptural psalms.—2. In the church of Rome, a clerk, preceptor, singer or leader of music in the church.
- PSALMODICAL**, *n.* [Gr. *ψαλμοδία*.] Relating to psalmody. *Warton*.
- PSALMODIST**, *n.* One who sings holy songs. *Hammond*.
- PSALMO-DY**, *n.* The act, practice or art of singing sacred songs.
- PSALMOGRAPHER**, *n.* A writer of psalms or divine songs and hymns.
- PSALMOGRAPHY**, *n.* [Gr. *ψαλμος* and *γραφω*.] The act or practice of writing psalms or sacred songs and hymns.
- PSALTER**, *n.* [L. *psalterium*; It., Sp. *salterio*.] 1. The book of Psalms; often applied to a book containing the Psalms separately printed.—2. In *Romish countries*, a large chaplet or rosary, consisting of a hundred and fifty beads, according to the number of the psalms.
- PSALTER-Y**, *n.* [Gr. *ψαλτηριον*.] An instrument of music used by the Hebrews, the form of which is not now known.
- PSAMMITE**, *n.* [Gr. *ψαμμος*.] A species of micaceous sandstone. *Brongniart*.
- PSEUDO**, [Gr. *ψευδος*, false.] A prefix signifying false, counterfeit or spurious.
- PSEUDO-POSTLE**, *n.* A false apostle; one who falsely pretends to be an apostle.
- PSEUDO-CHINA**, *n.* The false China root, a plant of the genus *smilax*, found in America. *Encyc.*
- PSEUDO-GALENA**, *n.* False galena or black jack.
- PSEUDO-GRAPH**, *n.* [Gr. *ψευδος* and *γραφω*.] False writing.
- PSEUDOLOGY**, *n.* [Gr. *ψευδολογια*.] Falsehood of speech.
- PSEUDO-METALLIC**, *a.* *Pseudo-metallic* lustre is that which is perceptible only when held towards the light.
- PSEUDO-MORPHOUS**, *a.* [*pseudo*, and Gr. *μορφη*.] Not having the true form.
- PSEUDO-TINEA**, *n.* In natural history, the name of a remarkable species of insect or larva, resembling a moth.
- PSEUDO-VOLCANIC**, *a.* Pertaining to or produced by a pseudo-volcano. *Cleaveland*.
- PSEUDO-VOLCANO**, *n.* A volcano that emits smoke and sometimes flame, but no lava; also a burning mine of coal.
- PSHAW**, *exclam.* An expression of contempt, disdain or dislike.
- PSOAS**, *n.* [Gr.] The name of two inside muscles of the loins.
- PSORA**, *n.* [Gr.] The itch.
- PSYCHOLOGIC**, *a.* Pertaining to a treatise on the soul of man. *Literary Mag.*
- PSYCHOLOGICAL**, *n.* soul, or to the study of the soul of man. *Literary Mag.*
- PSYCHOLOGY**, *n.* [Gr. *ψυχη* and *λογος*.] A discourse or treatise on the human soul; the doctrine of the nature and properties of the soul. *Campbell*.
- PSYCHOMACHY**, *n.* A conflict of the soul with the body.
- PSYCHOMANCY**, *n.* Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.
- PTARMIGAN**, *n.* A fowl of the genus *tetrao*.
- * **PTISAN**, (*tiz'an*) *n.* [L. *ptisana*.] A decoction of barley with other ingredients. *Arbutnot*.
- PTOLEMAIC**, *a.* [from *Ptolemy*.] Pertaining to Ptolemy. The *Ptolemaic system*, in astronomy, is that maintained by Ptolemy, who supposed the earth to be fixed in the centre of the universe.
- PTYALISM**, *n.* [Gr. *πτυαλισμος*.] In medicine, salivation; an unnatural or copious flow of saliva. *Coze*.
- PTYALOGOGUE**, *n.* [Gr. *πτυαλα* and *αγω*.] A medicine that promotes discharges of saliva. *Dict.*
- PUBBLE**, *a.* Full; fat. *Groce*.
- PUBERTY**, *n.* [L. *pubertas*.] The age at which persons are capable of procreating and bearing children.
- PUBES**, *n.* [L.] In botany, the hairiness of plants; a downy or villous substance which grows on plants; pubescence. *Martyn*.
- PUBESCENCE**, *n.* [L. *pubescens*.] 1. The state of a youth who has arrived at puberty; or the state of puberty. *Brown*.—2. In botany, hairiness; shagginess; the hairy or downy substance on plants.
- PUBESCENT**, *a.* 1. Arriving at puberty. *Brown*.—2. In botany, covered with pubescence.
- PUBLIC**, *a.* [L. *publicus*; Sp. *publico*; It. *pubblico*; Fr. *publique*.] 1. Pertaining to a nation, state or community; extending to a whole people. 2. Common to many; current or circulated among people of all classes; general. 3. Open; notorious; exposed to all persons without restriction. 4. Regarding the community; directed to the interest of a nation, state or community. 5. Open for general entertainment. 6. Open to common use. 7. In general, *public* expresses something common to mankind at large, to a nation, state, city or town, and is opposed

to private.—Public law is often synonymous with the law of nations.

PUBLIC, *n.* The general body of mankind or of a nation, state or community; the people, indefinitely. —In public, in open view; before the people at large; not in private.

PUBLIC-HOUSE, *n.* A house of entertainment.

PUBLICAN, *n.* [L. *publicanus*.] 1. A collector of toll or tribute. 2. The keeper of a public house; an inn-keeper.

PUBLICATION, *n.* [L. *publicatio*.] 1. The act of publishing or offering to public notice; notification to a people at large, either by words, writing or printing; proclamation; divulgation, promulgation. 2. The act of offering a book or writing to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution. 3. A work printed and published; any pamphlet or book offered for sale or to public notice.

PUBLIC-HEARTED, *a.* Public-spirited. *Clarendon*.

PUBLICIST, *n.* A writer on the laws of nature and nations; one who treats of the rights of nations. *Kent*.

PUBLICITY, *n.* [Fr. *publicité*.] The state of being public or open to the knowledge of a community; notoriety.

PUBLICLY, *adv.* 1. Openly; with exposure to popular view or notice; without concealment. 2. In the name of the community.

PUBLIC-MIND-ED, *a.* Disposed to promote the public interest. [*Little used*.]

PUBLIC-MIND-ED-NESS, *n.* A disposition to promote the public weal or advantage. [*Little used*.] *South*.

PUBLIC-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being public, or open to the view or notice of people at large. 2. State of belonging to the community.

PUBLIC-SPIRIT-ED, *a.* 1. Having or exercising a disposition to advance the interest of the community; disposed to make private sacrifices for the public good. 2. Dictated by a regard to public good.

PUBLIC-SPIRIT-ED-NESS, *n.* A disposition to advance the public good, or a willingness to make sacrifices of private interest to promote the common weal.

PUBLISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *publier*; Sp. *publicar*; It. *pubblicare*; L. *publico*.] 1. To discover or make known to mankind or to people in general what before was private or unknown; to divulge, as a private transaction; to promulgate or proclaim, as a law or edict. 2. To send a book into the world; or to sell or offer for sale a book, map or print. 3. To utter; to put off or into circulation. *Laws of Mass.* 4. To make known by posting, or by reading in a church.

PUBLISHED, *pp.* Made known to the community; divulged; promulgated; proclaimed.

PUBLISHER, *n.* 1. One who makes known what was before private or unknown; one that divulges, promulgates or proclaims. 2. One who sends a book or writing into the world for common use; one that offers a book, pamphlet, &c., for sale. 3. One who utters, passes or puts into circulation a counterfeit paper.

PUBLISHING, *ppr.* Making known; divulging; promulgating; proclaiming; selling or offering publicly for sale; uttering.

PUBLISHERMENT, *n.* In popular usage in New England, a notice of intended marriage.

PUC-COON, *n.* A plant, a species of *sanguinaria*; the blood-root. *Fam. of Plants*.

PUCE, *a.* Of a dark brown color. *Qu*.

PUCEL-AGE, *n.* [Fr.] A state of virginity. [*Little used*.] *Robinson*.

PUCE-RON, *n.* [Fr.] The name of a tribe of small insects; the aphid, vine-freter, or plant-louse.

PUCK, *n.* [Ice., Sw. *puck*; Scot. *puck*.] A demon; a mischievous spirit. *Shak*.

PUCK-BALL, or **PUCK-FIST**, *n.* [from *puck*.] A kind of mushroom full of dust. *Diet*.

PUCKER, *v. t.* [Sp. *buche*.] To gather into small folds or wrinkles; to contract into ridges and furrows; to corrugate.

PUCKER, *n.* A fold or wrinkle, or a collection of folds.

PUCKERED, *pp.* Gathered in folds; wrinkled.

PUCKER-ING, *ppr.* Wrinkling.

PUDDER, *n.* [This is supposed to be the same as *pother*.] A tumult; a confused noise; a bustle. [*Fulgur*.] *Locke*.

PUDDER, *v. i.* To make a tumult or bustle. *Locke*.

PUDDER, *v. t.* To perplex; to embarrass; to confuse; vulgarly, to bother. *Locke*.

PUDDING, *n.* [W. *poten*; Fr. *boudin*; G., Dan. *pudding*; Sw. *pudding*.] 1. A species of food of a soft or moderately hard consistence, variously made, but usually a compound of flour, or meal of maize, with milk and eggs, sometimes enriched with raisins and called *plum-pudding*. 2. An intestine. *Shak*. 3. An intestine stuffed with meat, &c. now called a *sausage*. 4. Proverbially, food or victuals.

PUDDING, or **PUD'DEN-ING**, *n.* In seamen's language, a thick wreath or circle of cordage, tapering from the middle towards the ends, and fastened about the mast below the trusses, to prevent the yards from falling down when the ropes sustaining them are shot away.

PUDDING-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus *mentha*.

PUDDING-GROSS, *n.* A plant. *Qu. Johnson*.

PUDDING-PIE, *n.* A pudding with meat baked in it.

PUDDING-PINE-TREE, *n.* A plant of the genus *cassia*.

PUDDING-SLEEVE, *n.* A sleeve of the full dress clerical gown. *Swift*.

PUDDING-STONE, *n.* Conglomerate; a coarse sandstone composed of silicious pebbles, flint, &c. united by a cement. *Cleveland*.

PUDDING-TIME, *n.* 1. The time of dinner, pudding being formerly the first dish set on the table, or rather first eaten. 2. The nick of time; critical time.

PUD'DLE, *n.* [Ir. *boidhlla*; G. *pfütze*.] A small stand of dirty water; a muddyplash. *Addison*.

PUD'DLE, *v. t.* 1. To make foul or muddy; to pollute with dirt; to mix dirt and water. 2. To make thick or close.

PUD'DLE, *v. i.* To make a dirty stir. *Junius*.

PUD'DLED, *pp.* Made muddy or foul.

PUD'DLING, *ppr.* Making muddy or dirty.

PUD'DLY, *a.* Muddy; foul; dirty. *Carew*.

PUD'DOCK, or **PUR'ROCK**, *n.* [for *padock*, or *parrock*.] A small inclosure. [*Provincial in England*.]

PUD'DEN-CY, *n.* [L. *pu'dens*.] Modesty; shamefacedness. *Shak*.

PUD'DEN-DA, *n. plu.* [L.] The parts of generation.

PUD'DIC, } *a.* [L. *pu'dicus*.] Pertaining to the parts which }
PUD'DIC-AL, } modesty requires to be concealed.
PUD'DIC-ITY, *n.* [Fr. *pu'dicité*; L. *pu'dicitia*.] Modesty; chastity. *Hovell*.

PUE-FEL-LÖW. See **PEW-FELLOW**.

PUE-RILE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *puerilis*.] Boyish; childish; trifling; as, a puerile amusement. *Pope*.

PUE-RIL-ITY, *n.* [Fr. *puerilité*; L. *puerilitas*.] 1. Childishness; boyishness; the manners or actions of a boy; that which is trifling.—2. In discourse, a thought or expression which is flat, insipid or childish.

PUE-RE-PER-AL, *a.* [L. *puerperā*.] Pertaining to childbirth; as, a puerperal fever.

PUE-RE-ROUS, *a.* [L. *puerperus*.] Bearing children; lying in.

PUEY. See **PEWET**.

PUFF, *n.* [D. *puf*; G., Dan. *puff*.] 1. A sudden and single emission of breath from the mouth; a quick forcible blast a whiff. 2. A sudden and short blast of wind. 3. A fungous ball filled with dust. 4. Any thing light and porous, or something swelled and light. 5. A substance of loose texture, used to sprinkle powder on the hair. 6. A tumid or exaggerated statement or commendation. *Cibber*.

PUFF, *v. i.* [G. *puffen*; D. *puffen*.] 1. To drive air from the mouth in a single and quick blast. 2. To swell the cheeks with air. 3. To blow, as an expression of scorn or contempt. 4. To breathe with vehemence, as after violent exertion. 5. To do or move with hurry, agitation and a tumid, bustling appearance. 6. To swell with air; to dilate or inflate.

PUFF, *v. t.* 1. To drive with a blast of wind or air. 2. To swell; to inflate; to dilate with air. 3. To swell; to inflate; to blow up. 4. To drive with a blast in scorn or contempt. 5. To praise with exaggeration.

PUFF-BALL, *n.* A fungus or mushroom full of dust.

PUFFED, *pp.* Driven out suddenly, as air or breath; blown up; swelled with air; inflated with vanity or pride; praised.

PUFFER, *n.* One that puffs; one that praises with noisy commendation.

PUFFIN, *n.* 1. A water-fowl of the genus *alca* or auk. 2. A kind of fish. 3. A kind of fungus with dust; a fuzball.

PUFFIN-APPLE, *n.* A sort of apple so called.

PUFFIN-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being turgid.

PUFFING, *ppr.* Driving out the breath with a single, sudden blast; inflating; praising pompously.

PUFFING-LY, *adv.* 1. Tumidly; with swell. 2. With vehement breathing or shortness of breath.

PUFFY, *a.* 1. Swelled with air or any soft matter; tumid with a soft substance. 2. Tumid; turgid; bombastic.

PUG, *n.* [Sax., Sw. *piga*; Dan. *pige*.] The name given to a little animal treated with familiarity, as a monkey, or a little dog.

† **PUGGERED**, for *puckered*. *More*

PUGH, *exclam.* A word used in contempt or disdain.

PUGIL, *n.* [It. *pugillo*; Fr. *pugile*; L. *pugillum*.] As much as is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers. *Bacon*.

PUGIL-ISM, *n.* [L., Sp. *pugil*.] The practice of boxing or fighting with the fist.

PUGIL-IST, *n.* A boxer; one who fights with his fists.

PUGILISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to boxing or fighting with the fist.

PUG-NACIOUS, *a.* [L. *pugnax*.] Disposed to fight; inclined to fighting; quarrelsome; fighting. *More*.

PUG-NACI-TY, *n.* Inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness. [*Little used*.] *Bacon*.

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

- PULSINE**, (pū'ny) a. [Fr. *puls* and *né*.] 1. In *law*, younger or inferior in rank. 2. Later in date; [obs.] *Hale*.
- * **PULS-SANCE**, n. [Fr.] Power; strength; might; force. *Milton*.
- * **PULS-SANT**, a. Powerful; strong; mighty; forcible. *Milton*.
- * **PULS-SANT-LY**, adv. Powerfully; with great strength.
- PUKE**, v. i. [Heb. פִּקַּע; L. *vacuo*.] To vomit; to eject from the stomach. *Shak*.
- PUKE**, n. A vomit; a medicine which excites vomiting.
- PUKE**, a. Of a color between black and russet. *Shak*.
- PUKED**, pp. Vomited.
- PUK'ER**, n. A medicine causing vomiting.
- PUK'ING**, ppr. Vomiting.
- PULCHRI-TUDE**, n. [L. *pulchritudo*.] 1. Beauty; handsomeness; grace; comeliness; that quality of form which pleases the eye. 2. Moral beauty; those qualities of the mind which good men love and approve.
- PULE**, v. i. [Fr. *pialer*.] 1. To cry like a chicken. 2. To whine; to cry as a complaining child; to whimper.
- PULIC**, n. A plant. *Ainsworth*.
- † **PULI-COSE**, } a. [L. *pulicosus*.] Abounding with fleas.
† **PULI-COUS**, }
- PUL'ING**, ppr. Crying like a chicken; whining.
- PUL'ING**, n. A cry, as of a chicken; a whining.
- PUL'ING-LY**, adv. With whining or complaint.
- PULI-OL**, n. A plant. *Ainsworth*.
- PULKHA**, n. A Laplander's traveling sled or sleigh.
- PULL**, v. t. [Sax. *pullian*.] 1. To draw; to draw towards one, or to make an effort to draw. *Pull* differs from *draw*; we use *draw* when motion follows the effort, and *pull* is used in the same sense; but we may also *pull* forever without drawing or moving the thing. This distinction may not be universal. *Pull* is opposed to *push*. 2. To pluck; to gather by drawing or forcing off or out. 3. To tear; to rend; but in this sense followed by some qualifying word or phrase.
- To *pull down*. 1. To demolish or to take in pieces by separating the parts. 2. To demolish; to subvert; to destroy. 3. To bring down; to degrade; to humble.—To *pull off*, to separate by pulling; to pluck; also, to take off without force.—To *pull out*, to draw out; to extract.—To *pull up*, to pluck up; to tear up by the roots; hence, to extirpate; to eradicate; to destroy.
- PULL**, n. 1. The act of pulling or drawing with force; an effort to move by drawing towards one. 2. A contest; a struggle. 3. Pluck; violence suffered.
- PULL'BACK**, n. That which keeps back, or restrains from proceeding.
- PULLED**, pp. Drawn towards one; plucked.
- † **PULL'EN**, n. [Fr. *poule*; L. *pullus*.] Poultry. *Bailey*.
- PULL'ER**, n. One that pulls. *Shak*.
- PULL'ET**, n. [Fr. *poulet*; It. *pollo*; L. *pullus*.] A young hen or female of the gallinaceous kind of fowls.
- PULLE**, n.; plu. **PULLEYS**. [Fr. *poulie*; Sp. *polla*; L. *polus*.] A small wheel turning on a pin in a block, with a furrow or groove in which runs the rope that turns it.
- PULI-CAT**, n. A kind of silk handkerchief.
- PULL'ING**, ppr. Drawing; making an effort to draw; plucking.
- PULLU-LATE**, v. i. [L. *pullulo*.] To germinate; to bud. *More*.
- PUL-LU-LA'TION**, n. A germinating or budding; the first shooting of a bud. *More*.
- PULMO-NARY**, a. [L. *pulmonarius*.] Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs.
- PULMO-NARY**, n. [L. *pulmonaria*.] A plant, lungwort.
- PUL-MON'IE**, a. [Fr. *pulmonique*.] Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs.
- PUL-MON'IE**, n. 1. A medicine for diseases of the lungs. 2. One affected by a disease of the lungs. *Arbutnot*.
- PULP**, n. [Fr. *pulpe*; L. *pulpa*.] 1. A soft mass. 2. The soft substance within a bone; marrow. 3. The soft, succulent part of fruit. 4. The aril or exterior covering of a coffee-berry.
- PULP**, v. t. To deprive of the pulp or integument, as the coffee-berry.
- PULPIT**, n. [L. *pulpitum*; It. *Sp. pulpito*; Fr. *pupitre*.] 1. An elevated place or inclosed stage in a church, in which the preacher stands. It is called, also, a *desk*.—2. In the *Roman theatre*, the *pulpitum* was the place where the players performed their parts, lower than the *scena*, and higher than the *orchestra*. 3. A movable desk, from which disputants pronounced their dissertations, and authors recited their works.
- PULPIT-EL-O-QUENCE**, or **PULPIT-OR'A-TOR-Y**, n. Eloquence or oratory in delivering sermons.
- PUL-PIT'CAL-LY**, in *Chesterfield*, is not an authorized word.
- PULPIT-OR'A-TOR**, n. An eloquent preacher.
- PULPOUS**, a. Consisting of pulp or resembling it; soft like pap. *Phillips*.
- PULPOUS-NESS**, n. Softness; the quality of being pulpoous.
- PULP'Y**, a. Like pulp; soft; fleshy; succulent. *Ray*.
- PULS'ATE**, v. i. [L. *pulsatus*.] To beat or throb.
- PULSA-TILE**, a. [L. *pulsatilis*.] That is or may be struck or beaten; played by beating. *Mus. Dict.*
- PULSA'TION**, n. [L. *pulsatio*.] 1. The beating or throbbing of the heart or of an artery, in the process of carrying on the circulation of the blood.—2. In *law*, any touching of another's body willfully or in anger.
- PULSA-TIVE**, a. Beating; throbbing. *Encyc.*
- PULSA'TOR**, n. A beater; a striker. *Dict.*
- PULSA-TOR-Y**, a. Beating; throbbing, as the heart.
- PULSE**, (puls) n. [L. *pulsus*; Fr. *pouls*.] 1. In *animals*, the beating or throbbing of the heart and arteries; more particularly, the sudden dilatation of an artery, caused by the projectile force of the blood, which is perceptible to the touch. 2. The stroke with which a medium is affected by the motion of light, sound, &c.; oscillation; vibration.—To *feel one's pulse*, metaphorically, to sound one's opinion; to try or to know one's mind.
- PULSE**, v. i. To beat, as the arteries. [*Little used*.] *Ray*.
- PULSE**, v. t. [L. *pulso*.] To drive, as the pulse. [L. u.]
- PULSE**, n. [qu. L. *pulsus*.] Leguminous plants or their seeds; as beans, peas, &c. *Dryden*.
- PUL-SIF'IC**, a. [*pulse*, and L. *facio*.] Exciting the pulse; causing pulsation. *Smith*.
- PULSION**, n. [from L. *pulsus*.] The act of driving forward; in opposition to *suction* or *traction*. [L. u.] *Merr.*
- PUL-TA'CEOUS**, a. [from Gr. *παλτος*; L. *puls*.] Macerated; softened; nearly fluid. *Boddoes*.
- PUL'TISE**, n. [L. *pultis*.] A poultice. *Burton*.
- PULVER-A-BLE**, a. [L. *pulvis*.] That may be reduced to fine powder; capable of being pulverized.
- PULVER-ATE**, v. t. To beat or reduce to powder or dust.
- PULVER-INE**, n. Ashes of barilla.
- PULVER-I-ZA'TION**, n. [from *pulverize*.] The act of reducing to dust or powder.
- PULVER-IZE**, v. t. [It. *polverizzare*; Fr. *pulveriser*.] To reduce to fine powder, as by beating, grinding, &c.
- PULVER-IZED**, pp. Reduced to fine powder.
- PULVER-IZ-ING**, ppr. Reducing to fine powder.
- PULVER-OUS**, a. Consisting of dust or powder; like powder.
- PULVER-U-LENCE**, n. Dustiness; abundance of dust or powder.
- PULVER-U-LENT**, a. 1. Dusty; consisting of fine powder; powdery. 2. Addicted to lying and rolling in the dust, as fowls.
- PULVIL**, n. A sweet-scented powder. [L. u.] *Gay*.
- † **PULVIL**, v. t. To sprinkle with a perfumed powder.
- PUMA**, n. A rapacious quadruped of America.
- * **PUMICE**, n. [L. *pumex*; D. *puinsteen*.] A substance frequently ejected from volcanoes, of various colors, gray white, reddish-brown or black; hard, rough and porous specifically lighter than water, and resembling the slag produced in an iron furnace.
- * **PUMICE-STONE**, n. The same as *pumice*.
- PUMICEOUS**, a. Pertaining to pumice; consisting of pumice or resembling it.
- PUMMEL**. See **POMMEL**.
- PUMP**, n. [Fr. *pompe*; D. *pomp*; Dan. *pompe*.] 1. A hydraulic engine for raising water. 2. A shoe with a thin sole. *Swift*.
- PUMP**, v. i. To work a pump; to raise water with a pump.
- PUMP**, v. t. 1. To raise with a pump. 2. To draw out by artful interrogatories. 3. To examine by artful questions for the purpose of drawing out secrets.
- PUMP-BOLTS**, n. Two pieces of iron, one used to fasten the pump-spear to the brake, the other as a fulcrum for the brake to work upon.
- PUMP-BRAKE**, n. The arm or handle of a pump.
- PUMP-DALE**, n. A long wooden tube, used to convey the water from a chain-pump across the ship and through the side.
- PUMPER**, n. The person or the instrument that pumps.
- PUMP-GEAR**, n. The materials for fitting and repairing pumps.
- PUMP-HOOD**, n. A semi-cylindrical frame of wood, covering the upper wheel of a chain-pump.
- PUMPION**, n. [D. *pompoen*; Sw. *pomp*.] A plant and its fruit, of the genus *cucurbita*.
- PUMPKIN**, n. A pompon. [*This is the common orthography of the word in the United States.*]
- PUMP-SPEAR**, n. The bar to which the upper box of a pump is fastened, and which is attached to the brake of the handle. *Mar. Dict.*
- PUN**, n. [qu. W. *pun*.] An expression in which a word has at once different meanings; an expression in which two different applications of a word present an odd or ludicrous idea; a kind of quibble or equivocation; a *lex species of wit*.
- PUN**, v. i. To quibble; to use the same word at once in different senses. *Dryden*.
- PUN**, v. t. To persuade by a pun. *Addison*.

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

- PUNCH**, *n.* [*W. punc*; *Arm. poenconn*; *Fr. poinçon*; *Sp. punzon*.] An instrument of iron or steel, used in several arts for perforating holes in plates of metal, and so contrived as to cut out a piece.
- PUNCH**, *n.* [*Sp. ponche*; *G. punsch*.] A drink composed of water sweetened with sugar, with a mixture of lemon-juice and spirit. *Swift*.
- PUNCH**, *n.* The buffoon or harlequin of a puppet-show. See **PUNCHINELLO**.
- PUNCH**, *n.* 1. A well-set horse with a short back, thin shoulders, broad neck, and well covered with flesh. 2. A short, fat fellow.
- PUNCH**, *v. t.* [*Sp. punzar*; *W. pynciar*; *L. pungeo*.] 1. To perforate with an iron instrument, either pointed or not. —2. In popular usage, to thrust against with something obtuse.
- PUNCH-BOWL**, *n.* A bowl in which punch is made, or from which it is drank.
- PUNCHED**, *pp.* Perforated with a punch.
- PUNCHEDON**, (*punch'un*) *n.* [*Fr. poinçon*.] 1. A small piece of steel, on the end of which is engraved a figure or letter, in creux or relief, with which impressions are stamped on metal or other substance; used in coinage, in forming the matrices of types, and in various arts. —2. In carpentry, a piece of timber placed upright between two posts, whose bearing is too great. 3. A measure of liquids, or a cask containing usually 120 gallons.
- PUNCHER**, *n.* 1. One that punches. 2. A punch or perforating instrument.
- PUNCH-NELLO**, *n.* A punch; a buffoon. *Tatler*.
- PUNCHING**, *pp.* Perforating with a punch; driving against.
- PUNCHY**, *a.* Short and thick, or fat.
- PUNCTATE**, *a.* [*L. punctus*.] 1. Pointed. —2. In botany, any, perforated; full of small holes.
- PUNCTIFORM**, *a.* [*L. punctum*, and *form*.] Having the form of a point. *Ed. Encyc.*
- PUNCTILO**, (*punk-til'yo*) *n.* [*Sp. puntilla*; *It. puntiglio*.] A nice point of exactness in conduct, ceremony or proceeding; particularly or exactness in forms. *Addison*.
- PUNCTILOUS**, (*punk-til'yus*) *a.* Very nice or exact in the forms of behavior, ceremony or mutual intercourse; very exact in the observance of rules prescribed by law or custom; sometimes, exact to excess. *Rogers*.
- PUNCTILOUS-LY**, *adv.* With exactness or great nicety.
- PUNCTILOUS-NESS**, *n.* Exactness in the observance of forms or rules; attentive to nice points of behavior or ceremony.
- PUNCTIION**, *n.* [*L. punctio*.] A puncture.
- PUNCTIO**, *n.* [*Sp.*, *It. punto*; *L. punctum*.] 1. Nice point of form or ceremony. 2. The point in fencing.
- PUNCTUAL**, *a.* [*Fr. punctuel*; *It. puntuale*; *Sp. puntual*.] 1. Consisting in a point; [*l. u.*] 2. Exact; observant of nice points; punctilious, particularly in observing time, appointments or promises. 3. Exact. 4. Done at the exact time.
- PUNCTUAL-IST**, *n.* One that is very exact in observing forms and ceremonies. *Milton*.
- PUNCTUAL-TY**, *n.* 1. Nicety; scrupulous exactness. 2. It is now used chiefly in regard to time.
- PUNCTUAL-LY**, *adv.* Nicely; exactly; with scrupulous regard to time, appointments, promises or rules.
- PUNCTUAL-NESS**, *n.* Exactness; punctuality. *Felton*.
- PUNCTUATE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. punctuer*.] To mark with points; to designate sentences, clauses or other divisions of a writing by points, which mark the proper pauses.
- PUNCTUATED**, *pp.* 1. Pointed. *Fourcroy*. 2. Having the divisions marked with points.
- PUNCTUATING**, *pp.* Marking with points.
- PUNCTUATION**, *n.* In grammar, the act or art of pointing a writing or discourse.
- † **PUNCTU-LATE**, *v. t.* [*L. punctulatum*.] To mark with small spots. *Woodward*.
- PUNCTURE**, *n.* [*L. punctura*; *It. puntura*.] The act of perforating with a pointed instrument; or a small hole made by it. *Rambler*.
- PUNCTURE**, *v. t.* To prick; to pierce with a small, pointed instrument.
- PUNCTURED**, *pp.* Pricked; pierced with a sharp point.
- PUNCTURING**, *pp.* Piercing with a sharp point.
- PUNDIR**, *n.* [*Perse*.] In *Hindustan*, a learned Bramin; one versed in the Sanscrit language, and in the science, laws and religion of that country.
- PUNBLE**, *n.* A short and fat woman. *Ainsworth*.
- PUNGAR**, *n.* A fish. *Ainsworth*.
- PUNGEN-CY**, *n.* [*L. pungens*.] 1. The power of pricking or piercing. 2. That quality of a substance which produces the sensation of pricking, or affecting the taste like minute sharp points; sharpness; acridness. 3. Power to pierce the mind or excite keen reflections or remorse. 4. Acrimoniousness; keenness.
- PUNGENT**, *a.* [*L. pungens*.] 1. Pricking; stimulating. 2. Acrid; affecting the tongue like small, sharp points. 3. Piercing; sharp. 4. Acrimonious; biting.
- PUNGER**, *v. t.* To puzzle; to confound. *Cheshire Gloss*.
- PONIC**, *a.* [*L. Punicus*.] Pertaining to the Carthaginians; faithless; treacherous; deceitful; as, *Punic faith*.
- PONIC**, *n.* The ancient language of the Carthaginians, of which Plautus has left a specimen. *Asiat. Res.*
- PONICE**, *n.* A wall louse; a bug. *Ainsworth*.
- PONICEOUS**, *a.* [*L. puniceus*.] Purple. *Dict.*
- PONINESS**, *n.* Littleness; pettiness; smallness with febleness.
- PUNISH**, *v. t.* [*Arm. punigza*; *Fr. punir, punissant*; *It. punire*; *Sp. punir*; from *L. punio*.] 1. To pain; to afflict with pain, loss or calamity for a crime or fault. 2. To chastise. 3. To reward with pain or suffering inflicted on the offender.
- PUNISH-ABLE**, *a.* 1. Worthy of punishment. 2. Liable to punishment; capable of being punished by law or right.
- PUNISH-ABLE-NESS**, *n.* The quality of deserving or being liable to punishment.
- PUNISHED**, *pp.* Afflicted with pain or evil as the retribution of a crime or offense; chastised.
- PUNISH-ER**, *n.* One that inflicts pain, loss or other evil for a crime or offense. *Milton*.
- PUNISH-ING**, *pp.* Afflicting with pain, penalty or suffering of any kind, as the retribution of a crime or offense.
- PUNISH-MENT**, *n.* Any pain or suffering inflicted on a person for a crime or offense, by the authority to which the offender is subject, either by the constitution of God or of civil society.
- PUNITION**, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. punitio*.] Punishment. [*L. u.*]
- PUNITIVE**, *a.* [*It. punitivo*.] Awarding or inflicting punishment; that punishes. *Hammond*.
- PUNITORY**, *a.* Punishing or tending to punishment.
- PUNK**, *n.* A prostitute; a strumpet. *Shak*.
- PUNNER**, *n.* A punster, which see. *Steele*.
- PUNNING**, *pp.* Using a word at once in different senses.
- PUNNING**, *n.* The art or practice of using puns.
- PUNSTER**, *n.* One that puns or is skilled in punning; a quibbler; a low wit. *Arbutnot*.
- PUNT**, *v. i.* To play at basset and ombre. *Addison*.
- PUNT**, *n.* [*Sax. punt*; *L. pons*.] A flat-bottomed boat used in calking and repairing ships. *Mar. Dict.*
- PUNTER**, *n.* One that plays in basset against the banker or dealer. *Encyc.*
- PUNY**, *a.* [*contracted from Fr. puisné*.] 1. Properly, young or younger; but in this sense not used. 2. Inferior, petty; of an under rate; small and feeble.
- PUNY**, *n.* A young, inexperienced person; a novice. *South*.
- PUP**, *v. i.* To bring forth whelps or young, as the female of the canine species.
- PUP**, *n.* A puppy.
- PUPA**, *n.* [*L. pupa*.] In natural history, an insect in that state in which it resembles an infant in swaddling clothes.
- PUPIL**, *n.* [*L. pupilla*.] The apple of the eye.
- PUPIL**, *n.* [*Fr. pupille*; *L. pupillus*.] 1. A youth or scholar of either sex under the care of an instructor or tutor. 2. A ward; a youth or person under the care of a guardian. —3. In the civil law, a boy or girl under the age of puberty.
- PUPIL-AGE**, *n.* 1. The state of being a scholar, or under the care of an instructor for education and discipline. 2. Wardship; minority. In this latter sense, the Scots use *pupilarity*. *Beattie*.
- PUPIL-ARY**, *a.* [*Fr. pupillaire*; *L. pupillaris*.] Pertaining to a pupil or ward. *Johnson*.
- PUPP-OROUS**, *a.* [*pupa*, and *L. voro*.] Feeding on the larvae and crystals of insects. *S. L. Mitchell*.
- PUPPET**, *n.* [*Fr. poupée*; *L. pupus*.] 1. A small image in the human form, moved by a wire in a mock drama; a wooden tragedian. 2. A doll. 3. A word of contempt. *Shak*.
- PUPPET-MAN**, or **PUPPET-MAS-TER**, *n.* The master of a puppet-show. *Swift*.
- PUPPET-PLAY-ER**, *n.* One that manages the motions of puppets. *Hales*.
- PUPPET-RY**, *n.* Affectation. *Morston*.
- PUPPET-SHOW**, *n.* A mock drama performed by wooden images moved by wires. *Swift*.
- PUPPY**, *n.* 1. A whelp; the young progeny of a bitch or female of the canine species. —2. Applied to persons, a name expressing extreme contempt. *Addison*.
- PUPPY**, *v. i.* To bring forth whelps.
- PUPPY-ISM**, *n.* 1. Extreme meanness. 2. Extreme affection. *Todd*.
- PUR**, *v. i.* To utter a low, murmuring, continued sound, as a cat.
- PUR**, *v. t.* To signify by purring. *Gray*.
- PUR**, *n.* The low, murmuring, continued sound of a cat.
- PUR-RANA**, *n.* Among the *Hindoos*, a sacred poem or book. *Asiat. Res.*
- PUR-RANIC**, *a.* Pertaining to the sacred poems of the *Hindoos*. *Asiat. Res.*
- PUR-BECK-STONE**, *n.* A hard sand-stone. *Nicholson*.

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

- PURBLIND**, *a.* [said to be from *pure* and *blind*.] Near-sighted or dim-sighted; seeing obscurely. *Shak.*
- PURBLIND-NESS**, *n.* Shortness of sight; near-sightedness; dimness of vision.
- PURCHASE-ABLE**, *a.* [from *purchase*.] That may be bought, purchased or obtained for a consideration.
- PURCHASE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *pourchasser*.] 1. In its primary and legal sense, to gain, obtain or acquire by any means, except by descent or hereditary right.—2. In common usage, to buy; to obtain property by paying an equivalent in money. It differs from *barter* only in the circumstance, that in *purchasing*, the price or equivalent given or secured is money; in *bartering*, the equivalent is given in goods. 3. To obtain by an expense of labor, danger or other sacrifice. 4. To expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit. 5. To sue out or procure, as a writ.
- PURCHASE**, *v. i.* In *seamen's language*, to draw in.
- PURCHASE**, *n.* [Norm., Fr. *pourchas*, or *purchas*.] 1. In law, the act of obtaining or acquiring the title to lands and tenements by money, deed, gift or any means, except by descent; the acquisition of lands and tenements by a man's own act or agreement.—2. In law, the suing out and obtaining a writ.—3. In common usage, the acquisition of the title or property of any thing by rendering an equivalent in money. 4. That which is purchased; any thing of which the property is obtained by giving an equivalent price in money. 5. That which is obtained by labor, danger, art, &c. 6. Formerly, robbery, and the thing stolen. 7. Any mechanical power or force applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies.
- PURCHASED**, *pp.* 1. Obtained or acquired by one's own act or agreement. 2. Obtained by paying an equivalent in money. 3. Obtained by labor, danger, art, &c.
- PURCHASE-MONEY**, *n.* The money paid for any thing bought. *Berkeley.*
- PURCHASER**, *n.* 1. In law, one who acquires or obtains by conquest or by deed or gift, or in any manner other than by descent or inheritance. 2. One who obtains or acquires the property of any thing by paying an equivalent in money.
- PURCHASING**, *ppr.* Buying; obtaining by one's own act or for a price.
- PURE**, *a.* [L. *purus*; It., Sp. *puro*; Fr. *pur*.] 1. Separate from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter; clear; free from mixture. 2. Free from moral defilement, without spot; not sullied or tarnished; incorrupt; undebased by moral turpitude; holy. 3. Genuine; real; true; incorrupt; unadulterated. 4. Unmixed; separate from any other subject or from every thing foreign. 5. Free from guilt; guiltless; innocent. 6. Not vitiated with improper or corrupt words or phrases. 7. Disinterested. 8. Chaste. 9. Free from vice or moral turpitude. *Tit. i.* 10. Ceremonially clean; unpolluted. *Ezra vi.* 11. Free from any thing improper. 12. Mere; absolute; that and that only; unconnected with any thing else.
- PURE**, *v. t.* To purify; to cleanse. *Chaucer.*
- PURELY**, *adv.* 1. In a pure manner; with an entire separation of heterogeneous or foul matter. *Is. i.* 2. Without any mixture of improper or vicious words or phrases. 3. Innocently; without guilt. 4. Merely; absolutely; without connection with any thing else; completely; totally.
- PURENESS**, *n.* 1. Clearness; an unmixed state; separation or freedom from any heterogeneous or foreign matter. 2. Freedom from moral turpitude or guilt. 3. Simplicity; freedom from mixture or composition. 4. Freedom from vicious or improper words, phrases or modes of speech.
- PURE VILLENAGE**, in the *feudal law*, is a tenure of lands by uncertain services at the will of the lord. *Blackstone.*
- PURFILE**, *n.* [Fr. *pourfilée*.] A sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns, made of tinsel and thread, called also *bobbin work*.
- PURFLE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *pourfiler*; It. *profilare*.] To decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to embroider. *Milton.*
- PURFLE**, *n.* 1. A border of embroidered work.—2. In **PURFLEW**, } heraldry, ermins, peans or furs which compose a bordure.
- PURGAMENT**, *n.* [L. *purgamentum*.] A cathartic. *Bacon.*
- PURGATION**, *n.* [Fr.; L. *purgatio*.] 1. The act or operation of cleansing or purifying by separating and carrying off impurities or whatever is superfluous.—2. In law, the act of cleansing from a crime, accusation or suspicion of guilt.
- PURGATIVE**, *a.* [It. *purgativo*; Fr. *purgatif*.] Having the power of cleansing; usually, having the power of evacuating the bowels; cathartic.
- PURGATIVE**, *n.* A medicine that evacuates the bowels; a cathartic.
- PURGATORIAL**, } *a.* Pertaining to purgatory. *Mede.*
- PURGATORIAN**, }
- PURGATORY**, *a.* [L. *purgatorius*.] Tending to cleanse; cleansing; expiatory. *Burke.*
- PURGATORY**, *n.* [Fr. *purgatoire*.] Among *Catholics*, a supposed place or state after death, in which the souls of persons are purified, or in which they expiate such of offenses committed in this life, as do not merit eternal damnation.
- PURGE**, (*purj*) *v. t.* [L. *purgo*; Fr. *purger*; Sp. *purgar*; It. *purgaré*.] 1. To cleanse or purify by separating and carrying off whatever is impure, heterogeneous, foreign or superfluous. 2. To clear from guilt or moral defilement. 3. To clear from accusation or the charge of a crime, as in ordeal. 4. To remove what is offensive; to sweep away impurities. 5. To clarify; to defecate; as liquors.
- PURGE**, *v. i.* 1. To become pure by clarification. 2. To have frequent or preternatural evacuations by stool.
- PURGE**, *n.* A medicine that evacuates the body by stool; a cathartic. *Arbutnot.*
- PURGED**, *pp.* Purified; cleansed; evacuated.
- PURGER**, *n.* 1. A person or thing that purges or cleanses. 2. A cathartic.
- PURGING**, *ppr.* Cleansing; purifying; carrying off impurities or superfluous matter.
- PURGING**, *n.* A diarrhea or dysentery; preternatural evacuation by stool; looseness of bowels.
- PURIFICATION**, *n.* [Fr.; L. *purificatio*.] 1. The act of purifying; the act or operation of separating and removing from any thing that which is heterogeneous or foreign to it.—2. In religion, the act or operation of cleansing ceremonially, by removing any pollution or defilement. 3. A cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin; the extinction of sinful desires, appetites and inclinations.
- PURIFICATION**, } *a.* Having power to purify; tend-
- PURIFICATION**, } ing to cleanse.
- PURIFIER**, *n.* That which purifies or cleanses; a cleanser; a refiner.
- PURIFORM**, *a.* [L. *pus*, *puris* and *forma*.] Like pus; in the form of pus. *Med. Repos.*
- PURIFY**, *v. t.* [Fr. *purifier*; L. *purifico*.] 1. To make pure or clear; to free from extraneous admixture. 2. To free from pollution ceremonially; to remove whatever renders unclean and unfit for sacred services. 3. To free from guilt or the defilement of sin. 4. To clear from improprieties or barbarisms.
- PURIFY**, *v. i.* To grow or become pure or clear. *Barnet.*
- PURIFYING**, *ppr.* Removing foreign or heterogeneous matter; cleansing from pollution; fining; making clear.
- PURIFYING**, *n.* The act or operation of making pure, or of cleansing from extraneous matter or from pollution.
- PURIM**, *n.* Among the *Jews*, the feast of lots, instituted to commemorate their deliverance from the machinations of Haman. *Esth. ix.*
- PURIST**, *n.* [Fr. *puriste*.] One excessively nice in the use of words. *Johnson.*
- PURITAN**, *n.* [from *pure*.] A Dissenter from the church of England.
- PURITAN**, *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans, or Dissenters from the church of England. *Sanderson.*
- PURITANIC**, } *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans or their
- PURITANICAL**, } doctrines and practice; exact; rigid.
- PURITANICALLY**, *adv.* After the manner of the Puritans.
- PURITANISM**, *n.* The notions or practice of Puritans.
- PURITANIZE**, *v. t.* To deliver the notions of Puritans.
- PURITY**, *n.* [Fr. *pureté*; L. *puritas*.] 1. Freedom from foreign admixture or heterogeneous matter. 2. Clearness; freedom from foulness or dirt. 3. Freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin; innocence. 4. Chastity; freedom from contamination by illicit sexual connection. 5. Freedom from any sinister or improper views. 6. Freedom from foreign idioms, from barbarous or improper words or phrases.
- PURL**, *n.* [supposed to be contracted from *purfle*. *Qu.*] 1. An embroidered and puckered border. 2. A kind of edging for bone-lace.
- PURL**, *n.* A species of malt liquor; ale or beer medicated with wormwood or aromatic herbs. *Johnson.*
- PURL**, *n.* Two rounds in knitting.
- PURL**, *v. i.* [Sw. *purla*; W. *freulaw*.] 1. To murmur, as a small stream flowing among stones or other obstructions which occasion a continued series of broken sounds. 2. To flow or run with a murmuring sound.
- PURL**, *v. t.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery.
- PURL**, *n.* A gentle, continued murmur of a small stream or rippling water.
- PURLIEU**, (*purlu*) *n.* [Fr. *pur*, *pure*, and *lieu*, place.] A border; a limit; a certain limited extent or district.
- PURLIN**, *n.* In architecture, a piece of timber extending from end to end of a building or roof.
- PURLING**, *ppr.* Murmuring or gurgling, as a brook.
- PURLING**, *n.* The continued gentle murmur of a small stream.
- PURLOIN**, *v. t.* [Fr. *pour* and *loin*.] 1. Literally, to take or carry away for one's self; hence, to steal; to take by theft. 2. To take by plagiarism; to steal from books or manuscripts.

PUR-LOIN', *v. t.* To practice theft. *Tit. ii.*
PUR-LOIN'ED, (*pur-loin'd*) *pp.* Stolen; taken by plagiarism.
PUR-LOINER, *n.* A thief; a plagiarist.
PUR-LOINING, *ppr.* Stealing; committing literary theft.
PUR-LOINING, *n.* Theft; plagiarism.
PUR-PAR-TY, *n.* [*Fr. pour and partie.*] In law, a share, part or portion of an estate, which is allotted to a co-partner by partition. *Concl.*
PURPLE, *a.* [*Fr. pourpre; L. purpureus; Sp. purpureo; It. porporino.*] 1. Designating a color composed of red and blue blended, much admired, and formerly the Roman emperors wore robes of this color.—2. In poetry, red or livid; dyed with blood.
PURPLE, *n.* 1. A purple color or dress; hence, imperial government in the Roman empire 2. A cardinalate.
PURPLE, *v. t.* [*L. purpuro.*] To make purple, or to dye of a red color. *Milton.*
PURPLES, *n. plu.* Spots of a livid red on the body; livid eruptions which appear in certain malignant diseases; a purple fever.
PURPLISH, *a.* Somewhat purple. *Boyle.*
PURPORT, *n.* [*Fr. pour and porter.*] 1. Design or tendency. *Norris.* 2. Meaning; import.
PURPORT, *v. t.* 1. To intend; to intend to show. *Bacon.* 2. To mean; to signify.
PURPORT-ED, *pp.* Designed; intended; meant.
PURPORT-ING, *ppr.* Designing; intending; importing.
PURPOSE, *n.* [*Fr. propos; Sp., It. proposito.*] 1. That which a person sets before himself as an object to be reached or accomplished—the end or aim to which the view is directed in any plan, measure or exertion. 2. Intention; design. *This sense, however, is hardly to be distinguished from the former.* 3. End; effect; consequence, good or bad. 4. Instance; example; [*obs.*] 5. Conversation; [*obs.*].—*Of purpose, on purpose, with previous design; with the mind directed to that object.*
PURPOSE, *v. t.* To intend; to design; to resolve; to determine on some end or object to be accomplished.
PURPOSE, *v. i.* To have an intention; to have a design. *Ps. xvii.* To discourse. *Spenser.*
PURPOSED, *pp.* 1. Intended; designed. 2. Resolved; having formed a design or resolution; applied to persons.
PURPOSE-LESS, *a.* Having no effect. [*L. v.*] *Hall.*
PURPOSE-LY, *adv.* By design; intentionally; with pre-determination. *Attorney.*
PURPRES-TURE, *n.* [*Fr. pour and prendre, pris.*] In law, a nuisance, consisting in an inclosure of or encroachment on something that belongs to the public.
PURPRISE, *n.* [*Fr. pourpris.*] A close or inclosure; also, the whole compass of a manor. *Bacon.*
PURPU-RATE, *n.* A compound of purpuric acid and a salifiable base. *Ure.*
PURPURE, *n.* In heraldry, purple, represented in engraving by diagonal lines. *Encyc.*
PURPURIC, *a.* Purpuric acid is produced by the action of nitric acid upon the lithic or uric acid. *Dr. Prout.*
PURR, *v. i.* To murmur as a cat. See *PUR.*
PURR, *n.* A sea lark. *Ainsworth.*
PURRE, *n.* Ciderkin or perkin. *Encyc.*
PURRING, *ppr.* Murmuring as a cat.
PURSE, (*pur*) *n.* [*Fr. bourse; It. borsa; D. beurs; G. bürse; Dan. børs.*] 1. A small bag in which money is contained or carried in the pocket. 2. A sum of money offered as the prize of winning in a horse race.—3. In Turkey, a sum of money, about \$22. 4. The public coffers; the treasury.—*Long purse, or heavy purse, wealth; riches.—Light purse, or empty purse, poverty, or want of resources.—Sword and purse, the military power and wealth of a nation.*
PURSE, *v. t.* 1. To put in a purse. *Milton.* 2. To contract into folds or wrinkles. *Shak.*
PURSED, *pp.* 1. Put in a purse. 2. Contracted into folds or wrinkles.
PURSENET, (*purset*) *n.* A net, the mouth of which may be closed or drawn together like a purse. *Mortimer.*
PURSE-PRIDE, *n.* Pride of money; insolence proceeding from the possession of wealth. *Hall.*
PURSE-PROUD, *a.* Proud of wealth; puffed up with the possession of money or riches.
PURSER, *n.* In the navy, an officer who has charge of the provisions of a ship of war, and attends to their preservation and distribution among the officers and crew.
PURSE-NESS. A mistake for *pusiness*. See *Pussy*.
PURSIVE-NESS. The same as *pursiness*.
PURSLAIN, *n.* [*It. porcellana.*] A plant of the genus *portulaca*. *Lee.*
PURSLAIN-TREE, *n.* [*L. halimus.*] A shrub proper for hedges.
PURSU-A-BLE, *a.* That may be pursued, followed or prosecuted. *Sherwood.*
PURSU-ANCE, *n.* 1. A following; prosecution, process or continued exertion to reach or accomplish something. 2. Consequence.

PUR-SU'ANT, *a.* [*Fr. poursuivant.*] Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing; hence, agreeable, conformable.
PUR-SOE', *v. t.* [*Fr. poursuivre.*] 1. To follow; to go or proceed after or in a like direction. 2. To take and proceed in, without following another. 3. To follow with a view to overtake; to follow with haste; to chase. 4. To seek; to use measures to obtain. 5. To prosecute; to continue. 6. To follow as an example; to imitate. 7. To endeavor to attain to; to strive to reach or gain. 8. To follow with enmity; to persecute.
PUR-SOE', *v. i.* To go on; to proceed; to continue; a *Gallicism*.
PUR-SU'ED, (*pur-sude'*) *pp.* Followed; chased; prosecuted; continued.
PUR-SU'ER, *n.* One that follows; one that chases; one that follows in haste with a view to overtake. *Shak.*
PUR-SU'ING, *ppr.* Following; chasing; hastening after to overtake; prosecuting; proceeding in; continuing.
PUR-SUIT, *n.* [*Fr. poursuite.*] 1. The act of following with a view to overtake; a following with haste, either for sport or in hostility. 2. A following with a view to reach, accomplish or obtain; endeavor to attain to or gain. 3. Proceeding; course of business or occupation; continued employment with a view to some end. 4. Prosecution; continuance of endeavor.
PURSU-I-VANT, (*pur-sue-vant*) *n.* [*Fr. poursuivant.*] A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds. *Spenser.*
PURSY, a corrupt orthography. See *Pussy*.
PURTE-NANCE, *n.* [*L. pertinens.*] Appurtenance; but applied to the pluck of an animal. *Ex. xii.*
PURU-LENCE, } *n.* [*L. purulentus.*] The generation of
PURU-LEN-CE, } pus or matter; pus. *Arbuthnot.*
PURU-LENT, *a.* Consisting of pus or matter, partaking of the nature of pus. *Bacon.*
PUR-VEY', *v. t.* [*Fr. pourvoir; L. provideo.*] 1. To provide; to provide with conveniences. 2. To procure.
PUR-VEY', *v. i.* To purchase provisions; to provide. *Milton.*
PUR-VEY'ANCE, *n.* 1. Procurement of provisions or victuals. 2. Provision; victuals provided.—3. In *English laws*, the royal prerogative or right of pre-emption, by which the king was authorized to buy provisions and necessaries for the use of his household at an appraised value.
PUR-VEY'OR, *n.* 1. One who provides victuals, or whose business is to make provision for the table; a victualer. 2. An officer who formerly provided or exacted provision for the king's household. *England.* 3. One who provides the means of gratifying lust; a procurer; a pimp; a bawd. *Dryden.*
PUR-VIEW, (*pur'vu*) *n.* [*Norm. Fr. pourveue, purveiu.*] 1. Primarily, a condition or proviso; [*obs.*] 2. The body of a statute, or that part which begins with "Be it enacted," as distinguished from the preamble. *Concl.*—3. In modern usage, the limit or scope of a statute; the whole extent of its intention or provisions. *Marshall.* 4. Superintendence. *Ramsay.* 5. Limit or sphere intended; scope; extent. *Madison.*
PUS, *n.* [*L.*] The white or yellowish matter generated in ulcers and wounds in the process of healing.
PUSH, *v. t.* [*Fr. pousser; D. puis.*] 1. To press against with force; to drive or impel by pressure; or to endeavor to drive by steady pressure, without striking; opposed to draw. 2. To butt; to strike with the end of the horns; to thrust the points of horns against. 3. To press or urge forward. 4. To urge; to drive. 5. To enforce; to press; to drive to a conclusion. 6. To importune; to press with solicitation; to tease.—*To push down, to overthrow by pushing or impulse.*
PUSH, *v. i.* 1. To make a thrust; as, to push with the horns or with a sword. *Addison.* 2. To make an effort. 3. To make an attack. 4. To burst out.—*To push on, to drive or urge forward; to hasten.*
PUSH, *n.* 1. A thrust with a pointed instrument, or with the end of a thing. 2. Any pressure, impulse or force applied. 3. An assault or attack. 4. A forcible onset; a vigorous effort. 5. Exigence; trial; extremity. 6. A sudden emergence. 7. A little swelling or pustule; a wheal; a pimple; an eruption.
PUSHED, *pp.* Pressed; urged; driven.
PUSHER, *n.* One that drives forward.
PUSHING, *ppr.* 1. Pressing; driving; urging forward 2. *a.* Pressing forward in business; enterprising; driving; vigorous.
PUSH-PIN, *n.* A child's play in which pins are pushed alternately. *L'Estrange.*
PUSILL-LA-NIM'I-TY, *n.* [*Fr. pusillanimité; L. pusilla nimitas.*] Want of that firmness and strength of mind which constitutes courage or fortitude; weakness of spirit; cowardliness.
PUSILL-AN-T-MOUS, *a.* [*Fr. pusillanime; It. pusillanimo.*] 1. Destitute of that strength and firmness of mind which constitutes courage, bravery and fortitude; being of weak

courage; mean-spirited; cowardly. 2. Proceeding from weakness of mind or want of courage; feeble.

U-SIL-LANI-MOUS-LY, *adv.* With want of courage.

PU-SIL-LANI-MOUS-NESS, *n.* Fusillanimity; want of courage.

P[US], *n.* [D. *puos*; Ir. *pus*.] 1. The fondling name of a cat. 2. The sportsman's name for a hare.

PUSI-NESS, *n.* A state of being swelled or bloated; inflation; hence, shortness of breath.

PUSSEY, *a.* [Fr. *puissif*.] Properly, inflated; swelled; hence, fat, short and thick; and as persons of this make labor in respiration, the word is used for short-breathed.

PUSTU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *pustulatus*.] To form into pustules or blisters. *Stackhouse*.

*PUS-TULE, (*pus*l, or *pus*tul) *n.* [Fr. *pustule*; L. *pustula*.] A pimple or wheal; a small push or eruption on the skin. *Arbuthnot*.

PUSTU-LOUS, *a.* [L. *pustulosus*.] Full of pustules or pimples.

P[UT], *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *put*. [D. *putten*; W. *putian*, and *putiau*.] 1. To set, lay or place. 2. *Put* is applicable to state or condition as well as to place; as, *put* him in a condition to help himself. 3. To repose. 4. To push into action. 5. To apply; to set to employment. 6. To throw or introduce suddenly. 7. To consign to letters. 8. To oblige; to require. 9. To incite; to instigate; to urge by influence. 10. To propose. 11. To reach to another. *Hab. ii.* 12. To bring into a state of mind or temper. 13. To offer; to advance. 14. To cause.

To put about, to turn; to change the course; to gibe ship.—*To put by*. 1. To turn away; to divert. 2. To thrust aside.—*To put down*. 1. To baffle; to repress; to crush. 2. To degrade; to deprive of authority, power or place. 3. To bring into disuse; [*obs.*] 4. To confute; to silence.—*To put forth*. 1. To propose; to offer to notice. 2. To extend; to reach. 3. To shoot out; to send out, as a sprout. 4. To exert; to bring into action. 5. To publish, as a book.—*To put in*. 1. To introduce among others. 2. To insert. 3. To conduct into a harbor.—*To put in fear*, to affright; to make fearful.—*To put in mind*, to remind; to call to remembrance.—*To put in practice*, to use; to exercise.—*To put into another's hands*, to trust; to commit to the care of.—*To put off*. 1. To divest; to lay aside. 2. To turn aside from a purpose or demand; to defeat or delay by artifice. 3. To delay; to defer; to postpone. 4. To pass fallaciously; to cause to be circulated or received. 5. To discard. 6. To recommend; to vend; to obtrude. 7. To vend; to sell. 8. To pass into other hands. 9. To push from land.—*To put on or upon*. 1. To impute; to charge. 2. To invest with, as clothes or covering. 3. To assume. 4. To forward; to promote; [*obs.*] 5. To impose; to inflict.—*To be put upon*, to be imposed on; to be deceived.—*To put over*. 1. To refer; to send. 2. To defer; to postpone.—*To put out*. 1. To place at interest; to lend at use. 2. To extinguish. 3. To send; to emit; to shoot. 4. To extend; to reach out; to protrude. 5. To drive out; to expel; to dismiss. 6. To publish; to make public; [*vulgar*.] 7. To confuse; to disconcert; to interrupt.—*To put out the eyes*, to destroy the power of sight; to render blind.—*To put to*. 1. To add; to unite. 2. To refer to; to expose. 3. To punish by; to distress by.—*To put to it*, to distress; to press hard; to perplex; to give difficulty to.—*To be put to it*, in the passive form, to have difficulty.—*To put the hand to*. 1. To apply; to take hold; to begin; to undertake. 2. To take by theft or wrong; to embezzle.—*To put to the sword*, to kill; to slay.—*To put to death*, to kill.—*To put to a stand*, to stop; to arrest by obstacles or difficulties.—*To put to trial*, or on trial. 1. To bring before a court and jury for examination and decision. 2. To bring to a test; to try.—*To put together*. 1. To unite in a sum, mass or compound; to add. 2. To unite; to connect. 3. To place in company or in one society.—*To put trust in*, to confide in; to repose confidence in.—*To put up*. 1. To pass unavenged; to overlook; not to punish or resent. *Addison*. 2. To send forth or shoot up, as plants; [*obs.*] 3. To expose; to offer publicly. 4. To start from a cover. [*obs.*] 5. To hoard. 6. To deposit for preservation. 7. To pack; to deposit in casks with salt for preservation. 8. To hide or lay aside. 9. To put in a trunk or box; to pack.

P[UT], *v. i.* 1. To go or move; [*obs.*] 2. To steer. 3. To shoot; to germinate.

To put forth. 1. To shoot; to bud; to germinate. 2. To leave a port or haven.—*To put in*. 1. To enter a harbor; to sail into port. 2. To offer a claim.—*To put in for*, to offer one's self; to stand as a candidate for.—*To put off*, to leave land.—*To put on*, to urge motion; to drive vehemently.—*To put over*, to sail over or across. *Abbot*.—*To put to sea*, to set sail; to begin a voyage; to advance into the ocean.—*To put up*. 1. To take lodgings; to lodge; as, we put up at the Golden Ball. 2. To offer one's self as a candidate.—*To put up to*, to advance to; [*little used*].—*To put up with*. 1. To overlook or suffer without

recompense, punishment or resentment. 2. To take without opposition or dissatisfaction.

P[UT], *n.* 1. An action of distress; as, a forced *put*. *L'Estrange*. 2. A game at cards.

PUT, *n.* [qu. W. *put*, a short, thick person.] A rustic; a clown.

PUT, *n.* [Fr. *putain*; W. *putan*; It. *putta*, *puttano*; Sp. *puta*.] A strumpet; a prostitute.

Put case, *phrase*. *Burton*. Suppose the case to be so; a vulgar phrase.

PUTAGE, *n.* In law, prostitution or fornication on the part of a female. *Covel*.

P[UTAN]-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *putanisme*.] Customary lewdness or prostitution of a female.

P[UTA]-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *putatif*; It. *putativo*.] Supposed; reputed; commonly thought or deemed.

P[UTID], *n.* [L. *putidus*.] Mean; base; worthless.

P[UTID]-NESS, *n.* Meanness; vileness.

P[UTLOG], *n.* A short piece of timber used in scaffolds.

P[UTLOFF], *n.* An excuse; a shift for evasion or delay.

P[UTREDI]-NOUS, *a.* [L. *putredo*.] Proceeding from putrefaction, or partaking of the putrefactive process; having an offensive smell. *Floyer*.

P[UTRE]-FACTON, *n.* [Fr.; L. *putrefactio*.] A natural process by which animal and vegetable bodies are disorganized and dissolved.

P[UTRE]-FACTIVE, *a.* 1. Pertaining to putrefaction. 2. Tending to promote putrefaction; causing putrefaction.

P[UTRE]-FIED, *pp.* Dissolved; rotten.

P[UTRE]-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *putrefier*; L. *putrefacio*.] 1. To cause to dissolve; to disorganize and reduce to the simple constituent elements, as animal or vegetable bodies; to cause to rot. 2. To corrupt; to make foul; [*L. u.*] 3. To make morbid, carious or gangrenous.

P[UTRE]-FY, *v. i.* To dissolve and return to the original distinct elements; to rot.

P[UTRESCENCE], *n.* [L. *putrescens*.] The state of dissolving, as an animal or vegetable substance; a putrid state.

P[UTRESCENT], *a.* 1. Becoming putrid; passing from an organized state into the constituent elements. 2. Pertaining to the process of putrefaction.

P[UTRESCI]-BLE, *a.* That may be putrefied; liable to become putrid. *Ramsay, Hist.*

P[UTRID], *a.* [Fr. *putride*; L. *putridus*.] 1. In a state of dissolution or disorganization, as animal and vegetable bodies; corrupt; rotten. 2. Indicating a state of dissolution; tending to disorganize the substances composing the body; malignant. 3. Proceeding from putrefaction or pertaining to it.

P[UTRID]-NESS, or P[UTRID]-TY, *n.* The state of being putrid; corruption. *Floyer*.

P[UTRI]-FI-CATION, *n.* State of becoming rotten.

† P[UTRY], *a.* Rotten. *Marston*.

P[UTTER], *n.* One who puts or places. *L'Estrange*.

P[UTTER]-ON, *n.* An inciter or instigator. *Shak.*

P[UTTING], *ppr.* [from *put*.] Setting; placing; laying.

P[UTTING]-STONE, *n.* In Scotland, a stone laid at the gates of great houses for trials of strength. *Pope*.

P[UTTOC], *n.* A kite. *Spenser*.

P[UTTOC]-SHROUDS, *n.* Probably a mistake for *fatue shrouds*.

P[UTTY], *n.* [Sp., Port. *potea*.] 1. A kind of paste or cement compounded of whitening and lintsed oil, beaten or kneaded to the consistence of dough, used in fastening glass in sashes and in stopping crevices. 2. A powder of calcined tin, used in polishing glass and steel.

P[UY]. See Poy.

P[UY]-BALD. See Pie-Bald.

P[UZZLE], *v. t.* 1. To perplex; to embarrass; to put to stand; to gravel. 2. To make intricate; to entangle.

P[UZZLE], *v. i.* To be bewildered; to be awkward.

P[UZZLE], *n.* Perplexity; embarrassment. *Bacon*.

P[UZZLED], *pp.* Perplexed; intricate; put to a stand.

P[UZZLE]-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having the head full of confused notions. *Johnson*.

P[UZZLER], *n.* One that perplexes.

P[UZZLING], *ppr.* Perplexing; embarrassing; bewildering.

P[UZZO]-LAN, } *n.* A loose, porous, volcanic substance

P[UZZO]-LA'NA, } or stone.

PYCNITE, *n.* [qu. Gr. *πυκνός*.] A mineral.

PYCNO-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. *πυκνός* and *στυλος*.] In ancient architecture, a building where the columns stand very close to each other.

PYE, *n.* A confused mass; the state of printing types when the sorts are mixed.

PYE, *n.* A bird. See Pie.

PY-GARG, } *n.* [Gr. *πυγαργός*.] A fow of the genus

PY-GARGUS, } *falco*.

*PYGME-AN, *a.* Pertaining to a pigmy or dwarf; very small; dwarfish. *Milton*.

PYGMY, *n.* [Fr. *pygmée*; It. *pigmeo*; L. *pygmaeus*.] A dwarf; a person not exceeding a cubit in height.

PYGMY, *v. t.* To dwarf; to make little. *A. Wood*.

PYLA-GORE, *n.* [Gr. πυλαγορας.] In ancient Greece, a delegate or representative of a city, sent to the Amphictyonic council.

PY-LORIC, *a.* Pertaining to the pylorus.

PY-LORUS, *n.* [Gr. πυλωρος.] The lower and right orifice of the stomach. *Coze*

PY'OT. See **PYR**.

PYRA-CANTH, *n.* [Gr. πυρακανθα.] A plant.

PY-RAI/LO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. πυρ, αλλος and λιθος.] A mineral found in Finland.

PYRA-MID, *n.* [Fr. pyramide; It. piramide; L. pyramis.] A solid body standing on a triangular, square or polygonal base, and terminating in a point at the top; or, in geometry, a solid figure consisting of several triangles, whose bases are all in the same plane, and which have one common vertex.

PY-RAMI-DAL, *a.* [Fr. pyramidal] Pyramidal.

PYRA-MIDIC, *a.* Having the form of a pyramid.

PYRA-MID-I-CAL, *a.* In the form of a pyramid.

PYRA-MID-I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the form of a pyramid.

PY-RAMI-DOID, or **PYRA-MOID**, *a.* [pyramid, and Gr. ειδος.] A solid figure, formed by the rotation of a semi-parabola about its base or greatest ordinate.

PYRA-MIS, *n.* [L.] A pyramid. *Bacon*.

PYRE, *n.* [L. pyra.] A funeral pile; a pile to be burnt.

PYRE-NITE, *n.* A mineral found in the Pyrenees.

PYRE-TOLO-GY, *n.* [Gr. πυρετος and λογος.] A discourse or treatise on fevers, or the doctrine of fevers.

PYR-GOM, *n.* A mineral, called also *fassaite*.

PYRI-FORM, *a.* [L. pyrum, and form.] Having the form of a pear. *Gregory*.

PYR-I-TACEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to pyrites. *Lavoisier*.

***PY-RITES**, *n.* [Gr. πυριτης, from πυρ, fire.] Fire-stone; **PYRITE**, a genus of inflammable substances composed of sulphur and iron or other metal; a sulphuret of iron or other metal.

PY-RITHIC, **PY-RITH-CAL**, or **PYRI-TOUS**, *a.* Pertaining to pyrites; consisting of or resembling pyrites.

PYR-I-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [pyrites, and L. fero, to produce.] Containing or producing pyrites.

PYR-I-TIZE, *v. t.* To convert into pyrites. *Ed. Encyc.*

PYR-I-TOLO-GY, *n.* [pyrites, and Gr. λογος.] A discourse or treatise on pyrites. *Fourcroy*.

PYRO-GOM, *n.* A variety of diopside. *Ure*.

PY-RO-LA-TRY, *n.* [Gr. πυρ and λατρευα.] The worship of fire. *Young*.

PS-RO-LIG'NE-OUS, **PY-RO-LIG'NIC**, or **PY-RO-LIG'NOUS**, *a.* [Gr. πυρ, and L. ligneus.] Generated or procured by the distillation of wood.

PS-RO-LIG'NITE, *n.* A salt formed by the combination of pyroligneous acid with another substance.

PY-RO-LITHIC, *a.* [Gr. πυρ and λιθος.] The pyrolithic acid is obtained from the silvery white plates which sublime from uric acid concretions, when distilled in a retort.

PY-RO-LO-GIST, *n.* A believer in the doctrine of latent heat. *Black*.

PY-RO-LO-GY, *n.* [Gr. πυρ and λογος.] A treatise on heat; or the natural history of heat, latent and sensible.

PY-ROMA-LATE, *n.* A compound of malic acid and a salifiable base. *Ure*.

PY-RO-MALIC, *a.* [Gr. πυρ, and L. malum.] The pyromalic acid is a substance obtained by distillation from the malic acid.

***PY-RO-MAN-CY**, *n.* [Gr. πυρ and μαντεια.] Divination by fire. *Encyc.*

PYR-O-MAN'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to pyromancy.

PYR-O-MAN'TIC, *n.* One who pretends to divine by fire.

PY-ROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. πυρ and μετρον.] 1. An instrument for measuring the expansion of bodies by heat. 2. An instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer.

PY-RO-MUCITE, *n.* A combination of pyromucous acid with another substance.

PY-RO-MUCOUS, *a.* [Gr. πυρ, and L. mucus.] The pyromucous acid is obtained by the distillation of sugar.

PYR-OPE, *n.* [Gr. πυροπος.] A mineral.

PYR-O-PHANE, *n.* [Gr. πυρ and φανος.] A mineral.

PY-ROPH'A-NOUS, *a.* Rendered transparent by heat.

PY-ROPH'O-ROUS, *a.* Pertaining to pyrophorus.

PY-ROPH'O-RUS, *n.* [Gr. πυρ and φωρος.] A substance which takes fire on exposure to air, or which maintains or retains light.

PY-RO-PHYS'A-LITE. See **TOPAZ** and **PHYSALITE**.

PY-RORTHITE, *n.* A mineral resembling orthite.

PYR-O-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. πυρ and σκοπεω.] An instrument for measuring the pulsatory motion of the air, or the intensity of heat radiating from a fire.

PY-RO'S'MA-LITE, *n.* A mineral of a liver-brown color.

PYR-O-TAR'TA-RIC, *a.* [Gr. πυρ, and tartar.] Denotes

PYR-O-TAR'TA-ROUS, *a.* ing an acid obtained by distilling pure tartrate of potash.

PYR-O-TAR'TRITE, *n.* A salt formed by the combination of pyrotarous acid with another substance.

PYR-O-TECH'NIC, *a.* [Gr. πυρ and τεχνικη.] Pertaining to fire-works or the art of forming them.

PYR-O-TECH'NICS, or ***PYR-O-TECH'NY**, *n.* The art of making fire-works; or the science which teaches the management and application of fire in its various operations, in gunnery, rockets, &c.

PYR-O-TECH'NIST, *n.* One skilled in pyrotechny.

PY-ROTIC, *a.* [Gr. πυρωω.] Caustic. See **CAUSTIC**.

PY-ROTIC, *n.* A caustic medicine.

PYROX-ENE, *n.* [Gr. πυρ and ξενος.] Augite; a species of minerals of the class of stones.

PYR-OX-ENIC, *a.* Pertaining to pyroxene, or partaking of its qualities. *Humboldt*.

PYRRHIC, *n.* [L. pyrrhichius.] 1. In poetry, a foot consisting of two short syllables. 2. An ancient military dance.

PYRRHIN, *n.* [Gr. πυρρηνος.] A vegeto-animal substance.

PYRRHONIC, *a.* Pertaining to Pyrrhonism.

PYRRHO-NISM, *n.* [from Pyrrho, the founder of the sceptics.] Scepticism; universal doubt.

PYRRHO-NIST, *n.* A sceptic; one who doubts of every thing.

PYTH-A-GORE-AN, *n.* A follower of Pythagoras, the founder of the Italic sect of philosophers.

PYTH-A-GORE-AN, *a.* Belonging to the philosophy of Pythagoras.

PYTH-A-GORIC, *a.* Belonging to the philosophy of Pythagoras.

PYTH-A-GORIC-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to Pythagoras.

PYTHAG-O-RISM, *n.* The doctrines of Pythagoras.

PYTHI-AN, *a.* [from Pythia.] Pertaining to the priestess of Apollo, who delivered oracles.

PYTHO-NESS, *n.* [from L. Pytho.] A sort of witch; also, the female or priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece.

PY-THONIC, *a.* Pretending to foretell future events.

PYTHO-NIST, *n.* A conjurer.

PYX, *n.* [L. pyxis; Gr. πυξίς.] The box in which the Catholics keep the host. *Cranmer*.

Q.

Q is the seventeenth letter of the English Alphabet; an articulation borrowed from the oriental *koph* or *qoph*. It is supposed to be an articulation more deeply guttural than that of **K**; indeed it might have been pronounced as we pronounce *qu*: for we observe that, in the Latin language, from which the moderns have borrowed the letter, it is always followed by *u*, as it is in English. **Q** never ends an English word. Its name, *cue*, is said to be from the French *queue*, a tail.

As a numeral, **Q** stands for 500, and, with a dash, **Q̄**, for 500,000.

Among mathematicians, **Q. E. D.** stands for *quod erat demonstrandum*, which was to be demonstrated.

In English, **Q.** is an abbreviation for *question*.

QUAB, *n.* [G. quappe; D. kwab; Dan. quabbe.] A fish of Russian rivers, which delights in clear water.

QUA-CHILTO, *n.* A Brazilian fowl of the moor-hen kind.

QUACK, *v. i.* [D. kwacken; G. quaken; Dan. quakker.]

1. To cry like a duck or goose. *King*. 2. To boast; to bounce; to talk noisily and ostentatiously.

QUACK, *n.* 1. A boaster; one who pretends to skill or knowledge which he does not possess. 2. A boastful pretender to medical skill which he does not possess; an empiric; an ignorant practitioner.

QUACK'ER-Y, *n.* The boastful pretensions or mean practice of an ignoramus, particularly in medicine; a quackery.

QUACK'ISH, *a.* Like a quack; boasting of skill not possessed; trickish. *Burke*.

QUACK'ISM, *n.* The practice of quackery. *Ash*.

QUACK'LE, *v. i.* To almost choke; to suffocate.

QUACK'LED, or **QUACK'ENED**, *a.* Almost choked or suffocated.

QUACK'SALV-ER, *n.* [Sw. quacksalvare.] One who boasts of his skill in medicines and salves; a charlatan.

† **QUAD**, *a.* [D. kwaad.] Evil; bad. *Gower*.

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

QUADRA-GENE, *n.* [*L. quadrageni.*] A papal indulgence multiplying remissions by forties. *Taylor.*

QUADRA-GESI-MA, *n.* [*L. quadragesimus.*] Lent; so called because it consists of forty days. *Encyc.*

QUADRA-GEST-MAL, *a.* Belonging to Lent; used in *Le it. Sanderson.*

QUADRA-GEST-MALS, *n. plu.* Offerings formerly made to the mother church on mid-lent Sunday.

QUADRAN-GLE, *n.* [*L. quadratus and angulus.*] In *geometry*, a quadrilateral figure; a square; a figure consisting of four sides and four angles.

QUADRAN-GU-LAR, *a.* 1. Square; having four sides and four angles.—2. In *botany*, having four prominent angles.

QUADRANT, *n.* [*L. quadrans.*] 1. The fourth part; the quarter.—2. In *geometry*, the quarter of a circle; the arc of a circle containing ninety degrees; also, the space or area included between this arc and two radii drawn from the centre to each extremity. 3. An instrument for taking the altitudes of the sun or stars, of great use in astronomy and navigation.

QUADRANTAL, *a.* Pertaining to a quadrant; also, included in the fourth part of a circle. *Derham.*

QUADRANTIAL, *n.* A vessel used by the Romans; originally called *amphora*. It was square, and contained 80 pounds of water.

QUADRAT, *n.* [*L. quadratus.*] 1. In *printing*, a piece of metal used to fill the void spaces between words, &c. 2. A mathematical instrument.

QUADRATE, *a.* 1. Square; having four equal and parallel sides. 2. Divisible into four equal parts. 3. Square; equal; exact. 4. Suited; fitted; applicable; correspondent.

QUADRATE, *n.* 1. A square; a surface with four equal and parallel sides. *Milton.*—2. In *astrology*, an aspect of the heavenly bodies, in which they are distant from each other ninety degrees; the same as *quartile*.

QUADRATE, *v. i.* [*L. quadro; Fr. quadrer.*] To suit; to correspond; to agree with; to be accommodated.

QUADRATIC, *a.* Square; denoting a square, or pertaining to it.—*Quadratic equation*, in *algebra*, an equation in which the unknown quantity is of two dimensions, or raised to the second power.

QUADRA-TRIX, *n.* 1. A square or squared figure.—2. In *geometry*, a mechanical line, by means of which we can find right lines equal to the circumference of circles.

QUADRATURE, *n.* [*L. quadratura.*] 1. The act of squaring; the reducing of a figure to a square. 2. A quadrate; a square.—3. In *astronomy*, the aspect of the moon when distant from the sun 90 degrees.—*Quadrature of curves*, in *mathematics*, the finding of rectilinear figures containing the same areas as figures bounded by curved lines. *D. Olmsted.*

QUADREL, *n.* [*It. quadrella.*] In *architecture*, a kind of artificial stone made of chalky earth and dried in the shade for two years; so called from being square.

QUADRENNIAL, *a.* [*L. quadriennium.*] 1. Comprising four years. 2. Occurring once in four years.

QUADRENNIAL-LY, *adv.* Once in four years.

QUADRI-BLE, *a.* [*L. quadro.*] That may be squared.

QUADRI-CAPISU-LAR, *a.* [*L. quadra and capsula.*] In *botany*, having four capsules to a flower. *Martyn.*

QUADRI-DECI-MAL, *a.* [*L. quadra and decem.*] In *crystallography*, designating a crystal whose prism, or the middle part, has four faces and two summits, containing together ten faces.

QUADRI-DENTATE, *a.* [*L. quadra and dentatus.*] In *botany*, having four teeth on the edge. *Martyn.*

QUADRI-EN-NIAL. The same as *quadrennial*.

QUADRI-FID, *a.* [*L. quadrifidus.*] In *botany*, four-cleft, as a *quadrifid* perianth.

QUADRI-JUGOUS, *a.* [*L. quadra and jugum.*] In *botany*, pinnate, with four pairs of leaflets.

QUADRI-LATER-AL, *a.* [*L. quadra, or quatuor, and later.*] Having four sides and four angles.

QUADRI-LATER-AL, *n.* A figure having four sides and four angles; a quadrangular figure. *Encyc.*

QUADRI-LATER-AL-NESS, *n.* The property of having four right-lined sides, forming as many right angles.

QUADRI-LITER-AL, *a.* [*L. quadra, or quatuor, and litera.*] Consisting of four letters. *Parkhurst.*

QUA-DRILLER, (*qua-drill, or ka-drill*) *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. A game played by four persons with 40 cards. 2. A kind of dance.

QUADRI-LOBATE, } *a.* [*L. quadra, or quatuor, and lobe;*
QUADRI-LOBED, } *Gr. λοβος.*] In *botany*, having four lobes. *Martyn.*

QUADRI-LOCU-LAR, *a.* [*L. quadra, quatuor, and locus.*] Having four cells; four-celled. *Martyn.*

QUADRIN, *n.* [*L. quadrinus.*] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing. *Bailey.*

QUADRI-NOMI-AL, } *a.* [*L. quadra, quatuor, and no-*
QUADRI-NOMI-CAL, } *men.*] Consisting of four denominations or terms. *Dict.*

QUADRI-PAR-TITE, *a.* [*L. quadra, quatuor, and partitus.*]

Divided into four parts, or consisting of four corresponding parts.

QUADRI-PAR-TITE-LY, *adv.* In four divisions; in a quadripartite distribution.

QUADRI-PAR-TITION, *n.* A division by four or into four parts; or the taking the fourth part of any quantity.

QUADRI-PHYLL-LOUS, *a.* [*L. quadra, quatuor, and Gr. φύλλον.*] Having four leaves.

QUADRI-REME, *n.* [*L. quadriremis.*] A galley with four benches of oars or rowers. *Mitford.*

QUADRI-SYLLA-BLE, *n.* [*L. quadra, quatuor, and syllable.*] A word consisting of four syllables.

QUADRI-VALVE, or QUADRI-VALVU-LAR, *a.* In *botany*, having four valves; four-valved. *Martyn.*

QUADRI-VALVES, *n. plu.* [*L. quadra, quatuor, and valva.*] A door with four folds or leaves.

QUADRI-VI-AL, *a.* [*L. quadrivium and via.*] Having four ways meeting in a point.

QUADRI-ROON, *n.* [*L. quadra, quatuor.*] In *Spanish America*, the offspring of a mulatto woman by a white man; a person quarter-blooded.

QUADRU-MAN, *n.* [*L. quadra and manus.*] An animal having four hands or limbs that correspond to the hands of a man, as a monkey.

QUADRU-MA-NOUS, *a.* Having four hands; four-handed.

QUADRUNE, *n.* A gritstone with a calcareous cement.

QUADRUPED, *a.* [*L. quadrupes.*] Having four legs and feet.

QUADRUPED, *n.* An animal having four legs and feet, as a horse, an ox, a lion, &c.

QUADRUPLE, *a.* [*L. quadruplus.*] Fourfold; four times told.

QUADRU-PLE, *n.* Four times the sum or number.

QUADRU-PLI-CATE, *a.* Fourfold; four times repeated.

QUADRU-PLI-CATE, *v. t.* [*L. quadruplico.*] To make fourfold; to double twice.

QUADRU-PLI-CATION, *n.* The act of making fourfold and taking four times the simple sum or amount.

QUADRU-PLY, *adv.* To a fourfold quantity. *Swift.*

QUÆRE-PLY, *v. t.* Inquire; better written *query*, which see.

QUÆSTOR. See *QUESTOR*.

QUAFF, *v. t.* [*Fr. coiffer.*] To drink; to swallow in large draughts.

QUAFF, *v. i.* To drink largely or luxuriously. *South.*

QUAFFED, *pp.* Drank; swallowed in large draughts.

QUAFFER, *n.* One that quaffs or drinks largely.

QUAFFER, *v. t.* To feel out. *Derham.*

QUAFFING, *pp.* Drinking; swallowing draughts.

QUAGGY, *a.* Yielding to the feet or trembling under the foot, as soft, wet earth.

QUAGMIRE, *n.* [that is, *quake-mire.*] Soft, wet land, which has a surface firm enough to bear a person, but which shakes or yields under the feet. *More.*

QUA-HAUG, (*quaw/hog*) *n.* In *New England*, the popular name of a large species of clams or bivalval shells.

QUAID, *a.* or *pp.* Crushed, subdued, or depressed.

QUAIL, *v. i.* [*Sax. cwellan; W. cwl.*] 1. To sink into dejection; to languish; to fall in spirits; [*l. u.*] *Shak.* 2. To fade; to wither; [*obs.*]

QUAIL, *v. i.* [*Fr. cailler; It. quagliare.*] To curdle; to coagulate; as milk. *Bailey.*

QUAIL, *v. t.* [*Sax. cwellan.*] To crush; to depress; to sink; to subdue. [Now written *quell.*] *Spenser.*

QUAIL, *n.* [*It. quaglia; Fr. caille; Arm. coail.*] A bird of the genus *tetrao* or grouse kind.

QUAILING, *pp.* Failing; languishing.

QUAILING, *n.* The act of failing in spirit or resolution; decay.

QUAIL-PIPE, *n.* A pipe or call for alluring quails into a net; a kind of leathern purse in the shape of a pear, partly filled with horse hair, with a whistle at the end.

QUAINT, *a.* [*Old Fr. coint; Arm. coent, coant.*] 1. Nice; scrupulously and superfluously exact; having petty elegance. 2. Subtle; artful; [*obs.*] 3. Fine-spun; artfully framed. *Shak.* 4. Affecting. *Swift.*—5. In common use, odd; fanciful; singular; and so used by *Chaucer*.

QUAINTLY, *adv.* 1. Nicely; exactly; with petty neatness or spruceness. 2. Artfully. 3. Ingeniously; with dexterity.

QUAINTNESS, *n.* 1. Niceness; petty neatness or elegance. 2. Oddness; peculiarity.

QUAKE, *v. i.* [*Sax. cwacian; G. quackeln.*] 1. To shake; to tremble; to be agitated with quick but short motions continually repeated; to shudder. 2. To shake with violent convulsions, as well as with trembling. 3. To shake, tremble or move, as the earth under the feet. *Pope.*

QUAKE, *v. t.* To frighten; to throw into agitation. *Shak.*

QUAKE, *n.* A shake; a trembling; a shudder; a tremulous agitation. *Suckling.*

QUAKER, *n.* One that quakes; but usually, one of the religious sect called *Friends*.

QUAKERISM, *n.* The peculiar manners, tenets or worship of the Quakers. *Milner.*

QUAKER-LY, *a.* Resembling Quakers. *Goodman.*

QUAKER-Y, *n.* Quakerism.

QUAKING, *ppr.* Shaking; trembling.

QUAKING, *n.* A shaking; tremulous agitation; trepidation. *Dan. x.*

QUAKING-GRASS, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

QUALIFI-ABLE, *a.* That may be qualified; that may be abated or modified. *Barrow.*

QUALIFI-CATION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Any natural endowment or any acquirement which fits a person for a place, office or employment, or enables him to sustain any character with success. 2. Legal power or requisite. 3. Abatement; diminution. 4. Modification; restriction; limitation.

QUALI-FIED, *pp.* Fitted by accomplishments or endowments; modified.

QUALI-FI-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being qualified or fitted.

QUALI-FIER, *n.* He or that which qualifies; that which modifies, reduces, tempers or restrains. *Junius.*

QUALI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *qualifier*; *It. qualificare*.] 1. To fit for any place, office, occupation or character; to furnish with the knowledge, skill or other accomplishment necessary for a purpose. 2. To make capable of any employment or privilege; to furnish with legal power or capacity. 3. To abate; to soften; to diminish. 4. To ease; to assuage. 5. To modify; to restrain; to limit by exceptions. 6. To modify; to regulate; to vary.

QUALI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with the necessary qualities, properties or accomplishments for a place, station or business; furnishing with legal power; abating; tempering; modifying; restraining.

QUALI-TY, *n.* [*L. qualitas*; *Fr. qualité*.] 1. Property; that which belongs to a body or substance, or can be predicated of it. 2. Nature, relatively considered. 3. Virtue or particular power of producing certain effects. 4. Disposition; temper. 5. Virtue or vice. 6. Acquirement; accomplishment. 7. Character. 8. Comparative rank; condition in relation to others. 9. Superior rank; superiority of birth or station; as persons of quality. 10. Persons of high rank, collectively.

***QUALM**, (*quám*) *n.* [*D. kwaal*; *G. qualm*; *D. kwalm*.] 1. A rising in the stomach, as it is commonly called; a fit of nausea, or a disposition or effort of the stomach to eject its contents. 2. A sudden fit or seizure of sickness at the stomach; a sensation of nausea. 3. A scruple of conscience, or uneasiness of conscience.

***QUXLMISH**, (*quám'ish*) *n.* Sick at the stomach, inclined to vomit; affected with nausea or sickly languor.

***QUXLMISH-NESS**, *n.* Nausea.

QUAMO-ELIT, *n.* A plant of the genus *ipomeea*.

***QUANDA-RY**, *n.* Doubt; uncertainty; a state of difficulty or perplexity. [*A low word*.]

†**QUANDA-RY**, *v. t.* To bring into a state of uncertainty or difficulty. *Otway*

QUANTI-TA-TIVE, *a.* Estimable according to quantity.

Taylor.

QUANTI-TIVE, *a.* Estimable according to quantity.

Digby.

QUANTI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *quantité*; *It. quantità*; *L. quantitas*.]

1. That property of any thing which may be increased or diminished. *Johnson.* 2. An indefinite extent of space. 3. A portion or part; [*bs.*] *Shak.* 4. A large portion.—5. In *mathematics*, any thing which can be multiplied, divided or measured. *Dry.*—6. In *grammar*, the measure of a syllable; that which determines the time in which it is pronounced.—7. In *logic*, a category, universal, or predicament; a general conception.—8. In *music*, the relative duration of a note or syllable.

QUANTUM, *n.* [*L.*] The quantity; the amount.

†**QUARANTAIN**. See **QUARANTINE**.

***QUARANTINE**, *n.* [*It. quarantina*; *Sp. quarantena*; *Fr. quarantaine*.] 1. Properly, the space of forty days; appropriately, the term of forty days, during which a ship arriving in port and suspected of being infected with a malignant, contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the city or place. 2. Restraint of intercourse to which a ship is subjected on the presumption that she may be infected, either for forty days or for any other limited term.—3. In *law*, the period of forty days, during which the widow of a man dying seized of land, has the privilege of remaining in the mansion-house.

QUARANTINE, *v. t.* To prohibit from intercourse with a city or its inhabitants; to compel to remain at a distance from shore for forty days or for other limited period, on account of real or supposed infection; applied to ships, or to persons and goods.

QUARANTINED, (*quor an-teend'*) *pp.* Restrained from communication with the shore for a limited period; as a ship or its crew and passengers.

QUARANTINING, *ppr.* Prohibiting from intercourse with the port; as a ship, or its crew and passengers.

†**QUARRE**, for **QUARRY**.

QUARREL, *n.* [*W. cweryl*; *Fr. querelle*; *L., It. querela*; *Sp. querella*.] 1. A brawl; a petty fight or scuffle; from

its noise and uproar. 2. A dispute; a contest. 3. A breach of friendship or concord; open variance between parties. 4. Cause of dispute. 5. Something that gives a right to mischief, reprisal or action; [*obs.*] 6. Objection; ill will, or reason to complain; ground of objection or dispute. 7. Something peevish, malicious, or disposed to make trouble; [*obs.*]

QUARREL, *n.* [*W. gwarel*.] 1. An arrow with a square head; [*not used, unless in poetry*.] 2. A pane of glass; a square.

QUARREL, *v. i.* [Fr. *quereller*.] 1. To dispute violently or with loud and angry words; to wrangle; to scold. 2. To fight; to scuffle; to contend; to squabble; used of two persons or of a small number. 3. To fall into variance. 4. To find fault; to cavil. 5. To disagree; to be at variance; not to be in accordance in form or essence.

QUARREL, *v. t.* 1. To quarrel with. *B. Jonson.* 2. To compel by a quarrel.

QUARRELER, *n.* One who quarrels, wrangles or fights.

QUARRELING, *ppr.* Disputing with vehemence or loud angry words; scolding; wrangling; fighting; finding fault; disagreeing.

QUARREL-ING, *n.* Contention; dispute in angry words; breach of concord; a caviling or finding fault; disagreement.

QUARREL-OUS, *a.* Apt or disposed to quarrel; petulant; easily provoked to enmity or contention. [*Little used*.]

QUARREL-SOME, *a.* Apt to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; inclined to petty fighting; easily irritated or provoked to contest; irascible; choleric; petulant.

QUARREL-SOME-LY, *adv.* In a quarrelsome manner; with a quarrelsome temper; petulantly. *Hall.*

QUARREL-SOME-NESS, *n.* Disposition to engage in contention and brawls; petulance.

QUARRIED, *pp.* Dug from a pit or cavern.

QUARRY, *n.* [Fr. *carré*, for *quarré*.] 1. A square; [*obs.*] 2. An arrow with a square head; [*obs.*]—3. In *falconry*, the game which a hawk is pursuing or has killed.—4. Among *hunters*, a part of the entrails of the beast taken, given to the hounds.

QUARRY, *n.* [Fr. *carrière*; *Norm. quarrier*.] 1. A place, cavern or pit where stones are dug from the earth, or separated from a large mass of rocks.—2. In *Paris*, the quarries are a vast cavern under the city, several miles in extent.

QUARRY, *v. i.* To prey upon, as a vulture or harpy. [*A low word and not much used*.] *L'Estrange.*

QUARRY, *v. t.* To dig or take from a quarry.

QUARRY-ING, *ppr.* Digging stones from a quarry.

QUARRY-MAN, *n.* A man who is occupied in quarrying stones.

QUART, (*quort*) *n.* [*It. quarta*; *Fr. quarte*; *L. quartus*.] 1. The fourth part; a quarter; [*obs.*] 2. The fourth part of a gallon; two pints. 3. A vessel containing the fourth of a gallon. 4. A sequence of four cards in the game of *piquet*.

QUARTAN, (*quort'an*) *a.* [*L. quartanus*.] Designating the fourth; occurring every fourth day.

QUARTAN, *n.* 1. An intermitting ague that occurs every fourth day, or with intermissions of seventy-two hours. 2. A measure containing the fourth part of some other measure.

QUARTATION, *n.* In *chemistry* and *metallurgy*, the operation by which the quantity of one thing is made equal to the fourth part of another thing.

QUARTER, (*quorter*) *n.* [Fr. *quart*, *quartier*; *It. quartiere*; *Sp. quartel*; *D. quartier*; *G. quartier*; *L. quartus*.] 1. The fourth part.—2. In *weight*, the fourth part of a hundred pounds avoirdupois, or of 112 lb., that is, 28 lb.—3. In *dry measure*, the fourth of a ton in weight, or eight bushels.—4. In *astronomy*, the fourth part of the moon's period or monthly revolution. 5. A region in the hemisphere or great circle; primarily, one of the four cardinal points. 6. A particular region of a town, city or country.—7. Usually in the plural, quarters, the place of lodging or temporary residence; appropriately, the place where officers and soldiers lodge. 8. Proper station.—9. On board of ships, quarters signifies the stations or places where the officers and men are posted in action.—10. In *military affairs*, the remission or sparing of the life of a captive or an enemy when in one's power; mercy granted by a conqueror to his enemy, when no longer able to defend himself. 11. Treatment shown to an enemy; indulgence; [*rarely used*.] 12. Friendship; amity; concord; [*obs.*]—13. In the slaughter house, one limb of a quadruped with the adjoining parts; or one fourth part of the carcass of a quadruped, including a limb.—14. In the *menage*, the quarters of a horse's foot are the sides of the coffin, between the toe and the heel.—15. In a *siege* quarters are the encampment on one of the principal passages round the place besieged, to prevent relief and intercept convoys.—16. In *seminaries of learning*, a fourth part of the year, or three months.—17. The quarter of a ship is the part of a ship's side which lies towards the

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

- stern, or the part between the utmost end of the main-chains and the sides of the stern, where it is terminated by the quarter-pieces.—18. In *heraldry*, one of the parts or members of the first division of a coat that is divided into four parts.
- QUARTER, *v. t.* 1. To divide into four equal parts. 2. To divide; to separate into parts. 3. To divide into distinct regions or compartments. 4. To station soldiers for lodging. 5. To lodge; to fix on a temporary dwelling. 6. To diet; [*obs.*] 7. To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.
- QUARTER, *v. i.* To lodge; to have a temporary residence.
- QUARTER-AGE, *n.* A quarterly allowance. *Hudibras.*
- QUARTER-DAY, *n.* The day that completes three months, the quarter of a year; the day when quarterly payments are made of rent or interest.
- QUARTERED, *pp.* Divided into four equal parts or quarters; separated into distinct parts; lodged; stationed for lodging.
- QUARTERING, *ppr.* Dividing into quarters or into distinct parts; stationing for lodgings.
- QUARTERING, *n.* 1. A station. *Mountagu.* 2. Assignment of quarters for soldiers. 3. The division of a shield containing many coats.
- QUARTER-LY, *a.* 1. Containing or consisting of a fourth part. 2. Recurring at the end of each quarter of the year.
- QUARTER-LY, *adv.* Once in a quarter of a year.
- QUARTERN, *n.* The fourth part of a pint; a gill.
- QUARTETTY, *n.* [*It. quartetto.*] 1. In *music*, a composition for four performers.—2. In *poetry*, a stanza of four lines.
- QUARTILE, *n.* An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other a quarter of the circle, ninety degrees, or three signs.
- QUARTO, *n.* [*L. quartus.*] A book of the size of the fourth of a sheet; a size made by twice folding a sheet, which then makes four leaves.
- QUARTO, *a.* Denoting the size of a book, in which a sheet makes four leaves.
- QUARTZ, (quartz) *n.* [*G. quartz.*] A species of silicious minerals, of various colors.
- QUARTZ-Y, *a.* Pertaining to quartz; partaking of the nature or qualities of quartz; resembling quartz. [*Quartz* is the regular adjective, and *quartzose* and *quartzous* may be dispensed with.]
- QUAS, *n.* In *Russia*, a drink of common domestic use.
- QUASH, *v. t.* [*Sax. cwisan; D. kwetsen; G. quetschen; Fr. casser; It. squassare; L. quasso.*] 1. Properly, to beat down or beat in pieces; to crush. 2. To crush; to subdue.—3. In *law*, to abate, annul, overthrow or make void.
- QUASH, *v. i.* To be shaken with a noise. *Sharp.*
- QUASH, *n.* A species of cucurbita; but in *America*, pronounced *squash*; so called, probably, from its softness.
- QUASHED, *pp.* Crushed; subdued; abated.
- QUASHING, *ppr.* Crushing; subduing; abating.
- QUAS-SATION, *n.* [*L. quassatio.*] The act of shaking; concussion; the state of being shaken. *Gayton.*
- QUASSIA, *n.* A plant, or rather a genus of plants.
- QUAT, *n.* A pustule or pimple. *Shak.*
- QUATER-COUSINS, (kater-kuz'nz) *n.* [*L. quatuor, and cousin.*] Those within the first four degrees of kindred. *Skinner.*
- QUATERN, *a.* [*L. quaterni.*] Consisting of four; fourfold; growing by fours. *Martyn.*
- QUATERNARY, *n.* [*L. quaternarius.*] The number four.
- QUATERNARY, *a.* Consisting of four. *Gregory.*
- QUATERNION, *n.* [*L. quaternio.*] 1. The number four. 2. A file of four soldiers. *Acts xii.*
- QUATERNION, *v. t.* To divide into files or companies.
- QUATERNITY, *n.* The number four. *Brown.*
- QUATRAIN, *n.* [*Fr.*] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately. *Dryden.*
- QUAVE, for *quaver.*
- QUAVEMIRE, for *quagmire.*
- QUAVER, *v. i.* [*W. cwibw; Sp. quiebro.*] 1. To shake the voice, to utter or form sound with rapid vibrations, as in singing; to sing with tremulous modulations of voice. 2. To tremble; to vibrate.
- QUAVER, *n.* 1. A shake or rapid vibration of the voice, or a shake on an instrument of music. 2. A note and measure of time, in *music*, equal to half a crotchet or the eighth of a semibreve.
- QUAVERED, *a.* or *pp.* Distributed into quavers.
- QUAVER-ER, *n.* A warbler.
- QUAVERING, *ppr.* Shaking the voice or the sound of an instrument.
- QUAVERING, *n.* The act of shaking the voice, or of making rapid vibrations of sound on an instrument of music.
- QUAY, (ka) *n.* [*Fr. quai; D. koui; Arm. qae.*] A key; a mole or wharf constructed in harbors for securing ves-
- sels and receiving goods unlaued or to be shipped on board.
- * QUAY, *v. t.* To furnish with quays. *J. Barlow.*
- QUÉACH, *n.* A thick bushy plot. *Chapman.*
- QUÉACH, *v. i.* To stir; to move. *See QUICK.*
- QUÉACHY, *a.* 1. Shaking; moving; yielding or trembling under the feet, as moist or boggy ground. 2. Thick; bushy; [*obs.*]
- QUEAN, *n.* [*Sax. cwæn, or cwæn.*] A worthless woman; a slut; a strumpet. *Swift.*
- QUEAS-I-NESS, *n.* Nausea; qualmishness; inclination to vomit.
- QUEAS-Y, *a.* 1. Sick at the stomach; affected with nausea; inclined to vomit. 2. Fastidious; squeamish; delicate. 3. Causing nausea.
- QUEEK, *v. i.* [*G. quackeln.*] To shrink; to flinch.
- QUEEN, *n.* [*Sax. cwæn, or cwæn; Goth. queins, quens; Dan. quinde; Sw. quinna.*] 1. The consort of a king; a queen consort. 2. A woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom; a queen-regent. 3. The sovereign of a swarm of bees, or the female of the hive.—*Queen of the meadows, meadow-sweet, a plant. Lee.*
- QUEEN, *v. i.* To play the queen; to act the part or character of a queen. *Shak.*
- QUEEN-APPLE, *n.* A kind of apple, so called.
- QUEEN-DOWAGER, *n.* The widow of a king.
- QUEEN-GOLD, *n.* A royal duty or revenue belonging to every queen of England during her marriage to the king.
- QUEENING, *n.* An apple. *Mortimer.*
- QUEENLIKE, *a.* Resembling a queen. *Drayton.*
- QUEENLY, *a.* Like a queen; becoming a queen; suitable to a queen.
- QUEER, *a.* [*G. queer.*] Odd; singular; hence, whimsical. *Spectator.*
- QUEER, or QUIER, *n.* The old form of *quiere*, or *choir*, and pronounced *queer* in *Yorkshire, Eng. Bale.*
- QUEERLY, *adv.* In an odd or singular manner.
- QUEERNESS, *n.* Oddity; singularity; peculiarity.
- QUEEST, *n.* A ring-dove, a species of pigeon. *Todd.*
- QUEINT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *quench. Gover.*
- QUELL, *v. t.* [*Sax. cwellan; Dan. qvaler.*] 1. To crush; to subdue; to cause to cease. 2. To quiet; to allay; to reduce to peace. 3. To subdue; to reduce.
- QUELL, *v. i.* To die; to abate. *Spenser.*
- QUELL, *n.* Murder. *Shak.*
- QUELLED, *pp.* Crushed; subdued; quieted.
- QUELLER, *n.* One that crushes or subdues. *Shak.*
- QUELLING, *ppr.* Crushing; subduing; reducing to peace.
- QUELQUE-CHOSÉ, (kek/shoze) *n.* [*Fr.*] A trifle; a kickshaw. *Donne.*
- QUÈME, *v. i.* [*L. cweman.*] To please. *Spenser.*
- QUENCH, *v. t.* [*Sax. cwencan.*] 1. To extinguish; to put out. 2. To still; to quiet; to repress. 3. To allay or extinguish. 4. To destroy. 5. To check; to still.
- QUENCH, *v. i.* To cool; to become cool. *Shak.*
- QUENCHABLE, *a.* That may be quenched or extinguished.
- QUENCHED, *pp.* Extinguished; allayed; repressed.
- QUENCHER, *n.* He or that which extinguishes.
- QUENCHING, *ppr.* Extinguishing; quieting; stilling; repressing.
- QUENCHLESS, *a.* That cannot be quenched or repressed; inextinguishable. *Shak.*
- QUERCITRON, *n.* [*L. quercus.*] The bark of the yellow oak, used in dyeing. *Lancraft.*
- QUERELE, *n.* [*L. querela; Fr. querelle.*] A complaint to a court. *Ayliffe.*
- QUÉRENT, *n.* [*L. querens.*] The complainant; the plaintiff.
- QUERENT, *n.* [*L. querens.*] An inquirer. [*Little used.*]
- QUERIMONIOUS, *a.* [*L. querimonia.*] Complaining; querulous; apt to complain.
- QUERIMONIOUS-LY, *adv.* With complaint; querulously.
- QUERIMONIOUSNESS, *n.* Disposition to complain; a complaining temper.
- QUÉRIST, *n.* [*L. quæro.*] One who inquires or asks questions. *Swift.*
- QUERK. *See QUIRK.*
- QUERKENED, *a.* Choked.
- QUERL, *v. t.* [*G. quærl.*] To twirl; to turn or wind round; to coil. [This is a legitimate English word, in common use in *New England.*]
- QUERN, *n.* [*Sax. cwern, cwærn; Goth. quærn; D. kwærn; Dan. quærn.*] A hand-mill for grinding grain; a mill, the stone of which was turned by hand, used before the invention of windmills and watermills.
- QUERPO, *n.* [*Sp. cuerpo; L. corpus; Sp. en cuerpo de camisa, half dressed.*] A waistcoat or garment close to the body. *Dryden.*
- QUERQUEDULE, *n.* [*L. querquedula.*] An aquatic fowl a species of teal of the genus *anas.* *Eneye.*
- QUERRY, *n.* A groom. *See EQUERRY.*

QUERU-LOUS, *a.* [*L. querulus.*] 1. Complaining, or habitually complaining; disposed to murmur. 2. Expressing complaint.

QUERU-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a complaining manner.

QUERU-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to complain, or the habit or practice of murmuring.

QUERY, *n.* [*L. quære.*] A question; an inquiry to be answered or resolved. *Newton.*

QUERY, *v. i.* To ask a question or questions. *Pope.*

QUERY, *v. t. 1.* To seek; to inquire. 2. To examine by questions. 3. To doubt of.

QUEST, *n.* [*Fr. quête, for quæste; L. quæro, quæstus.*] 1. The act of seeking; search. 2. Inquest; a jury; [*obs.*] 3. Searchers, collectively; [*obs.*] 4. Inquiry; examination; [*obs.*] 5. Request; desire; solicitation.

† **QUEST**, *v. i.* To go in search.

QUEST, *v. t.* To search or seek for. *Herbert.*

† **QUESTANT**, *n.* A seeker. *Shak.*

QUESTION, (*ques'chun*) *n.* [*Fr., Sp. question; L. questio.*] 1. The act of asking; an interrogatory. 2. That which is asked; something proposed which is to be solved by answer. 3. Inquiry; disquisition; discussion. 4. Dispute or subject of debate. 5. Doubt; controversy; dispute. 6. Trial; examination; judicial trial or inquiry. 7. Examination by torture. 8. Endeavor; effort; act of seeking; [*obs.*].—9. In *logic*, a proposition stated by way of interrogation.—In *question*, in debate; in the course of examination.

QUESTION, *v. i. 1.* To ask a question or questions; to inquire by interrogatory or proposition to be answered. 2. To debate by interrogatories. *Shak.*

QUESTION, *v. t. 1.* To inquire of by asking questions; to examine by interrogatories. 2. To doubt of; to be uncertain of. 3. To have no confidence in; to treat as doubtful.

QUESTION-ABLE, *a. 1.* That may be questioned; doubtful; uncertain; disputable. 2. Suspicious; liable to be doubted or disputed; liable to suspicion.

QUESTION-ABLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being doubtful, questionable or suspicious.

QUESTION-ARY, *a.* Inquiring; asking questions.

QUESTIONED, *pp.* 1. Interrogated; examined by questions. 2. Doubted; disputed.

QUESTIONER, *n.* One that asks questions; an inquirer.

QUESTIONING, *ppr.* Interrogating; calling in question; doubting.

QUESTIONIST, *n.* A questioner; an inquirer. *Hall.*

QUESTIONLESS, *adv.* Beyond a question or doubt; doubtless; certainly. *South.*

† **QUESTMAN**, } *n.* A starter of lawsuits or prosecutions. *Bacon.*

† **QUESTMON-GER**, }
QUESTOR, *n.* [*L. quæstor.*] In *Roman antiquity*, an officer who had the management of the public treasure.

QUESTOR-SHIP, *n. 1.* The office of a questor or Roman treasurer. 2. The term of a questor's office.

† **QUESTTRIST**, *n.* A seeker; a pursuer. *Shak.*

QUESTU-ARY, *a.* Studious of profit. *Brown.*

QUESTU-ARY, *n.* One employed to collect profits.

QUEUE. See *CUE*.

QUIB, *n.* [*W. cwip, quib.*] A sarcasm; a bitter taunt; a quip; a gibe.

QUIBBLE, *n.* [*W. cwipian or quibian.*] 1. A start or turn from the point in question, or from plain truth; an evasion; a cavil; a pretense. 2. A pun; a low conceit.

QUIBBLE, *v. i. 1.* To evade the point in question, or plain truth, by artifice, play upon words, caviling or any conceit; to trifle in argument or discourse. 2. To pun.

QUIBBLER, *n. 1.* One who evades plain truth by trifling artifices, play upon words, or cavils. 2. A punster.

† **QUICK**, *v. i.* [*Sax. cwic, cwician.*] To stir; to move.

QUICK, *a.* [*Sax. cwic; D. kwik; G. quick; Dan. qvik; Sw. qwick.*] 1. Primarily, alive; living. 2. Swift; hasty; done with celerity. 3. Speedy; done or occurring in a short time. 4. Active; brisk; nimble; prompt; ready. 5. Moving with rapidity or celerity.—*Quick with child*, pregnant with a living child.

QUICK, *adv. 1.* Nimble; with celerity; rapidly; with haste; speedily; without delay. 2. Soon; in a short time; without delay.

QUICK, *n.* [*Sw. qviga.*] 1. A living animal; [*obs.*] 2. The living flesh; sensible parts. 3. Living shrubs or trees.

† **QUICK**, *v. t.* [*Sax. cwician.*] To revive; to make alive.

QUICK, *v. i.* To become alive. *Chaucer.*

QUICK-BEAM, or **QUICKEN-TREE**, *n.* A tree, the wild sorb, a species of wild ash. *Mortimer.*

QUICKEN, (*quik'n*) *v. t.* [*Sax. cwician; Dan. qwæger.*] 1. Primarily, to make alive; to vivify; to revive or resuscitate, as from death or an inanimate state. *Rom. iv.* 2. To make alive in a spiritual sense; to communicate a principle of grace to. 3. To hasten; to accelerate. 4. To sharpen; to give keener perception to; to stimulate; to incite. 5. To revive; to cheer; to reinvigorate; to refresh by new supplies of comfort or grace. *Ps. cxix.*

QUICKEN, (*quik'n*) *v. i. 1.* To become alive. *Ray.* 2. To move with rapidity or activity. *Pope.*

QUICKENED, *pp.* 1. Made alive; revived; vivified, reinvigorated. 2. Accelerated; hastened. 3. Stimulated; incited.

QUICKEN-ER, *n. 1.* One who revives, vivifies, or communicates life. 2. That which reinvigorates. 3. That which accelerates motion or increases activity. *Morc.*

QUICKEN-ING, *ppr.* Giving life; accelerating; inciting.

QUICK-EYED, *a.* Having acute sight; of keen and ready perception.

QUICK-GRASS. See *QUITCH-GRASS*.

QUICKLIME, *n.* Any calcareous substance deprived of its fixed or carbonic air, or an earthy substance calcined; as chalk, limestone, &c.

QUICKLY, *adv. 1.* Speedily; with haste or celerity. 2. Soon; without delay.

QUICK-MATCH, *n.* A combustible preparation formed of cotton strands dipped in a boiling composition of white vinegar, saltpetre and meal powder; used by artillery men.

QUICKNESS, *n. 1.* Speed; velocity; celerity; rapidity. 2. Activity; briskness; promptness. 3. Acuteness of perception; keen sensibility. 4. Sharpness, pungency.

QUICKSAND, *n. 1.* Sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure; loose sand abounding with water. 2. Unsolid ground.

QUICKSCENT-ED, *a.* Having an acute perception by the nose; of an acute smell.

QUICKSET, *n.* A living plant set to grow, particularly for a hedge. *Evelyn.*

QUICKSET, *v. t.* To plant with living shrubs or trees for a hedge or fence. *Mortimer.*

QUICKSIGHT-ED, *a.* Having quick sight or acute discernment; quick to see or discern. *Locke.*

QUICKSIGHT-ED-NESS, *n.* Quickness of sight or discernment; readiness to see or discern. *Locke.*

QUICKSILVER, *n.* [that is, living silver, *argentum vivum* so called from its fluidity.] Mercury.

QUICKSILVER-ED, *a.* Overlaid with quicksilver.

QUICKWIT-TED, *a.* Having ready wit. *Shak.*

QUID, *n.* A vulgar pronunciation of *quid*.

† **QUIDAM**, *n.* [*L. quidam.*] Somebody. *Spenser.*

QUID-DANY, *n.* [*G. quitte; L. cydonium.*] Marmalade; a confection of quinces prepared with sugar.

QUID-DATIVE, *a.* Constituting the essence of a thing. *Encyc.*

† **QUID-DIT**, *n.* [*L. quidlibet, or Fr. que dit.*] A subtlety; an equivocation. *Shak.*

QUID-DI-TY, *n.* [*L. quid, what.*] 1. A barbarous term used in school philosophy for essence. 2. A trifling nicety; a cavil; a captious question. *Camden.*

QUID-DLE, *v. i.* [*L. quid, what.*] To spend time in trifling employments, or to attend to useful subjects in a trifling or superficial manner. The word is also used as a noun.

QUID-NUNC, *n.* [*L. what now.*] One who is curious to know every thing that passes; one who knows or pretends to know all occurrences. *Tatler.*

QUID PRO QUO, [*L.*] In law, an equivalent; something given or done for another thing.

QUI-ESCE, (*qui-es'*) *v. i.* [*L. quiesco.*] To be silent, as a letter; to have no sound. *M. Stuart.*

QUI-ES-CENCE, } *n.* [*L. quiescens.*] 1. Rest; repose;

QUI-ES-CEN-CY, } state of a thing without motion. 2. Rest of the mind; a state of the mind free from agitation or emotion. 3. Silence; the having no sound.

QUI-ES-CENT, *a.* [*L. quiescens.*] 1. Resting; being in a state of repose; still; not moving. 2. Not ruffled with passion; unagitated. 3. Silent; not sounded; having no sound. *M. Stuart.*

QUI-ES-CENT, *n.* A silent letter. *M. Stuart.*

QUETET, *a.* [*Fr. quiet; L. quietus; It. quieto.*] 1. Still; being in a state of rest; not moving. *Judg. xvi.* 2. Still; free from alarm or disturbance; unmolested. 3. Peaceable; not turbulent; not giving offense; not exciting controversy, disorder or trouble; mild; meek; contented. 4. Calm; not agitated by wind. 5. Smooth; unruffled. 6. Undisturbed; unmolested. 7. Not crying; not restless.

QUETET, *n.* [*L. quiet.*] 1. Rest; repose; stillness; the state of a thing not in motion. 2. Tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or alarm; civil or political repose. 3. Peace; security. *Judg. xviii.*

QUETET, *v. t. 1.* To stop motion; to still; to reduce to a state of rest. 2. To calm; to appease; to pacify; to lull; to tranquilize. 3. To allay; to suppress.

QUETET-ED, *ppr.* Made still; calmed; pacified.

QUETET-ER, *n.* The person or thing that quiets.

QUETET-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to rest or stillness; appeasing, tranquilizing.

QUETET-ISM, *n.* Peace or tranquillity of mind; apathy;

- dispassion; indisturbance; inaction.—In *history*, quietism is the system of the quietists, who maintained that religion consists in the internal rest or recollection of the mind, employed in contemplating God and submitting to his will.
- QUET-IST, *n.* One of a sect of mystics, originated by Molino, a Spanish priest, who maintained the principles of quietism.
- QUET-LY, *adv.* 1. In a quiet state; without motion; in a state of rest. 2. Without tumult, alarm, dispute or disturbance; peaceably. 3. Calmly; without agitation or violent emotion; patiently.
- QUET-NESS, *n.* 1. A state of rest; stillness. 2. Calm; tranquillity. 3. Freedom from agitation or emotion; calmness; coolness. 4. Freedom from disturbance, disorder or commotion; peace; tranquillity.
- †QUET-SOME, *a.* Calm; still; undisturbed. *Spenser.*
- QUETE-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.] Rest; repose; quiet; tranquillity.
- QUI-ETUS, *n.* [L.] Rest; repose; death; hence, a final discharge or acquittance; that which silences claims.
- QUILL, *n.* [Fr. *cuille*; Corn. *cuilan*.] 1. The large, strong feather of a goose or other large fowl; used much for writing-pens. 2. The instrument of writing. 3. The spine or prickle of a porcupine. 4. A piece of small reed or other hollow plant, on which weavers wind the thread which forms the woof of cloth. 5. The instrument with which musicians strike the strings of certain instruments. *Dryden.*—To carry a good quill, to write well.
- QUILL, *v. t.* To plait, or to form with small ridges like quills or reeds. [In the *United States*, this word is generally pronounced *twill*.]
- QUILL-ET, *n.* [L. *quidibet*.] Subtily; nicely; fraudulent distinction; potty cant. [Not much used.] *Shak.*
- QUILT, *n.* [It. *coltre*; L. *culeita*; Ir. *cuilt*.] A cover or garment made by putting wool, cotton or other substance between two cloths and sewing them together.
- QUILT, *v. t.* 1. To stitch together two pieces of cloth with some soft and warm substance between them. 2. To sew in the manner of a quilt.
- QUILTED, *pp.* Stitched together, as two pieces of cloth, with a soft substance between them.
- QUILTING, *ppr.* Stitching together, as two cloths, with some soft substance between them.
- QUILTING, *n.* 1. The act of forming a quilt.—2. In *New England*, the act of quilting by a collection of females.
- QUINARIY, *a.* [L. *quinarius*.] Consisting of five.
- QUINATE, *a.* [L. *quinque*.] In *botany*, a quinate leaf is a sort of digitate leaf having five leaflets on a petiole.
- QUINCE, (*quins*) *n.* [Fr. *cois*, or *coisg*.] The fruit of the *pyrus cydonia*, so named from *Cydonia*, a town of Crete, famous for this fruit.
- QUINCE, *n.* The tree which produces the quince.
- †QUINCH, *v. i.* To stir, wince or flounce.
- QUIN-CUNIAL, *a.* [from L. *quincunx*.] Having the form of a quincunx. *Ray.*
- QUIN-CUNX, *n.* [L. *quinque* and *uncia*.] In *gardening*, the quincunx order is a plantation of trees disposed in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner and a fifth in the middle, thus, ∴; which order, repeated indefinitely, forms a regular grove or wood.
- QUIN-DECA-GON, *n.* [L. *quinque*, Gr. *deka* and *gonia*.] In *geometry*, a plain figure with fifteen sides and fifteen angles.
- QUIN-DE-CEM-VIR, *n.* [L. *quinque*, *decem* and *vir*.] In *Roman history*, one of a collection or body of fifteen magistrates whose business was to preside over the sacrifices.
- QUIN-DE-CEM-VI-RATE, *n.* The body of fifteen magistrates, or their office.
- QUIN-I-A, *n.* In *pharmacy*, a substance prepared from QUININE, } yellow bark (*cinchona cordifolia*), possessing, in a concentrated form, the tonic virtues of the bark, and capable of forming salts with acids.
- QUIN-QUA-GESI-MA, *n.* [L. *fifty*.] Quinquagesima Sunday, so called as being about the fiftieth day before Easter; Shrove Sunday.
- QUIN-QUANGU-LAR, *a.* [L. *quinque* and *angulus*.] Having five angles or corners. *Woodward.*
- QUIN-QUAR-TI-EU-LAR, *a.* [L. *quinque* and *articulus*.] Consisting of five articles. [L. *u*.] *Sanderson.*
- QUIN-QUE-CAP-SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *quinque* and *capsula*.] In *botany*, having five capsules to a flower.
- QUIN-QUE-DEN-TATE, *a.* [L. *quinque* and *dentatus*; *dens*.] In *botany*, five-toothed.
- QUIN-QUE-FARI-OU-S, *a.* In *botany*, opening into five parts. *Lee.*
- QUIN-QUE-FID, *a.* [L. *quinque* and *findo*.] In *botany*, five-cleft; cut into five segments with linear sinuses.
- QUIN-QUE-FOLI-A-PED, *a.* [L. *quinque* and *folium*.] Having five leaves. *Johnson.*
- QUIN-QUE-LIT-ER-AL, *a.* [L. *quinque* and *litera*.] Consisting of five letters. *M. Stuart.*
- QUIN-QUE-LO-BATE, } *a.* [L. *quinque* and *lobus*.] Five
QUIN-QUE-LOBED, } lobed.
- QUIN-QUE-LOC-U-LAR, *a.* [L. *quinque* and *loculus*.] Five-celled; having five cells.
- QUIN-QUEN-NI-AL, *a.* [L. *quinquennalis*.] Occurring once in five years, or lasting five years.
- QUIN-QUE-PAR-TITE, *a.* [L. *quinque* and *partita*.] 1. Divided into five parts almost to the base. 2. Consisting of five parts.
- QUIN-QUE-REME, *n.* [L. *quinque* and *remus*.] A galley having five seats or rows of oars.
- QUIN-QUE-VALVE, } *a.* [L. *quinque* and *valve*.]
QUIN-QUE-VALV-U-LAR, } Having five valves, as a pericarp.
- QUIN-QUE-VIR, *n.* [L. *quinque* and *vir*.] One of an order of five priests in Rome.
- QUIN-SY, *n.* [Fr. *esquinancie*, *sqinancie*; It. *sqinancia*, Sp. *esquinancia*.] 1. An inflammation of the throat; a species of angina which renders respiration difficult, or intercepts it. 2. An inflammation of the fauces, particularly of the tonsils.
- QUINT, *n.* [L. *quintus*; Fr. *quinte*.] A set or sequence of five; as in piquet.
- QUINTAIN, *n.* [Fr. *quintaine*.] A post with a turning top.
- QUINTAL, *n.* [Fr. *quintal*; It. *quintale*.] A hundred pounds in weight; or a weight of that number of pounds; sometimes written and pronounced *kentle*.
- *QUIN-TESS-ENCE, *n.* [L. *quinta essentia*.] 1. In *alchemy*, the fifth or last and highest essence of power in a natural body. 2. An extract from any thing, containing its virtues or most essential part in a small quantity.—3. In *chemistry*, a preparation consisting of the essential oil of a vegetable substance, mixed and incorporated with spirit of wine. 4. The pure, essential part of a thing.
- QUIN-TESS-EN-TIAL, *a.* Consisting of quintessence.
- QUINTILE, *n.* [L. *quintus*.] The aspect of planets when distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72 degrees.
- QUINTVIN, *n.* [Fr. *quintaine*; W. *quintau*.] An upright post, on the top of which turned a cross piece, on one end of which was fixed a broad board, and on the other a sand bag.
- QUINTU-PLE, *a.* [L. *quintuplus*.] Five-fold; containing five times the amount. *Graunt.*
- QUIP, *n.* [W. *quip*, *quopias*.] A smart, sarcastic turn; a taunt; a severe retort. *Milton.*
- QUIP, *v. t.* To taunt; to treat with a sarcastic retort.
- QUIP, *v. i.* To scoff. *Sidney.*
- QUIRE, *n.* [Fr. *choeur*; It. *choro*; L. *chorus*; Gr. *χορος*.] 1. A body of singers; a chorus. [See *Chorus* and *Choir*.] *Milton.* 2. The part of a church where the service is sung.
- QUIRE, *n.* A collection of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets, each having a single fold.
- QUIRE, *v. i.* To sing in concert or chorus. *Shak.*
- QUIR-IS-TER, *n.* One that sings in concert; more generally, the leader of a quire, particularly in divine service; a chorister.
- †QUIR-I-TA-TION, *n.* [L. *quiratio*.] A crying for help.
- QUIRK, *n.* [W. *quaird*.] 1. Literally, a turn; a starting from the point or line; hence, an artful turn for evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble. 2. A fit or turn; a short paroxysm. 3. A smart taunt or retort. 4. A slight conceit or quibble. 5. A flight of fancy; [obs.] 6. An irregular air.—7. In *building*, a piece of ground taken out of any regular ground-plot or floor.
- QUIRK-ISH, *a.* 1. Consisting of quirks, turns, quibbles or artful evasions. *Barrow.* 2. Resembling a quirk.
- QUIR-PE-LE, *n.* The Indian ferret, an animal.
- QUIT, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quit*, or *quitted*. [Fr. *quitter*; It. *quitare*; Port. Sp. *quitar*; D. *kwytten*; G. *quittren*; Dan. *quitterer*; Sw. *quitta*.] 1. To leave; to depart from, either temporarily or forever. 2. To free; to clear; to liberate; to discharge from; [L. *u*.] 3. To carry through, to do or perform something to the end, so that nothing remains; to discharge or perform completely.—4. To quit one's self, reciprocally, to clear one's self of incumbent duties by full performance. 5. To repay; to requite. 6. To vacate obligation; to release; to free from. 7. To pay; to discharge; hence, to free from. 8. To set free; to release; to absolve; to acquit. 9. To leave; to give up; to resign; to relinquish. 10. To pay; [obs.] 11. To forsake; to abandon.—To quit cost, to pay; to free from by an equivalent; to reimburse.—To quit scores, to make even; to clear mutually from demands by mutual equivalents given.
- QUIT, *a.* Free; clear; discharged from; absolved.
- QUI TAM, [L.] A *qui tam* action, in law, is a popular action, in which a man prosecutes an offender for the king or state, as well as for himself.
- QUITCH-GRASS, *n.* [properly *quick-grass*.] Dog-grass; a species of grass which roots deeply and is not easily killed.
- QUIT-CLAIM, *v. t.* [quit and claim.] To release a claim by

deed without covenants of warranty; to convey to another who hath some right in lands or tenements, all one's right, title and interest in the estate, by relinquishing all claim to them. *Blackstone*.

QUITCLAIM, *n.* A deed of release; an instrument by which all claims to an estate are relinquished to another without any covenant of warranty, express or implied. *Z. Swift*.

QUITCLAIMED, *pp.* Released by deed.

QUITCLAIMING, *ppr.* Conveying by deed of release.

QUITE, *adv.* [from *quit*.] Completely; wholly; entirely; totally; perfectly; as, the work is not quite done.

QUITRENT, *n.* [*L. quietus redditus*.] A rent reserved in grants of land, by the payment of which the tenant is quieted or quit from all other service.

QUITS, *adv.* [from *quit*.] An exclamation used when mutual demands are adjusted and the parties are even, each quit of the other.

QUITTABLE, *a.* That may be vacated; that may be given up. *Markland*.

QUITTAL, *n.* Return; repayment. *Shak.*

QUITTANCE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance. *Shak.* 2. Recompense; return; repayment. *Shak.*

†QUITTANCE, *v. t.* To repay. *Shak.*

QUITTED, *pp* Left; relinquished; acquitted.

QUITTER, *n.* 1. One who quits. 2. A deliverer; [*obs.*] *Ainsworth*. 3. Scoria of tin. *Ainsworth*.

QUITTER-BONE, *n.* In *farrery*, a hard, round swelling on the coronet, between the heel and the quarter.

QUIVER, *n.* [*qu. Fr. couvrir*.] A case or sheath for arrows.

†QUIVER, *a.* Nimble; active. *Shak.*

QUIVER, *v. i.* [*D. huijeren*.] 1. To shake or tremble; to quake; to shudder; to shiver. 2. To play or be agitated with a tremulous motion.

QUIVERED, *a.* [from the noun *quiver*.] 1. Furnished with a quiver. *Milton*. 2. Sheathed as in a quiver.

QUIVERING, *ppr.* Trembling, as with cold or fear; moving with a tremulous agitation.

QUIVERING, *n.* The act of shaking or trembling; agitation. *Sidney*.

QUIXOTIC, *a.* Like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance.

QUIXOTISM, *n.* Romantic and absurd notions; schemes or actions like those of Don Quixote.

QUIZ, *n.* [*Norm. quiz, qui...*] An enigma; a riddle or obscure question.

QUIZ, *v. t.* To puzzle. [*Not an elegant word.*]

QUO WARRANTO, *In Law Latin*, a writ brought before a proper tribunal, to inquire by what warrant a person or corporation exercises certain powers.

QUOB, *v. i.* [*W. cwapiac*.] To move, as the fetus in utero; to throb. [*Local and little used.*]

QUOD, *The same as quoth*, he saith. *Chaucer*.

QUODLIBET, *n.* [*L. what you please.*] A nice point; a subtilty. *Prior*.

QUODLIBETARIAN, *n.* One who talks and disputes on any subject at pleasure.

QUODLIBETICAL, *a.* Not restrained to a particular subject; moved or discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment.

QUODLIBETICAL-LY, *adv.* At pleasure; for curiosity; so as to be devoted for entertainment.

QUOIF, *n.* [Fr. *coiffe*.] A cap or hood. [*See COIF*.] *Shak.*

QUOIF, *v. t.* To cover or dress with a coif. *Addison*.

QUOIFURE, *n.* A head dress. *Addison*.

QUOIL, *See COIL*, the better word.

QUOIN, *n.* [Fr. *coin*, a corner; Sp. *cuña*.] *See COIN*. 1. A corner. 2. An instrument to raise any thing; a wedge employed to raise cannon.—3. In *architecture*, the corner of a brick or stone wall.

QUOIT, *n.* [*D. coite*.] 1. A kind of horse-shoe to be pitched or thrown at a fixed object in play.—In *common practice*, a plain flat stone is used for this purpose.—2. In *some authors*, the discus of the ancients, thrown in trials of strength.

QUOIT, *v. i.* To throw quoits; to play at quoits. *Dryden*.

†QUOIT, *v. t.* To throw. *Shak.*

QUOLL, *n.* An animal of New Holland.

QUONDAM, *used adjectively*. [*L.*] Having been formerly; former; as, a quondam friend. *Shak.*

†QUOOK, *pret.* of quake. *Spenser*.

QUOP, *See QUOB*.

QUORUM, *n.* [*L. gen. plu. of qui*.] 1. A bench of justices, or such a number of officers or members as is competent by law or constitution to transact business. 2. A special commission of justices.

QUOTA, *n.* [*L. quotus*; It., Sp. *quota*.] A just part or share; or the share, part or proportion assigned to each.

*QUOTATION, *n.* 1. The act of quoting or citing. 2. The passage quoted or cited; the part of a book or writing named, repeated or adduced as evidence or illustration.—3. In *mercantile language*, the naming of the price of commodities; or the price specified to a correspondent. 4. Quota; share; [*obs.*]

*QUOTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *quoter*, now *coter*.] 1. To cite, as a passage from some author; to name, repeat or adduce a passage from an author or speaker, by way of authority or illustration.—2. In *commerce*, to name, as the price of an article. 3. To note.

*†QUOTE, *n.* A note upon an author. *Cotgrave*

*QUOTED, *pp.* Cited; adduced; named.

*QUOTER, *n.* One that cites the words of an author or speaker.

*QUOTH, *v. i.* [*Sax. cwytan, cythan*; Goth. *quithan*.] To say; to speak. This verb is defective, being used only in the first and third persons in the present and past tenses, as *quoth I, quoth he*; and the nominative always follows the verb.

*QUOTIDIAN, *a.* [*L. quotidianus*.] Daily; occurring or returning daily.

*QUOTIDIAN, *n.* 1. A fever whose paroxysms return every day. 2. Any thing returning daily.

*QUOTIENT, *n.* [Fr.; *L. quoties*.] In *arithmetic*, the number resulting from the division of one number by another, and showing how often a lesser number is contained in a greater.

R

R is the eighteenth letter of the English Alphabet, and an articulation *sui generis*, having little or no resemblance in pronunciation to any other letter. But from the position of the tongue in uttering it, it is commutable with *l*, into which letter it is changed in many words by the Spaniards and Portuguese, and some other nations; as *l* is also changed into *r*. It is numbered among the liquids and semi-vowels, and is sometimes called the *canine letter*. Its English uses, which are uniform, may be understood by the customary pronunciation of *rod, rose, bar, bare, barren, brad, pride, drown*.—In words which we have received from the Greek language, we follow the Latins, who wrote *h* after *r*, as *rhapsody, rheum, rhetoric*. As an abbreviation, *R.*, in *English*, stands for *rex*, king, as George R. As a numeral, *R.* in *Roman authors*, stands for 80, and, with a dash over it, *R̄*, for 80,000.

RA, as an inseparable prefix or preposition, is the Latin *re*, coming to us through the Italian and French, and primarily signifying *again, repetition*. *See RE*.

RA-BATTE, *v. l.* [Fr. *rabatre*; It. *rabbattere*.] In *falconry*, to recover a hawk to the fist. *Ainsworth*.

†RABATO, *n.* [Fr. *rabat*.] A neckband or ruff.

RABBIT, *v. t.* [Fr. *raboter*.] To pare down the edge of a board or other piece of timber, for the purpose of receiving the edge of another piece by lapping and thus uniting the two. 2. To lap and unite the edges of boards,

&c.—In *ship carpentry*, to let the edge of a plank into the keel.

RABBET, *n.* A cut on the side of a board, &c. to fit it to another by lapping; a joint made by lapping boards, &c.

RABBET-ED, *pp.* Pared down at the edge; united by a rabbit joint.

RABBETING, *ppr.* Paring down the edge of a board uniting by a rabbit joint.

RABBET-PLANE, *n.* A joiner's plane for paring or cutting square down the edge of a board, &c. *Mozon*

RABBI, *n.* [Ch. רַבִּי.] A title assumed by the Jewish

RABBIN, } doctors, signifying *master or lord*.

RABBINIC, } *a.* Pertaining to the Rabbins, or to their

RABBINICAL, } opinions, learning and language.

RABBINIC, *n.* The language or dialect of the Rabbins;

the later Hebrew.

RABBINISM, *n.* A Rabbinic expression or phraseology; a peculiarity of the language of the Rabbins.

RABBINIST, *n.* Among the *Jews*, one who adhered to the

Talmud and the traditions of the Rabbins.

RABBINITE, *n.* The same as *Rabbinist*.

RABBIT, *n.* [said to be from the Belgic *robbe, robbeken*.]

A small quadruped, of the genus *lepus*, which feeds on

grass or other herbage, and burrows in the earth.

RABBLE, *n.* [*L. rabula*; Dan. *raaber*; D. *rabbelen*.] 1

A tumultuous crowd of vulgar, noisy people; the mob; a

confused, disorderly crowd. 2. The lower class of people,

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

- without reference to an assembly; the dregs of the people.
- RABBLE**, *v. i.* To speak in a confused manner.
- RABBLE-CHAMING**, *a.* Charming the rabble.
- RABBLE-MENT**, *n.* A tumultuous crowd of low people.
- RAB-DOL-O-GY**, *n.* [Gr. *παθος* and *λογος*.] A method of performing mathematical operations by little square rods.
- RABID**, *a.* [L. *rabidus*.] Furious; raging; mad; as a *rabid* dog or wolf.
- RABID-NESS**, *n.* Furiousness; madness.
- RABIN-ET**, *n.* A kind of smaller ordnance. *Ainsworth*.
- RACA**, *n.* A Syriac word signifying *empty, beggarly, foolish*; a term of extreme contempt. *Matt. v.*
- RACE**, *n.* [Fr. *race*.] 1. The lineage of a family, or continued series of descendants from a parent who is called *the stock*. 2. A generation; a family of descendants. 3. A particular breed. 4. A root; as *race-ginger*. 5. A particular strength or taste of wine; a kind of tartness. *Temple, Messenger*.
- RACE**, *n.* [D. *ras*; Sw. *resa*.] 1. A running; a rapid course or motion, either on the feet, on horseback, or in a carriage, &c.; *particularly*, a contest in running; a running in competition for a prize. 2. Any running with speed. 3. A progress; a course; a movement or progression of any kind. 4. Course; train; process; [obs.] 5. A strong or rapid current of water, or the channel or passage for such a current. 6. *By way of distinction*, a contest in the running of horses; generally in the plural.
- RACE**, *v. i.* To run swiftly; to run or contend in running.
- RACE-GINGER**, *n.* Ginger in the root, or not pulverized.
- RACE-HORSE**, *n.* A horse bred or kept for running in contest; a horse that runs in competition.
- RACE-MATION**, *n.* [L. *racemus*.] 1. A cluster, as of grapes. 2. The cultivation of clusters of grapes.
- RACEME**, *n.* [L. *racemus*.] In *botany*, a species of inflorescence. *Martyn*.
- RACE-MIFEROUS**, *a.* [L. *racemus* and *fero*.] Bearing racemes or clusters. *Asiat. Res.*
- RACE-MOUS**, *a.* Growing in racemes or clusters. *Encyc.*
- RACER**, *n.* A runner; one that contends in a race.
- RACH**, *n.* [Sax. *raec*; Fr. *braque*.] A setting dog.
- RACINESS**, *n.* The quality of being racy.
- RACK**, *n.* [D. *rek*, *rekker*; Sax. *racan*, *racan*.] 1. An engine of torture, used for extorting confessions from criminals or suspected persons. 2. Torture; extreme pain; anguish. 3. Any instrument for stretching or extending any thing. 4. A grate on which bacon is laid. 5. A wooden frame of open work, in which hay is laid for horses and cattle for feeding. 6. The frame of bones of an animal; a skeleton. 7. A frame of timber on a ship's bowsprit.
- RACK**, *n.* [Sax. *hracca*; W. *rhac*.] The neck and spine of a fore quarter of veal or mutton.
- RACK**, *n.* [Sax. *rac*, *recau*.] Properly, vapor; hence, thin, flying, broken clouds, or any portion of floating vapor in the sky.
- RACK**, *n.* [Fr. *arrack*. See **ARRACK**.] Among the *Tartars*, a spirituous liquor made of mare's milk.
- RACK**, *v. i.* [Sax. *recau*.] 1. Properly, to steam; to rise, as vapor; [see **REEK**.] 2. To fly as vapor or broken clouds.
- RACK**, *v. t. i.* 1. To torture; to stretch or strain on the rack or wheel. 2. To torment; to torture; to affect with extreme pain or anguish. 3. To harass by exactation. 4. To stretch; to strain vehemently; to wrest. 5. To stretch; to extend.
- RACK**, *v. t.* [Ar.] To draw off from the lees; to draw off, as pure liquor from its sediment. *Bacon*.
- RACKED**, *pp.* 1. Tortured; tormented; strained to the utmost. 2. Drawn off, as liquor.
- RACKER**, *n.* One that tortures or torments; one that racks.
- RACKET**, *n.* 1. A confused, clattering noise, less loud than uproar. 2. Clamor; noisy talk. *Swift*.
- RACKET**, *n.* A snow shoe.
- RACKET**, *v. i.* To make a confused noise or clamor; to frolic. *Gray*.
- RACKET**, *n.* [Fr. *raquette*; G. *racket*; D. *raket*.] The instrument with which players at tennis strike the ball.
- RACKET**, *v. t.* To strike as with a racket. *Hewyt*.
- RACKET-Y**, *a.* Making a tumultuous noise.
- RACKING**, *ppr.* 1. Torturing; tormenting; straining; drawing off. 2. *a.* Tormenting; excruciating.
- RACKING**, *n.* 1. Torture; a stretching on the rack. 2. Torment of the mind; anguish. 3. The act of stretching cloth on a frame for drying. 4. The act of drawing from the sediment, as liquors.
- RACKING-PACE**, *n.* The *racking-pace* of a horse is an amble, but with a quicker and shorter tread.
- RACK-RENT**, *n.* An annual rent of the full value of the tenement or near it. *Blackstone*.
- RACK-RENT-ED**, *a.* Subjected to the payment of rack-rent. *Franklin*.
- RACK-RENT-ER**, *n.* One that is subjected to pay rack-rent. *Locke*.
- RACK/LESS**, *a.* Careless. The word used in the north of England for *reckless*.
- RAC-OON**, *n.* An American quadruped. It is somewhat larger than a fox, and its fur is valuable.
- RACY**, *a.* [Sax. *hras*, or Sp., Port. *raiz*.] Strong; flavorful; tasting of the soil; as, *racy* wine. *Johnson*.
- RAD**, the *old pret.* of *read*. *Spenser*.
- RAD, RED, ROD**, an initial or terminating syllable in names, is the D. *raad*, G. *rath*, counsel; as in *Conrad*, powerful in counsel; *Ethelred*, noble counsel.
- † **RAD/DLE**, *v. t.* To twist; to wind together.
- RAD/DLE**, *n.* A long stick used in hedging; and also a hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees or shrubs. *Todd*.
- RAD/DOEK, or RUD/DOEK**, *n.* [from *red*, *ruddy*.] A bird, the redbreast. *Shak*.
- RADI-AL**, *a.* [from L. *radius*.] Pertaining to the radius or to the fore arm of the human body.
- * **RADI-ANCE**, { *n.* [L. *radians*.] Properly, brightness
- * **RADI-AN-CY**, } shooting in rays or beams; hence, in general, brilliant or sparkling lustre; vivid brightness.
- * **RADI-ANT**, *a.* Shooting or darting rays of light; beaming with brightness; emitting a vivid light or splendor.
- * **RADI-ANT**, *n.* In *optics*, the luminous point or object from which light emanates, that falls on a mirror or lens.
- * **RADI-ANT-LY**, *adv.* With beaming brightness; with glittering splendor.
- * **RADI-ATE**, *v. i.* [L. *radio*.] 1. To issue in rays, as light; to dart, as beams of brightness; to shine. 2. To issue and proceed in direct lines from a point.
- * **RADI-ATE**, *v. t.* To enlighten; to illuminate; to shed light or brightness on. [Usually *irradiate*.]
- * **RADI-ATE**, *a.* In *botany*, a *rayed* or *radiate* coral or flower is a compound flower consisting of a disk, in which the corollas or florets are tubular and regular, and of a ray, in which the florets are irregular.
- * **RADI-ATED**, *pp.* 1. Adorned with rays of light. *Addison*. 2. Having crystals diverging from a centre. *Mineralogy*.
- * **RADI-ATING**, *ppr.* Darting rays of light; enlightening.
- * **RADI-ATION**, *n.* [L. *radiatio*.] 1. The emission and diffusion of rays of light; beamy brightness. 2. The shooting of any thing from a centre, like the diverging rays of light.
- RADI-CAL**, *a.* [Fr.; L. *radicalis*.] 1. Pertaining to the root or origin; original; fundamental. 2. Implanted by nature; native; constitutional. 3. Primitive; original; underived; uncompounded. 4. Serving to origination.—5. In *botany*, proceeding immediately from the root.
- RADI-CAL**, *n.* 1. In *philology*, a primitive word; a *radix*, root, or simple, underived, uncompounded word. 2. A primitive letter; a letter that belongs to the *radix*.—3. In *chemistry*, an element, or a simple constituent part of a substance, which is incapable of decomposition.
- RADI-CAL-ITY**, *n.* 1. Origination. *Bronn*. 2. A being radical; a quantity which has relation to a root. *Bailey*.
- RADI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* 1. Originally; at the origin or root; fundamentally. 2. Primitively; essentially; originally; without derivation.
- RADI-CAL-NESS**, *n.* The state of being radical or fundamental.
- RADI-CANT**, *a.* [L. *radicans*.] In *botany*, *rooting*. *Lat.*
- RADI-CANT**, *v. t.* [L. *radicatus*.] To root; to plant deeply and firmly. *Glanville*.
- RADI-CATE**, } *pp.* or *a.* Deeply planted. *Burke*.
- RADI-CATE**, }
- RADI-CATION**, *n.* 1. The process of taking root deeply. 2. In *botany*, the disposition of the root of a plant with respect to the ascending and descending caudex and the radicles.
- RADI-CLE**, *n.* [L. *radicula*.] 1. That part of the seed of a plant which upon vegetating becomes the root. 2. The fibrous part of a root, by which the stock or main body of it is terminated.
- RADI-OME-TER**, *n.* [L. *radius*, and Gr. *μετρον*.] The forestaff, an instrument for taking the altitudes of celestial bodies.
- RADISH**, *n.* [Sax. *radic*; D. *radys*; G. *radiess*; It. *radice*.] A plant of the genus *raphanus*, the root of which is eaten raw.
- * **RADI-US**, *n.* [L.] 1. In *geometry*, a right line drawn or extending from the centre of a circle to the periphery, and hence the semidiameter of the circle.—2. In *anatomy*, the exterior bone of the fore arm, descending along with the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.—3. In *botany*, a ray; the outer part or circumference of a compound radiate flower, or radiated discous flower.
- RADIX**, *n.* [L.] In *etymology*, a primitive word from which spring other words.—2. In *logarithms*, the base of any system of logarithms, or that number whose logarithm is unity.—3. In *algebra*, *radix* sometimes denotes the root of a finite expression, from which a series is derived.
- † **RAFF**, *v. t.* [G. *raffen*.] To sweep; to snatch, draw off huddle together; to take by a promiscuous sweep.

RAFF, *n.* 1. The sweepings of society; the rabble; the mob [*colloquies.*] This is used chiefly in the compound or duplicate, *riff-raff*. 2. A promiscuous heap or collection; a jumble.

RAFFLE, *v. i.* [*Fr. raffler.*] To cast dice for a prize, for which each person concerned in the game lays down a stake or hazards a part of the value.

RAFFLE, *n.* A game of chance, or lottery in which several persons deposit a part of the value of the thing, in consideration of the chance of gaining it.

RAFFLER, *n.* One who raffles.

RAFFLING, *ppr.* The act of throwing dice for a prize staked by a number.

RAFF-MER-CHANT, *n.* A timber-merchant; a raft-merchant. *Yorkshire, Eng.*

RAFT, *n.* [*Dan. raft; Sax. reafan.*] An assemblage of boards, planks or pieces of timber fastened together horizontally and floated down a stream; a float. *Pope.*

† **RAFT**, *ppr.* [*Sax. reafan.*] Torn; rent; severed.

RAFT-TIMBER, *n.* [*Sax. refter.*] A roof timber; a piece of timber that extends from the plate of a building to the ridge, and serves to support the covering of the roof. *Pope.*

RAFT-ERED, *a.* Built or furnished with rafters.

RAFTY, *ad.* Damp; musty. [*Local.*] *Robinson.*

RAG, *n.* [*Sax. hræod; Dan. ragerie.*] 1. Any piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tattered cloth, torn or worn till its texture is destroyed. 2. Garments worn out; proverbially, mean dress. 3. A fragment of dress.

RAG, *v. t.* [*qu. Sax. wragian.*] To scold; to rail. [*Local.*] *Pegge.*

RAG/A-BASH, or **RAG/A-BRASH**, *n.* An idle, ragged person.

RAG-A-MUFFIN, *n.* [*qu. rag, and Sp. mofar.*] A paltry fellow; a mean wretch. *Swift.*

RAG-BOLT, *n.* An iron pin with barbs on its shank to retain it in its place. *Mar Dict.*

RAGE, *n.* [*Fr. rage.*] 1. Violent anger accompanied with furious words, gestures or agitation; anger excited to fury. 2. Vehemence or violent exacerbation of any thing painful. 3. Fury; extreme violence. 4. Enthusiasm; rapture. 5. Extreme eagerness or passion directed to some object.

RAGE, *v. i.* 1. To be furious with anger; to be exasperated to fury; to be violently agitated with passion. 2. To be violent and tumultuous. 3. To be violently driven or agitated. 4. To ravage; to prevail without restraint, or with fatal effect. 5. To be driven with impetuosity; to act or move furiously. 6. To toy wantonly; to sport; [*obs.*]

RAGEFUL, *a.* Full of rage; violent; furious. *Sidney.*

† **RAGER-Y**, *n.* Wantonness. *Chaucer.*

RAGG, *n.* Rowley ragg, a species of silicious stone.

RAGGED, *a.* [*from rag.*] 1. Rent or worn into tatters, or till its texture is broken. 2. Broken with rough edges; uneven. 3. Having the appearance of being broken or torn; jagged; rough with sharp or irregular points. 4. Wearing tattered clothes. 5. Rough; rugged.

RAGGED-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being dressed in tattered clothes. 2. The state of being rough or broken irregularly.

RAGING, *ppr.* [*from rage.*] 1. Acting with violence or fury. 2. Furious; impetuous; vehemently driven or agitated. 3. Furious; impetuous; impetuosity. *Jonah* 1.

RAGING-LY, *adv.* With fury; with violent impetuosity. *Hall.*

RAGMAN, *n.* A man who collects or deals in rags.

RAGMAN'S-ROLL, *n.* A roll or register of the value of benefices in Scotland, made by Raginund. See **RIOMAROLE**.

RA-GOUD, { (ra-goo') } *n.* [*Fr. ragout; Arm. ragoud.*] A RA-GOO', sauce or seasoning for exciting a languid appetite; or a high-seasoned dish, prepared with fish, flesh, greens and the like, stewed with salt, pepper, cloves, &c.

RAGSTONE, *n.* A stone of the silicious kind.

RAGWORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *senecio*.

RAIL, *n.* [*G. riegel; W. rhail.*] 1. A cross-beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts.—2. In the *United States*, a piece of timber, cloft, hewed or sawed, rough or smooth, inserted in upright posts for fencing. 3. A bar of wood or iron used for inclosing any place; the piece into which balusters are inserted.—4. A series of posts connected with cross-beams, by which a place is inclosed.—5. In a ship, a narrow plank nailed for ornament or security on a ship's upper works.

RAIL, *n.* A bird of the genus *rallus*. *Encyc.*

RAIL, *n.* [*Sax. hrægle, reyle.*] A woman's upper garment; retained in the word *night-trail*.

RAIL, *v. t.* 1. To inclose with rails. 2. To range in a line.

RAIL, *v. i.* [*D. rallen; Sp. rallar.*] To utter reproaches; to scoff; to use insolent and reproachful language; to reproach or censure in opprobrious terms. *Swift.*

RAIL-BIRD, *n.* A bird of the genus *uculus*.

RAILER, *n.* One who scoffs, insults, censures or reproaches with opprobrious language. *South.*

RAILING, *ppr.* 1. Clamoring with insulting language uttering reproachful words. 2. *a.* Expressing reproach, insulting.

RAILING, *n.* Reproachful or insolent language. 1 *Pet. iii.* **RAILING**, *ppr.* Inclosing with rails.

RAILING, *n.* 1. A series of rails; a fence. 2. Rails in general; or the scantling for rails.

RAILING-LY, *adv.* With scoffing or insulting language.

* **RAIL/ER-Y**, or **RAL/LE-RY**, *n.* [*Fr. railerie.*] Banter; jesting language; good-humored pleasantry or slight satire; satirical merriment. *Adison.*

† **RAIL/LEUR**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A baunterer; a jester; a mocker

RAI/MENT, *n.* [*for arrayment.*] 1. Clothing in general; vestments; vesture; garments. 2. A single garment.

RAIN, *v. i.* [*Sax. hreguan, regnan, reuian, ruman; Goth. rign.*] 1. To fall in drops from the clouds, as water; used mostly with it for a nominative. 2. To fall or drop like rain.

RAIN, *v. t.* To pour or shower down from the upper regions, like rain from the clouds.

RAIN, *n.* [*Sax. ragn, regn, ren.*] The descent of water in drops from the clouds; or the water thus falling.

† **RAIN/BEAT**, *a.* Beaten or injured by the rain. *Hall.*

RAIN/BOW, *n.* A bow, or an arch of a circle, consisting of all the colors formed by the refraction and reflection of rays of light from drops of rain or vapor, appearing in the part of the hemisphere opposite to the sun.

RAIN-/DEER, *n.* [*Sax. hrana.*] The rane, a species of the cervine genus.

RAIN-/NESS, *n.* The state of being rainy.

RAIN/WA-TER, *n.* Water that has fallen from the clouds.

RAIN/Y, *a.* Abounding with rain; wet; showery.

RAIP, *n.* A rod to measure ground.

RAISE, (*raze*) *v. t.* [*Goth. raisyan, ur-raisyen.*] 1. To lift; to take up; to heave; to lift from a low or reclining posture. 2. To set upright. 3. To set up; to erect; to set on its foundations and put together. 4. To build. 5. To rebuild. 6. To form to some height by accumulation. 7. To make; to produce; to amass. 8. To enlarge; to amplify. *Shak.* 9. To exalt; to elevate in condition. 10. To exalt; to advance; to promote in rank or honor. 11. To enhance; to increase. 12. To increase in current value. 13. To excite; to put in motion or action. 14. To excite to sedition, insurrection, war or tumult; to stir up. 15. To arouse; to awake; to stir up. 16. To increase in strength; to excite from languor or weakness. 17. To give beginning of importance to; to elevate into reputation. 18. To bring into being. 19. To bring from a state of death to life. 20. To call into view from the state of separate spirits. 21. To invent and propagate; to originate; to occasion. 22. To set up; to excite; to begin by loud utterance. 23. To utter loudly; to begin to sound or clamor. 24. To utter with more strength or elevation; to swell. 25. To collect; to obtain; to bring into a sum or fund. 26. To levy; to collect; to bring into service. 27. To give rise to. 28. To cause to grow; to procure to be produced, bred or propagated. *New England.* 29. To cause to swell, heave and become light. 30. To excite, to animate with fresh vigor. 31. To ordain; to appoint, or to call to and prepare; to furnish with gifts and qualifications suited to a purpose; a *Scriptural sense*. 32. To keep in remembrance. *Ruth* iv. 33. To cause to exist by propagation. *Matth.* xxii. 34. To incite; to prompt. *Extra* i. 35. To increase in intensity or strength.—36. In *seamen's language*, to elevate, as an object by a gradual approach to it; to bring to be seen at a greater angle.

To raise a purchase, in *seamen's language*, is to dispose instruments or machines in such a manner as to exert any mechanical force required.—To raise a siege, is to remove a besieging army, and relinquish an attempt to take the place.

RAISED, *ppr.* Lifted; elevated; exalted; promoted; set upright; built; made or enlarged; produced; enhanced; excited; restored to life; levied; collected; roused; invented and propagated; increased.

RAISER, *n.* One who raises; that which raises; one that builds; one that levies or collects; one that begins, produces or propagates. *Bacon. Taylor.*

* **RAISIN**, (*razen*) *n.* [*Fr., Ir.; Arm. rasin, resin; D. rozyn; G. rosine.*] A dried grape.

RAISING, *ppr.* Lifting; elevating; setting upright; exalting; producing; enhancing; restoring to life; collecting; levying; propagating, &c.

RAISING, *n.* 1. The act of lifting, setting up, elevating, exalting, producing, or restoring to life.—2. In *New England*, the operation or work of setting up the frame of a building.

RAXJAH, or **RAJA**, *n.* [*L. rex, regis.*] In *India*, a prince. *Encyc.*

RAJAH-SHIP, *n.* The dignity or principality of a rajah.

RAKE, *n.* [*Sax. raca, race; G. rechen; Ir. raca.*] An instrument consisting of a head-piece, in which teeth are inserted, and a long handle; used for collecting hay or other light things.

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

- RAKE**, *n.* [Dan. *rakel*.] A loose, disorderly, vicious man; a man addicted to lewdness and other scandalous vices. *Pope*.
- RAKE**, *n.* [Sax. *racan*.] 1. The projection of the upper parts of a ship, at the height of the stem and stern, beyond the extremities of the keel. 2. The inclination of a mast from a perpendicular direction.
- RAKE**, *v. t.* [Sax. *racian*; Sw. *raka*; Dan. *rager*.] 1. Properly, to scrape; to rub or scratch with something rough. 2. To gather with a rake. 3. To clear with a rake; to smooth with a rake. 4. To collect or draw together something scattered; to gather by violence. 5. To scour; to search with eagerness all corners of a place.—6. In the military art, to enfilade; to fire in a direction with the length of anything; particularly in naval engagements, to rake is to cannonade a ship on the stern or head, so that the balls range the whole length of the deck.—To rake up, applied to fire, is to cover the fire with ashes.
- RAKE**, *v. i.* 1. To scrape; to scratch into for finding something; to search minutely and meanly. 2. To search with minute inspection into every part. 3. To pass with violence or rapidly. 4. To seek by raking. 5. To lead a dissolute, debauched life. 6. To incline from a perpendicular direction.
- RAKED**, *pp.* Scraped; gathered with a rake; cleaned with a rake; cannonaded fore and aft.
- RAKE/HELL**, *n.* [Dan. *rakel*.] A lewd, dissolute fellow; a debauchee; a rake
- RAKE/HELL**, *a.* Base; wild; outcast; worthless. *Spenser*.
- RAKE/HEL-LY**, *a.* Dissolute; wild. *B. Jonson*.
- RAK'ER**, *n.* One that rakes
- RAKESHAME**, *n.* A vile, dissolute wretch. *Milton*.
- RAKING**, *pp.* 1. Scraping; gathering with a rake; cleaning and smoothing with a rake; cannonading in the direction of the length; inclining. 2. *a.* That rakes.
- RAKING**, *n.* 1. The act of using a rake; the act or operation of collecting with a rake, or of cleaning and smoothing with a rake. 2. The space of ground raked at once; or the quantity of hay, &c. collected by once passing the rake.
- RAK'ISH**, *a.* Given to a dissolute life; lewd; debauched.
- RAK'ISH-NESS**, *n.* Dissolute practices.
- RAK/LY**, *v. t.* [Fr. *railier*.] 1. To reunite; to collect and reduce to order troops dispersed or thrown into confusion. 2. To collect; to unite; as things scattered.
- RAK/LY**, *v. t.* [Fr. *railier*.] To treat with good humor and pleasantry, or with slight contempt or satire, according to the nature of the case.
- RAK/LY**, *v. i.* 1. To assemble; to unite. 2. To come back to order. 3. To use pleasantry or satirical merriment.
- RAK/LY**, *n.* 1. The act of bringing disordered troops to their ranks. 2. Exercise of good humor or satirical merriment.
- RAM**, *n.* [Sax. *D. ram*; *G. ramm*.] 1. The male of the sheep or ovine genus; in some parts of England called a *tup*.—2. In *astronomy*, Aries, the sign of the zodiac which the sun enters on the 21st of March. 3. An engine of war, used formerly for battering and demolishing the walls of cities; called a *battering-ram*.
- RAM**, *v. t.* [G. *rammen*; D. *rammeijen*; Dan. *ramler*.] 1. To thrust or drive with violence; to force in; to drive down or together. 2. To drive, as with a battering ram. 3. To stuff; to cram.
- RAM**, *a.* Stinking. *North of England*.
- RAMA-DAN**, *n.* Among the *Mohammedans*, a solemn season of fasting.
- RAMAGE**, *n.* [L. *ramus*; Fr. *ramage*.] 1. Branches of trees; [obs.] 2. The warbling of birds sitting on boughs. ³ See **RUMMAGE**.
- RAMAGE**, *a.* [Old Fr. *ramaage*.] Wild; shy. *Chaucer*.
- RAMBLE**, *v. i.* [It. *ramengare*.] 1. To rove; to wander; to walk, ride or sail from place to place, without any determinate object in view; or to visit many places; to rove carelessly or irregularly. 2. To go at large without restraint and without direction. 3. To move without certain direction.
- RAMBLE**, *n.* A roving; a wandering; a going or moving from place to place without any determinate business or object; an irregular excursion.
- RAMBLER**, *n.* One that rambles; a rover; a wanderer.
- RAMBLING**, *pp.* Roving; wandering; moving or going irregularly.
- RAMBLING**, *n.* A roving; irregular excursion. *South*.
- RAM/BOOZE**, } *n.* A drink made of wine, ale, eggs and
RAM/BUSE, } sugar in winter, or of wine, milk, sugar
and rose-water in summer. *Bailey*.
- RAME-KIN**, } *n.* [Fr. *ramequin*.] In *cookery*, small
RAME-QUINS, } slices of bread covered with a farce of
cheese and eggs.
- RAMENTS**, *n.* [L. *ramenta*.] 1. Scrapings; shavings; [obs.]
—2. In *botany*, loose scales on the stems of plants. *Linne*.
- RAME-OUS**, *a.* [L. *ramus*.] In *botany*, belonging to a branch; growing on or shooting from a branch. *Lee*.
- RAM-I-FI-CATION**, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The process of branching or shooting branches from a stem. 2. A branch; a small division proceeding from a main stock or channel. 3. A division or subdivision.—4. In *botany*, the manner in which a tree produces its branches or boughs. 5. The production of figures resembling branches. *Encyc*.
- RAM/IF-IED**, *pp.* Divided into branches.
- RAM/IF-Y**, *v. t.* [Fr. *ramifier*.] To divide into branches or parts.
- RAM/IF-Y**, *v. i.* 1. To shoot into branches, as the stem of a plant. 2. To be divided or subdivided.
- RAM/IF-Y-ING**, *pp.* Shooting into branches or divisions.
- RAM/ISH**, *a.* [Dan. *ram*.] Rank; strong-scented.
- RAM/ISH-NESS**, *n.* Rankness; a strong scent.
- RAMMED**, *pp.* [See **RAM**.] Driven forcibly.
- RAMMER**, *n.* 1. One that rams or drives. 2. An instrument for driving any thing with force. 3. A gun-stick; a ramrod; a rod for forcing down the charge of a gun.
- RAMMING**, *pp.* Driving with force.
- RAMMY**, *a.* Like a ram; strong-scented. *Burton*.
- RA-MOON**, *n.* A tree of America.
- RAMOUS**, *a.* [L. *ramosus*.] 1. In *botany*, branched, as a stem or root; having lateral divisions. 2. Branchy; consisting of branches; full of branches.
- RAMP**, *v. i.* [Fr. *rampier*; It. *rampa*, *rampare*.] 1. To climb, as a plant; to creep up. 2. To spring; to leap; to bound; to prance; to frolic. In this sense usually written and pronounced *romp*.
- RAMP**, *n.* A leap; a spring; a bound. *Milton*.
- RAMP-ALLIAN**, *n.* A mean wretch. *Shak*.
- RAMP-AN-CY**, *n.* Excessive growth or practice; excessive prevalence; exuberance; extravagance. *South*.
- RAMP'ANT**, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Overgrowing the usual bounds; rank in growth; exuberant. 2. Overleaping restraint.—3. In *heraldry*, applied to the lion, leopard or other beast, *rampant* denotes the animal reared and standing on his hind legs, in the posture of climbing.
- RAMPART**, *n.* [Fr. *rampart*.] 1. In *fortification*, an elevation or mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon shot, and formed into bastions, curtains, &c. 2. That which fortifies and defends from assault; that which secures safety.
- † **RAMPART**, *v. t.* To fortify with ramparts. *Shak*.
- RAMP'PLION**, *n.* [from *rampl*.] The name of several plants.
- † **RAMP'PIRE**, *n.* The same as *rampart*.
- RAMSONS**, *n.* A plant, a species of *allium*.
- RAN**, the *pret.* of *run*. In *old writers*, open robbery.
- RAN-CESCENT**, *a.* [L. *ranco*.] Becoming rancid or sour.
- † **RAN-CH**, *v. t.* [corrupted from *arench*.] To sprain; to injure by violent straining or contortion. *Dryden*.
- RAN/CID**, *a.* [L. *rancidus*.] Having a rank smell; strong scented; sour; musty. *Arbutnot*.
- RAN-CID-I-TY**, } *n.* The quality of being rancid; a strong
RAN/CID-NESS, } sour scent, as of old oil.
- RAN/COR**, *n.* [L.] 1. The deepest malignity or spite; deep-seated and implacable malice; inveterate enmity. 2. Virulence; corruption.
- RAN/COR-OUS**, *a.* Deeply malignant; implacably spiteful or malicious; intensely virulent.
- RAN/COR-OUS-LY**, *adv.* With deep malignity or spiteful malice.
- RAND**, *n.* [G., D., Dan. *rand*.] A border; edge; margin; as the *rand* of a shoe.
- RAN/DOM**, *n.* [Norm., Sax. *randun*.] 1. A roving motion or course without direction; hence, want of direction, rule or method; hazard; chance; used in the phrase at *random*, that is, without a settled point of direction. 2. Course; motion; progression; distance of a body thrown.
- RAN/DOM**, *a.* 1. Done at hazard or without settled aim or purpose; left to chance. 2. Uttered or done without previous calculation.
- RAN/DOM-SHOT**, *n.* A shot not directed to a point, or a shot with the muzzle of the gun elevated above a horizontal line. *Mar. Dict*.
- RAN/DY**, *a.* Disorderly; riotous. [Local.] *Grose*.
- RANE**, } *n.* [Sax. *hrana*; Fr. *renne*; D. *rendier*; G.
RANE/DEER, } *rennthier*.] A species of deer found in the
northern parts of Europe and Asia.
- RAN FORCE**, *n.* The ring of a gun next to the vent.
- RANG**, the *old pret.* of *ring*. [Nearly obsolete.]
- RANGE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *ranger*.] 1. To set in a row or in rows; to place in a regular line, lines or ranks; to dispose in the proper order. 2. To dispose in proper classes, orders or divisions. 3. To dispose in a proper manner; to place in regular method. 4. To rove over; to pass over. 5. To sail or pass in a direction parallel to or near.
- RANGE**, *v. i.* 1. To rove at large; to wander without restraint or direction. 2. To be placed in order; to be ranked. 3. To lie in a particular direction. 4. To sail or pass near or in the direction of.
- RANGE**, *n.* [Fr. *rangée*.] 1. A row; a rank; things in a line; as a range of buildings. 2. A class; an order. 3. A wandering or roving; excursion. 4. Space or room for excursion. 5. Compass or extent of excursion; space

taken in by any thing extended or ranked in order. 6. The step of a ladder. 7. A kitchen grate. 8. A bolting-sieve to sift meal.—9. In *gunnery*, the path of a bullet or bomb, or the line it describes from the mouth of the piece to the point where it lodges; or the whole distance which it passes.

RANGED, *pp.* Disposed in a row or line; placed in order; passed in roving; placed in a particular direction.

RANG'ER, *n.* 1. One that ranges; a rover; a robber; [*l. u.*] 2. A dog that beats the ground.—3. In *England*, a sworn officer of a forest, whose business is to walk through the forest, watch the deer, &c.

RANG'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of the keeper of a forest.

RANG'ING, *ppr.* Placing in a row or line; disposing in order, method or classes; roving; passing near and in the direction of.

RANG'ING, *n.* The act of placing in lines or in order; a roving, &c.

RANK, *n.* [*l. ranc*; *W. rhenc*; *Arm. rencq*; *Fr. rang.*] 1. A row or line, applied to troops; a line of men standing abreast or side by side, and, as opposed to *file*, a line running the length of a company, battalion or regiment. 2. *Ranks*, in the plural, the order of common soldiers. 3. A row; a line of things, or things in a line. 4. Degree; grade; in *military affairs*, as the rank of captain. 5. Degree of elevation in civil life or station; the order of elevation or of subordination. 6. Class; order; division; any portion or number of things to which place, degree or order is assigned. 7. Degree of dignity, eminence or excellence. 8. Dignity; high place or degree in the orders of men.—*Rank and file*, the order of common soldiers.—*To fill the ranks*, to supply the whole number, or a competent number.—*To take rank*, to enjoy precedence, or to have the right of taking a higher place.

RANK, *a.* [*Sax. ranc*; *Sp. l. rancio*; *L. rancidus.*] 1. Luxuriant in growth; being of vigorous growth. 2. Causing vigorous growth; producing luxuriantly; very rich and fertile. 3. Strong-scented. 4. Rancid; musty. 5. Inflamed with venereal appetite. 6. Strong to the taste; high-tasted. 7. Rampant; high-grown; raised to a high degree; excessive. 8. Gross; coarse. 9. Strong; clincing. 10. Excessive; exceeding the actual value.—*To set rank*, as the iron of a plane, to set it so as to take off a thick shaving.

RANK, *v. t.* 1. To place abreast or in a line. 2. To place in a particular class, order or division. 3. To dispose methodically; to place in suitable order.

RANK, *v. i.* 1. To be ranged; to be set or disposed; as in a particular degree, class, order or division. 2. To be placed in a rank or ranks. 3. To have a certain grade or degree of elevation in the orders of civil or military life.

RANKED, *pp.* Placed in a line; disposed in an order or class; arranged methodically.

RANK'ER, *n.* One that disposes in ranks; one that arranges.

RANK'ING, *ppr.* Placing in ranks or lines; arranging; disposing in orders or classes; having a certain rank or grade.

RANKLE, *v. i.* 1. To grow more rank or strong; to be inflamed; to fester. 2. To become more violent; to be inflamed; to rage.

RANK'LY, *adv.* 1. With vigorous growth. 2. Coarsely; grossly.

RANK'NESS, *n.* 1. Vigorous growth; luxuriance; exuberance. 2. Exuberance; excess; extravagance. 3. Extraordinary strength. 4. Strong taste. 5. Rancidness; rank smell. 6. Excessiveness.

RAN'NY, *n.* The shrew-mouse. *Brown.*

RAN'SACK, *v. t.* [*Dan. randsager*; *Sw. ransaka*; *Galic. ransuckadh.*] 1. To plunder; to pillage completely; to strip by plundering. 2. To search thoroughly; to enter and search every place or part. 3. To violate; to ravish; [*obs.*]

RAN'SACKED, *pp.* Pillaged; searched narrowly.

RAN'SACK'ING, *ppr.* Pillaging; searching narrowly.

RAN'SOM, *n.* [*Dan. ranzon*; *Sw. ranson*; *G. ranzion*; *Norm. rancon*; *Fr. rançon.*] 1. The money or price paid for the redemption of a prisoner or slave, or for goods captured by an enemy. 2. Release from captivity, bondage or the possession of an enemy.—3. In *law*, a sum paid for the pardon of some great offense and the discharge of the offender; or a fine paid in lieu of corporal punishment.—4. In *Scripture*, the price paid for a forfeited life, or for delivery or release from capital punishment. 5. The price paid for procuring the pardon of sins and the redemption of the sinner from punishment.

RAN'SOM, *v. t.* [*Sw. ransonera*; *Dan. ransonerer*; *Fr. rançonner.*] 1. To redeem from captivity or punishment by paying an equivalent. 2. To redeem from the possession of an enemy by paying a price deemed equivalent.—3. In *Scripture*, to redeem from the bondage of sin, and from the punishment to which sinners are subjected by the divine law. 4. To rescue; to deliver. *Hos. xiii.*

RAN'SOMED, *pp.* Redeemed or rescued from captivity,

bondage or punishment by the payment of an equivalent.

RAN'SOM-ER, *n.* One that redeems

RAN'SOM-ING, *ppr.* Redeeming from captivity, bondage or punishment by giving satisfaction to the possessor; rescuing; liberating.

RAN'SOM-LESS, *a.* Free from ransom. *Shak.*

RANT, *v. i.* [*W. rhonta.*] To rave in violent, high-sounding or extravagant language, without correspondent dignity of thought; to be noisy and boisterous in words or declamation.

RANT, *n.* High-sounding language without dignity of thought; boisterous, empty declamation.

RANT'ER, *n.* A noisy talker; a boisterous preacher

RANT'ING, *ppr.* Uttering high-sounding words without solid sense; declaiming or preaching with boisterous empty words.

RANT'-POLE, *a.* Wild; roving; rakish. [*A low word.*] *Congreve.*

RANT'-POLE, *v. i.* To run about wildly. [*Low.*] *Arbut.*

RANT'ISM, *n.* The practice or tenets of ranters.

RANT'Y, *a.* Wild; noisy; boisterous.

RAN'U-LA, *n.* [*L. rana.*] A swelling under the tongue, similar to the encysted tumors in different parts of the body.

RAN'UN'CU-LUS, *n.* [*L.*] In *botany*, crowfoot, a genus of plants.

RAP, *v. i.* [*Sax. hrepan, hreppan, repa*; *L. rapio*; *Sw. rappa.*] To strike with a quick, sharp blow; to knock.

RAP, *v. t.* To strike with a quick blow; to knock.—*To rap out*, to utter with sudden violence. *Addison.*

RAP, *v. t.* 1. To seize and bear away, as the mind or thoughts; to transport out of one's self; to affect with ecstasy or rapture. 2. To snatch or hurry away. 3. To seize by violence. 4. To exchange; to truck; [*low, and not used.*]—*To rap and rend*, to seize and tear or strip; to fall on and plunder; to snatch by violence.

RAP, *n.* A quick, smart blow; as a rap on the knuckles.

RA-PAC'IOUS, *a.* [*L. rapax.*] 1. Given to plunder; disposed or accustomed to seize by violence; seizing by force. 2. Accustomed to seize for food; subsisting on prey or animals seized by violence.

RA-PAC'IOUS-LY, *adv.* By rapine; by violent robbery or seizure.

RA-PAC'IOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being rapacious; disposition to plunder or to exact by oppression.

RA-PAC'ITY, *n.* [*Fr. rapacité*; *L. rapacitas.*] 1. Addict edness to plunder; the exercise of plunder; the act or practice of seizing by force. 2. Ravenousness. 3. The act or practice of extorting or exacting by oppressive injustice.

RAPE, *n.* [*L. rapio, raptus*; *It. ratto*; *Fr. rapt.*] 1. In a general sense, a seizing by violence; also, a seizing and carrying away by force, as females.—2. In *law*, the carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and against her will. *Blackstone.* 3. Privation; the act of seizing or taking away. 4. Something taken or seized and carried away. 5. Fruit plucked from the cluster. 6. A division of a county in *Sussex*, in *England*; or an intermediate division between a hundred and a shire, and containing three or four hundreds.

RAPE, *n.* [*Fr. raib*; *L. rapa, rapum*; *Gr. rapus*; *D. raap.*] A plant of the genus *brassica*.

RAPE, *v. i.* To commit a rape. *Heywood.*

RAPE-ROOT. See **RAPE**.

RAPE-SEED, *n.* The seed of the rape, from which oil is expressed.

RAPID, *a.* [*L. rapidus.*] 1. Very swift or quick; moving with celerity. 2. Advancing with haste or speed; speedy in progression. 3. Of quick utterance of words.

RAPID, or **RAPIDS**, *n.* The part of a river where the current moves with more celerity than the common current.—*Rapids* imply a considerable descent of the earth, but not sufficient to occasion a fall of the water, or what is called a *cascade* or *cataract*.

RA-PID'ITY, *n.* [*L. rapiditas*; *Fr. rapidité.*] 1. Swiftmess; celerity; velocity. 2. Haste in utterance. 3. Quickness of progression or advance.

RAPID-LY, *adv.* 1. With great speed, celerity or velocity; swiftly; with quick progression. 2. With quick utterance.

RAPID-NESS, *n.* Swiftmess; speed; celerity; rapidity.

RAP'IER, *n.* [*Fr. rapire*; *Ir. roipeir.*] A small sword used only in thrusting. *Pope.*

RAP'IER-FISH, *n.* The sword-fish. *Grev.*

RAP'IL, *n.*

RA-PIL'LO, *n.* Pulverized volcanic substances.

RAPINE, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. rapina.*] 1. The act of plundering; the seizing and carrying away of things by force. 2. Violence; force.

RAPINE, *v. t.* To plunder.

RAP-PA-REE', *n.* A wild Irish plunderer; so called from *ravery*, a half-pike that he carries. *Todd.*

RAP-PEE', *n.* A coarse kind of snuff.

* 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*

- English words, it has lost its appropriate signification, as in *rejoice, recommend, receive*.
- RE-ABSORB**, *v. t.* [*re* and *absorb*.] 1. To draw in or imbibe again what has been effused, extravasated or thrown off; *used of fluids*. 2. To swallow up again.
- RE-ABSORBED**, (*re-ab-sorb'd*) *pp.* Imbibed again.
- RE-ABSORPTION**, *pp.* Reimbibing.
- RE-ABSORPTION**, *n.* The act or process of imbibing what has been previously thrown off, effused or extravasated; the swallowing a second time.
- RE-ACCESS**, *n.* [*re* and *access*.] A second access or approach; a visit renewed. *Hakevill*.
- REACH**, *v. t.* *Raught*, the ancient preterit, is obsolete. The verb is now regular; *pp. reached*. [*Sax. ræcan, recan, ræcan, or hræcan; Goth. rakyjan.*] 1. To extend; to stretch. 2. To extend to; to touch by extending, either the arm alone, or with an instrument in the hand. 3. To strike from a distance. 4. To deliver with the hand by extending the arm; to hand. 5. To extend or stretch from a distance. 6. To arrive at; to come to. 7. To attain to or arrive at, by effort, labor or study; hence, to gain or obtain. 8. To penetrate to. 9. To extend to so as to include or comprehend in fact or principle. 10. To extend to. 11. To extend; to spread abroad. 12. To take with the hand. 13. To overreach; to deceive.
- REACH**, *v. i.* 1. To be extended. 2. To penetrate. 3. To make efforts to vomit; [*see REACH*.] *Cheyne*.—*To reach after*, to make efforts to attain to or obtain.
- REACH**, *n.* 1. Extension; a stretching; extent. 2. The power of extending to, or of taking by the hand, or by any instrument, managed by the hand. 3. Power of attainment or management, or the limit of power, physical or moral. 4. Effort of the mind in contrivance or research; contrivance; scheme. 5. A fetch; an artifice to obtain an advantage. 6. Tendency to distant consequences. 7. Extent.—8. Among *seamen*, the distance between two points on the banks of a river, in which the current flows in a straight course. 9. An effort to vomit.
- REACHED**, *pp.* Stretched out; extended; touched by extending the arm; attained to; obtained.
- REACHER**, *n.* One that reaches or extends; one that delivers by extending the arm.
- REACHING**, *pp.* Stretching out; extending; touching by extension of the arm; attaining to; gaining; making efforts to vomit.
- REACT**, *v. t.* [*re* and *act*.] To act or perform a second time.
- REACT**, *v. i.* 1. To return an impulse or impression; to resist the action of another body by an opposite force. 2. To act in opposition; to resist any influence or power.
- REACTED**, *pp.* Acted or performed a second time.
- REACTING**, *pp.* Acting again; in *physics*, resisting the impulse of another body.
- REACTION**, *n.* 1. In *physics*, counteraction; the resistance made by a body to the action or impulse of another body, which endeavors to change its state, either of motion or rest. 2. Any action in resisting other action or power.
- † **READ**, *n.* [*Sax. ræd*.] 1. Counsel. 2. Saying; sentence.
- READ**, *v. t.* The preterit and *pp. read*, is pronounced *red*. [*Sax. rædan, redan; G. reden; D. rede; Dan. rede.*] 1. To utter or pronounce written or printed words, letters or characters in the proper order; to repeat the names or utter the sounds customarily annexed to words, letters or characters. 2. To inspect and understand words or characters; to peruse silently. 3. To discover or understand by characters, marks or features. 4. To learn by observation. 5. To know fully. 6. To suppose; to guess; [*obs.*] 7. To advise; [*obs.*]
- READ**, *v. i.* 1. To perform the act of reading. 2. To be studious; to practice much reading. 3. To learn by reading. 4. To tell; to declare; [*obs.*]
- READ**, (*red*) *pp.* 1. Uttered; pronounced; as written words in the proper order. 2. Silently perused.
- READ**, (*red*) *a.* Instructed or knowing by reading; versed in books; learned; as, *well read* in history.
- READABLE**, *a.* That may be read; fit to be read. *Hard*.
- READ-DEPTION**, *n.* [*from L. re and adeptus.*] A regaining; recovery of something lost. [*Not much used.*] *Bacon*.
- READER**, *n.* 1. One that reads; any person who pronounces written words; particularly, one whose office is to read prayers in a church. 2. *By way of distinction*, one that reads much; one studious in books.
- READER-SHIP**, *n.* The office of reading prayers in a church. *Swift*.
- READ-ILY**, (*red'e-ly*) *adv.* 1. Quickly; promptly; easily. 2. Cheerfully; without delay or objection; without reluctance.
- READINESS**, (*red'e-nes*) *n.* 1. Quickness; promptness; promptitude; facility; freedom from hinderance or obstruction. 2. Promptitude; cheerfulness; willingness; alacrity; freedom from reluctance. 3. A state of preparation; fitness of condition.
- READING**, *pp.* 1. Pronouncing or perusing written or printed words or characters of a book or writing. 2. Discovering by marks; understanding.
- READING**, *n.* 1. The act of reading; perusal. 2. Study of books. 3. A lecture or prelection. 4. Public recital.—5. In *criticism*, the manner of reading the manuscripts of ancient authors, where the words or letters are obscure. 6. A commentary or gloss on a law, text or passage.—7. In *legislation*, the formal recital of a bill by the proper officer, before the house which is to consider it.
- RE-ADJOURN**, *v. t.* [*re* and *adjourn*.] 1. To adjourn a second time. 2. To cite or summon again; [*obs.*]
- RE-ADJUST**, *v. t.* [*re* and *adjust*.] To settle again; to put in order again what had been decomposed.
- RE-ADJUSTED**, *pp.* Adjusted again; resettled.
- RE-ADJUSTING**, *pp.* Adjusting again.
- RE-ADJUSTMENT**, *n.* A second adjustment.
- RE-ADMISSION**, *n.* [*re* and *admission*.] The act of admitting again what had been excluded.
- RE-ADMIT**, *v. t.* [*re* and *admit*.] To admit again. *Milton*.
- RE-ADMITTANCE**, *n.* A second admittance; allowance to enter again.
- RE-ADOPT**, *v. t.* [*re* and *adopt*.] To adopt again. *Young*.
- RE-ADORN**, *v. t.* To adorn anew; to decorate a second time. *Blackmore*.
- RE-ADVERTENCY**, *n.* [*re* and *advertency*.] The act of reviewing. *Norris*.
- READY**, (*red'y*) *a.* [*Sax. ræd, hræd, hræd; Dan. rede.*] 1. Quick; prompt; not hesitating. 2. Quick to receive or comprehend; not slow or dull. 3. Quick in action or execution; dextrous. 4. Prompt; not delayed; present in hand. 5. Prepared; fitted; furnished with what is necessary, or disposed in a manner suited to the purpose. 6. Willing; free; cheerful to do or suffer; not backward or reluctant. 7. Willing; disposed. 8. Being at the point; near; not distant; about to do or suffer. 9. Being nearest or at hand. 10. Easy; facile; opportune; short; near, or most convenient.—*To make ready*. 1. To prepare; to provide and put in order. 2. An elliptical phrase, for *make things ready*; to make preparations; to prepare.
- READY**, (*red'y*) *adv.* In a state of preparation, so as to need no delay.
- READY**, (*red'y*) *n.* For ready money. [*A low word.*] *Arbutnot*.
- † **READY**, (*red'y*) *v. t.* To dispose in order; to prepare.
- RE-AFFIRM**, *v. t.* [*re* and *affirm*.] To affirm a second time.
- RE-AFFIRMANCE**, *n.* A second confirmation. *Ayliffe*.
- RE-AGENT**, *n.* [*re* and *agent*.] In *chemistry*, a substance employed to precipitate another in solution, or to detect the ingredients of a mixture.
- RE-AGGRAVATION**, *n.* [*re* and *aggravation*.] In the *Romish ecclesiastical law*, the last monitory, published after three admonitions and before the last excommunication.
- † **REAK**, *n.* A rush.
- REAL**, *a.* [*Low L. realis; It. reale; Sp. real; Fr. réel.*] 1. Actually being or existing; not fictitious or imaginary. 2. True; genuine; not artificial, counterfeit or factitious. 3. True; genuine; not affected; not assumed. 4. Belonging to things, not to persons; not personal.—5. In *law*, pertaining to things fixed, permanent or immovable, as to lands and tenements; as, *real estate*.—*Real action*, in *law*, is an action which concerns real property.—*Real presence*, in the *Romish church*, the actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist.
- REAL**, or **REAL-IST**, *n.* A scholastic philosopher, who maintains that things, and not words, are the objects of dialectics; opposed to *nominal* or *nominalist*.
- REAL**, *n.* [*Sp.*] A small Spanish coin of the value of forty maravedis. It is sometimes written *rial*.
- REAL-GAR**, *n.* [*Fr. realgar, or realgal.*] A combination of sulphur and arsenic; red sulphuret of arsenic.
- REALITY**, *n.* [*Fr. réalité.*] 1. Actual being or existence of any thing; truth; fact; in distinction from mere appearance. 2. Something intrinsically important, not merely matter of show.—3. In the *schools*, that which may exist of itself, or which has a full and absolute being of itself, and is not considered as a part of any thing else.—4. In *law*, immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of property.
- REALIZATION**, *n.* 1. The act of realizing or making real. 2. The act of converting money into land. 3. The act of believing or considering as real. 4. The act of bringing into being or act. *Glanville*.
- REALIZE**, *v. t.* [*Sp. realisar; Fr. realiser.*] 1. To bring into being or act. 2. To convert money into land, or personal into real estate. 3. To impress on the mind as a reality; to believe, consider or treat as real. 4. To bring home to one's own case or experience; to consider as one's own; to feel in all its force. *Dwight*. 5. To bring into actual existence and possession; to render tangible or effective.

- REALIZED**, *pp.* Brought into actual being; converted into real estate; impressed, received or treated as a reality; felt in its true force; rendered actual, tangible or effective.
- REALIZ-ING**, *ppr.* 1. Bringing into actual being; converting into real estate; impressing as a reality; feeling as one's own or in its real force; rendering tangible or effective. 2. *a.* That makes real, or that brings home as a reality.
- REAL-LEDGE**, (re-al-lej') *v. t.* [*re* and *alledge*.] To alledge again. *Colgrave.*
- REAL-LY**, *adv.* 1. With actual existence. 2. In truth; in fact; not in appearance only.
- REALM**, (reilm) *n.* [*Fr. royaume; It. reame.*] 1. A royal jurisdiction or extent of government; a kingdom; a king's dominions. 2. Kingly government.
- REAL-TY**, *n.* [*It. realtà.*] 1. Loyalty; [*obs.*] 2. Reality; [*obs.*]—3. In *law*, immobility; *see* REALITY.
- REAM**, *n.* [*Sax. ream; D. riem; Dan. rem; reem; Sw. rem.*] A bundle of paper, consisting of twenty quires.
- REAM**, *v. i.* [*Sax. hreman.*] To cry aloud; to scream; to bewail one's self. *North of England.*
- RE-ANI-MATE**, *v. t.* [*re* and *animate.*] 1. To revive; to resuscitate; to restore to life, as a person dead or apparently dead. 2. To revive the spirits when dull or languid; to invigorate; to infuse new life or courage into.
- RE-ANI-MA-TED**, *pp.* Restored to life or action.
- RE-ANI-MA-TING**, *ppr.* Restoring life to; invigorating with new life and courage.
- RE-ANI-MATION**, *n.* The act or operation of reviving from apparent death; the act or operation of giving fresh spirits, courage or vigor.
- RE-AN-NEX**, *v. t.* [*re* and *annex.*] To annex again; to reunite; to annex what has been separated.
- RE-AN-NEX-ATION**, *n.* The act of annexing again.
- RE-AN-NEXED**, (re-an-next') *pp.* Annexed or united again.
- RE-AN-NEX-ING**, *ppr.* Annexing again; reuniting.
- REAP**, *v. t.* [*Sax. ripan.*] 1. To cut grain with a sickle; as, to reap wheat or rye. 2. To clear of a crop by reaping. 3. To gather; to obtain; to receive as a reward, or as the fruit of labor or of works.
- REAP**, *v. i.* 1. To perform the act or operation of reaping. 2. To receive the fruit of labor or works.
- REAPED**, *pp.* Cut with a sickle; received as the fruit of labor or works.
- REAPER**, *n.* One that cuts grain with a sickle.
- REAP-ING**, *ppr.* Cutting grain with a sickle; receiving as the fruit of labor or the reward of works.
- REAP-ING-HOOK**, *n.* An instrument used in reaping; a sickle.
- RE-AP-PAREL**, *v. t.* [*re* and *apparel.*] To clothe again.
- RE-AP-PARELED**, *pp.* Clothed again.
- RE-AP-PAREL-ING**, *ppr.* Clothing again
- RE-AP-PEAR**, *v. i.* [*re* and *appear.*] To appear a second time.
- RE-AP-PEAR-ANCE**, *n.* A second appearance.
- RE-AP-PEAR-ING**, *ppr.* Appearing again.
- RE-AP-PLI-CATION**, *n.* A second application.
- RE-AP-PLY**, *v. t.* or *i.* [*re* and *apply.*] To apply again.
- RE-AP-PLY-ING**, *ppr.* Applying again.
- RE-AP-POINT**, *v. t.* To appoint again.
- RE-AP-POINT-MENT**, *n.* A second appointment.
- RE-AP-PORTION**, *v. t.* To apportion again.
- RE-AP-PORTIONED**, *pp.* Apportioned again.
- RE-AP-PORTION-ING**, *ppr.* Apportioning again.
- RE-AP-PORTION-MENT**, *n.* A second apportionment. *Madison.*
- REAR**, *n.* [*Fr. arriere.*] 1. In a general sense, that which is behind or backwards; *appropriately*, the part of an army which is behind the other; also, the part of a fleet which is behind the other. 2. The last class; the last in order.—*In the rear*, behind the rest; backward, or in the last class.
- REAR**, *a.* [*Sax. hrecc.*] 1. Raw; rare; not well roasted or boiled. 2. [*Sax. arævan.*] Early. [*A provincial word.*]
- REAR**, *v. t.* [*Sax. ræran, ræran, aræran.*] 1. To raise. 2. To lift after a fall. 3. To bring up or to raise to maturity, as young. 4. To educate; to instruct. 5. To exalt; to elevate. 6. To rouse; to stir up. 7. To raise; to breed, as cattle. 8. To achieve; to obtain.—*To rear the steps*, to ascend; to move upward. *Milton.*
- REAR-AD-MI-RAL**. *See* ADMIRAL.
- REARED**, *pp.* Raised; lifted; brought up; educated; elevated.
- REAR-GUARD**, *n.* The body of an army that marches in the rear of the main body to protect it.
- REAR-ING**, *ppr.* Raising; educating; elevating.
- REAR-LINE**, *n.* The line in the rear of an army.
- REAR-MOUSE**, *n.* [*Sax. hrecc-mus.*] The leather-winged bat. *Shak.*
- REAR-RANK**, *n.* The rank of a body of troops which is in the rear.
- REAR-WARD**, *n.* [*See* REARWARD] 1. The last troop; the
- rear-guard 2. The end; the tail; the train behind. 3 The latter part.
- RE-AS-CEND**, *v. i.* [*re* and *ascend.*] To rise, mount or climb again. *Milton.*
- RE-AS-CEND**, *v. t.* To mount or ascend again. *Addison.*
- RE-AS-CENDED**, *pp.* Ascended again.
- RE-AS-CENDING**, *ppr.* Ascending again.
- RE-AS-CEN-SION**, *n.* The act of reascending; a re-mounting.
- RE-AS-CENT**, *n.* A returning ascent; acclivity. *Comper.*
- REAS-ON**, (rē'zn) *n.* [*Fr. raison; W. rhason; Arn. resoun; Fr. raison; Sp. razon; It. ragione; L. ratio.*] 1. That which is thought or which is alledged in words, as the ground or cause of opinion, conclusion or determination. 2. The cause, ground, principle or motive of anything said or done; that which supports or justifies a termination, plan or measure. 3. Efficient cause. 4. Final cause. 5. A faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes truth from falsehood, and good from evil, and which enables the possessor to deduce inferences from facts or from propositions. 6. Ratiocination; the exercise of reason. 7. Right; justice; that which is dictated or supported by reason. 8. Reasonable claim; justice. 9. Rationale; just account. 10. Moderation; moderate demands; claims which reason and justice admit or prescribe.—*In reason, in all reason, in justice; with rational ground.*
- REAS-ON**, *v. i.* [*Fr. raisonner; Sax. rærcian.*] 1. To exercise the faculty of reason; to deduce inferences justly from premises. 2. To argue; to infer conclusions from premises. 3. To debate; to confer or inquire by discussion or mutual communication of thoughts, arguments or reasons.—*To reason with.* 1. To argue with; to endeavor to inform, convince or persuade by argument. 2. To discourse; to talk; to take or give an account; [*obs.*]
- REAS-ON**, *v. t.* 1. To examine or discuss by arguments; to debate or discuss. 2. To persuade by reasoning or argument.
- REAS-ON-A-BLE**, *a.* 1. Having the faculty of reason; endowed with reason. 2. Governed by reason; being under the influence of reason; thinking, speaking or acting rationally or according to the dictates of reason. 3. Conformable or agreeable to reason; just; rational. 4. Not immoderate. 5. Tolerable; being in mediocrity; moderate. 6. Not excessive; not unjust.
- REAS-ON-A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* 1. The faculty of reason. 2. Agreeableness to reason; that state or quality of a thing which reason supports or justifies. 3. Conformity to rational principles. 4. Moderation.
- REAS-ON-A-BLY**, *adv.* 1. In a manner or degree agreeable to reason; in consistency with reason. 2. Moderately; in a moderate degree; not fully; in a degree reaching to mediocrity.
- REAS-ON-ER**, *n.* One who reasons or argues.
- REAS-ON-ING**, *ppr.* Arguing; deducing inferences from premises; debating; discussing.
- REAS-ON-ING**, *n.* The act or process of exercising the faculty of reason; that act of the mind by which new or unknown propositions are deduced from previous ones which are known and evident, or which are admitted or supposed for the sake of argument; argumentation; ratiocination.
- REAS-ON-LESS**, *a.* 1. Destitute of reason. 2. Void of reason; not warranted or supported by reason.
- RE-AS-SEMBLAGE**, *n.* Assemblage a second time.
- RE-AS-SEMBLE**, *v. t.* [*re* and *assemble.*] To collect again.
- RE-AS-SEMBLE**, *v. i.* To assemble or convene again.
- RE-AS-SEMBLED**, *pp.* Assembled again.
- RE-AS-SEMBLING**, *ppr.* Assembling again
- RE-AS-SERT**, *v. t.* [*re* and *assert.*] To assert again; to maintain after suspension or cessation.
- RE-AS-SERTED**, *pp.* Asserted or maintained anew
- RE-AS-SERT-ING**, *ppr.* Asserting again; vindicating anew
- RE-AS-SIGN**, (re-as-sīn') *v. t.* [*re* and *assign.*] To assign back; to transfer back what has been assigned.
- RE-AS-SIM-I-LATE**, *v. t.* [*re* and *assimilate.*] To assimilate or cause to resemble anew; to change again into a like or suitable substance.
- RE-AS-SIMI-LA-TED**, *pp.* Assimilated anew; changed again to a like substance.
- RE-AS-SIMI-LA-TING**, *ppr.* Assimilating again.
- RE-AS-SIM-I-LATION**, *n.* A second or renewed assimilation. *Encyc.*
- RE-AS-SUME**, *v. t.* [*re* and *assume.*] To resume; to take again. *Milton.*
- RE-AS-SUMED**, (re-as-sūm'd') *pp.* Resumed; assumed again.
- RE-AS-SUM-ING**, *ppr.* Assuming or taking again.
- RE-AS-SUMPTION**, *n.* A resuming; a second assumption.
- RE-AS-SUR-ANCE**, (re-a-shūr'ans) *n.* A second assurance against loss; or the assurance of property by an underwriter, to relieve himself from a risk he has taken.
- RE-AS-SURE**, (re-a-shūr') *v. t.* [*re* and *assure.*] 1. To restore courage to; to free from fear or terror. 2. To

* See Synopsi. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE.—BULL, UNITE.—Cas K; Gas J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in this. † Obsolete

- insure a second time against loss, or rather to insure by another what one has already insured; to insure against loss that may be incurred by taking a risk.
- RE-AS-SUR'ED, (re-a-shūr') *pp.* 1. Restored from fear; re-encouraged. 2. Insured against loss by risk taken, as an underwriter.
- RE-AS-SUR'ER, (re-a-shūr'er) *n.* One who insures the first underwriter.
- RE-AS-SUR'ING, *pp.* 1. Restoring from fear, terror or depression of courage. 2. Insuring against loss by insurance.
- REAS'TI-NESS, *n.* Rancidness. [Not in use, or local.]
- REASTY, *a.* [qu. *rusty*.] Covered with a kind of rust, and having a rancid taste; applied to dried meat. [Not in use, or local.] *Skelton*.
- RE'ATE, *n.* A kind of long small grass that grows in water and complicates itself. [Not in use, or local.] *Walton*.
- RE-AT-TACH', *v. t.* [re and *attach*.] To attach a second time.
- RE-AT-TACHMENT', *n.* A second attachment.
- RE-AT-TEMP'T', *v. t.* [re and *attempt*.] To attempt again.
- † REAVE, *v. t.* [Sax. *reafian*.] To take away by stealth or violence; to deprave. [See *BEEAVE*.] *Shak*.
- RE-BAPTISM, *n.* A second baptism.
- RE-BAP-TIZ'ATION, *n.* A second baptism.
- RE-BAP-TIZE', *v. t.* [re and *baptize*.] To baptize a second time. *Ayliffe*.
- RE-BAP-TIZED, (re-bap-tīz'd) *pp.* Baptized again.
- RE-BAP-TIZER, *n.* One that baptizes again. *Howell*.
- RE-BAP-TIZING, *pp.* Baptizing a second time.
- RE-BATE', *v. t.* [Fr. *rebattre*; It. *ribattere*.] To blunt; to beat to obtuseness; to deprive of keenness. *Dryden*.
- RE-BATE', *n.* 1. Diminution.—2. In *commerce*, abatement in price; deduction.—3. In *heraldry*, a diminution or abatement of the bearings in a coat of arms.
- RE-BA'TO, *n.* A sort of ruff. See *RABATO*.
- RE-BECK, *n.* [Fr. *rebec*; It. *ribeca*.] A three-stringed fiddle. [Not much used.] *Milton*.
- REBEL, *n.* [Fr. *rebelle*; L. *rebellis*.] 1. One who revolts from the government to which he owes allegiance, either by openly renouncing the authority of that government, or by taking arms and openly opposing it. A *rebel* differs from an *enemy*, as the latter is one who does not owe allegiance to the government which he attacks. 2. One who willfully violates a law. 3. One who disobeys the king's proclamation; a contemner of the king's laws. 4. A villain who disobeys his lord.
- REBEL, *a.* Rebellious; acting in revolt. *Milton*.
- RE-BEL, *v. i.* [L. *rebellio*.] 1. To revolt; to renounce the authority of the laws and government to which one owes allegiance. 2. To rise in violent opposition against lawful authority.
- RE-BEL/LED, (re-beld') *pp.* or *a.* Rebellious; guilty of rebellion. *Milton*.
- RE-BEL/LER, *n.* One that rebels. *Dict*.
- RE-BEL/LING, *pp.* Renouncing the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance; arising in opposition to lawful authority.
- RE-BELLION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *rebellio*.] 1. An open and avowed renunciation of the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance; or the taking of arms traitorously to resist the authority of lawful government; revolt.—*Rebellion* differs from *insurrection* and from *mutiny*.—*Insurrection* may be a rising in opposition to a particular act or law, without a design to renounce wholly all subjection to the government.—*Insurrection* may be, but is not necessarily, rebellion.—*Mutiny* is an insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their officers. 2. Open resistance to lawful authority.
- RE-BELLIOUS, *a.* Engaged in rebellion; renouncing the authority and dominion of the government to which allegiance is due; traitorously resisting government or lawful authority.
- RE-BELLIOUS-LY, *adv.* With design to throw off the authority of legitimate government; in a rebellious manner.
- RE-BELLIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being rebellious.
- RE-BEL/LŌW, *v. i.* [re and *bellow*.] To bellow in return; to echo back a loud, roaring noise. *Dryden*.
- RE-BEL/LŌW-ING, *pp.* Bellowing in return or in echo.
- RE-BLOSSOM, *v. i.* [re and *blossom*.] To blossom again.
- † RE-BO-ATION, *n.* [L. *rebo*.] The return of a loud, bellowing sound. *Patrick*.
- RE-BOIL', *v. i.* [L. *re* and *bullio*.] To take fire; to be hot.
- RE-BOUND', *v. i.* [Fr. *rebondir*.] To spring back; to start back; to be reverberated by an elastic power resisting force or impulse impressed.
- RE BOUND', *v. t.* To drive back; to reverberate. *Dryden*.
- RE-BOUND', *n.* The act of flying back in resistance of the impulse of another body; resilience. *Dryden*.
- RE-BOUNDING, *pp.* Springing or flying back; reverberating.
- RE-BRACE', *v. t.* [re and *brace*.] To brace again. *Gray*
- RE-BREATHE', *v. i.* [re and *breathe*.] To breathe again.
- RE-BUFF', *n.* [It. *rabuffo*; Fr. *rebuffade*.] 1. Repercussion, or beating back; a quick and sudden resistance. 2. Sudden check; defeat. 3. Refusal; rejection of solicitation.
- RE-BUFF', *v. t.* To beat back; to offer sudden resistance to; to check.
- RE-BUILD', *v. t.* [re and *build*.] To build again; to re-build, } new a structure; to build or construct what has been demolished.
- RE-BUILDER, *n.* One who rebuilds. *Bp. Hall*.
- RE-BUILDING, } *pp.* Building again.
- RE-BUILT', } *pp.* Built again; reconstructed.
- RE-BILT', } *pp.* Built again; reconstructed.
- RE-BOKÁ-BLE, *a.* Worthy of reprehension.
- RE-BOKE', *v. t.* [Norm. *rebiquer*.] 1. To chide; to reprove; to reprehend for a fault; to check by reproof. 2. To check or restrain. 3. To chasten; to punish; to afflict for correction. 4. To check; to silence. 5. To check; to heal. 6. To restrain; to calm.
- RE-BOKE', *n.* 1. A chiding; reproof for faults; reprehension.—2. In *Scripture*, chastisement; punishment; affliction for the purpose of restraint and correction. *Ezek. vi.*—3. In *low language*, any kind of check.—*To suffer rebuke*, to endure the reproach and persecution of men. *Jer. xv.*—*To be without rebuke*, to live without giving cause of reproof or censure; to be blameless.
- RE-BOKE'D, (re-bōk') *pp.* Reproved; reprehended; checked; restrained; punished for faults.
- RE-BOKE/FUL, *a.* Containing or abounding with rebukes.
- RE-BOKE/FUL-LY, *adv.* With reproof or reprehension.
- RE-BOKER, *n.* One that rebukes; a chider; one that chastises or restrains.
- RE-BOKING, *pp.* Chiding; reproving; checking; punishing.
- RE-BUL-LI'ATION, *n.* Act of boiling or effervescing.
- RE-BUR'Y, (re-berry) *v. t.* [re and *bury*.] To inter again.
- RE'BUS, *n.* [L., from *res*.] 1. An enigmatical representation of some name, &c. by using figures or pictures instead of words. 2. A sort of riddle.—3. In some *chemical writers*, sour milk; sometimes, the ultimate matter of which all bodies are composed.—4. In *heraldry*, a coat of arms which bears an allusion to the name of the person, as three cups, for *Butler*.
- RE-BUT', *v. t.* [Fr. *rebutter*; Norm. *rebutter*.] To repel; to oppose by argument, plea or countervailing proof.
- RE-BUT', *v. i.* 1. To retire back; [obs.] *Spenser*. 2. To answer, as a plaintiff's sur-rejoinder. *Blackstone*.
- RE-BUTTED, *pp.* Repelled; answered.
- RE-BUTTER, *n.* In *law pleadings*, the answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's sur-rejoinder. *Blackstone*.
- RE-BUTTING, *pp.* Repelling; opposing by argument, countervailing allegation or evidence.
- RE-CALL', *v. t.* [re and *call*.] 1. To call back; to take back. 2. To revoke; to annul by a subsequent act. 3. To call back; to revive in memory. 4. To call back from a place or mission.
- RE-CALL', *n.* 1. A calling back; revocation. 2. The power of calling back or revoking. *Dryden*.
- RE-CALLÁ-BLE, *a.* That may be recalled. *Madison*.
- RE-CALLED, (re-kawld) *pp.* Called back; revoked.
- RE-CALL'ING, *pp.* Calling back; revoking.
- RE-CANT', *v. t.* [L. *recanto*.] To retract; to recall; to contradict a former declaration.
- RE-CANT', *v. i.* To recall words; to revoke a declaration or proposition; to unsay what has been said.
- RE-CAN-TATION, *n.* The act of recalling; retraction; a declaration that contradicts a former one. *Sidney*.
- RE-CANT'ED, *pp.* Recalled; retracted.
- RE-CANT'ER, *n.* One that recants. *Shak*.
- RE-CANT'ING, *pp.* Recalling; retracting.
- RE-CA-PACI-TATE, *v. t.* [re and *capacitate*.] To qualify again; to confer capacity on again. *Atterbury*.
- RE-CA-PACI-TA-TED, *pp.* Capacitated again.
- RE-CA-PACI-TA-TING, *pp.* Conferring capacity again.
- RE-CA-PITU-LATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *recapituler*.] To repeat the principal things mentioned in a preceding discourse, argument or essay; to give a summary of the principal facts, points or arguments.
- RE-CA-PITU-LA-TED, *pp.* Repeated in a summary.
- RE-CA-PITU-LA-TING, *pp.* Repeating the principal things in a discourse or argument.
- RE-CA-PITU-LATION, *n.* 1. The act of recapitulating. 2. A summary or concise statement or enumeration of the principal points or facts in a preceding discourse, argument or essay.
- RE-CA-PITU-LA-TORY, *a.* Repeating again; containing recapitulation. *Garretson*.
- RE-CAPT'ION, *n.* [L. *re* and *captio*.] The act of retaking

reprisal; the retaking of one's own goods, chattels, wife or children from one who has taken them and wrongfully detains them. *Blackstone*.

RE-CAPTOR, *n.* [*re* and *captor*.] One who retakes; one that takes a prize which had been previously taken.

RE-CAPTURE, *n.* [*re* and *capture*.] 1. The act of retaking; particularly, the retaking of a prize or goods from a captor. 2. A prize retaken.

RE-CAPTURE, *v. t.* To retake, particularly, to retake a prize which had been previously taken.

RE-CAPTURED, *pp.* Retaken.

RE-CAPTURE-ING, *ppr.* Retaking, as a prize from the captor.

RE-CARNIFY, *v. t.* [*re* and *carnify*.] To convert again into flesh [*Not much used.*] *Howell*.

RE-CARRIED, *pp.* Carried back or again.

RE-CARRY, *v. t.* [*re* and *carry*.] To carry back. *Walton*.

RE-CARRY-ING, *ppr.* Carrying back.

RE-CAST, *v. t.* [*re* and *cast*.] 1. To cast again. 2. To throw away. 3. To mold anew. 4. To compute a second time.

RE-CAST, *pp.* Cast again; molded anew.

RE-CASTING, *ppr.* Casting again; molding anew.

RE-CEDDE, *v. t.* [*L. recedo*.] 1. To move back; to retreat; to withdraw. 2. To withdraw a claim or pretension; to desist from; to relinquish what had been proposed or asserted.

RE-CEDDE, *v. t.* [*re* and *cede*.] To cede back; to grant or yield to a former possessor.

RE-CED'DED, *pp.* Ceded back; regranted.

RE-CEDDING, *ppr.* 1. Withdrawing; retreating; moving back. 2. Ceding back; regrating.

RE-CEIPT, *n.* [*It. ricetta*; *L. receptus*.] 1. The act of receiving. 2. Receipt. 4. Reception; welcome; [*obs.*] 5. Recipe; prescription of ingredients for any composition, as of medicines, &c. *Dryden*.—6. In commerce, a writing acknowledging the taking of money or goods.

RE-CEIPT, *v. t.* [*re* and *cept*.] To give a receipt for.

RE-CEIPT, *v. t.* [*re* and *cept*.] To give a receipt for.

RE-CEIPT-ABLE, *a.* That may be received.

RE-CEIPT-ABLE-NESS, *n.* Capability of being received.

RE-CEIVE, *v. t.* [*Fr. recevoir*; *It. ricevere*.] 1. To take, as a thing offered or sent; to accept. 2. To take as due or as a reward. 3. To take or obtain from another in any manner, and either good or evil. 4. To take, as a thing communicated. 5. To take or obtain intellectually. 6. To embrace. 7. To allow; to hold; to retain. 8. To admit. 9. To welcome; to lodge and entertain; as a guest. 10. To admit into membership or fellowship. 11. To take in or on; to hold; to contain. 12. To be endowed with. 13. To take into a place or state. 14. To take or have as something described. 15. To bear with or suffer. 2 *Cor. xi.* 16. To believe in. *John i.* 17. To accept or admit officially or in an official character. 18. To take stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen.

RE-CEIVED, (*re-seev'd*) *pp.* Taken; accepted; admitted; embraced; entertained; believed.

RE-CEIVED-NESS, *n.* General allowance or belief.

RE-CEIVER, *n.* 1. One who takes or receives in any manner. 2. An officer appointed to receive public money; a treasurer. 3. One who takes stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen, and incurs the guilt of partaking in the crime. 4. A vessel for receiving and containing the product of distillation. 5. The vessel of an air-pump, for containing the thing on which an experiment is to be made. 6. One who partakes of the sacrament.

RE-CEIVING, *ppr.* Taking; accepting; admitting; embracing; believing; entertaining.

RE-CELEBRATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *celebrate*] To celebrate again. *B. Jonson*.

RE-CELEBRATED, *pp.* Celebrated anew.

RE-CELEBRATING, *ppr.* Celebrating anew.

RE-CELEBRATION, *n.* A renewed celebration.

RE-CEN-CY, *n.* [*L. recens*.] 1. Newness; new state; late origin. 2. Lateness in time; freshness.

RE-CENSE, (*re-sens*) *v. t.* [*L. recenseo*.] To review; to revise.

RE-CENSION, *n.* [*L. recensio*.] Review; examination; enumeration. *Evelyn*.

RE-CENT, *a.* [*L. recens*.] 1. New; being of late origin or existence. 2. Late; modern. 3. Fresh; lately received. 4. Late; of late occurrence; as a recent event or transaction. 5. Fresh; not long dismissed, released or parted from.

RE-CENT-LY, *adv.* Newly, lately; freshly; not long since.

RE-CENT-NESS, *n.* Newness; freshness; lateness of origin or occurrence.

RE-CEPTACLE, *n.* [*L. receptaculum*.] 1. A place or vessel into which something is received or in which it is contained, as a vat, a tun, a hollow in the earth, &c.—2. In botany, one of the parts of the fructification; the base by which the other parts of the fructification are

connected.—3. In anatomy, the receptacle of the chyle is situated on the left side of the upper vertebrae of the loins, under the aorta and the vessels of the left kidney.

REC-EP-TAC-U-LAR, *a.* In botany, pertaining to the receptacle or growing on it, as the nectary.

REC-EP-TA-RY, *n.* Thing received. *Brown*.

REC-EP-TI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The possibility of receiving or of being received. *Glanville*.

RE-CEPTION, *n.* [*Fr. L. receptio*.] 1. The act of receiving. 2. The state of being received. 3. Admission of any thing sent or communicated. 4. Readmission. 5. Admission of entrance for holding or containing. 6. A receiving or manner of receiving for entertainment; entertainment. 7. A receiving officially. 8. Opinion generally admitted; [*obs.*] 9. Recovery; [*obs.*]

RE-CEPTIVE, *a.* Having the quality of receiving or admitting what is communicated. *Glanville*.

RE-CEPTIV-I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being receptive. *Fotherby*.

* RE-CEPTORY, *a.* Generally or popularly admitted or received. *Brown*.

RE-CESS, *n.* [*L. recessus*.] 1. A withdrawing or retiring; a moving back. 2. A withdrawing from public business or notice; retreat; retirement. 3. Departure. 4. Place of retirement or secrecy; private abode. 5. State of retirement. 6. Remission or suspension of business or procedure. 7. Privacy; seclusion from the world or from company. 8. Secret or abstruse part. 9. A withdrawing from any point; removal to a distance. 10. [*Fr. recer.*] An abstract or registry of the resolutions of the imperial diet; [*obs.*] 11. The retiring of the shore of the sea or of a lake from the general line of the shore, forming a bay.

RE-CESSION, *n.* [*L. recessio*.] 1. The act of withdrawing, retiring or retreating. 2. The act of receding from a claim, or of relaxing a demand. 3. A cession or granting back.

RE-CHANGE, *v. t.* [*Fr. rechanger*.] To change again.

RE-CHANG'ED, (*re-chanj'd*) *pp.* Changed again.

RE-CHANGING, *ppr.* Changing again.

RE-CHARGE, *v. t.* [*Fr. recharger*.] 1. To charge or accuse in return. 2. To attack again; to attack anew.

RE-CHARG'ED, (*re-charj'd*) *pp.* Accused in return; attacked anew.

RE-CHARGING, *ppr.* Accusing in return; attacking anew.

RE-CHEAT, *n.* Among hunters, a lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn when the hounds have lost the game, to call them back from pursuing a counter-scent. *Shak.*

RE-CHEAT, *v. t.* To blow the recheat. *Drayton*.

RE-CHOOSE, (*re-chooz*) *v. t.* To choose a second time.

RE-CHOS'EN, (*re-chō'zn*) *pp.* or *a.* Re-elected; chosen again.

RE-CID-I-VATION, *n.* [*L. recidivus*.] A falling back; a backsliding. [*Not much used.*] *Hammond*.

† RE-CID-IVATE, *v. i.* [*L. recidivus*.] To backslide; to fall again. *Sp. Andrews*.

RE-CIDI-VOUS, *a.* [*L. recidivus*.] Subject to backslide. [*Little used.*]

REC-I-P-E, (*res-ep-y*) *n.* [*L. imperative of recipio*.] A medical prescription; a direction of medicines to be taken by a patient.

RE-CIPI-ENT, *n.* [*L. recipiens*.] 1. A receiver, the person or thing that receives; he or that to which any thing is communicated. 2. The receiver of a still.

RE-CIPRO-CAL, *a.* [*L. reciprocus*; *Sp. It. reciproco*; *Fr. reciproque*.] 1. Acting in vicissitude or return; alternate. 2. Mutual; done by each to the other. 3. Mutually interchangeable.

RE-CIPRO-CAL, *n.* The reciprocal of any quantity is unity divided by that quantity.

RE-CIPRO-CAL-LY, *adv.* Mutually; interchangeably; in such a manner that each affects the other and is equally affected by it.

RE-CIPRO-CAL-NESS, *n.* Mutual return; alternateness.

RE-CIPRO-CATE, *v. i.* [*L. reciprocus*; *Fr. reciproquer*.] To act interchangeably; to alternate. *Dryden*.

RE-CIPRO-CATE, *v. t.* To exchange; to interchange; to give and return mutually.

RE-CIPRO-GA-TED, *pp.* Mutually given and returned; interchanged.

RE-CIPRO-GA-TING, *ppr.* Interchanging; each giving or doing to the other the same thing.

RE-CIPRO-CATION, *n.* [*L. reciprocatio*.] 1. Interchange of acts; a mutual giving and returning. 2. Alternation. 3. Regular return or alternation of two symptoms or diseases.

REC-I-PROCI-TY, *n.* [*Fr. reciprocité*.] Reciprocal obligation or right; equal mutual rights or benefits to be yielded or enjoyed.

RE-CI-SION, *n.* [*L. recisio*.] The act of cutting off.

RE-CIT'AL, *n.* 1. Rehearsal; the repetition of the words of another or of a writing. 2. Narration; a telling of the

- particulars of an adventure or of a series of events. 3. Enumeration. *Prior*.
- REC-I-TATION, *n.* [L. *recitatio*] 1. Rehearsal; repetition of words. *Temple*.—2. In colleges and schools, the rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their instructor.
- REC-I-TA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *recitatif*; It. *recitativo*.] Reciting; rehearsing; pertaining to musical pronunciation. *Dryden*.
- REC-I-TA-TIVE, *n.* A kind of musical pronunciation, such as that in which the several parts of the liturgy are rehearsed in churches, or that of actors on the stage, when they express some action or passion, relate some event, or reveal some design.
- REC-I-TA-TIVE/LY, *adv.* In the manner of recitative.
- REC-ITTE, *v. t.* [L. *recito*.] 1. To rehearse; to repeat the words of another or of a writing.—2. In writing, to copy. 3. To tell over; to relate; to narrate. 4. To rehearse, as a lesson to an instructor. 5. To enumerate.
- REC-ITTE, *v. i.* To rehearse a lesson. *American seminaries*.
- † REC-ITTE, *for recital*.
- † REC-ITTED, *pp.* Rehearsed; told; repeated; narrated.
- REC-ITTER, *n.* One that recites or rehearses; a narrator.
- REC-ITTING, *pp.* Rehearsing; telling; repeating; narrating.
- † RECK, *v. t.* [Sax. *reccan*, *reccan*.] To care; to mind; to rate at much. *Milton*.
- RECK, *v. t.* To heed; to regard; to care for. [Obsolete, unless a poetry.] *Sidney*.
- RECK'LESS, *a.* Careless; heedless; mindless. *Sidney*.
- RECK LESS-NESS, *n.* Heedlessness; carelessness; negligence. *Sidney*.
- RECK'ON, (rek'n) *v. t.* [Sax. *reccan*, *reccan*; D. *rekenen*; G. *rechnen*.] 1. To count; to number; that is, to tell the particulars. 2. To esteem; to account; to repute. *Rom.* viii. 3. To repute; to set in the number or rank of.—4. To assign in an account. 5. To compute; to calculate.
- RECK'ON, *v. i.* 1. To reason with one's self and conclude from arguments. 2. To charge to account; with *on*. 3. To pay a penalty; to be answerable.—To reckon with. 1. To state an account with another, and compare it with his account. 2. To call to punishment.—To reckon on or upon, to lay stress or dependence on.
- RECK ONED, (rek'nd) *pp.* Counted; numbered; esteemed; reputed; computed; set or assigned to in account.
- RECKON-ER, (rek'n-er) *n.* One who reckons or computes.
- RECKONING, (rek'ning) *pp.* Counting; computing; esteeming; reputed; stating an account mutually.
- RECKONING, *n.* 1. The act of counting or computing; calculation. 2. An account of time. 3. A statement of accounts with another; a statement and comparison of accounts mutually for adjustment. 4. The charges or account made by a host. 5. Account taken. 6. Esteem; account; estimation.—7. In navigation, an account of the ship's course and distance calculated from the log-book without the aid of celestial observation.
- RECKONING-BOOK, *n.* A book in which money received and expended is entered. *Johnson*.
- RE-CLAIM, *v. t.* [Fr. *reclamer*; L. *reclamo*.] 1. To claim back; to demand to have returned. 2. To call back from error, wandering or transgression, to the observance of moral rectitude; to reform; to bring back to correct deportment or course of life. 3. To reduce to the state desired. 4. To call back; to restrain. 5. To recall; to cry out against; [unusual.] 6. To reduce from a wild to a tame or domestic state; to tame; to make gentle. 7. To demand or challenge; to make a claim; a French use. 8. To recover.—9. In ancient customs, to pursue and recall, as a vassal. 10. To encroach on what has been taken from one; to attempt to recover possession.
- RE-CLAIM, *v. i.* To cry out; to exclaim. *Pope*.
- † RE-CLAIM, *n.* 1. Reformation. *Hales*. 2. Recovery. *Spenser*.
- RE-CLAIM/A-BLE, *a.* That may be reclaimed, reformed or tamed.
- RE-CLAIMANT, *n.* One that opposes, contradicts or remonstrates against. *Waterland*.
- RE-CLAIMED, (re-kländ) *pp.* Recalled from a vicious life; reformed; tamed; domesticated; recovered.
- RE-CLAIMING, *pp.* Recalling to a regular course of life; reforming; recovering; taking; demanding.
- † RE-CLAIM/LESS, *a.* Not to be reclaimed. *Lec*.
- RE-CLAIMATION, *n.* 1. Recovery. 2. Demand; challenge of something to be restored; claim made.
- RE-CLINATE, *a.* [L. *reclinatus*.] In botany, reclined, as a leaf; bent downwards, so that the point of the leaf is lower than the base.
- RE-CLINATION, *n.* The act of leaning or reclining.
- RE-CLINE, *v. t.* [L. *reclino*.] To lean back; to lean to one side or sidewise.
- RE-CLINE, *v. i.* To lean; to rest or repose; as, to recline on a couch.
- RE-CLINE, *a.* [L. *reclinis*.] Leaning; being in a leaning posture. [Little used.] *Milton*.
- RE-CLIN'ED, (re-klind') *pp.* Inclined back or sidewise.
- RE-CLIN'ING, *pp.* Leaning back or sidewise; resting, lying.
- RE-CLOSE, *v. t.* [re and close.] To close or shut again. *Pope*.
- RE-CLOS'ED, (re-klöz'd) *pp.* Closed again.
- RE-CLOS'ING, *pp.* Closing again.
- RE-CLODE, *v. t.* [L. *recludo*.] To open. [Little used.]
- RE-CLOSE, *a.* [Fr. *reclus*; L. *reclusus*.] Shut up; sequestered; retired from the world or from public notice; solitary.
- RE-CLOSE, *n.* 1. A person who lives in retirement or seclusion from intercourse with the world, as a hermit or monk. 2. A person who confines himself to a cell in a monastery.
- † RE-CLOSE, *v. t.* To shut up. *Donne*.
- RE-CLOSE/LY, *adv.* In retirement or seclusion from society.
- RE-CLOSE/NESS, *n.* Retirement; seclusion from society.
- RE-CLOS'ION, *n.* A state of retirement from the world or seclusion.
- RE-CLOS'IVE, *a.* Affording retirement from society.
- RE-COAG-U-LA'TION, *n.* A second coagulation.
- † RE-COCT, *a.* [L. *recoctus*.] New-vamped. *Taylor*.
- * RE-COG-NITION, (rek-og-nish'un, or rek-o-nish'un) *n.* [L. *recognitio*.] 1. Acknowledgment; formal avowal. 2. Acknowledgment; memorial. 3. Acknowledgment; solemn avowal by which a thing is owned or declared to belong to, or by which the remembrance of it is revived. 4. Knowledge confessed or avowed.
- * RE-COGNI-TOR, (re-kog'ne-tor, or re-kon'e-tor) *n.* One of a jury upon assize. *Blackstone*.
- * RE-COGNI-ZA-BLE, (re-kog'ne-za-bl, or re-kon'e-za-bl) *a.* That may be recognized or acknowledged. *Orient. Collections*.
- * RE-COGNI-ZANCE, (re-kog'ne-zans, or re-kon'e-zans) *n.* [Fr. *reconnaissance*.] 1. Acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; profession.—2. In law, an obligation of record which a man enters into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorized, with condition to do some particular act, as to appear at the assizes, to keep the peace, or pay a debt. 3. The verdict of a jury impaneled upon assize.
- * RE-COG-NIZE, (rek'og-nize, or rek'o-nize) *v. t.* [It. *ricognoscere*; Sp. *reconocer*; Fr. *reconnoître*; L. *recognosco*.] 1. To recollect or recover the knowledge of, either with an avowal of that knowledge or not. We recognize a person at a distance, when we recollect that we have seen him before, or that we have formerly known him. We recognize his features or his voice. 2. To review; to re-examine. *South*.
- * RE-COG-NIZE, *v. i.* To enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal.
- * RE-COG-NIZED, *pp.* Acknowledged; recollected as known; bound by recognizance.
- * RE-COG-NI-ZEE, *n.* The person to whom a recognizance is made. *Blackstone*.
- * RE-COG-NIZ-ING, *pp.* Acknowledging; recollecting as known; entering a recognizance.
- * RE-COG-NI-ZOR, *n.* One who enters into a recognizance. *Blackstone*.
- RE-COIL, *v. i.* [Fr. *reculer*; It. *vinculare*; Sp. *regular*.] 1. To move or start back; to roll back. 2. To fall back to retire. 3. To rebound. 4. To retire; to flow back. 5. To start back; to shrink; as, nature recoils at the bloody deed. 6. To return.
- † RE-COIL, *v. t.* To drive back. *Spenser*.
- RE-COIL, *n.* A starting or falling back.
- RE-COIL'ER, *n.* One who falls back from his promise or profession; a revoler.
- RE-COILING, *pp.* Starting or falling back; retiring; shrinking.
- RE-COILING, *n.* The act of starting or falling back; a shrinking; revolt. *South*.
- RE-COILING-LY, *adv.* With starting back or retrocession.
- RE-COIN, *v. t.* [re and coin.] To coin again.
- RE-COIN'AGE, *n.* 1. The act of coining anew. 2. That which is coined anew.
- RE-COINED, (re-koind') *pp.* Coined again.
- RE-COINING, *pp.* Coining anew.
- RE-COL-LECT, *v. t.* [re and collect; L. *recolligo*, *recolleco*.] 1. To collect again; to recover or call back ideas to the memory. 2. To recover or recall the knowledge of; to bring back to the mind or memory. 3. To recover resolution or composure of mind.
- RE-COL-LECT, *v. t.* To gather again; to collect what has been scattered.
- RE-COL-LECT. See RECOLLECT.
- RE-COL-LECTED, *pp.* Recalled to the memory.
- RE-COL-LECTING, *pp.* Recovering to the memory.
- RE-COL-LECTION, *n.* 1. The act of recalling to the memory, as ideas that have escaped; or the operation by which ideas are recalled to the memory or revived in the

mind. 2. The power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period within which things can be recollected; remembrance.

REC-OL-LECTIVE, *a.* Having the power of recollecting.

RECOL-LET, *n.* [Sp., Port. *recoleta*.] A monk of a reformed order of Franciscans.

RE-COM-BI-NATION, *n.* Combination a second time.

RE-COM-BINE, *v. t.* [*re* and *combine*.] To combine again.

RE-COM-BINED, (*re-kom-bind'*) *pp.* Combined anew.

RE-COM-BINING, *ppr.* Combining again.

RE-COM-FORT, *v. t.* [*re* and *comfort*.] 1. To comfort again; to console anew. 2. To give new strength.

RE-COM-FORT-ED, *pp.* Comforted again.

RE-COM-FORT-ING, *ppr.* Comforting again.

RE-COM-FORT-LESS, *a.* Without comfort. *Spenser*.

RE-COM-MENCE, (*re-kom-mens'*) *v. t.* [*re* and *commence*.] To commence again; to begin anew.

RE-COM-MENCED, (*re-kom-mens'*) *pp.* Commenced anew.

RE-COM-MENCING, *ppr.* Beginning again.

RE-COM-MEND, *v. t.* [*re* and *commend*; Fr. *recommander*.] 1. To praise to another; to offer or commend to another's notice, confidence or kindness by favorable representations. 2. To make acceptable. 3. To commit with prayers.

RE-COM-MEND-A-BLE, *a.* That may be recommended; worthy of recommendation or praise. *Glanville*.

RE-COM-MEND-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being recommendable.

RE-COM-MEND-A-BLY, *adv.* So as to deserve commendation.

RE-COM-MEND-ATION, *n.* 1. The act of recommending or of commending; the act of representing in a favorable manner for the purpose of procuring the notice, confidence or civilities of another. 2. That which procures a kind or favorable reception.

RE-COM-MEND-A-TORY, *a.* That commends to another; that recommends. *Swift*.

RE-COM-MENDED, *pp.* Praised; commended to another.

RE-COM-MENDER, *n.* One who commends.

RE-COM-MENDING, *ppr.* Praising to another; commending.

RE-COM-MISSION, *v. t.* [*re* and *commission*.] To commission again. *Marshall*.

RE-COM-MISSIONED, *pp.* Commissioned again.

RE-COM-MISSION-ING, *ppr.* Commissioning again.

RE-COM-MIT, *v. t.* [*re* and *commit*.] 1. To commit again. 2. To refer again to a committee.

RE-COM-MITMENT, *n.* A second or renewed commitment; a renewed reference to a committee.

RE-COM-MITTED, *pp.* Committed anew; referred again.

RE-COM-MITTING, *ppr.* Committing again; referring again to a committee.

RE-COM-MUNI-CATE, *v. i.* [*re* and *communicate*.] To communicate again.

RE-COM-PACT, *v. t.* [*re* and *compact*.] To join anew.

RE-COM-PEN-SATION, *n.* Recompense.

RE-COM-PENSE, *v. t.* [Fr. *recompenser*.] 1. To compensate; to make return of an equivalent for any thing given, done or suffered. 2. To require; to repay; to return an equivalent; in a bad sense. 3. To make an equivalent return in profit or produce. 4. To compensate; to make amends by any thing equivalent. 5. To make restitution or an equivalent return for. *Num. v.*

RE-COM-PENSE, *n.* 1. An equivalent returned for any thing given, done or suffered; compensation; reward; amends. 2. Requital; return of evil or suffering or other equivalent; as a punishment.

RE-COM-PENSED, *pp.* Rewarded; requited.

RE-COM-PENS-ING, *ppr.* Rewarding; compensating; requiting.

RE-COM-PLE-MENT, *n.* [*re* and *complement*.] New compilation or digest. *Bacon*.

RE-COM-POSE, *v. t.* [*re* and *compose*.] 1. To quiet anew; to compose or tranquilize that which is ruffled or disturbed. 2. To compose anew; to form or adjust again.

RE-COM-POSED, (*re-kom-pôzd'*) *pp.* Quieted again after agitation; formed anew; composed a second time.

RE-COM-POSING, *ppr.* Rendering tranquil after agitation; forming or adjusting anew.

RE-COM-PO-SITION, *n.* Composition renewed.

RE-COM-CILIA-BLE, *a.* 1. Capable of being reconciled; capable of renewed friendship. 2. That may be made to agree or be consistent; consistent. 3. Capable of being adjusted.

RE-COM-CILIA-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being reconcilable; consistency. 2. Possibility of being restored to friendship and harmony.

RE-COM-CILE, *v. t.* [Fr. *reconciler*; L. *reconcilio*.] 1. To conciliate anew; to call back into union and friendship the affections which have been alienated; to restore to friendship or favor after estrangement. 2. To bring to acquiescence, content or quiet submission. 3. To make

consistent or congruous; to bring to agreement or suitableness. 4. To adjust; to settle.

RE-COM-CILE, *a. i.* To become reconciled. *Abp. Saucroft*.

RE-COM-CILED, (*rek-on-sild'*) *pp.* Brought into friendship from a state of disagreement or enmity; made consistent; adjusted.

RE-COM-CILEMENT, *n.* 1. Reconciliation; renewal of friendship. 2. Friendship renewed. *Milton*.

RE-COM-CILER, *n.* 1. One who reconciles; one who brings parties at variance into renewed friendship. 2. One who discovers the consistency of propositions.

RE-COM-CIL-I-ATION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *reconciliatio*.] 1. The act of reconciling parties at variance; renewal of friendship after disagreement or enmity.—2. In *Scripture*, the means by which sinners are reconciled and brought into a state of favor with God, after natural estrangement or enmity; the atonement; expiation. 3. Agreement of things seemingly opposite, different or inconsistent.

RE-COM-CIL-I-A-TORY, *a.* Able or tending to reconcile. *Hall*.

RE-COM-CILING, *ppr.* Bringing into favor and friendship after variance; bringing to content or satisfaction; showing to be consistent; adjusting; making to agree.

RE-CON-DEN-SATION, *n.* The act of recondensing.

RE-CON-DENSE, (*re-kon-dens'*) *v. t.* [*re* and *condense*.] To condense again. *Boyle*.

RE-CON-DENSED, (*re-kon-dens'*) *pp.* Condensed anew.

RE-CON-DENS-ING, *ppr.* Condensing again.

RE-CON-DITE, *a.* [L. *reconditus*.] 1. Secret; hidden from the view or intellect; abstruse. 2. Profound; dealing in things abstruse.

RE-CON-DI-TORY, *n.* A repository; a store-house or magazine. [*Little used*.] *Ash*.

RE-CON-DUCT, *v. t.* [*re* and *conduct*.] To conduct back or again. *Dryden*.

RE-CON-DUCTED, *pp.* Conducted back or again.

RE-CON-DUCT-ING, *ppr.* Conducting back or again.

RE-CON-FIRM, *v. t.* [*re* and *confirm*.] To confirm anew.

RE-CON-JOIN, *v. t.* [*re* and *conjoin*.] To join or conjoin anew. *Boyle*.

RE-CON-JOINED, (*re-kon-joind'*) *pp.* Joined again.

RE-CON-JOIN-ING, *ppr.* Joining again.

RE-CON-NOIT'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *reconnoître*.] To view; to survey; to examine by the eye; particularly, in military affairs, to examine the state of an enemy's army or camp, or the ground for military operations.

RE-CON-NOIT'ERED, *pp.* Viewed; examined by personal observation.

RE-CON-NOIT'ER-ING, *ppr.* Viewing; examining by personal observation.

RE-CON-QUER, (*re-kon'ker*) *v. t.* [*re* and *conquer*; Fr. *conquérir*.] 1. To conquer again; to recover by conquest. *Davies*. 2. To recover; to regain; [*a French use*.]

RE-CON-QUERED, *pp.* Conquered again; regained.

RE-CON-QUER-ING, *ppr.* Conquering again; recovering.

RE-CON-SE-CRATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *consecrate*.] To consecrate anew.

RE-CON-SE-CRATED, *pp.* Consecrated again.

RE-CON-SE-CRATING, *ppr.* Consecrating again.

RE-CON-SE-CRATION, *n.* A renewed consecration.

RE-CON-SIDER, *v. t.* [*re* and *consider*.] 1. To consider again; to turn in the mind again; to review. 2. To annul; to take into consideration a second time and rescind.

RE-CON-SIDER-ATION, *n.* 1. A renewed consideration or review in the mind. 2. A second consideration; annulment; rescission.

RE-CON-SID-ERED, *pp.* Considered again; rescinded.

RE-CON-SID-ER-ING, *ppr.* Considering again; rescinding.

RE-CON-SO-LATE, *v. t.* To console or comfort again.

RE-CON-VENE, *v. t.* [*re* and *convene*.] To convene or call together again.

RE-CON-VENED, *v. t.* To assemble or come together again.

RE-CON-VENING, (*re-kon-veend'*) *pp.* Assembled anew.

RE-CON-VER-SION, *n.* [*re* and *conversion*.] A second conversion. *Wesley*.

RE-CON-VERT, *v. t.* [*re* and *convert*.] To convert again.

RE-CON-VERTED, *pp.* Converted again.

RE-CON-VERT-ING, *ppr.* Converting again.

RE-CON-VEY, *v. t.* [*re* and *convey*.] 1. To convey back or to its former place. 2. To transfer back to a former owner; as, to recover an estate.

RE-CON-VEYED, (*re-kon-vâd'*) *pp.* Conveyed back; transferred to a former owner.

RE-CON-VEY-ING, *ppr.* Conveying back; transferring to a former owner.

RE-CORD, *v. t.* [L. *recorder*; Sp. *recoradar*; Fr. *recorder*.] 1. To register; to enroll; to write or enter in a book or on parchment, for the purpose of preserving authentic or correct evidence of a thing. 2. To imprint deeply on the mind or memory. 3. To cause to be remembered. 4. To recite; to repeat; [*obs.*] 5. To call to mind; [*obs.*]

RECORD, *v. i.* To sing or repeat a tune. *Shak.*
 RECORD, *n.* 1. A register; an authentic or official copy of any writing, or account of any facts and proceedings, entered in a book for preservation; or the book containing such copy or account. 2. Authoric memorial.
 RECORDATION, *n.* [*L. recordatio.*] Remembrance.
 RECORDED, *pp.* Registered; officially entered in a book or on parchment; imprinted on the memory.
 RECORDER, *n.* 1. A person whose official duty is to register writings or transactions; one who enrolls or records. 2. An officer of a city who is keeper of the rolls or records, or who is invested with judicial powers. 3. Formerly, a kind of flute, flagelet or wind instrument.
 RECORDING, *pp.* Registering; enrolling; imprinting on the memory.
 RECOUCH, *v. i.* [*Fr. and couch.*] To retire again to a lodge, as lions. *Wotton.*
 RECOUNT, *v. t.* [*Fr. recouter; Sp. recantar; It. raccontare.*] To relate in detail; to recite; to tell or narrate the particulars; to rehearse.
 RECOUNTED, *pp.* Related or told in detail; recited.
 RECOUNTING, *pp.* Relating in a series; narrating.
 RECOUNTMENT, *n.* Relation in detail; recital. [*L. u.*]
 RECOVERED, *pp.* Recovered or recured. *Spenser.*
 RE-COURSE, *n.* [*Fr. recours; It. ricorso; Sp. recurso; L. recursus.*] 1. Literally, a running back; a return. 2. Return; new attack; [*obs.*] 3. A going to with a request or application, as for aid or protection. 4. Application of efforts, art or labor. 5. Access; [*little used.*] 6. Frequent passage.
 RE-COURSE, *v. i.* To return. *Fox.*
 RE-COURSEFUL, *a.* Moving alternately. *Drayton.*
 RECOVER, *v. t.* [*Fr. recouvrer; It. ricoverare; L. recuperare.*] 1. To regain; to get or obtain that which was lost. 2. To restore from sickness. 3. To revive from apparent death. 4. To regain by reparation; to repair the loss of, or to repair an injury done by neglect. 5. To regain a former state by liberation from capture or possession. 6. To gain as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt. 7. To reach; to come to. 8. To obtain title to by judgment in a court of law.
 RECOVER, *v. i.* 1. To regain health after sickness; to grow well. 2. To regain a former state or condition after misfortune. 3. To obtain a judgment in law; to succeed in a lawsuit.
 RECOVERABLE, *a.* 1. That may be regained or recovered. 2. That may be restored from sickness. 3. That may be brought back to a former condition. 4. That may be obtained from a debtor or possessor.
 RECOVERED, *pp.* Regained; restored; obtained by judicial decision.
 RECOVEREE, *n.* In law, the tenant or person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery.
 RECOVERING, *pp.* Regaining; obtaining in return or by judgment in law; regaining health.
 RECOVEROR, *n.* In law, the demandant or person who obtains a judgment in his favor in common recovery.
 RECOVER-Y, *n.* 1. The act of regaining, retaking or obtaining possession of any thing lost. 2. Restoration from sickness or apparent death. 3. The capacity of being restored to health. 4. The obtaining of right to something by a verdict and judgment of court from an opposing party in a suit.
 RECREANT, *a.* [*Norm. recreant.*] 1. Crying for mercy, as a combatant in the trial by battle; yielding; hence, cowardly; mean-spirited. 2. Apostate; false.
 RECREANT, *n.* One who yields in combat and cries *craven*; one who begs for mercy; hence, a mean-spirited, cowardly wretch.
 RECREATE, *v. t.* [*L. recreo; Fr. recreer; It. ricreare; Sp. recrear.*] 1. To refresh after toil; to reanimate, as languid spirits or exhausted strength; to amuse or divert in weariness. 2. To gratify; to delight. 3. To relieve; to revive.
 RECREATE, *v. i.* To take recreation. *Addison.*
 RECREATED, *v. t.* To create or form anew. *Marshall.*
 RECREATED, *pp.* Refreshed; diverted; amused; gratified.
 RECREATED, *pp.* Created or formed anew.
 RECREATING, *pp.* Refreshing after toil; reanimating the spirits or strength; diverting; amusing.
 RECREATING, *pp.* Creating or forming anew.
 RECREATION, *n.* 1. Refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; amusement; diversion. 2. Relief from toil or pain; amusement in sorrow or distress. *Sidney.*
 RECREATION, *n.* A forming anew.
 RECREATIVE, *a.* Refreshing; giving new vigor or animation; giving relief after labor or pain; amusing; diverting.
 RECREATIVE-LY, *adv.* With recreation or diversion.
 RECREATIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being refreshing or diverting.
 RECREMENT, *n.* [*L. recrementum.*] Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross; scoria; sium.

REE-RE-MENTAL, } *a.* Drossy; consisting of super-
 REC-RE-MEN-TY-TIAL, } fluous matter separated from
 REC-RE-MEN-TY-TIOUS, } that which is valuable.
 RECRIMINATE, *v. i.* [*Fr. recriminer.*] 1. To return one accusation with another. 2. To charge an accused with the like crime.
 RECRIMINATE, *v. t.* To accuse in return. *South.*
 RECRIMINATING, *pp.* Returning one accusation with another.
 RECRIMINATION, *n.* 1. The return of one accusation with another.—2. In law, an accusation brought by the accused against the accuser upon the same fact.
 RECRIMINATIVE, } *a.* Retorting accusation. *Burke.*
 RECRIMINATORY, }
 RECRIMINATOR, *n.* He who retorts an accusation.
 RE-CROSS, *v. t.* To cross a second time. *Washington.*
 RE-CROSSED, (*re krost*) *pp.* Crossed a second time.
 RE-CROSSING, *pp.* Crossing a second time.
 RECRUDESCENCY, } The same as *recrudescency.*
 RECRUDESCENCE, } *n.* [*L. recrudescens.*] The state
 RECRUDESCENCY, } of becoming sore again. *Bacon.*
 RECRUDESCENT, } *a.* Growing raw, sore or painful
 again.
 RECRUIT, *v. t.* [*Fr. recruter; It. reclutare; Sp. reclutar.*]
 1. To repair by fresh supplies of thing wasted. 2. To supply with new men any deficiency of troops.
 RECRUIT, *v. i.* 1. To gain new supplies of any thing wasted; to gain flesh, health, spirits, &c. 2. To gain new supplies of men; to raise new soldiers.
 RECRUIT, *n.* The supply of any thing wasted; chiefly, a new-raised soldier to supply the deficiency of an army.
 RECRUITED, *pp.* Furnished with new supplies of what is wasted.
 RECRUITER, *n.* One who recruits; one who supplies a company with new members.
 RECRUITING, *pp.* Furnishing with fresh supplies; raising new soldiers for an army.
 RECRUITING, *n.* The business of raising new soldiers to supply the loss of men in an army.
 RECRUITMENT, *n.* The act or business of raising new supplies of men for an army. *Wals.*
 RECRYSTALIZE, *v. i.* To crystallize a second time.
 RECTANGLE, *n.* [*Fr.; L. rectangulus.*] 1. A right-angled parallelogram.—2. In arithmetic, the product of two lines multiplied into each other.
 RECTANGLED, *a.* Having right angles, or angles of ninety degrees.
 RECTANGULAR, *a.* Right-angled; having angles of ninety degrees. *Wotton.*
 RECTANGULAR-LY, *adv.* With or at right angles. *Brown.*
 RECTIFIABLE, *a.* That may be rectified; capable of being corrected or set right.
 RECTIFICATION, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. The act or operation of correcting, amending or setting right that which is wrong or erroneous.—2. In chemistry, the process of refining or purifying any substance by repeated distillation, which separates the grosser parts.
 RECTIFIED, *pp.* Corrected; set or made right; refined by repeated distillation or sublimation.
 RECTIFIER, *n.* One that corrects or amends. *Bailey.* 2. One who refines a substance by repeated distillations. 3. An instrument that shows the variations of the compass, and rectifies the course of a ship. *Encyc.*
 RECTIFY, *v. t.* [*Fr. rectifier; It. rettificare; Sp. rectificar.*] 1. To make right; to correct that which is wrong, erroneous or false; to amend.—2. In chemistry, to refine by repeated distillation or sublimation, by which the fine parts of a substance are separated from the grosser.—3. To rectify the globe, is to bring the sun's place in the ecliptic on the globe to the brass meridian.
 RECTIFYING, *pp.* Correcting; amending; refining by repeated distillation or sublimation.
 RECTILINEAL, } *a.* [*L. rectus and linea.*] Right-lined;
 RECTILINEAR, } consisting of a right line or of right
 lines; straight.
 RECTILINEOUS, *a.* Rectilinear. *Ray.*
 RECTITUDE, *n.* [*Fr.; It. rettitudine; Sp. rectitud.*] In morality, rightness of principle or practice; uprightness of mind; exact conformity to truth, or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct, either by divine or human laws.
 RECTOR, *n.* [*L. rector; Fr. recteur; It. rettore.*] 1. A ruler or governor. 2. A clergyman who has the charge and cure of a parish, and has the tithes, &c.; or the parson of an unimpropriated parish. 3. The chief elective officer of some universities, as in France and Scotland. 4. The superior officer or chief of a convent or religious house; and, among the Jesuits, the superior of a house that is a seminary or college.
 RECTORAL, } *a.* Pertaining to a rector. *Blackston.*
 RECTORIAL, }
 RECTORSHIP, } *n.* The office or rank of a rector.
 RECTOR-Y, *n.* 1. A parish church, parsonage or spiritual

- living, with all its rights, tithes and glebes. 2. A rector's mansion or parsonage-house. *Encyc.*
- RECTRESS, *n.* [*L. rectrix.*] A governess. *B. Jonson.*
- RECTRIX, *n.* [*L. rectrix.*] A governess. *B. Jonson.*
- RECTUM, *n.* [*L.*] In anatomy, the third and last of the large intestines. *Encyc.*
- RECUBATION, *n.* [*L. recubo; re and cubo, to lie down.*] The act of lying or leaning. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*
- RE-CULÉ, *v. t.* To recoil. [*See Recoll.*] *Barret.*
- RE-CUMB, *v. i.* [*L. recumbō.*] To lean; to recline; to repose.
- RE-CUMBENCE, *n.* [*from L. recumbens.*] The act of reposing or resting in confidence. *Ld. North.*
- RE-CUMBENCY, *n.* 1. The posture of leaning, reclining or lying. 2. Rest; repose; idle state. *Locke.*
- RE-CUMBENT, *a.* [*L. recumbens.*] 1. Leaning; reclining. 2. Reposing; inactive; idle. *Young.*
- RE-CUPERABLE, *a.* Recoverable. *Chaucer.*
- RE-CUPERATION, *n.* [*L. recuperatio.*] Recovery, as of any thing lost.
- RE-CUPERATIVE, *a.* Tending to recovery; pertaining to recovery.
- RE-CUR, *v. i.* [*L. recurro; Fr. recourir.*] 1. To return to the thought or mind. 2. To resort; to have recourse.
- RE-CURE, *v. t.* [*re and cure.*] To cure; to recover.
- RE-CURE, *n.* Cure; recovery. *Knolles.*
- RE-CURELESS, *a.* Incapable of cure or remedy.
- RE-CURRENCE, *n.* 1. Return. 2. Resort; the having
- RE-CURRENCE, *n.* recourse.
- RE-CURRENT, *a.* [*L. recurrens.*] 1. Returning from time to time.—2. In crystallography, a recurrent crystal is one whose faces, being counted in annular ranges from one extremity to the other, furnish two different numbers which succeed each other several times, as 4, 8, 4, 8, 4.—3. In anatomy, the recurrent nerve is a branch of the *par vagum*, given off in the upper part of the thorax, which is reflected and runs up along the trachea to the larynx. *Wistar.*
- RE-CURSION, *n.* [*L. recursus.*] Return. [*Little used.*]
- RE-CURVATE, *v. t.* [*L. recurvo.*] To bend back.
- RE-CURVATE, *a.* 1. In botany, bent, bowed or curved downwards. 2. Bent upwards.
- RE-CURVATION, or RE-CURVITY, *n.* A bending or flexure backwards. *Brown.*
- RE-CURVE, (re-kurv) *v. t.* [*L. recurvo.*] To bend back.
- RE-CURVED, (re-kurv'd) *pp.* Bent back or downwards.
- RE-CURVIL-ROSTER, *n.* [*L. recurvus and rostrum.*] A fowl whose beak or bill bends upwards, as the *avocet*.
- RE-CURVUS, *a.* [*L. recurvus.*] Bent backwards.
- RE-CUSANT, *n.* Non-conformity. *Coke.*
- *RE-CUSANT, *a.* [*L. recusans.*] Refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the king, or to conform to the established rites of the church.
- *RE-CUSANT, *n.* 1. In English history, a person who refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of the king in matters of religion. 2. One who refuses communion with the church of England; a non-conformist.
- RE-CUSATION, *n.* [*L. recusatio.*] 1. Refusal.—2. In law, the act of refusing a judge, or challenging that he shall not try the cause, on account of his supposed partiality.
- †RE-CUSE, *v. t.* [*L. recusō.*] To refuse or reject, as a judge; to challenge that the judge shall not try the cause. *Digby.*
- RED, *a.* [*Sax. read, read; D. rood; G. roth; Sw. rōd; Dan. rød; Corn. rydh.*] Of a bright color, resembling blood. Red is a simple or primary color, but of several different shades or hues, as scarlet, crimson, vermilion, orange-red, &c.
- RED, *n.* A red color. *Newton.*
- †RE-DACT, *v. t.* [*L. redactus.*] To force; to reduce to form.
- REDAN, *n.* [*written sometimes redent and redens.*] In fortification, a work indented, or formed with salient and re-entring angles, so that one part may flank and defend another.
- †RED-ARGUE, *v. t.* [*L. redarguo.*] To refute.
- †RED-ARGUTION, *n.* Refutation; conviction. *Bacon.*
- RED-BERRIED, *a.* Having or bearing red berries.
- RED-BIRD, *n.* The popular name of several birds.
- RED-BREAST, *n.* A bird so called from the color of its breast, a species of *motacilla*.
- REDBUD, *n.* A plant or tree of the genus *cercis*.
- RED-CHALK, *n.* A kind of clay iron-stone; redde.
- RED-COAT, *n.* A name given to a soldier who wears a red coat. *Dryden.*
- REDDEN, (red'n) *v. t.* To make red. *Dryden.*
- REDDEN, (red'n) *v. i.* 1. To grow or become red. 2. To blush.
- RED-DENDUM, *n.* In law, the clause by which rent is reserved in a lease.
- RED-DISH, *a.* Somewhat red; moderately red. *Ler. xiii.*
- RED-DISH-NESS, *n.* Redness in a moderate degree.
- RED-DITION, *n.* [*L. reddo.*] 1. A returning of any thing; restitution; surrender. 2. Explanation; representation.
- RED-DITIVE, *a.* [*L. redditivus.*] Returning; answering to an interrogative; a term of grammar. *Johnson.*
- RED-DLE, *n.* [*from red.*] Red chalk, commonly used as a pigment. *Hill.*
- †REDE, *n.* [*Sax. red.*] Counsel; advice. *Shak.*
- †REDE, *v. t.* To counsel or advise. *Spenser.*
- RE-DEEM, *v. t.* [*L. redimo.*] 1. To purchase back; to ransom; to liberate or rescue from captivity or bondage, or from any obligation or liability to suffer or to be forfeited, by paying an equivalent. 2. To repurchase what has been sold; to regain possession of a thing alienated, by repaying the value of it to the possessor. 3. To rescue; to recover; to deliver from. 4. To compensate; to make amends for. 5. To free by making atonement. 6. To pay the penalty of. 7. To save. 8. To perform what has been promised; to make good by performance.—9. In law, to recall an estate, or to obtain the right to re-enter upon a mortgaged estate by paying to the mortgagee his principal, interest, and expenses or costs.—10. In theology, to rescue and deliver from the bondage of sin and its penalties.—11. In commerce, to purchase or pay the value, in specie, of any promissory note, bill or other evidence of debt, given by the state, by a company or corporation, or by an individual.—To redeem time, is to use more diligence in the improvement of it.
- RE-DEEMABLE, *a.* 1. That may be redeemed; capable of redemption. 2. That may be purchased or paid for in gold and silver, and brought into the possession of government or the original promiser.
- RE-DEEMABLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being redeemable.
- RE-DEEMED, (re-deemd) *pp.* Ransomed; delivered from bondage, distress, penalty, liability, or from the possession of another, by paying an equivalent.
- RE-DEEMER, *n.* 1. One who redeems or ransoms. 2. The Savior of the world, JESUS CHRIST.
- RE-DEEMING, *ppr.* Ransoming; procuring deliverance from captivity, capture, bondage, sin, distress or liability to suffer, by the payment of an equivalent.
- RE-DE-LIBER-ATE, *v. i.* [*re and deliberate.*] To deliberate again.
- †RE-DE-LIBER-ATE, *v. t.* To reconsider.
- RE-DE-LIVER, *v. t.* [*re and deliver.*] 1. To deliver back again. 2. To deliver again; to liberate a second time.
- RE-DE-LIVER-ANCE, *n.* A second deliverance.
- RE-DE-LIVERED, *pp.* Delivered back; liberated again.
- RE-DE-LIVER-ING, *ppr.* Delivering back; liberating again.
- RE-DE-LIVER-Y, *n.* The act of delivering back; also, a second delivery or liberation.
- RE-DE-MAND, *v. t.* [*re and demand; Fr. redemander.*] To demand back; to demand again. *Addison.*
- RE-DE-MAND, *n.* A demanding back again.
- RE-DE-MANDABLE, *a.* That may be demanded back.
- RE-DE-MANDED, *pp.* Demanded back or again.
- RE-DE-MANDING, *ppr.* Demanding back or again.
- RE-DE-MISE, *v. t.* [*re and demise.*] To convey or transfer back, as an estate in fee simple, fee tail, for life or a term of years.
- RE-DE-MISE, *n.* Reconveyance; the transfer of an estate back to the person who has demised it.
- RE-DE-MISED, (re-de-mizd) *pp.* Reconveyed, as an estate.
- RE-DE-MIS-ING, *ppr.* Reconveying.
- RE-DEMPTION, *n.* [*Fr.; It. redenzione; L. redemptio.*] 1. Repurchase of captured goods or prisoners; the act of procuring the deliverance of persons or things from the possession and power of captors by the payment of an equivalent; ransom; release. 2. Deliverance from bondage, distress, or from liability to any evil or forfeiture, either by money, labor or other means. 3. Repurchase, as of lands alienated. *Len. xxv.* 4. The liberation of an estate from a mortgage; or the purchase of the right to re-enter upon it by paying the sum for which it was mortgaged; also, the right of redeeming and re-entering. 5. Repurchase of notes, bills or other evidence of debt by paying their value in specie to their holders.—6. In theology, the ransom or deliverance of sinners from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law by the atonement of Christ. *Dryden.*
- RE-DEMPTION-ER, *n.* One who redeems himself, or purchases his release from debt or obligation to the master of a ship by his services; or one whose services are sold to pay the expenses of his passage to America.
- RE-DEMP-TOR-Y, *a.* Paid for ransom. *Chapman.*
- RE-DENTED, *a.* Formed like the teeth of a saw; indented.
- RE-DE-SCEND, *v. i.* [*re and descend.*] To descend again.
- RE-DE-SCENDING, *ppr.* Descending again.
- RE-DEYE, *n.* A fish of a red color, the iris.
- REDGUM, *n.* A disease of new-born infants; an eruption of red pimples in early infancy. *Good.*
- RED-HAIRED, *a.* Having hair of a red or sandy color.
- RED-HOT, *n.* Red with heat; heated to redness.
- RED-I-ENT, *a.* [*L. rediens.*] Returning. *E. H. Smith.*

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

- RE-DI-GEST', v. t. To digest or reduce to form a second time. *Kent.*
- RE-DI-GEST'ED, pp. Digested again.
- RE-DI-GEST'ING, ppr. Digesting a second time; reducing again to order.
- RE-DIN'TE-GRATE, v. t. [*L. redintegro.*] To make whole again; to renew; to restore to a perfect state.
- RE-DIN'TE-GRATE, a. Renewed; restored to wholeness or a perfect state. *Bacon.*
- RE-DIN'TE-GRATE-D, pp. Renewed restored to entireness.
- RE-DIN'TE-GRATING, ppr. Restoring to a perfect state.
- RE-DIN'TE-GRATION, n. 1. Renovation; restoration to a whole or sound state.—2. In *chemistry*, the restoration of any mixed body or matter to its former nature and constitution.
- RE-DIS-BURSE, (re-dis-burs) v. t. [*re* and *disburse.*] To repay or refund. *Spenser.*
- RE-DIS-POSE, v. t. [*re* and *dispose.*] To dispose or adjust again. *Baxter.*
- RE-DIS-POS'ED, (re-dis-pōzd) pp. Disposed anew.
- RE-DIS-POS'ING, ppr. Disposing or adjusting anew.
- RE-DIS-SEIZIN, n. [*re* and *disseizin.*] In *law*, a writ of *redisseizin* is a writ to recover seizin of lands or tenements against a redisseizer.
- RE-DIS-SEIZOR, n. [*re* and *disseizer.*] A person who disseizes lands or tenements a second time, or after a recovery of the same from him in an action of novel disseizin.
- RE-DIS-SOLVE, (re-diz-zolv) v. t. [*re* and *dissolve.*] To dissolve again.
- RE-DIS-SOLVED, (re-diz-zolvd) pp. Dissolved a second time.
- RE-DIS-SOLVING, ppr. Dissolving again.
- RE-DIS-TRIBUTE, v. t. [*re* and *distribute.*] To distribute again; to deal back again. *Cotgrave.*
- RE-DIS-TRIBU-TED, pp. Distributed again or back.
- RE-DIS-TRIBU-TING, ppr. Distributing again or back.
- RE-DIS-TRI-BUTTON, n. A dealing back, or a second distribution.
- RED-LEAD, (red-led) n. [*red* and *lead.*] Minium, or red oxyd of lead.
- RED'LY, adv. With redness. *Cotgrave.*
- RED'NESS, n. [*Sax. redness.*] The quality of being red; red color. *Spectator.*
- RED'O-LENCE, } n. [*from redolent.*] Sweet scent. *Boyle.*
- RED'O-LEN-CY, } n. [*from redolent.*] Sweet scent. *Sandys.*
- RED-O-LENT, a. [*L. redolens.*] Having or diffusing a sweet scent. *Sandys.*
- RE-DOUBLE, (re-dub'l) v. t. [*re* and *double.*] 1. To repeat in return. 2. To repeat often. 3. To increase by repeated or continued additions.
- RE-DOUBLE, (re-dub'l) v. i. To become twice as much.
- RE-DOUBLE'D, (re-dub'ld) pp. Repeated in return; repeated over and over; increased by repeated or continued additions.
- RE-DOUBLING, (re-dub'ling) ppr. Repeating in return; repeating again and again; increasing by repeated or continued additions.
- RE-DOUBT', } n. [*It. ridotto*; *Sp. reducto*; *Fr. redoute.*] In *fortification*, an outwork; a small, square fort without any defense, except in front; used in trenches, lines of circumvallation, contravallation and approach, to defend passages, &c.
- RE-DOUBT'A-BLE, } a. [*Fr.*] Formidable; that is to be
- RE-DOUBT'A-BLE, } dreaded; terrible to foes Hence, the implied sense is *valiant*.
- † RE-DOUBT'ED, a. Formidable. *Spenser.*
- RE-DOUND, v. i. [*It. ridondare*; *L. redundare.*] 1. To be sent, rolled or driven back. 2. To concur in the consequence; to contribute; to result. 3. To proceed in the consequence or effect; to result.
- RE-DOUN'DING, ppr. Conducing; contributing; resulting.
- RED'POLE, n. A bird with a red head or poll, of the genus *fringilla*.
- RE-DRAFT', v. t. [*re* and *draft.*] To draw or draft anew.
- RE-DRAFT', n. 1. A second draft or copy.—2. In the *French commercial code*, a new bill of exchange. *Walsh.*
- RE-DRAFT'ED, pp. Drafted again; transcribed into a new copy.
- RE-DRAFT'ING, ppr. Redrawing; drafting or transcribing again.
- RE-DRAW', v. t. [*re* and *draw.*] 1. To draw again.—In *commerce*, to draw a new bill of exchange. *Walsh.* 2. To draw a second draft or copy.
- RE-DRESS', v. t. [*Fr. redresser.*] 1. To set right; to amend. 2. To remedy; to repair; to relieve from, and sometimes to indemnify for. 3. To ease; to relieve.
- RE-DRESS', n. 1. Reformation; amendment. 2. Relief; remedy; deliverance from wrong, injury or oppression. 3. Reparation; indemnification. 4. One who gives relief. *Dryden.*
- RE-DRESS'ED, (re-drest) pp. Remedied; set right; relieved; indemnified.
- RE-DRESS'ER, n. One who gives redress.
- RE-DRESS'ING, ppr. Setting right; relieving; indemnifying.
- RE-DRESS'IVE, a. Affording relief. *Thomson.*
- RE-DRESS'LESS, a. Without amendment; without relief. *Sherwood.*
- RED-SEAR', v. i. [*red* and *sear.*] To break or crack when too hot, as iron under the hammer; a *term of workmen*.
- RED'SHANK, n. 1. A bird of the genus *scelopax*. 2. A contemptuous appellation for bare-legged persons.
- RED'SHORT', a. [*red* and *short.*] Brittle, or breaking short when red-hot, as a metal; a *term of workmen*.
- RED'START', or RED'TAIL, n. [*red* and *start*; *Sax. steert.*] A bird of the genus *motacilla*.
- RED'STREAK, n. [*red* and *streak.*] 1. A sort of apple. *Mortimer.* 2. Cider pressed from the red-streak apples.
- RE-DUCE, v. t. [*L. reduco*; *Fr. reduire*; *It. ridurre.*] 1. Literally, to bring back; [*obs.*] 2. To bring to a former state. 3. To bring to any state or condition, good or bad. 4. To diminish in length, breadth, thickness, size, quantity or value. 5. To lower; to degrade; to impair in dignity or excellence. 6. To subdue; to bring into subjection. 7. To reclaim to order. *Milton.* 8. To bring, as into a class, order, genus or species; to bring under rules or within certain limits of description.—9. In *arithmetic*, to change numbers from one denomination into another, without altering their value.—10. In *algebra*, to reduce equations, is to clear them of all superfluous quantities, bring them to their lowest terms, and separate the known from the unknown, till at length the unknown quantity only is found on one side and the known ones on the other.—11. In *metallurgy*, to bring back metallic substances which have been divested of their form, into their original state of metals.—12. In *surgery*, to restore to its proper place or state a dislocated or fractured bone.—To reduce a figure, design or draught, to make a copy of it larger or smaller than the original.
- RE-DUCE'D, (re-dūst) pp. Brought back; brought to a former state; brought into any state or condition; diminished; subdued; impoverished.
- RE-DUCE'MENT, n. The act of bringing back; the act of diminishing; the act of subduing; reduction.
- RE-DUCE'R, n. One that reduces. *Sidney.*
- RE-DUCE'BLE, a. That may be reduced. *Dryden.*
- RE-DUCE'BLE-NESS, n. The quality of being reducible.
- RE-DUC'ING, ppr. Bringing back; bringing to a former state, or to a different state or form; diminishing; subduing; impoverishing.
- † RE-DUC'IT, v. t. [*L. reductus.*] To reduce. *Ward.*
- RE-DUC'IT, n. In *building*, a little place taken out of a larger to make it more regular and uniform, or for some other convenience.
- RE-DUC'TION, n. [*Fr.*; *L. reductio.*] 1. The act of reducing, or state of being reduced. 2. Diminution. 3. Conquest; subjugation.—4. In *arithmetic*, the bringing of numbers of different denominations into one denomination.—5. In *algebra*, reduction of equations; see *REDUCE*, No. 10.
- RE-DUC'TIVE, a. [*Fr. reductif.*] Having the power of reducing. *Brevint.*
- RE-DUC'TIVE, n. That which has the power of reducing.
- RE-DUC'TIVE-LY, adv. By reduction; by consequence.
- RE-DUNDANCE, } n. [*L. redundantia.*] 1. Excess or su-
- RE-DUNDAN-CY, } perfluous quantity; superfluity; superabundance.—2. In *discourse*, superfluity of words.
- RE-DUNDANT, a. 1. Superfluous; exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; exuberant. 2. Using more words or images than are necessary or useful.—3. In *music*, a *redundant* chord is one which contains a greater number of tones, semitones or lesser intervals, than it does in its natural state, as from *fa* to *sol* sharp.
- RE-DUNDANT-LY, adv. With superfluity or excess; superfluently; superabundantly.
- RE-DU-PLI-CATE, v. t. [*L. reduplico.*] To double.
- RE-DU-PLI-CATE, a. Double.
- RE-DU-PLI-CATION, n. The act of doubling. *Digby.*
- RE-DU-PLI-CATIVE, a. Double. *Watts.*
- RED'WING, n. A bird of the genus *turdus*.
- REE, or RE, n. A small Portuguese coin or money of account, value about one mill and a fourth.
- REE, v. t. To riddle; to sift; that is, to separate or throw off. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Mortimer.*
- RE-ECHO, v. t. [*re* and *echo.*] To echo back; to reverb-erate again.
- RE-ECHO, v. i. To echo back; to return back or be reverb-erated; as an echo. *Pope.*
- RE-ECH'O, n. The echo of an echo.
- RE-ECH'OE'D, pp. Returned, as sound; reverberated again.
- RE-ECH'OE-ING, ppr. Returning or reverberating an echo.
- REECH'Y, a. [*a mis-spelling of reeky.*] Tarnished with smoke; sooty; foul; as a *reechy* neck. *Shak.*
- REED, n. [*Sax. hreed, reod*; *G. rieth.*] 1. The common name of many aquatic plants. 2. A musical pipe; *reeds* being anciently used for instruments of music. 3. A little tube through which a hautboy, bassoon or clarinet is blown. 4. An arrow, as made of a reed headed. 5. Thatch. *West of England.*

- REED**, *v. i.* Covered with reeds. *Tusser.* 2. Formed with channels and ridges like reeds.
REED, *n.* [re'd] *a.* Consisting of a reed or reeds. *Dryden.*
REEDGRASS, *n.* A plant, bur-reed, of the genus *sparganium*.
RE-EDIFICATION, *n.* [from *re-edify*.] Act or operation of rebuilding; state of being rebuilt. *D'Anville, Trans.*
RE-EDIFY, *pp.* Rebuild.
RE-EDIFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *réédifier*.] To rebuild; to build again after destruction. *Milton.*
RE-EDIFYING, *pp.* Rebuilding.
REEDLESS, *a.* Destitute of reeds. *May.*
REEDMACE, *n.* A plant of the genus *typha*. *Lee.*
REEDY, *a.* Abounding with reeds. *Thomson.*
REEF, *n.* [D. *reef*; Dan. *rie*, or *rif*; Sw. *ref*.] A certain portion of a sail, between the top or bottom and a row of eyelet holes, which is folded or rolled up to contract the sail, when the violence of the wind renders it necessary.
REEF, *n.* [G. *rif*; D. *rif*.] A chain or range of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water. *Mar. Dict.*
REEF, *n.* A cutaneous eruption; a rash. *Groae.*
REEF, *v. t.* To contract or reduce the extent of a sail by rolling or folding a certain portion of it and making it fast to the yard.
REEFDAMP, *n.* A piece of canvas sewed across a sail, to strengthen it in the part where the eyelet holes are formed.
REEFED (reef) *pp.* Having a portion of the top or bottom folded and made fast to the yard.
REEFING, *pp.* Folding and making fast to the yard, as a portion of a sail.
REEF-LINE, *n.* A small rope formerly used to reef the courses by being passed through the holes of the reef spirally.
REEFY, *a.* Scabby. *Groae.*
REEFY-TACKLE, *n.* A tackle upon deck, communicating with its pendant, and passing through a block at the top-mast-head, and through a hole in the top-sail-yard-arm, is attached to a cringle below the lowest reef.
REEK, *n.* [Sax. *rec*.] 1. Vapor; steam. 2. A rick.
REEK, *v. i.* [Sax. *recan*, *reacan*; D. *rooken*.] To steam; to exhale; to emit vapor. *Milton.*
REEKING, *pp.* Steaming; emitting vapor.
REEKY, *a.* Smoky; soiled with smoke or steam; foul.
REEL, *n.* [Sax. *heol*, *reol*.] 1. A frame or machine turning on an axis, and on which yarn is extended for winding, either into skains, or from skains on to spools and quills. 2. A kind of dance.
REEL, *v. t.* To gather yarn from the spindle. *Wilkins.*
REEL, *v. i.* [Sw. *ragla*.] To stagger; to incline or move in walking, first to one side and then to the other; to vacillate.
RE-ELECT, *v. t.* [re and *elect*.] To elect again.
RE-ELECTED, *pp.* Elected again; rechosen.
RE-ELECTING, *pp.* Electing again.
RE-ELECTION, *n.* Election a second time, or repeated election. *Swift.*
RE-ELIGIBILITY, *n.* The capacity of being re-elected to the same office.
RE-ELIGIBLE, *a.* [re and *eligible*.] Capable of being elected again to the same office.
RE-EMBARK, *v. t.* [re and *embark*.] To embark or put on board again.
RE-EMBARK, *v. i.* To embark or go on board again.
RE-EMBARKATION, *n.* A putting on board or a going on board again.
RE-EMBATTLE, *v. t.* [re and *embattle*.] To array again for battle; to arrange again in the order of battle.
RE-EMBATTLED, *pp.* Arrayed again for battle.
RE-EMBATTLING, *pp.* Arranging again in battle array.
RE-EMBODY, *v. t.* [re and *embody*.] To embody again.
RE-ENACT, *v. t.* [re and *enact*.] To enact again.
RE-ENACTED, *pp.* Enacted again.
RE-ENACTING, *pp.* Enacting anew; passing again into a law.
RE-ENACTION, *n.* The passing into a law again.
RE-ENACTMENT, *n.* The enacting or passing of a law a second time; the renewal of a law. *Key.*
RE-ENFORCE, *v. t.* [re and *enforce*.] To strengthen with new force, assistance or support.
RE-ENFORCED, (re-en-forst) *pp.* Strengthened by additional force, troops or ships.
RE-ENFORCEMENT, *n.* 1. The act of re-enforcing. 2. Additional force; fresh assistance; particularly, additional troops or force to augment the strength of an army or of ships. 3. Any augmentation of strength or force by something added.
RE-ENFORCING, *pp.* Strengthening by additional force.
RE-ENGAGE, *v. t.* To engage a second time.
RE-ENGAGE, *v. i.* To engage again; to inlist a second time; to covenant again. *Miford.*
RE-ENJOY, *v. t.* [re and *enjoy*.] To enjoy anew, or a second time. *Pope.*
RE-ENJOYED, (re-en-joy'd) *pp.* Enjoyed again.
RE-ENJOYING, *pp.* Enjoying anew.
RE-ENJOYMENT, *n.* A second or repeated enjoyment.
RE-ENKINDLE, *v. t.* [re and *enkindle*.] To enkindle again; to rekindle. *Taylor.*
RE-ENKINDLED, *pp.* Enkindled again.
RE-ENKINDLING, *pp.* Enkindling anew.
RE-ENLIST, *v. t.* To enlist a second time.
RE-ENTER, *v. t.* [re and *enter*.] To enter again or anew.
RE-ENTER, *v. i.* To enter anew.
RE-ENTERED, *pp.* Entered again.
RE-ENTERING, *pp.* 1. Entering anew. 2. Entering in return.
RE-ENTHRONE, *v. t.* [re and *enthroned*.] To enthrone again; to replace on a throne. *Southern.*
RE-ENTHRONED, (re-en-thron'd) *pp.* Raised again to a throne.
RE-ENTHRONING, *pp.* Replacing on a throne.
RE-ENTRANCE, *n.* [re and *entrance*.] The act of entering again. *Hooker.*
REERMOUSE, *n.* [Sax. *herremus*.] A rear-mouse; a bat RE-E-STABILISH, *v. t.* [re and *establish*.] To establish anew; to fix or confirm again.
RE-E-STABLISHED, *pp.* Established or confirmed again.
RE-E-STABLISH-ER, *n.* One who establishes again.
RE-E-STABLISHING, *pp.* Establishing anew; confirming again.
RE-E-STABLISH-MENT, *n.* The act of establishing again; the state of being re-established; renewed confirmation; restoration.
RE-E-STATE, *v. t.* [re and *estate*.] To re-establish.
REEVE, *n.* [Sax. *gerefa*; G. *graf*.] A steward. *Dryden.*
REEVE, *n.* A bird, the female of the ruff.
REEVE, *v. t.* In *scamen's* language, to pass the end of a rope through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ring bell, cringle, &c.
REEVE, *v. t.* To talk inconsistently. *Craeen dialect.*
RE-EXAMINATION, *n.* A renewed or repeated examination.
RE-EXAMINE, *v. t.* [re and *examine*.] To examine anew.
RE-EXAMINED, *pp.* Examined again.
RE-EXAMINING, *pp.* Examining anew.
RE-EXCHANGE, *n.* [re and *exchange*.] 1. A renewed exchange.—2. In *commerce*, the exchange chargeable on the drafts of a bill of exchange.
RE-EXPORT, *v. t.* [re and *export*.] To export again; to export what has been imported.
RE-EXPORT, *n.* Any commodity re-exported.
RE-EXPORTATION, *n.* The act of exporting what has been imported.
RE-EXPORTED, *pp.* Exported after being imported.
RE-EXPORTING, *pp.* Exporting what has been imported.
RE-FECT, *v. t.* [L. *refectus*, *refectio*.] To refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue. *Brown.*
RE-FECTION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *refectio*.] 1. Refreshment after hunger or fatigue. 2. A spare meal or repast.
RE-FECTIVE, *a.* Refreshing; restoring.
RE-FECTIVELY, *ad.* That which refreshes.
RE-FECTORY, *n.* [Fr. *refectoire*.] A room of refreshment; properly, a hall or apartment in convents and monasteries, where a moderate repast is taken.
RE-FEL, *v. t.* [L. *refello*.] To refute; to disprove; to repress. [Little used.] *Shak.*
RE-FER, *v. t.* [L. *refero*; Fr. *referer*.] 1. To direct, leave or deliver over to another person or tribunal for information or decision. 2. To reduce, as to the ultimate end. 3. To reduce; to assign; as to an order, genus or class.
RE-FER, *v. i.* 1. To respect; to have relation. 2. To appeal; to have recourse; to apply. 3. To allude; to have respect by intimation without naming.
REFERABLE, *a.* 1. That may be referred; capable of being considered in relation to something else. 2. That may be assigned; that may be considered as belonging to or related to.
REFEREE, *n.* One to whom a thing is referred; particularly, a person appointed by a court to hear, examine and decide a cause between parties, pending before the court, and make report to the court.—In *New England*, a referee differs from an arbitrator, in being appointed by the court to decide in a cause which is depending before that court. An arbitrator is chosen by parties to decide a cause between them.
REFERENCE, *n.* 1. A sending, dismission or direction to another for information. 2. Relation; respect; view towards. 3. Allusion to.—4. In *law*, the process of assigning a cause depending in court, for a hearing and decision, to persons appointed by the court.
REFERENDARY, *n.* 1. One to whose decision a cause is referred; [obs.] 2. An officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions.
REFERMENT, *n.* Reference for decision. *Laud.*
REFERMENT, *v. t.* [re and *ferment*.] To ferment again.
REFERRED, (re-fer'd) *pp.* Dismissed or directed to another; assigned, as to a class, order or cause; assigned by a court to persons appointed to decide.
REFERRIBLE, *a.* That may be referred; referable.
REFERRING, *pp.* Dismissing or directing to another for

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

- information; alluding; assigning, as to a class, order, cause, &c.; or assigning to private persons for decision.
- RE-FIND**, *v. t.* [*re* and *find*.] To find again; to experience anew. *Sandys*.
- RE-FINE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. raffiner*; *It. raffinare*; *Sp., Port. refinar*.] 1. To purify, in a general sense; applied to liquors, to dehydrate; to defecate; to clarify; to separate, as liquor, from all extraneous matter.—2. Applied to metals, to separate the metallic substance from all other matter. 3. To purify, as manners, from what is gross, clownish or vulgar; to polish; to make elegant. 4. To purify, as language, by removing vulgar words and barbarisms. 5. To purify, as taste; to give a nice and delicate perception of beauty and propriety in literature and the arts. 6. To purify, as the mind or moral principles.
- RE-FINE**, *v. i.* 1. To improve in accuracy, delicacy, or in any thing that constitutes excellence. 2. To become pure; to be cleared of feculent matter. 3. To affect nicety.
- RE-FINED**, (*re-find'*) *pp.* Purified; separated from extraneous matter; assayed, as metals; clarified, as liquors; polished; separated from what is coarse, rude or improper.
- RE-FINED-LY**, *adv.* With affected nicety or elegance.
- RE-FINED-NESS**, *n.* State of being refined; purity; refinement; also, affected purity.
- RE-FINEMENT**, *n.* 1. The act of purifying by separating from a substance all extraneous matter; a clearing from dross, dregs or recriment. 2. The state of being pure. 3. Polish of language; elegance; purity. 4. Polish of manners; elegance; nice observance of the civilities of social intercourse and of graceful decorum. 5. Purity of taste; nice perception of beauty and propriety in literature and the arts. 6. Purity of mind and morals; nice perception and observance of rectitude in moral principles and practice. 7. Purity of heart; the state of the heart purified from sensual and evil affections. 8. Artificial practice; subtlety. 9. Affectation of nicety, or of elegant improvement.
- RE-FINER**, *n.* 1. One that refines metals or other things. 2. An improver in purity and elegance. 3. An inventor of superfluous subtleties; one who is over nice in discrimination, in argument, reasoning, philosophy, &c.
- RE-FINERY**, *n.* The place and apparatus for refining metals.
- RE-FINING**, *pp.* Purifying; separating from alloy or any extraneous matter; polishing; improving in accuracy, delicacy or purity.
- RE-FIT**, *v. t.* [*re* and *fit*.] To fit or prepare again; to repair; to restore after damage or decay.
- RE-FITTED**, *pp.* Prepared again; repaired.
- RE-FITTING**, *pp.* Repairing after damage or decay.
- RE-FLECT**, *v. t.* [*L. reflecto*; *Fr. reflecher*; *It. riflettere*.] To throw back; to return.
- RE-FLECT**, *v. i.* 1. To throw back light; to return rays or beams. 2. To bend back. 3. To throw or turn back the thoughts upon the past operations of the mind or upon past events. 4. To consider attentively; to revolve in the mind; to contemplate. 5. To bring reproach.—*To reflect on*, to cast censure or reproach. *Swift*.
- RE-FLECTED**, *pp.* Thrown back; returned.
- RE-FLECTED**, *a.* Bending or flying back. *Digby*.
- RE-FLECTI-BLE**, *a.* That may be reflected or thrown back. *Gregory*.
- RE-FLECTING**, *pp.* 1. Throwing back. 2. Turning back, as thoughts upon themselves or upon past events.—3. Reflecting on, casting censure or reproach.
- RE-FLECTING-LY**, *adv.* With reflection; with censure.
- RE-FLECTION**, *n.* [*from reflect*.] 1. The act of throwing back. 2. The act of bending back. 3. That which is reflected. 4. The operation of the mind by which it turns its views back upon itself and its operations. 5. Thought thrown back on itself, on the past or on the absent. 6. The expression of thought. 7. Attentive consideration; meditation; contemplation. 8. Censure; reproach cast.
- RE-FLECTIVE**, *a.* 1. Throwing back images. 2. Considering the operations of the mind or things past. *Prior*.
- RE-FLECTOR**, *n.* 1. One who reflects or considers. *Boyle*. 2. That which reflects.
- REFLEX**, *a.* [*L. reflexus*.] 1. Directed back. 2. Designating the parts of a painting illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture.—3. In *botany*, bent back; reflected.
- † **REFLEX**, *n.* Reflection. *Hooker*.
- REFLEX**, *v. t.* 1. To reflect. *Shak*. 2. To bend back; to turn back; [*little used*.] *Gregory*.
- REFLEX-IBILITY**, *n.* The quality of being reflexible or capable of being reflected. *Newton*.
- REFLEXI-BLE**, *a.* Capable of being reflected or thrown back. *Cheyne*.
- REFLEXION**. See REFLECTION.
- REFLEXIVITY**, *n.* Capacity of being reflected.
- REFLEXIVE**, *a.* Having respect to something past.
- REFLEXIVE-LY**, *adv.* In a direction backward. *Gov. of the Tongue*.
- REFLOAT**, *n.* [*re* and *float*.] Reflux; ebb; a flowing back. [*Little used*.] *Bacon*.
- RE-FLORESCENCE**, *n.* [*re* and *florescence*.] A blossoming anew.
- RE-FLOURISH**, (*re-flur'ish*) *v. i.* [*re* and *flourish*.] To flourish anew. *Milton*.
- RE-FLOURISH-ING**, *pp.* Flourishing again.
- RE-FLOW**, *v. i.* [*re* and *flow*.] To flow back; to ebb.
- RE-FLOWING**, *pp.* Flowing back; ebbing. *Darwin*.
- RE-FLUCTU-ATION**, *n.* A flowing back.
- REFLU-ENCE**, *n.* A flowing back. *Mountagu*.
- REFLU-ENCY**, *n.* A flowing back; returning.
- REFLU-ENT**, *a.* [*L. refluxus*.] 1. Flowing back; ebbing. 2. Flowing back; returning.
- REFLUX**, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. refluxus*.] A flowing back; the returning of a fluid. *Brown*.
- REFUGIL-LATE**, *v. t.* [*It. refocillare*; *Sp. refocilar*; *L. refocillo*.] To refresh; to revive; to give new vigor to [*Little used*.]
- RE-FOCILL-ATION**, *n.* The act of refreshing or giving new vigor; restoration of strength by refreshment. [*L. n.*]
- RE-FO-MENT**, *v. t.* [*re* and *foment*.] 1. To foment anew; to warm or cherish again. 2. To excite anew.
- RE-FO-MENTED**, *pp.* Fomented or incited anew.
- RE-FO-MENTING**, *pp.* Fomenting anew; exciting again.
- RE-FORM**, *v. t.* [*Fr. reformer*; *L. reformo*.] 1. To change from worse to better; to amend; to correct; to restore to a former good state, or to bring from a bad to a good state. 2. To change from bad to good; to remove that which is bad or corrupt.
- RE-FORM**, *v. i.* To abandon that which is evil or corrupt, and return to a good state; to be amended or corrected.
- RE-FORM**, *v. t.* [*re* and *form*.] To form again; to create or shape anew.
- RE-FORM**, *n.* Reformation; amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt or depraved.
- REFORM-ADO**, *n.* [*Sp.*] 1. A monk adhering to the reformation of his order. *Weever*. 2. An officer retained in his regiment when his company is disbanded.
- † **REFORMALIZE**, *v. t.* To affect reformation; to pretend to correctness. *Lee*.
- REFOR-MATION**, *n.* 1. The act of reforming; correction or amendment of life, manners, or of any thing vicious or corrupt. *Dryden*.—2. By way of eminence, the change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive purity, begun by Luther, A. D. 1517.
- REFOR-MATION**, *n.* The act of forming anew; a second forming in order. *Mitford*.
- REFORMA-TORY**, *a.* Producing reformation.
- REFORM-ED**, (*re-form'*) *pp.* Restored to a good state.
- REFORMED**, *pp.* Formed anew.
- REFORMER**, *n.* 1. One who effects a reformation or amendment. 2. One of those who commenced the reformation of religion.
- REFORMING**, *pp.* Correcting what is wrong; amending; restoring to a good state.
- REFORM-ING**, *pp.* Forming anew.
- REFORMIST**, *n.* 1. One who is of the reformed religion. 2. One who proposes or favors a reform.
- RE-FOR-TI-FI-CATION**, *n.* A fortifying a second time.
- RE-FOR-TIFY**, *v. t.* [*re* and *fortify*.] To fortify anew.
- RE-FOS-SION**, *n.* The act of digging up. *Ep. Hall*.
- RE-FOUND**, *v. t.* [*re* and *found*.] To found or cast anew.
- REFRACT**, *v. t.* [*L. refractus*.] To break the natural course of the rays of light; to cause to deviate from a direct course.
- REFRACTARI-AS**, *n.* A mineral.
- REFRACTED**, *pp.* 1. Turned from a direct course, as rays of light.—2. *a.* In *botany*, bent back at an acute angle.
- REFRACTING**, *pp.* 1. Turning from a direct course. 2. *a.* That turns rays from a direct course.
- REFRACTION**, *n.* The deviation of a moving body, chiefly rays of light, from a direct course.
- REFRACTIVE**, *a.* That refracts or has power to refract or turn from a direct course.
- REFRACTO-RI-NESS**, *n.* [*from refractory*.] Perverse or sullen obstinacy in opposition or disobedience.
- REFRACTO-RY**, *a.* [*Fr. refractaire*; *L. refractorius*.] 1. Sullen or perverse in opposition or disobedience; obstinate in non-compliance. 2. Unmanageable; obstinately unyielding.—3. Applied to metals, difficult of fusion; not easily yielding to the force of heat.
- REFRACTO-RY**, *n.* 1. A person obstinate in opposition or disobedience. 2. Obstinate opposition; [*obs.*]
- * **REFRAGA-BLE**, or **REFRAGA-BLE**, *a.* [*L. refragor*.] That may be refuted, that is, broken.
- REFRAIN**, *v. t.* [*Fr. refréner*; *It. rinfrenare*; *L. refréna*.] To hold back; to restrain; to keep from action.
- REFRAIN**, *v. i.* To forbear; to abstain; to keep one's self from action or interference.
- REFRAIN**, *n.* [*Fr. refrain*.] The burden of a song; a kind of musical repetition. *Mason*.
- REFRAINED**, (*re-frain'*) *pp.* Held back; restrained.

RE-FRAINING, *ppr.* Holding back; forbearing.
 RE-FRAME, *v. t.* [*re* and *frame*.] To frame again.
 RE-FRAN-GI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The disposition of rays of light to be refracted or turned out of a direct course, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another.
 RE-FRAN-GI-BLE, *a.* [*L. re* and *frango*.] Capable of being refracted or turned out of a direct course in passing from one medium to another; as rays of light.
 REF-RE-NATION, *n.* The act of restraining.
 REF-FRESH, *v. t.* [*Fr. rafraichir*; *It. rinfrescare*; *Sp., Port. refrescar*.] 1. To cool; to allay heat. 2. To give new strength to; to invigorate; to relieve after fatigue. 3. To revive; to reanimate after depression; to cheer; to enliven. 4. To improve by new touches any thing impaired. 5. To revive what is drooping.
 † REF-FRESH, *n.* Act of refreshing. *Daniel*.
 RE-FRESHED, (*re-fresh't*) *pp.* Cooled; invigorated; revived; cheered.
 RE-FRESHER, *n.* He or that which refreshes, revives or invigorates. *Thomson*.
 RE-FRESHING, *ppr.* or *a.* Cooling; invigorating; reviving; reanimating.
 RE-FRESHING, *n.* Refreshment; relief after fatigue or suffering. *Martinet*.
 RE-FRESHMENT, *n.* 1. Act of refreshing; or new strength or vigor received after fatigue; relief after suffering. 2. New life or animation after depression. 3. That which gives fresh strength or vigor, as food or rest.
 RE-FRET, *n.* The burden of a song. *Diet*.
 RE-FRIGER-ANT, *a.* Cooling; allaying heat.
 RE-FRIGER-ANT, *n.* Among physicians, a medicine which abates heat and refreshes the patient.
 RE-FRIGER-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. refrigero*.] To cool; to allay the heat of; to refresh. *Bacon*.
 RE-FRIGER-ATED, *pp.* Cooled.
 RE-FRIGER-A-TING, *ppr.* Allaying heat; cooling.
 RE-FRIGER-ATION, *n.* The act of cooling; the abatement of heat; state of being cooled. *Bacon*.
 RE-FRIGER-A-TIVE, *a.* Cooling.
 RE-FRIGER-A-TIVE, *n.* A remedy that allays heat.
 RE-FRIGER-A-TORY, *a.* Cooling; mitigating heat.
 RE-FRIGER-A-TORY, *n.* 1. In distillation, a vessel filled with cold water, through which the warm passes; by which means the vapors are condensed as they pass through the worm. 2. Any thing internally cooling.
 † REF-RI-GE-RI-UM, *n.* [*L.*] Cooling refreshment; refrigeration. *South*.
 † REFT, *pp.* of *reave*. 1. Deprived; bereft. *Shak*. 2. *pret.* of *reave*. Taken away. *Spenser*.
 REFT, *n.* A creak. See *RIFT*.
 REFUGE, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. refugium, refugio*.] 1. Shelter or protection from danger or distress. 2. That which shelters or protects from danger, distress or calamity; a strong hold; any place inaccessible to an enemy. 3. An expedient to secure protection or defense. 4. Expedient, in general.
 REFUGE, *v. t.* To shelter; to protect.
 † REFUGE, *v. i.* To take refuge. *Sir J. Finett*.
 REFUGEE, *n.* [*Fr. refugie*.] 1. One who flies to a shelter or place of safety. *Dryden*. 2. One who, in times of persecution or political commotion, flees to a foreign country for safety.
 RE-FUL-GENCE, } *n.* [*L. refulgens*.] A flood of light;
 RE-FUL-GENT-CY, } splendor.
 RE-FUL-GENT, *a.* Casting a bright light; shining; splendid.
 RE-FUL-GENT-LY, *adv.* With a flood of light; with great brightness.
 RE-FUND, *v. t.* [*L. refundo*.] 1. To pour back. 2. To repay; to return in payment or compensation for what has been taken; to restore.
 RE-FUNDED, *pp.* Poured back; repaid.
 RE-FUNDER, *n.* One who repays what is received.
 RE-FUNDING, *ppr.* Pouring back; returning by payment or compensation.
 RE-FUS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be refused.
 RE-FUSAL, *n.* 1. The act of refusing; denial of any thing demanded, solicited or offered for acceptance. 2. The right of taking in preference to others; the choice of taking or refusing; option; pre-emption.
 RE-FUSE, *v. t.* [*Fr. refuser*; *Port. refusar*.] 1. To deny a request, demand, invitation or command; to decline to do or grant what is solicited, claimed or commanded. 2. To decline to accept what is offered. 3. To reject.
 RE-FUSE, *v. i.* To decline to accept; not to comply.
 * RE-FUSE, *a.* [*Fr. refus*.] Literally, refused; rejected; hence, worthless; of no value; left as unworthy of reception.
 * RE-FUSE, *n.* That which is refused or rejected as useless; waste matter. *Addison*.
 † RE-FUSE, *n.* Refusal. *Fairfax*.
 RE-FUSED, (*re-fuz'd*) *pp.* Denied; rejected; not accepted.

RE-FUSER, *n.* One that refuses or rejects. *Taylor*
 RE-FUSING, *ppr.* Denying, declining to accept; rejecting.
 RE-FUTA-BLE, *a.* That may be refuted or disproved, that may be proved false or erroneous.
 † RE-FUTAL, *n.* Refutation.
 REF-UTATION, *n.* *L. refutatio*. The act or process of refuting or disproving; the act of proving to be false or erroneous.
 RE-FUTE, *v. t.* [*Fr. refuter*; *L. refuto*.] To disprove and overthrow by argument, evidence or countervailing proof; to prove to be false or erroneous; to confute.
 RE-FUTED, *pp.* Disproved; proved to be false or erroneous.
 RE-FUTER, *n.* One that refutes.
 RE-FUTING, *ppr.* Proving to be false or erroneous; confuting.
 RE-GAIN, *v. t.* [*re* and *gain*; *Fr. regagner*.] To gain anew; to recover what has escaped or been lost.
 RE-GAINED, (*re-gain'd*) *pp.* Recovered; gained anew.
 RE-GAINING, *ppr.* Gaining anew; recovering.
 RE-GAL, *a.* [*Fr.*; *L. regalis*.] † pertaining to a king; kingly; royal; as, a *regal* title.
 RE-GAL, *n.* [*Fr. regale*.] A musical instrument. *Bacon*.
 RE-GALE, *n.* [*Fr. regale*.] The prerogative of monarchy.
 RE-GALE, *n.* A magnificent entertainment or treat given to ambassadors and other persons of distinction.
 RE-GALE, *v. t.* [*Fr. regaler*; *Sp. regalar*.] To refresh; to entertain with something that delights; to gratify, as the senses.
 RE-GALE, *v. i.* To feast; to fare sumptuously. *Shenstone*.
 RE-GALMENT, (*re-gald't*) *pp.* Refreshed; entertained; gratified.
 RE-GALEMENT, *n.* Refreshment; entertainment; gratification.
 RE-GALI-A, *n.* [*L.*] 1. Ensigns of royalty; the apparatus of a coronation; the crown, sceptre, &c.—2. In law, the rights and prerogatives of a king.
 RE-GALING, *ppr.* Refreshing; entertaining; gratifying.
 RE-GAL-I-TY, *n.* [from *L. regalis*; *It. realta*; *Fr. royaute*.] Royalty; sovereignty; kingship. *Bacon*.
 RE-GAL-LY, *adv.* In a royal manner. *Milton*.
 RE-GARD, *v. t.* [*Fr. regarder*; *It. riguardare*.] 1. To look towards; to point or be directed. 2. To observe; to notice with some particularity. 3. To attend to with respect and estimation; to value. 4. To attend to as a thing that affects our interest or happiness; to fix the mind on as a matter of importance. 5. To esteem; to hold in respect and affection. 6. To keep; to observe with religious or solemn attention. 7. To attend to as something to influence our conduct. 8. To consider seriously; to lay to heart. 9. To notice with pity or concern. 10. To notice favorably or with acceptance; to hear and answer. 11. To love and esteem; to practice. 12. To respect; to have relation to.—To regard the person, to value for outward honor, wealth or power. *Matt. xxii*.
 RE-GARD, *n.* [*Fr. regard*; *It. riguardo*.] 1. Look; aspect directed to another; [*L. u.*] 2. Attention of the mind; respect in relation to something. 3. Respect; esteem; reverence; that view of the mind which springs from value, estimable qualities, or any thing that excites admiration. 4. Respect; account. 5. Relation; reference. 6. Note; ommission; account. 7. Matter demanding notice. 8. Prospect; object of sight; [*obs.*].—9. In the forest laws, view; inspection.
 RE-GARD-A-BLE, *a.* Observable; worthy of notice.
 RE-GARDANT, *a.* 1. In law, a *villain regardant* is one annexed to the manor or land.—2. In heraldry, looking behind, as a lion or other beast.
 RE-GARDED, *pp.* Noticed; observed; esteemed; respected.
 RE-GARDER, *n.* 1. One that regards.—2. In law, the *regarder* of the forest is an officer whose business is to view the forest, inspect the officers, and inquire of all offenses and defaults.
 RE-GARDFUL, *a.* Taking notice; heedful; observing with care; attentive. *South*.
 RE-GARDFULLY, *adv.* 1. Attentively; heedfully. 2. Respectfully. *Shak*.
 RE-GARDING, *ppr.* 1. Noticing; considering with care; attending to; observing; esteeming; caring for. 2. Respecting; concerning; relating to.
 RE-GARDLESS, *a.* 1. Not looking or attending to; heedless; negligent; careless. 2. Not regarded; slighted.
 RE-GARDLESS-LY, *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly; negligently.
 RE-GARDLESS-NESS, *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; negligence. *Whitlock*.
 RE-GATTA, or RE-GATTA, *n.* [*It. regatta*.] In Venice, a grand rowing match with boats.
 RE-GATHER, *v. t.* To gather or collect a second time.
 RE-GATHERED, *pp.* Collected again.
 RE-GATHERING, *ppr.* Gathering a second time.

- REG'EL, or REG'IL, *n.* A fixed star of the first magnitude in Orion's left foot.
- REG'EN-CY, *n.* [*L. regens.*] 1. Rule; authority; government. 2. Vicarious government. 3. The district under the jurisdiction of a vicegerent. 4. The body of men intrusted with vicarious government.
- RE-GEN'ER-A-CY, *n.* The state of being regenerated.
- RE-GEN'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. regenero.*] 1. To generate or produce anew; to reproduce.—2. In *theology*, to renew the heart by a change of affections; to implant holy affections in the heart. *Scott.*
- RE-GEN'ER-ATE, *a.* [*L. regeneratus.*] 1. Reproduced. 2. Born anew; renovated in heart; changed from a natural to a spiritual state. *Milton.*
- RE-GEN'ER-A-TED, *pp.* 1. Re-produced. 2. Renewed; born again.
- RE-GEN'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being regenerated.
- RE-GEN'ER-A-TING, *pp.* 1. Reproducing. 2. Renovating the nature by the implantation of holy affections in the heart.
- RE-GEN'ER-ATION, *n.* 1. Reproduction; the act of producing anew.—2. In *theology*, new birth by the grace of God.
- RE-GEN'ER-A-TORY, *a.* Renewing; having the power to renew; tending to reproduce or renovate. *Faber.*
- REG'ENT, *a.* [*L. regens.*] 1. Ruling; governing. 2. Exercising vicarious authority. *Milton.*
- REG'ENT, *n.* 1. A governor; a ruler. 2. One invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence or disability of the king.—3. In *colleges*, a teacher of arts and sciences.—4. In *English universities*, a master of arts under five years standing, and a doctor under two.—5. In the *state of New York*, the member of a corporate body which is invested with the superintendence of all the colleges, academies and schools in the state.
- REG'ENT-ESS, *n.* A protectress of a kingdom. *Cotgrave.*
- REG'ENT-SHIP, *n.* 1. The power of governing, or the office of a regent. 2. Deputed authority.
- RE-GERM'I-NATE, *v. i.* [*re and germinate.*] To germinate again. *Lee.*
- RE-GERM'I-NA-TING, *pp.* Germinating anew.
- RE-GERM-I-NATION, *n.* A sprouting or germination anew.
- † RE-GEST', *n.* A register. *Milton.*
- † REG-I-BLE, *a.* Governable. *Diet.*
- REG'I-CIDE, *n.* [*It., Sp. regicida; Fr. regicide.*] 1. A king-killer; one who murders a king. 2. The murder of a king.
- REG'I-MEN, *n.* [*L.*] 1. In *medicine*, the regulation of diet with a view to the preservation or restoration of health. 2. Any regulation or remedy which is intended to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation.—3. In *grammar*, government; that part of syntax or construction, which regulates the dependency of words; the words governed. 4. Orderly government; system of order.
- REG'I-MENT, *n.* [*L. regimen.*] 1. In *military affairs*, a body of men consisting of a number of companies commanded by a colonel. 2. Government; mode of ruling; rule; authority; [*obs.*] *Hooker.*
- REG'I-MENT, *v. t.* To form into a regiment or into regiments with proper officers. *Smollet.*
- REG-I-MENT'AL, *a.* Belonging to a regiment.
- REG-I-MENT'ALS, *n. plu.* The uniform worn by the troops of a regiment.
- REG'I-MENT-ED, *pp.* Formed into a regiment; incorporated with a regiment. *Washington.*
- REGION, (*réjun*) *n.* [*Fr., Sp. region; It. regione; L. regio.*] 1. A tract of land or space of indefinite extent, usually a tract of considerable extent. 2. The inhabitants of a region or district of country. *Matt. iii.* 3. A part of the body. 4. Place; rank. *Shak.*
- REG'IS-TER, *n.* [*Fr. registre, regître; Low L. registrum.*] 1. A written account or entry of acts, judgments or proceedings, for preserving and conveying to future times an exact knowledge of transactions. The word appropriately denotes an official account of the proceedings of a public body, a prince, a legislature, a court, an incorporated company and the like, and in this use it is synonymous with *record*. 2. The book in which a register or record is kept, as a parish register. 3. [*Low L. registrarius.*] The officer or person whose business is to write or enter in a book accounts of transactions.—4. In *chemistry and the arts*, an aperture with a lid, stopper or sliding plate, in a furnace, stove, &c. for regulating the admission of air and the heat of the fire. 5. The inner part of the mold in which types are cast.—6. In *printing*, the correspondence of columns on the opposite sides of the sheet. 7. A sliding piece of wood, used as a stop in an organ.
- REG'IS-TER, *v. t.* 1. To record; to write in a book for preserving an exact account of facts and proceedings. 2. To enroll; to enter in a list.
- REG'IS-TER-SHIP, *n.* The office of register.
- REG'IS-TRAR, *n.* An officer in the *English universities*, who has the keeping of all the public records.
- REG-IS-TRATION, *n.* The act of inserting in a register.
- REG-IS-TRY, *n.* 1. The act of recording or writing in a register. 2. The place where a register is kept. 3. A series of facts recorded.
- † REG'LE-MENT, *n.* [*Fr.*] Regulation. *Bacon.*
- REG'LET, *n.* [*Fr.*] A ledge of wood exactly planed, used by *printers* to separate lines and make the work more open.
- REG'NANT, *a.* [*Fr.*] 1. Reigning; exercising regal authority; as, a queen *regnant*. 2. Ruling; predominant; prevalent; having the chief power. *Swift.*
- RE-GORGE', (*re-gorj'*) *v. t.* [*Fr. regorger.*] 1. To vomit up; to eject from the stomach; to throw back or out again. 2. To swallow again. 3. To swallow eagerly.
- † RE-GRADE', *v. i.* [*L. regredior.*] To retire; to go back.
- RE-GRAP'T', *v. t.* [*re and graft.*] To graft again.
- RE-GRAP'T'ED, *pp.* Grafted again.
- RE-GRAP'T'ING, *pp.* Grafting anew.
- RE-GRANT', *v. t.* [*re and grant.*] To grant back. *Swift.*
- RE-GRANT', *n.* The act of granting back to a former proprietor.
- RE-GRANT'ED, *pp.* Granted back.
- RE-GRANT'ING, *pp.* Granting back.
- RE-GRATE', *v. t.* [*Fr. regratter.*] 1. To offend; to shock. [*L. u.*] 2. To buy provisions and sell them again in the same market or fair; a practice which, by raising the price, is a public offense and punishable. *Regrating* differs from *engrossing* and *monopolizing*, which signify the buying the whole of certain articles, or large quantities, and from *forestalling*, which signifies the purchase of provisions on the way, before they reach the market.
- RE-GRATER, *n.* One who buys provisions and sells them in the same market or fair.
- RE-GRATING, *pp.* Purchasing provisions and selling them in the same market.
- RE-GREET', *v. t.* [*re and greet.*] To greet again; to re-salute.
- RE-GREET', *n.* A return or exchange of salutation.
- RE-GREET'ED, *pp.* Greeted again or in return.
- RE-GREET'ING, *pp.* Greeting again; resaluting.
- RE-GRESS, *n.* [*Fr. regress; L. regressus.*] 1. Passage back; return. 2. The power of returning or passing back.
- RE-GRESS', *v. i.* To go back; to return to a former place or state. *Brown.*
- RE-GRESSION, *n.* The act of passing back or returning.
- Brown.*
- RE-GRESSIVE, *a.* Passing back; returning.
- RE-GRESSIVE-LY, *adv.* In a backward way or manner; by return. *Johnson.*
- RE-GRET', *n.* [*Fr. regret.*] 1. Grief; sorrow; pain of mind. 2. Pain of conscience; remorse. 3. Dislike; aversion; [*obs.*]
- RE-GRET', *v. t.* [*Fr. regretter.*] 1. To grieve at; to lament; to be sorry for; to repent. 2. To be uneasy at; [*obs.*]
- RE-GRET'FUL, *a.* Full of regret. *Fanshawe.*
- RE-GRET'FUL-LY, *adv.* With regret. *Greenhill.*
- RE-GRET'TED, *pp.* Lamented.
- RE-GRET'TING, *pp.* Lamenting; grieving at; repenting.
- † RE-GUERD'ON, (*re-gerd'un*) *n.* [*re, and Fr. guerdon.*] A reward; a recompense. *Shak.*
- † RE-GUERD'ON, (*re-gerd'un*) *v. t.* To reward. *Shak.*
- REG'U-LAR, *a.* [*Sp. regular; Fr. regulier; L. regularis.*] 1. Conformed to a rule; agreeable to an established rule, law or principle, to a prescribed mode or to established customary forms. 2. Governed by rule or rules; steady or uniform in a course or practice.—3. In *geometry*, a *regular figure* is one whose sides and angles are equal, as a square, a cube, or an equilateral triangle. 4. Instituted or initiated according to established forms or discipline. 5. Methodical; orderly. 6. Periodical. 7. Pursued with uniformity or steadiness. 8. Belonging to a monastic order.—*Regular troops*, troops of a permanent army; opposed to *militia*.
- REG'U-LAR, *n.* 1. In a *monastery*, one who has taken the vows, and who is bound to follow the rules of the order. 2. A soldier belonging to a permanent army.
- REG-U-LAR-I-TY, *n.* 1. Agreeableness to a rule or to established order. 2. Method; certain order. 3. Conformity to certain principles. 4. Steadiness or uniformity in a course.
- REG-U-LAR-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner accordant to a rule or established mode. 2. In uniform order; at certain intervals or periods. 3. Methodically; in due order.
- REG-U-LATE, *v. t.* 1. To adjust by rule, method or established mode. 2. To put in good order. 3. To subject to rules or restrictions.

- REGU-LA-TED, *pp.* Adjusted by rule, method or forms; put in good order; subjected to rules or restrictions.
- REGU-LA-TING, *pp.* Adjusting by rule, method or forms; reducing to order; subjecting to rules or restrictions.
- REGU-LA-TION, *n.* 1. The act of regulating or reducing to order. 2. A rule or order prescribed by a superior for the management of some business, or for the government of a company or society.
- REGU-LA-TOR, *n.* 1. One who regulates. 2. The small spring of a watch, which regulates its motions by retarding or accelerating them. 3. Any part of a machine which regulates its movements.
- REGU-LINE, *a.* Pertaining to regulus or pure metal.
- REGU-LIZE, *v. t.* To reduce to regulus or pure metal; to separate pure metal from extraneous matter.
- REGU-LUS, *n.* [L.; *Fr. regule.* For the plural, some authors write *reguli*, and others *reguluses*.] In chemistry, the finer or pure part of a metallic substance, which, in the melting of ores, falls to the bottom of the crucible.
- REGUR-GI-TATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. regorger.*] To throw or pour back, as from a deep or hollow place; to pour or throw back in great quantity.
- REGUR-GI-TATE, *v. i.* To be thrown or poured back. *Harvey.*
- REGUR-GI-TA-TED, *pp.* Thrown or poured back
- REGUR-GI-TA-TING, *pp.* Throwing or pouring back.
- REGUR-GI-TA-TION, *n.* 1. The act of pouring back. 2. The act of swallowing again; reabsorption.
- RE-HA-BILI-TATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. rehabiliter.*] To restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent to a former right, rank or privilege lost or forfeited.
- RE-HA-BILI-TA-TED, *pp.* Restored to a former rank, right, privilege or capacity; reinstated.
- RE-HA-BILI-TA-TING, *pp.* Restoring to a former rank, rank, privilege or capacity; reinstating.
- RE-HA-BILI-TA-TION, *n.* The act of reinstating in a former rank or capacity; restoration to former rights.
- RE-HEAR, *v. t.*; pret. and *pp.* *reheard.* [*re and hear.*] To hear again; to try a second time.
- RE-HEARD, [*See * HEARD.*] *pp.* Heard again.
- RE-HEARING, *pp.* Hearing a second time.
- RE-HEARING, *n.* 1. A second hearing. *Addison.*—2. In law, a second hearing or trial.
- RE-HEARS'AL, (*re-hers'al*) *n.* 1. Recital; repetition of the words of another or of a written work. 2. Narration; a telling or recounting, as of particulars in detail. 3. The recital of a piece before the public exhibition of it.
- RE-HEARSE, (*re-hers'*) *v. t.* 1. To recite; to repeat the words of a passage or composition; to repeat the words of another. 2. To narrate or recount events or transactions. 3. To recite or repeat in private for experiment and improvement, before a public representation.
- RE-HEARS'ED, (*re-hers't*) *pp.* Recited; repeated, as words; narrated.
- RE-HEARS'ER, (*re-hers'er*) *n.* One who recites or narrates.
- RE-HEARS'ING, (*re-hers'ing*) *pp.* Reciting; repeating words; recounting; telling; narrating.
- REGLE, (*rĕ'gl*) *n.* [*Fr. règle.*] A hollow cut or channel for guiding any thing. *Carew.*
- REIGN, (*rāne*) *v. i.* [L. *regno*; *Fr. regner*; It. *regnare*; Sp. *regnar.*] 1. To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority; to rule; to exercise government, as a king or emperor; or to hold the supreme power. 2. To be predominant; to prevail. 3. To rule; to have superior or uncontrolled dominion. *Rom. vi.*
- REIGN, (*rāne*) *n.* [*Fr. regne*; L. *regnum.*] 1. Royal authority; supreme power; sovereignty. 2. The time during which a king, queen or emperor possesses the supreme authority. 3. Kingdom; dominion. 4. Power; influence. 5. Prevalence.
- REIGN'ER, (*rā'ner*) *n.* Ruler. *Sherrwood.*
- REIGN'ING, (*rā'ning*) *pp.* 1. Holding or exercising supreme power; ruling; governing, as king, queen or emperor. 2. *a.* Predominating; prevailing.
- RE-IM-BURK. *See RE-EMBARC.*
- RE-IM-BODY, *v. i.* [*re and imbod.*] To imbod again; to be formed into a body anew. *Boyle.*
- RE-IM-BURSA-BLE, *a.* That may be repaid. *Hamilton.*
- RE-IM-BURSE, (*re-im-burs*) *v. t.* [*Fr. rembourser*; It. *rimborzare.*] To refund; to replace in a treasury or in a private coffer, and equivalent to the sum taken from it, lost or expended.
- RE-IM-BURSED, (*re-im-burst*) *pp.* Repaid; refunded; made good, as loss or expense.
- RE-IM-BURSE-MENT, (*re-im-burs'ment*) *n.* The act of repaying or refunding; repayment. *Hamilton.*
- RE-IM-BURSER, *n.* One who repays or refunds what has been lost or expended.
- RE-IM-BURSING, *pp.* Repaying; refunding; making good, as loss or expense.
- RE-IM-PLANT, *v. t.* [*re and implant.*] To implant again
- RE-IM-PLANT'ED, *pp.* Implanted anew.
- RE-IM-PLANT'ING, *pp.* Implanting again.
- RE-IM-POR-TONE, *v. t.* [*re and importare.*] To importune again.
- RE-IM-POR-TONED, (*re-im-por-tānd*) *pp.* Importuned again.
- RE-IM-POR-TON'ING, *pp.* Importuning again.
- RE-IM-PREG'NATE, *v. t.* [*re and impregnare.*] To impregnate again. *Brown.*
- RE-IM-PREG'NA-TED, *pp.* Impregnated again.
- RE-IM-PREG'NA-TING, *pp.* Impregnating again.
- RE-IM-PRESS, *v. t.* [*re and impress.*] To impress anew
- RE-IM-PRESSED, (*re-im-press't*) *pp.* Impressed again.
- RE-IM-PRESS'ING, *pp.* Impressing again.
- RE-IM-PRESSION, *n.* A second or repeated impressior
- RE-IM-PRINT, *v. t.* [*re and imprimi.*] To imprint again.
- RE-IM-PRINT'ED, *pp.* Imprinted again.
- RE-IM-PRINT'ING, *pp.* Imprinting anew.
- RE-IM-PRISON, *v. t.* To imprison a second time.
- RE-IM-PRISON'ED, *pp.* Imprisoned a second time.
- RE-IM-PRISON'ING, *pp.* Imprisoning a second time.
- RE-IM-PRISON-MENT, *n.* The act of confining in prison a second time.
- REIN, *n.* [*Fr. rêne, from resne.*] 1. The strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side, by which the rider of a horse restrains and governs him. 2. The instrument of curbing, restraining or governing; government.—*To give the reins, to give license; to leave without restraint.—To take the reins, to take the guidance or government.*
- REIN, *v. t.* To govern by a bridle. *Milton.* 2. To restrain; to control. *Shak.*
- REIN'DOER, [*n.* [*Sax. hrana. See RANKE.*] A species of RANE/DEER, } the cervine genus.
- RE-IN-FECT, *v. t.* [*re and infect.*] To infect again.
- RE-IN-FECT'ED, *pp.* Infected again.
- RE-IN-FECT'ING, *pp.* Infecting again.
- RE-IN-FECTIOUS, *a.* Capable of infecting again.
- RE-IN-FORCE, *v. t.* [*re and enforce.*] To give new force to; to strengthen by new assistance or support.
- RE-IN-FORCED, (*re-in-fors't*) *pp.* Strengthened by additional force.
- RE-IN-FORCE-MENT, *n.* New force added; fresh supplies of strength; particularly, additional troops or ships.
- RE-IN-FORC'ING, *pp.* Adding fresh force to.
- RE-IN-GRAT'ATE, *v. t.* [*re and ingratiare.*] To ingratiate again; to recommend again to favor. *Herbert.*
- RE-IN-GRAT'IA-TED, *pp.* Reinstated in favor.
- RE-IN-GRAT'IA-TING, *pp.* Ingratiating again.
- RE-IN-HABIT, *v. t.* [*re and inhabit.*] To inhabit again.
- RE-IN-HABIT'ED, *pp.* Inhabited again.
- RE-IN-HABIT'ING, *pp.* Inhabiting a second time.
- REINLESS, *a.* Without rein; without restraint; unchecked.
- RE-IN-LIST, *v. t. or i.* To inlist again. *Marshall.*
- RE-IN-LIST'ED, *pp.* Inlisted anew.
- RE-IN-LIST'ING, *pp.* Inlisting anew.
- RE-IN-LIST-MENT, *n.* The act of inlisting anew; the act of engaging again in military service.
- RE-IN-QUIRE, *v. t.* To inquire a second time. *Brown.*
- REINS, *n. plu.* [*Fr. reins, rognon*; L. *ren, renes.*] 1. The kidneys; the lower part of the back.—2. In Scripture, the inward parts; the heart, or seat of the affections and passions. *Ps. lxxiii.*
- RE-IN-SERT, *v. t.* [*re and insert.*] To insert a second time.
- RE-IN-SERT'ED, *pp.* Inserted again.
- RE-IN-SERT'ING, *pp.* Inserting again.
- RE-IN-SERTION, *n.* A second insertion.
- RE-IN-SPECT, *v. t.* To inspect again, as provisions.
- RE-IN-SPECT'ION, *n.* The act of inspecting a second time
- RE-IN-SPIRE, *v. t.* [*re and inspire.*] To inspire anew.
- RE-IN-SPIRED, (*re-in-spir'd*) *pp.* Inspired again.
- RE-IN-SPIR'ING, *pp.* Inspiring again.
- RE-IN-STALL, *v. t.* To install again; to seat anew.
- RE-IN-STALL'ED, (*re-in-staw'd*) *pp.* Installed anew.
- RE-IN-STALL'ING, *pp.* Installing again.
- RE-IN-STALL-MENT, *n.* A second installment.
- RE-IN-STATE, *v. t.* [*re and instate.*] To place again in possession or in a former state; to restore to a state from which one had been removed.
- RE-IN-STAT'ED, *pp.* Replaced in possession or in a former state.
- RE-IN-STATE-MENT, *n.* The act of putting in a former state; re-establishment. *Marshall.*
- RE-IN-STAT'ING, *pp.* Replacing in a former state; restoring again in possession.
- RE-IN-SUR'ANCE, (*re-in-shūr ans*) *n.* [*re and insurance.*] An insurance of property already insured; a second insurance of the same property.
- RE-IN-SURE, (*re-in-shūr'e*) *v. t.* [*re and insure.*] To in-

sure the same property a second time by other underwriters.

RE-IN-SURED, (re-in-shür'd) *pp.* Insured a second time by other persons.

RE-IN-SURING, (re-in-shür'ing) *pp.* Insuring a second time by other persons.

RE-INTEGRATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *reintegrer*; *L. redintegrare.*] To renew with regard to any state or quality; to restore. [Little used.]

RE-INTERROGATE, *v. t.* [re and *interrogate.*] To interrogate again; to question repeatedly. *Colgrave.*

RE-IN-THRONE, *v. t.* To replace on the throne.

RE-IN-THRONED, *pp.* Placed again on the throne.

RE-IN-THRONING, *pp.* Replacing on the throne.

RE-IN-THRONIZE, *v. t.* To reinthronize.

RE-IN-VEST, *v. t.* [re and *invest.*] To invest anew.

RE-IN-VESTED, *pp.* Invested again.

RE-IN-VESTING, *pp.* Investing anew.

RE-IN-VESTMENT, *n.* The act of investing anew; a second or repeated investment.

RE-IN-VIGORATE, *v. t.* To revive vigor in; to reanimate.

REIT, *n.* Sedge; sea-weed. *Bailey.*

REITER, *n.* [Ger. *reiter.*] A ride; a trooper.

RE-ITERATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *reiterer.*] To repeat; to repeat again and again. *Milton.*

RE-ITERATED, *pp.* Repeated again and again.

RE-ITERATING, *pp.* Repeating again and again.

RE-ITERATION, *n.* Repetition. *Boyle.*

REJECT, *v. t.* [L. *reicio, rejectus.*] 1. To throw away, as any thing useless or vile. 2. To cast off. 3. To cast off; to forsake. *Jer.* vii. 4. To refuse to receive; to slight; to despise. 5. To refuse to grant. 6. To refuse to accept.

REJECTABLE, *a.* That may be rejected.

REJECTAMENTA, *n.* [from *L. rejecto.*] Things thrown out or away. [Ill-formed.] *Fleming.*

REJECTIVE, *n.* Not chosen or received; rejected. *More.*

REJECTED, *pp.* Thrown away; cast off; refused; slighted.

REJECTER, *n.* One that rejects or refuses. *Clarke.*

REJECTING, *pp.* Throwing away; casting off; refusing to grant or accept; slighting.

REJECTION, *n.* [L. *rejectione.*] The act of throwing away; the act of casting off or forsaking; refusal to accept or grant.

REJECTIOUS, *a.* That may be rejected or refused.

REJECTIVE, *a.* That rejects or tends to cast off.

RE-JECTION, *n.* Matter thrown away. *Eaton.*

RE-JOICE, (re-jois') *v. i.* [Fr. *rejoir, rejoissant*; Sp. *regocijar.*] To experience joy and gladness in a high degree; to be exhilarated with lovely and pleasurable sensations; to exult.

RE-JOICE, (re-jois') *v. t.* To make joyful; to gladden; to animate with lively, pleasurable sensations; to exhilarate.

RE-JOICE, *n.* Act of rejoicing. *Brown.*

RE-JOICED, (re-joist') *pp.* Made glad; exhilarated.

RE-JOICER, *n.* One that rejoices. *Taylor.*

RE-JOICING, *pp.* Animating with gladness; exhilarating; feeling joy.

RE-JOICING, *n.* 1. The act of expressing joy and gladness. 2. The subject of joy. 3. The experience of joy. *Gal.* vi.

RE-JOICING-LY, *adv.* With joy or exultation. *Sheldon.*

RE-JOIN, *v. t.* [re and *join*; Fr. *rejoindre.*] 1. To join again; to unite after separation. 2. To meet one again.

RE-JOIN, *v. i.* 1. To answer to a reply.—2. In *law pleadings*, to answer as the defendant to the plaintiff's replication.

RE-JOINDER, *n.* 1. An answer to a reply; or, in *general*, an answer.—2. In *law pleadings*, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

RE-JOINED, (re-joind') *pp.* Joined again; reunited.

RE-JOINING, *pp.* Joining again; answering a plaintiff's replication.

RE-JOINT, *v. t.* [re and *joint.*] To reunite joints.

RE-JOINT, *n.* [re and *jolt.*] A reacting joint or shock. *South.*

RE-JOURN, (re-jurn') *v. t.* [Fr. *rejourner.*] To adjourn to another hearing or inquiry. *Burton.*

RE-JUDGE, (re-juj') *v. t.* [re and *judge.*] To judge again; to re-examine; to review; to call to a new trial and decision. *Pope.*

RE-JUDGED, (re-jujd') *pp.* Reviewed; judged again.

RE-JUDGING, *pp.* Judging again.

RE-JUVENESCENCE, *n.* [L. *re* and *juvenescens.*] A RE-JUVENESCENCY, } renewing of youth; the state of being young again.

RE-KINDLE, *v. t.* [re and *kindle.*] 1. To kindle again; to set on fire anew. 2. To inflame again; to rouse anew.

RE-KINDLED, *pp.* Kindled again; inflamed anew.

RE-KINDLING, *pp.* Kindling again; inflaming anew.

RE-LAID, *pp.* Laid a second time.

RE-LAND, *v. t.* [re and *land*] To land again; to put on land what had been shipped or embarked.

RE-LAND, *v. i.* To go on shore after having embarked.

RE-LAND'ED, *pp.* Put on shore again.

RE-LANDING, *pp.* Landing again.

RE-LAPSE, (re-laps') *v. i.* [L. *relapsus.*] 1. To slip or slide back; to return. 2. To fall back; to return to a former state or practice. 3. To fall back or return from recovery or a convalescent state.

RE-LAPSE, (re-laps') *n.* A sliding or falling back, particularly into a former bad state, either of body or of morals.

RE-LAPSER, *n.* One that relapses into vice or error.

RE-LAPSING, *pp.* Sliding or falling back, as into disease or vice.

RE-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *relatus.*] 1. To tell; to recite; to narrate the particulars of an event. 2. To bring back; to restore; [obs.] 3. To ally by connection or kindred.—7. *relate one's self*, to vent thoughts in words; [ill.]

RE-LATE, *v. i.* To have reference or respect; to regard.

RE-LAT'ED, *pp.* 1. Recited; narrated. 2. Allied by kindred; connected by blood or alliance, particularly by consanguinity.

RE-LAT'ER, *n.* One who tells, recites or narrates; a historian. *Swift.*

RE-LATING, *pp.* 1. Telling; reciting; narrating. 2. *relating* relation or reference; concerning.

RE-LATION, *n.* [Fr.; *L. relatio.*] 1. The act of telling recital; account; narration; narrative of facts. 2. Respect; reference; regard. 3. Connection between things mutual respect, or what one thing is with regard to another. 4. Kindred; alliance. 5. A person connected by consanguinity or affinity; a kinsman or kinswoman. 6. Resemblance of phenomena; analogy.—7. In *geometry* ratio; proportion.

RE-LATION-AL, *a.* Having relation or kindred. *Trist.*

RE-LATION-SHIP, *n.* The state of being related by kindred, affinity or other alliance.

RELATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *relatif*; *L. relatiuus.*] 1. Having relation; respecting. 2. Not absolute or existing by itself, considered as belonging to or respecting something else. 3. Incident to man in society; as *relative* rights and duties. 4. Particular; positive; [obs.]

RELATIVE, *n.* 1. A person connected by blood or affinity; strictly, one allied by blood; a relation; a kinsman or kinswoman. 2. That which has relation to something else.—3. In *grammar*, a word which relates to or represents another word, called its *antecedent*, or to a sentence or member of a sentence.

RELATIVE-LY, *adv.* In relation or respect to something else; not absolutely. *Watts.*

RELATIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of having relation.

RE-LATOR, *n.* In *law*, one who brings an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*. *Blackstone.*

RE-LAX, *v. t.* [L. *relaxo.*] 1. To slacken; to make less tense or rigid. 2. To loosen; to make less close or firm. 3. To make less severe or rigorous; to remit or abate in strictness. 4. To remit or abate in attention, assiduity or labor. 5. To unbend; to ease; to relieve from close attention. 6. To relieve from constipation; to loosen; to open. 7. To open; to loose. 8. To make languid.

RE-LAX, *v. i.* 1. To abate in severity; to become more mild or less rigorous. 2. To remit in close attention.

RE-LAX, *n.* Relaxation. *Feltham.*

RE-LAXABLE, *a.* That may be remitted. *Barren.*

RE-LAXATION, *n.* [Fr.; *L. relaxatio.*] 1. The act of slackening or remitting tension. 2. Cessation of restraint. 3. Remission or abatement of rigor. 4. Remission of attention or application. 5. An opening or loosening.

RE-LAXATIVE, *a.* Having the quality of relaxing.

RE-LAXED, (re-laxt') *pp.* Slackened; loosened; remitted or abated in rigor or in closeness; made less vigorous; languid.

RE-LAXING, *pp.* Slackening; loosening; remitting or abating in rigor, severity or attention; rendering languid.

RE-LAY, *n.* [Fr. *relais.*] 1. A supply of horses placed on the road to be in readiness to relieve others, that a traveler may proceed without delay. 2. Hunting dogs kept in readiness at certain places to pursue the game, when the dogs that have been in pursuit are weary.

RE-LAY, *v. t.* [re and *lay.*] To lay again; to lay a second time. *Smollet.*

RE-LAYING, *pp.* Laying a second time.

RE-LEASE, *v. t.* [usually derived from Fr. *relâcher*; It. *rilasciare* and *rilasciare.*] 1. To set free from restraint or any kind, either physical or moral; to liberate from prison, confinement or servitude. *Matt.* xv. *Mark* xv. 2. To free from pain, care, trouble, grief, &c. 3. To free from obligation or penalty. 4. To quit; to let go, as a legal claim. 5. To discharge or relinquish a right to lands or tenements, by conveying it to another that has some right or estate in possession. 6. To relax; [obs.]

RE-LEASE, *n.* 1. Liberation or discharge from restraint of any kind, as from confinement or bondage. 2. Liberation from care, pain or any burden. 3. Discharge from obli-

- gation or responsibility, as from debt, penalty or claim of any kind; acquittance.—4. In *law*, a *release* or *deed of release*, is a conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another who has some estate in possession; a quitclaim.
- RE-LEASED, (re-leest') *pp.* Set free from confinement; freed from obligation or liability; freed from pain; quitclaimed.
- RE-LEASEMENT, *n.* The act of releasing from confinement or obligation. *Milton.*
- RE-LEASER, *n.* One who releases.
- RE-LEASING, *pp.* Liberating from confinement or restraint; freeing from obligation or responsibility, or from pain or other evil; quitclaiming.
- RE-LEGATE, *v. t.* [*L. relego.*] To banish; to send into exile.
- RE-LEGA-TED, *pp.* Sent into exile.
- RE-LEGA-TING, *pp.* Banishing.
- RE-LEGATION, *n.* [*L. relegatio.*] The act of banishment; exile. *Aylife.*
- RE-LENT, *v. i.* [*Fr. relentir; Sp. relenter.*] 1. To soften; to become less rigid or hard; to give. 2. To grow moist; to deliquesce; to adhere to salts; [*obs.*] 3. To become less intense; [*little used.*] *Sidney.* 4. To soften in temper; to become more mild and tender; to feel compassion.
- RE-LENT', *v. t.* 1. To slacken. 2. To soften; to mollify.
- RE-LENT', *pp.* Dissolved.
- RE-LENT', *n.* Remission; stay. *Spenser.*
- RE-LENTING, *pp.* Softening in temper; becoming more mild or compassionate.
- RE-LENTING, *n.* The act of becoming more mild or compassionate.
- RE-LENT'LESS, *a.* Unmoved by pity; unpitying; insensible to the distresses of others; destitute of tenderness.
- RE-LES-SEE', *n.* The person to whom a release is executed.
- RE-LES-SOR', *n.* The person who executes a release.
- RE-LE-VANCE, } *n.* 1. The state of being relieved, or of
RE-LE-VAN-CY, } affording relief or aid. 2. Pertinence; applicableness.—3. In *Scots law*, sufficiency to infer the conclusion.
- RE-LE-VANT, *a.* [*Fr.; L. relever.*] 1. Relieving; lending aid or support. 2. Pertinent; applicable. 3. Sufficient to support the cause. *Scots law.*
- RE-LE-VATION, *n.* A raising or lifting up.
- RE-LIANCE, *n.* Rest or repose of mind, resulting from a full belief of the veracity or integrity of a person, or of the certainty of a fact; trust; confidence; dependence.
- RELIC, *n.* [*Fr. relique; L. reliquus.*] 1. That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest. 2. The body of a deceased person; a corpse; [*usually in the plural.*] *Pope.*
- RE-LI-CY, *adv.* In the manner of relics. *Donne.*
- RELICT, *n.* [*L. relicta; relicta.*] A widow; a woman whose husband is dead. *Sprat.*
- RE-LIEF, *n.* [*Fr. relief; It. rilievo, rilievo.*] 1. The removal, in whole or in part, of any evil that afflicts the body or mind; the removal or alleviation of pain, grief, want, care, anxiety, toil or distress, or of any thing oppressive or burdensome, by which some ease is obtained. 2. That which mitigates or removes pain, grief or other evil. 3. The dismissal of a sentinel from his post, whose place is supplied by another soldier; also, the person who takes his place.—4. In *sculpture* &c. the projection or prominence of a figure above or beyond the ground or plane on which it is formed. Relief is of three kinds; high relief, [*alto rilievo*]; low relief, [*basso rilievo*]; and demi relief, [*demi rilievo*]. The difference is in the degree of projection.—5. In *painting*, the appearance of projection, or the degree of boldness which a figure exhibits to the eye at a distance.—6. In *feudal law*, a fine or composition which the heir of a tenant, holding by knight's service or other tenure, paid to the lord at the death of the ancestor, for the privilege of taking up the estate which, on strict feudal principles, had lapsed or fallen to the lord on the death of the tenant. 7. A remedy, partial or total, for any wrong suffered; redress; indemnification. 8. The exposure of any thing by the proximity of something else.
- RE-LI-ER, *n.* One who relies, or places full confidence in.
- RE-LIEV-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being relieved; that may receive relief. *Hale.*
- RE-LIEVE, *v. t.* [*Fr. relever; L. relevo.*] 1. To free, wholly or partially, from pain, grief, want, anxiety, care, toil, trouble, burden, oppression, or any thing that is considered to be an evil; to ease of any thing that pains the body or distresses the mind. 2. To alleviate or remove. 3. To dismiss from a post or station, as sentinels, a guard or ships, and station others in their place. 4. To right; to ease of any burden, wrong or oppression. 5. To abate the inconvenience of any thing by change, or by the interposition of something dissimilar. 6. To assist; to support.
- RE-LIEVED, (re-lev'd) *pp.* 1. Freed from pain or other evil; eased or cured; aided; succored; dismissed from watching. 2. Alleviated or removed; as pain or distress.
- RE-LIEVER, *n.* One that relieves; he or that which gives ease.
- RE-LIEVING, *pp.* Removing pain or distress, or abating the violence of it; easing; curing; assisting; dismissing from a post, as a sentinel; supporting.
- RE-LIEVO, *n.* [*It.*] Relief; prominence of figures in statuary, architecture, &c.; apparent prominence of figures in painting.
- RE-LIGHT', (re-lite) *v. t.* [*re and light.*] 1. To light anew to illuminate again. 2. To rekindle; to set on fire again.
- RE-LIGHT'ED, *pp.* Lighted anew; rekindled.
- RE-LIGHTING, *pp.* Lighting again; rekindling.
- RE-LIG'ION, (re-lij'un) *n.* [*Fr., Sp. religion; It. religione; L. religio.*] 1. Religion, in its most comprehensive sense, includes a belief in the being and perfections of God, in the revelation of his will to man, in man's obligation to obey his commands, in a state of reward and punishment, and in man's accountability to God; and also true godliness or piety of life, with the practice of all moral duties. 2. Religion, as distinct from *theology*, is godliness or real piety in practice. 3. Religion, as distinct from *virtue* or *morality*, consists in the performance of the duties we owe directly to God, from a principle of obedience to his will. 4. Any system of faith and worship. 5. The rites of religion; in the plural.
- RE-LIG'ION-A-RY, *a.* Relating to religion; pious.
- RE-LIG'ION-IST, *n.* A bigot to any religious persuasion. *Swift.*
- RE-LIG'IOUS, (re-lij'jus) *a.* [*Fr. religieux; L. religiosus.*] 1. Pertaining or relating to religion. 2. Pious; godly; loving and reverencing the Supreme Being and obeying his precepts. 3. Devoted to the practice of religion. 4. Teaching religion; containing religious subjects or the doctrines and precepts of religion. 5. Exact; strict; such as religion requires. 6. Engaged by vows to a monastic life. 7. Appropriated to the performance of sacred or religious duties.
- RE-LIG'IOUS, *n.* A person bound by monastic vows, or sequestered from secular concerns and devoted to a life of piety and devotion; a monk or friar; a nun.
- RE-LIG'IOUS-LY, (re-lij'jus-ly) *adv.* 1. Piously; with love and reverence to the Supreme Being; in obedience to his divine commands. 2. According to the rites of religion. 3. Reverently; with veneration. 4. Exactly; strictly; conscientiously.
- RE-LIG'IOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being religious.
- RE-LIN'QUISH, *v. t.* [*L. relinquere.*] 1. To withdraw from, to leave; to quit. It may be to forsake or abandon, but it does not necessarily express the sense of the latter. A man may relinquish an enterprise for a time, or with a design never to resume it. In general, to relinquish, is to leave without the intention of resuming, and equivalent to forsake, but is less emphatical than abandon and desert. 2. To forbear; to withdraw from. 3. To give up; to renounce a claim to.—To relinquish back, or to, to give up; to release; to surrender.
- RE-LIN'QUISHED, *pp.* Left; quitted; given up.
- RE-LIN'QUISH-ER, *n.* One who leaves or quits.
- RE-LIN'QUISH-ING, *pp.* Quitting; leaving; giving up.
- RE-LIN'QUISH-MENT, *n.* The act of leaving or quitting; a forsaking; the renouncing a claim to.
- RE-LI-QUA-RY, *n.* [*Fr. reliquaire.*] A depository for relics; a casket in which relics are kept.
- RE-LI-QUID-ATE, *v. t.* [*re and liquidate.*] To liquidate anew; to adjust a second time.
- RE-LI-QUID-ATED, *pp.* Liquidated again.
- RE-LI-QUID-AT-ING, *pp.* Liquidating again.
- RE-LI-QUID-ATION, *n.* A second or renewed liquidation; a renewed adjustment. *Hamilton.*
- RELISH, *n.* 1. Taste; or, rather, a pleasing taste; that sensation of the organs which is experienced when we take food or drink of an agreeable flavor. 2. Liking, delight; appetite. 3. Sense; the faculty of perceiving excellence; taste. 4. That which gives pleasure; the power of pleasing. 5. Cast; manner. 6. Taste; a small quantity just perceptible.
- RELISH, *v. t.* 1. To give an agreeable taste to. 2. To like the taste of. 3. To be gratified with the enjoyment or use of.
- RELISH, *v. i.* 1. To have a pleasing taste. 2. To give pleasure. 3. To have a flavor.
- RELISH-A-BLE, *a.* Gustable; having an agreeable taste.
- RELISHED, *pp.* Giving an agreeable taste; received with pleasure.
- RE-LIVE, (re-liv') *v. i.* [*re and live.*] To live again; to revive. *Spenser.*
- RE-LIVE', (re-liv') *v. t.* To recall to life. *Spenser.*
- RE-LOAN', *v. t.* [*re and loan.*] To loan again; to lend what has been lent and repaid.
- RE-LOAN', *n.* A second lending of the same in *any*.
- RE-LOAN'ED, (re-loand') *pp.* Loaned again.
- RE-LOAN'ING, *pp.* Loaning again.
- RE-LOVE', *v. t.* [*re and love.*] To love in return. *Boyle*

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

RE-LUCENT, *a.* [*L. relucens.*] Shining; transparent; clear; pellucid. *Thomson.*
 RE-LUCT^Y, *v. i.* [*L. reluctor.*] To strive or struggle against. [*Little used.*]
 RE-LUCTANCE, } *n.* Unwillingness; great opposition of
 RE-LUCTANCY, } mind; repugnance.
 RE-LUCTANT, *a. i.* Striving against; unwilling; much opposed in heart. 2. Unwilling; acting with slight repugnance; coy. 3. Proceeding from an unwilling mind; granted with reluctance.
 RE-LUCTANT-LY, *adv.* With opposition of heart; unwillingly.
 RE-LUCTATE, *v. t.* To resist; to struggle against.
 RE-LUC-TATION, *n.* Repugnance; resistance. *Bacon.*
 RE-LUCTING, *ppr.* 1. Striving to resist. 2. *a.* Averse; unwilling.
 RE-LUME, *v. t.* [*Fr. rallumer.*] To rekindle; to light again.
 RE-LUMED, (re-lumd') *pp.* Rekindled; lighted again.
 RE-LUMINE, *v. t.* [*It. ralluminare; L. relumino.*] 1. To light anew; to rekindle. 2. To illuminate again.
 RE-LUMINED, *pp.* Rekindled; illuminated anew.
 RE-LUMING, *ppr.* Kindling or lighting anew.
 RE-LUMIN-ING, *ppr.* Rekindling; enlightening anew.
 RE-LY, *v. i.* [*re and lie.*] To rest on something, as the mind when satisfied of the veracity, integrity or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts or of evidence; to have confidence in; to trust in; to depend.
 RE-LYING, *ppr.* Reposing on something, as the mind; confiding in; trusting in; depending.
 RE-MADE, *pret.* and *pp.* of *remake.*
 RE-MAIN, *v. i.* [*L. remaneo.*] 1. To continue; to rest or abide in a place for a time indefinite. 2. To be left after others have withdrawn; to rest or abide in the same place when others remove, or are lost, destroyed or taken away. 3. To be left after a part or others have past. 4. To continue unchanged, or in a particular state. 5. Not to be lost; not to escape; not to be forgotten. 6. To be left, out of a greater number or quantity. 7. To be left as not included or comprised. 8. To continue in the same state.
 RE-MAIN, *v. t.* To await; to be left to.
 RE-MAIN, *n.* That which is left; a corpse; also, abode.
 RE-MAIN-DER, *n.* 1. Any thing left after the separation and removal of a part. *Arbut.* 2. Relics; remains; the corpse of a human being; [*obs.*] 3. That which is left after a part is past. 4. The sum that is left after subtraction or after any deduction.—5. In *law*, an estate limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined.
 RE-MAIN-DER, *a.* Remaining; refuse; left; as the *remainder* biscuit. *Shak.*
 RE-MAIN-DER-MAN, *n.* In *law*, he who has an estate after a particular estate is determined. *Blackstone.*
 RE-MAINING, *ppr.* Continuing; resting; abiding for an indefinite time; being left.
 RE-MAINS, *n., plu.* 1. That which is left after a part is separated, taken away or destroyed. 2. A dead body; a corpse.
 RE-MAKE, *v. t.; i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *remade.*] [*re and make.*] To make anew.
 RE-MAND, *v. t.* [*Fr. remander.*] To call or send back him or that which is ordered to a place.
 RE-MANDED, *ppr.* Called or sent back.
 RE-MANDING, *ppr.* Calling or sending back.
 REM-A-NENT, *n.* [*L. remanens.*] The part remaining.
 REMA-NENT, *a.* Remaining. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*
 RE-MARK, *n.* [*Fr. remarque.*] Notice or observation; particularly, notice or observation expressed in words or writing.
 RE-MARK, *v. t.* [*Fr. remarquer.*] 1. To observe; to note in the mind; to take notice of without expression. 2. To express in words or writing what one thinks or sees; to express observations. 3. To mark; to point out; to distinguish; [*obs.*] *Milton.*
 RE-MARK'A-BLE, *a.* [*Fr. remarquable.*] 1. Observable; worthy of notice. 2. Extraordinary; unusual; that deserves particular notice, or that may excite admiration or wonder.
 RE-MARK'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Observableness; worthiness of remark; the quality of deserving notice.
 RE-MARK'A-BLY, *adv.* 1. In a manner or degree worthy of notice. 2. In an extraordinary manner.
 RE-MARK'ED, (re-markt') *pp.* Noticed; observed; expressed in words or writing.
 RE-MARK'ER, *n.* An observer; one who makes remarks. *Watts.*
 RE-MARK'ING, *ppr.* Observing; taking notice of; expressing in words or writing.
 RE-MARRIED, *pp.* Married again or a second time.
 RE-MARRY, *v. t.* [*re and marry.*] To marry again or a second time. *Tindal.*
 RE-MARRY-ING, *ppr.* Marrying again or a second time.
 RE-MAS-TI-CATE, *v. t.* [*re and masticate.*] To chew or masticate again; to chew over and over, as in chewing the cud.

RE MAS-TI-CA-TED, *pp.* Chewed again or repeatedly.
 RE-MAS-TI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Chewing again or over and over.
 RE-MAS-TI-CA-TION, *n.* The act of masticating again or repeatedly.
 REM'BLE, *v. t.* To move, or remove. *Gross.*
 *RE-ME'DI-A-BLE, *a.* [*from remedy.*] That may be remedied or cured.
 RE-ME'DI-AL, *a.* [*L. remedialis.*] Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy, or for the removal of an evil.
 RE-ME'DI-ATE, in the sense of *remedial*, is not in use.
 REM'E-DIED, *pp.* [*from remedy.*] Cured; healed; repaired.
 *RE-ME'DI-LESS, *a. i.* Not admitting a remedy; incurable; desperate. 2. Irreparable. 3. Not admitting change or reversal. 4. Not admitting recovery. *South.*
 *RE-ME'DI-LESS-LY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes a remedy. *Clarendon.*
 *RE-ME'DI-LESS-NESS, *n.* Incurableness.
 REM'E-DY, *n.* [*L. remedium; Fr. remède.*] 1. That which cures a disease; any medicine or application which puts an end to disease and restores health. 2. That which counteracts an evil of any kind. 3. That which cures uneasiness. 4. That which repairs loss or disaster; reparation.
 REM'E-DY, *v. t.* [*Fr. remedier.*] 1. To cure; to heal. 2. To cure; to remove, as an evil. 3. To repair; to remove mischief.
 REM'E-DY-ING, *ppr.* Curing; healing; removing; restoring from a bad to a good state.
 RE-MELT, *v. t.* [*re and melt.*] To melt a second time.
 RE-MELTED, *pp.* Melted again.
 RE-MELT'ING, *ppr.* Melting again.
 RE-MEM-BER, *v. t.* [*Norm. remembre; Low L. rememorari.*] 1. To have in the mind an idea which had been in the mind before, and which recurs to the mind without effort. 2. When we use effort to recall an idea, we are said to *recollect* it. This distinction is not always observed. Hence *remember* is often used as synonymous with *recollect*, that is, to call to mind. We say, we cannot remember a fact, when we mean, we cannot *recollect* it. 3. To bear or keep in mind; to attend to. 4. To preserve the memory of; to preserve from being forgotten. 5. To mention; [*obs.*] 6. To put in mind; to remind; [*obs.*] 7. To think of and consider; to meditate. *Ps. liii.* 8. To bear in mind with esteem; or to reward. *Eccles. iii.* 9. To bear in mind with praise or admiration; to celebrate. 1. *Chron. xvi.* 10. To bear in mind with favor, care, and regard for the safety or deliverance of any one. *Ps. lxxiv.* 11. To bear in mind with intent to reward or punish. 3. *John x.* 12. To bear in mind with confidence; to trust in. *Ps. xx.* 13. To bear in mind with the purpose of assisting or relieving. *Gal. ii.* 14. To bear in mind with reverence; to obey. 15. To bear in mind with regard; to keep as sacred; to observe.—To *remember mercy*, is to exercise it. *Hab. iii.*
 RE-MEM-BERED, *pp.* Kept in mind; recollected.
 RE-MEM-BER-ER, *n.* One that remembers. *Wotton.*
 RE-MEM-BER-ING, *ppr.* Having in mind.
 RE-MEM-BRANCE, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. The retaining or having in mind an idea which had been present before, or an idea which had been previously received from an object when present, and which recurs to the mind afterwards without the presence of its object. Technically, *remembrance* differs from *remembrance* and *recollect*, as the former implies that an idea occurs to the mind spontaneously, or without much mental exertion. The latter imply the power or the act of recalling ideas which do not spontaneously recur to the mind. 2. Transmission of a fact from one to another. 3. Account preserved; something to assist the memory. 4. Memorial. 5. A token by which one is kept in the memory. 6. Notice of something absent. 7. Power of remembering; limit of time within which a fact can be remembered. 8. Honorable memory; [*obs.*] 9. Admonition. 10. Memorandum; a note to help the memory.
 RE-MEM-BRAN-CER, *n.* 1. One that reminds, or revives the remembrance of any thing. 2. An officer in the exchequer of England, whose business is to record certain papers and proceedings, make out processes, &c.; a recorder.
 †RE-MEM'O-RATE, *v. t.* [*L. rememoratus, rememorari.*] To remember; to revive in the memory.
 †RE-MEM'O-RATION, *n.* Remembrance.
 †RE-MER-CIE, } *v. t.* [*Fr. remercier.*] To thank. *Spenser.*
 †RE-MERCY, } *ser.*
 REM-I-GRATE, *v. t.* [*L. remigro.*] To remove back again to a former place or state; to return.
 REM-I-GRATION, *n.* Removal back again; a migration to a former place. *Hale.*
 RE-MIND, *v. t.* [*re and mind.*] 1. To put in mind; to bring to the remembrance of. 2. To bring to notice or consideration.
 RE-MIND'ED, *pp.* Put in mind.
 RE-MIND'ING, *ppr.* Putting in mind; calling attention to

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

RE-MINDER, *n.* One who reminds; an admonisher.
RE-MI-NIS-CENCE, *n.* [Fr.; *L. reminiscens.*] 1. That faculty of the mind by which ideas formerly received into it, but forgotten, are recalled or revived in the memory. 2. Recollection; recovery of ideas that had escaped from the memory. *Hale.*
RE-MI-NIS-CENT, *n.* One who calls to mind and records past events. *C. Butler.*
RE-MI-NIS-CENTIAL, *a.* Pertaining to reminiscence or recollection. *Brown.*
RE-MISE, *v. t.* [Fr. *remise*; *L. remissus.*] To give or grant back; to release a claim; to resign or surrender by deed.
RE-MISSED, (*re-mizd'*) *pp.* Released.
RE-MISSING, *ppr.* Surrendering by deed.
RE-MISS, *a.* [Fr. *remis*; *L. remissus.*] 1. Slack; dilatory; negligent; not performing duty or business; not complying with engagements at all, or not in due time. 2. Slow; slack; languid. 3. Not intense.
RE-MISSIBLE, *a.* That may be remitted or forgiven.
RE-MISSION, *n.* [Fr.; *L. remissio.*] 1. Abatement; relaxation; moderation. 2. Abatement; diminution of intensity. 3. Release; discharge or relinquishment of a claim or right.—4. In *medicine*, abatement; a temporary subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or pain. 5. Forgiveness; pardon. 6. The act of sending back; [*obs.*]
RE-MISSIVE, *a.* Forgiving; pardoning. *Hackett.*
RE-MISSLY, *adv.* 1. Carelessly; negligently; without close attention. 2. Slowly; slackly; not vigorously; not with ardor.
RE-MISSNESS, *n.* Slackness; slowness; carelessness; negligence; want of ardor or vigor; coldness; want of ardor; want of punctuality.
RE-MIT, *v. t.* [*L. remitto*; Fr. *remettre*; It. *rimettere*; Sp. *remittir*.] 1. To relax, as intensity; to make less tense or violent. 2. To forgive; to surrender the right of punishing a crime. 3. To pardon, as a fault or crime. 4. To give up; to resign. 5. To refer. 6. To send back. 7. To transmit money, bills or other thing in payment for goods received. 8. To restore.
RE-MIT, *v. i.* 1. To slacken; to become less intense or rigorous. 2. To abate in violence for a time, without intermission.
RE-MITMENT, *n.* 1. The act of remitting to custody. 2. Forgiveness; pardon. *Milton.*
RE-MITTAL, *n.* A remitting; a giving up; surrender. *Swift.*
RE-MITTANCE, *n.* 1. In *commerce*, the act of transmitting money, bills or the like, to a distant place, in return or payment for goods purchased. 2. The sum or thing remitted in payment.
RE-MITTED, *pp.* Relaxed; forgiven; pardoned; sent back; referred; given up; transmitted in payment.
RE-MITTER, *n.* 1. One who remits, or makes remittance for payment.—2. In *law*, the restitution of a more ancient and certain right to a person who has right to lands, but is out of possession and has afterwards the freehold cast upon him by some subsequent defective title, by virtue of which he enters. 3. One that pardons.
REMNANT, *n.* [contracted from *remanent*.] 1. Residue; that which is left after the separation, removal or destruction of a part. 2. That which remains after a part is done, performed, told or passed.
REMNANT, *a.* Remaining; yet left. [*Little used.*]
RE-MODEL, *v. t.* [*re* and *model*.] To model or fashion anew.
RE-MODELED, *pp.* Modeled anew.
RE-MODELING, *ppr.* Modeling again.
RE-MOLD, *v. t.* [*re* and *mold*.] To mold or shape anew.
RE-MOLDED, *pp.* Molded again. *J. Barlow.*
RE-MOLDING, *ppr.* Molding anew.
RE-MOLTEN, *a.* or *pp.* [*re* and *molten*.] Melted again.
RE-MONSTRANCE, *n.* [Fr. *remonstrance*.] 1. Show; discovery; [*obs.*] 2. Expostulation; strong representation of reasons against a measure. 3. Pressing suggestions in opposition to a measure or act. 4. Expostulatory counsel or advice; reproof.
RE-MONSTRANT, *a.* Expostulatory; urging strong reasons against an act.
RE-MONSTRANT, *n.* One who remonstrates. The Arminians are called *Remonstrants*, because they remonstrated against the decisions of the Synod of Dort, in 1618.
RE-MONSTRATE, *v. i.* [*L. remonstrō*; Fr. *remonstrer*.] 1. To exhibit or present strong reasons against an act, measure or any course of proceedings; to expostulate. 2. To suggest urgent reasons in opposition to a measure.
RE-MONSTRATE, *v. t.* To show by a strong representation of reasons.
RE-MONSTRATING, *ppr.* Urging strong reasons against a measure.
RE-MONSTRATION, *n.* The act of remonstrating. [*L. u.*]
RE-MONSTRATOR, *n.* One who remonstrates.

RE-MORA, *n.* [*L.*] 1. Delay; obstacle; hindrance; [*obs.* 2. The sucking-fish, a species of *echeuis*, which is said to attach itself to the bottom or side of a ship and retard its motion.
RE-MORATE, *v. t.* [*L. remoror*.] To hinder; to delay.
RE-MORD, *v. t.* [*L. remordō*.] To rebuke; to excite to remorse. *Skelton.*
RE-MORD, *v. i.* To feel remorse. *Elyot.*
RE-MORDEN-CY, *n.* Compunction; remorse.
RE-MORSE, (*re-mors'*) *n.* [*L. remorsus*.] 1. The keen pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt; compunction of conscience for a crime committed. 2. Sympathetic sorrow; pity; compassion.
RE-MORSED, *a.* Feeling remorse or compunction.
RE-MORSEFUL, (*re-mors'ful*) *a.* 1. Full of remorse. 2. Compassionate; feeling tenderly; [*obs.*] 3. Pitiable; [*obs.*
RE-MORSELESS, *a.* Unpitiful; cruel; insensible to distress. *Milton.*
RE-MORSELESS-LY, *adv.* Without remorse. *South.*
RE-MORSELESS-NESS, (*re-mors'les-nes*) *n.* Savage cruelty; insensibility to distress. *Beaumont.*
RE-MOTE, *a.* [*L. remotus*.] 1. Distant in place; not near. 2. Distant in time, past or future. 3. Distant; not immediate. 4. Distant; primary; not proximate. 5. Alien; foreign; not agreeing with. 6. Abstracted. 7. Distant in consanguinity or affinity. 8. Slight; inconsiderable.
RE-MOTE-LY, *adv.* 1. At a distance in space or time; not nearly. 2. At a distance in consanguinity or affinity. 3. Slightly; in a small degree.
RE-MOTENESS, *n.* 1. State of being distant in space or time; distance. 2. Distance in consanguinity or affinity. 3. Distance in operation or efficiency. 4. Slightness; smallness.
RE-MOTION, *n.* The act of removing; the state of being removed to a distance. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
RE-MOUNT, *v. t.* [Fr. *remonter*.] To mount again.
RE-MOUNT, *v. i.* To mount again; to reascend.
RE-MOV-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being removable from an office or station; capacity of being displaced.
RE-MOVABLE, *a.* 1. That may be removed from an office or station. 2. That may be removed from one place to another.
RE-MOVAL, *n.* 1. The act of moving from one place to another for residence. 2. The act of displacing from an office or post. 3. The act of curing or putting away. 4. The state of being removed; change of place. 5. The act of putting an end to
RE-MOVE, *v. t.* [*L. removo*; Sp. *remover*.] 1. To cause to change place; to put from its place in any manner. 2. To displace from an office. 3. To take or put away in any manner; to cause to leave a person or thing; to banish or destroy. 4. To carry from one court to another. 5. To take from the present state of being.
RE-MOVE, *v. i.* 1. To change place in any manner. 2. To go from one place to another. 3. To change the place of residence.
RE-MOVE, *n.* 1. Change of place. *Chapman.* 2. Translation of one to the place of another. 3. State of being removed. 4. Act of moving a man in chess or other game. 5. Departure; a going away. 6. The act of changing place; removal. 7. A step in any scale of gradation. 8. Any indefinite distance. 9. The act of putting a horse's shoes on different feet. 10. A dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains. 11. Susceptibility of being removed; [*obs.*]
RE-MOVED, (*re-moovd'*) *pp.* 1. Changed in place; carried to a distance; displaced from office; placed far off. 2. *a.* Remote; separate from others.
RE-MOVED-NESS, *n.* State of being removed; remoteness. *Shak.*
RE-MOVER, *n.* One that removes. *Bacon.*
RE-MOVING, *ppr.* Changing place; carrying or going from one place to another; displacing; banishing.
RE-MUGI-ENT, *a.* [*L. remugiens*.] Rebelling. *Mora.*
RE-MU-NER-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being rewarded.
RE-MU-NER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be rewarded; fit or proper to be recompensed.
RE-MU-NER-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. remunerō*.] To reward; to recompense; to requite; in a good sense; to pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, expense or other sacrifice.
RE-MU-NER-ATED, *pp.* Rewarded; compensated.
RE-MU-NER-ATING, *ppr.* Rewarding; recompensing.
RE-MU-NER-ATION, *n.* 1. Reward; recompense; the act of paying an equivalent for services, loss or sufferings. 2. The equivalent given for services, loss or sufferings.
RE-MU-NER-A-TIVE, *a.* Exercised in rewarding; that bestows rewards. *Boyle.*
RE-MU-NER-A-TOR-Y, *a.* Affording recompense; rewarding. *Johnson.*
RE-MUR-MUR, *v. t.* [*L. remurmuro*.] To utter back in murmurs; to return in murmurs; to repeat in low, hoarse sounds.

* See Synopsis. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BIL-L, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in *this*. † *Obsol'te*

- RE-MURMUR**, *v. i.* To murmur back; to return or echo in low, rumbling sounds. *Dryden*.
- RE-MURMURED**, *pp.* Uttered back in murmurs.
- RE-MURMURING**, *pp.* Uttering back in low sounds.
- RENAL**, *a.* [*L. renalis.*] Pertaining to the kidneys or reins.
- RENARD**, *n.* [*Fr.; G. reincke.*] A fox; a name used in fables, but not in common discourse. *Dryden*.
- RE-NASCEN-CY**, *n.* The state of springing or being produced again. *Brown*.
- RE-NASCENT**, *a.* [*L. renascens.*] Springing or rising into being again; reproduced.
- RE-NASCI-BLE**, *a.* That may be reproduced; that may spring again into being.
- RE-NAVI-GATE**, *v. t.* To navigate again.
- RE-NAVI-GATED**, *pp.* Navigated again; sailed over anew.
- RE-NAVI-GATING**, *pp.* Navigating again.
- REN-COUNTER**, *n.* [*Fr. rencontre.*] 1. Literally, a meeting of two bodies. 2. A meeting in opposition or contest. 3. A casual combat; a sudden contest or fight without premeditation. 4. A casual action; an engagement between armies or fleets. 5. Any combat, action or engagement.
- REN-COUNTER**, *v. t.* 1. To meet unexpectedly without enmity or hostility. 2. To attack hand to hand.
- REN-COUNTER**, *v. i.* 1. To meet an enemy unexpectedly. 2. To clash; to come in collision. 3. To skirmish with another. 4. To fight hand to hand.
- REND**, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. rent.* [*Sax. rendan, hrendan.*] 1. To separate any substance into parts with force or sudden violence; to tear asunder; to split. 2. To separate or part with violence.—*To rend the heart, in Scripture,* to have bitter sorrow for sin. *Joel ii.*—*Rend differs somewhat from lacerate.* We never say, to lacerate a rock or a kingdom, when we mean to express splitting or division. *Lacerate* is properly applicable to the tearing off of small pieces of a thing, as, to lacerate the body with a whip or scourge; or to the tearing of the flesh or other thing without entire separation.
- RENDER**, *n.* One that tears by violence.
- RENDER**, *v. t.* [*Fr. rendre; It. rendere; Sp. rendir; Port. render.*] 1. To return; to pay back. 2. To inflict, as a retribution. 3. To give on demand; to give; to assign. 4. To make or cause to be, by some influence upon a thing, or by some change. 5. To translate, as from one language into another. 6. To surrender; to yield or give up the command or possession of. 7. To afford; to give for use or benefit. 8. To represent; to exhibit; [*obs.*]—*To render back, to return; to restore.*
- RENDER**, *v. i.* To show; to give an account. *Shak.*
- RENDER**, *n.* 1. A surrender; a giving up. 2. A return; a payment of rent. 3. An account given.
- REN'DER-A-BLE**, *a.* That may be rendered. *Sherwood.*
- REN'DERED**, *pp.* Returned; paid back; given; assigned; made; translated; surrendered; afforded.
- REN'DER-ER**, *n.* Restorer; distributor. *Chapman.*
- REN'DER-ING**, *pp.* Returning; giving back; assigning; making; translating; surrendering; affording.
- REN'DER-ING**, *n.* Version; translation. *Louth.*
- REN'DEZ-VOUS**, (*ren'de-vooz*) *n.* [*Fr. rendez vous, render yourselves, repair to a place.*] 1. A place appointed for the assembling of troops, or the place where they assemble; or the port or place where ships are ordered to join company. 2. A place of meeting, or a sign that draws men together. 3. An assembly; a meeting. [*Rarely used.*]
- REN'DEZ-VOUS**, (*ren'de-vooz*) *v. i.* To assemble at a particular place, as troops. *Hook.*
- REN'DEZ-VOUS**, (*ren'de-vooz*) *v. t.* To assemble or bring together at a certain place. *Echard.*
- REN'DEZ-VOUS-ING**, *pp.* Assembling at a particular place.
- REN'DI-BLE**, *a.* 1. That may be yielded or surrendered. 2. That may be translated. [*Little used.*]
- REN-DU-TION**, *n.* [*from render.*] 1. The act of yielding possession; surrender. *Fairfax.* 2. Translation. *South.*
- REN'E-GADE**, (*n.* [*Sp., Port. renegado; Fr. renégat.*]) 1. **REN'E-GADO**, (*n.* [*Sp., Port. renegado; Fr. renégat.*]) 1. An apostate from the faith. 2. One who deserts to an enemy; a deserter. 3. A vagabond.
- RE-NEGE**, *v. t.* [*L. renego.*] To deny; to disown.
- RE-NEGE**, *v. i.* To deny. *Shak.*
- RE-NERVE**, (*re-nerv*) *v. t.* [*re and nerve.*] To nerve again; to give new vigor to. *J. Barlow.*
- RE-NERVED**, (*re-nervd*) *pp.* Nerved again.
- RE-NERVING**, *pp.* Giving new vigor to.
- RE-NEW**, *v. t.* [*L. renovo; or re and new.*] 1. To renovate; to restore to a former state, or to a good state, after decay or deprivation; to rebuild; to repair. 2. To re-establish; to confirm. 3. To make again. 4. To repeat. 5. To revive. 6. To begin again. 7. To make new; to make fresh or vigorous.—*E. In theology,* to make new; to renovate; to transform.
- RE-NEWA-BLE**, *a.* That may be renewed. *Swift.*
- RE-NEWAL**, *n.* 1. The act of renewing, the act of forming anew. 2. Renovation; regeneration. 3. Revival; restoration to a former or to a good state.
- RE-NEWED**, (*re-newd*) *pp.* Made new again; repaired; re-established; repeated; revived; renovated.
- RE-NEWED-LY**, *adv.* Anew; again. *United States.*
- RE-NEWED-NESS**, *n.* State of being renewed. *Hammond.*
- RE-NEWER**, *n.* One who renews. *Sherwood.*
- RE-NEWING**, *pp.* 1. Making new again; repairing; re-establishing; repeating; reviving; renovating. 2. *a.* Tending or adapted to renovate.
- RE-NEWING**, *n.* The act of making new; renewal.
- REN'FORM**, *a.* [*L. renas, and form.*] Having the form or shape of the kidneys. *Krivan.*
- REN'I-TENCE**, (*n.* [*L. renitens.*]) 1. The resistance of matter to resume the place or form from which it has been driven by the impulse of other matter; the effect of elasticity. 2. Moral resistance; reluctance. *Darwin.*
- REN'I-TENT**, *a.* Resisting pressure or the effect of it; acting against impulse by elastic force. *Ray.*
- REN'NET**, *n.* [*G. rinnen.*] The concretion of milk found in the stomach of a sucking quadruped, particularly of the calf. It is also written *runnet*.
- REN'NET**, (*n.* [*Fr. rennet.*]) *n.* A kind of apple. *Martimer.*
- REN'NET-ING**, (*n.* [*Fr. rennet.*]) *n.* A kind of apple. *Martimer.*
- REN-NOUCE**, (*re-nouns*) *v. t.* [*Fr. renoncer; L. renuncio.*] 1. To disown; to disclaim; to reject, as a title or claim; to refuse to own or acknowledge as belonging to. 2. To deny; to cast off; to reject; to disclaim. 3. To cast off or reject, as a connection or possession; to forsake.
- REN-NOUCE**, (*re-nouns*) *v. i.* 1. To declare a renunciation; [*obs.*]—2. In cards, not to follow suit, when the person has a card of the same sort.
- REN-NOUCE**, (*re-nouns*) *n.* The declining to follow suit, when it can be done.
- REN-NOUCE'D**, (*re-nouns't*) *pp.* Disowned; denied; rejected; disclaimed.
- REN-NOUCEMENT**, (*re-nouns'ment*) *n.* The act of disclaiming or rejecting; renunciation. *Shak.*
- REN-NOUN-CER**, *n.* One who disowns or disclaims.
- REN-NOUN-CING**, *pp.* Disowning; disclaiming; rejecting.
- REN-NOUN-CING**, *n.* The act of disowning, disclaiming, denying or rejecting.
- REN'O-VATE**, *v. t.* [*L. renovo.*] To renew; to restore to the first state, or to a good state, after decay, destruction or deprivation.
- REN'O-VA-TED**, *pp.* Renewed; made new, fresh or vigorous.
- REN'O-VA-TING**, *pp.* Renewing.
- REN'O-VA-TION**, (*n.* [*Fr.; L. renovatio.*]) 1. The act of renewing; a making new after decay, destruction or deprivation; renewal. 2. A state of being renewed. *Milton.*
- RE-NOWN**, *n.* [*Fr. renommée.*] Fame; celebrity; exalted reputation derived from the extensive praise of great achievements or accomplishments.
- RE-NOWN'**, *v. t.* To make famous. [*L. v.*] *Dryden.*
- RE-NOWN'ED**, (*re-nownd*) *a.* Famous; celebrated for great and heroic achievements, for distinguished qualities, or for grandeur; eminent. *Dryden.*
- RE-NOWN'ED-LY**, *adv.* With fame or celebrity.
- RE-NOWN'LESS**, *a.* With renown; inglorious.
- RENT**, *pp.* of *rend.* Torn asunder; split or burst by violence; torn.
- RENT**, *n.* 1. A fissure; a break or breach made by force. 2. A schism; a separation.
- RENT**, *v. t.* To rent. *See REND.*
- RENT**, *v. i.* To tear. *See REND.*
- RENT**, *n.* [*Fr. rente; Sp. renta; D. Dan., G. rente.*] A sum of money, or a certain amount of other valuable thing, issuing yearly from lands or tenements; a compensation or return, in the nature of an acknowledgment, for the possession of a corporeal inheritance.
- RENT**, *v. t.* 1. To lease; to grant the possession and enjoyment of lands or tenements for a consideration in the nature of rent. 2. To take and hold by lease the possession of land or a tenement, for a consideration in the nature of rent.
- RENT**, *v. t.* To be leased, or let for rent.
- RENT'A-BLE**, *a.* That may be rented.
- RENT'AGE**, *n.* Rent.
- RENT'AL**, *n.* A schedule or account of rents.
- RENT'ED**, *pp.* Leased on rent.
- RENT'ER**, *n.* One who leases an estate; *more generally,* the lessee or tenant who takes an estate or tenement on rent.
- RENT'ER**, *v. t.* [*Fr. rentraire.*] 1. To fine-draw; to sew together the edges of two pieces of cloth without doubling them, so that the seam is scarcely visible.—2. *In tapestry,* to work new warp into a piece of damaged tapestry, and on this to restore the original pattern or design. 3. To sew up artfully, as a rent.
- RENT'ERED**, *pp.* Fine-drawn; sewed artfully together.
- RENT'ER-ER**, *n.* A fine-drawer.

- RENT'ER-ING, *ppr.* Fine-drawing; sewing artfully together.
- RENT'ING, *ppr.* Leasing on rent; taking on rent.
- RENT-RÖLL, *n.* [*rent* and *roll*.] A rental; a list or account of rents or income.
- *RE-NUN-CI-ATION, *n.* [*L. renunciatio*.] The act of renouncing; a disowning; a rejection. *Taylor*.
- †REN-VERSE, (*ren-vers*) *v. t.* [*Fr. renverser*.] To reverse.
- REN-VERSE, *a.* In *heraldry*, inverted; set with the head downward or contrary to the natural posture.
- †REN-VERSEMENT, *n.* The act of reversing.
- RE-OB-TAIN, *v. t.* [*re* and *obtain*.] To obtain again.
- RE-OB-TAIN/A-BLE, *a.* That may be obtained again.
- RE-OB-TAIN'ED, (*re-ob-tain'*) *pp.* Obtained again.
- RE-OB-TAIN'ING, *ppr.* Obtaining again.
- RE-OP-POSE, *v. t.* To oppose again.
- RE-OR-DAIN, *v. t.* [*re* and *ordain*; *Fr. reordonner*.] To ordain again, as when the first ordination is defective.
- RE-OR-DAIN'ED, (*re-or-dain'*) *pp.* Ordained again.
- RE-OR-DAIN'ING, *ppr.* Ordaining again.
- RE-OR-DI-NATION, *n.* A second ordination.
- RE-OR-GAN-I-ZATION, *n.* The act of organizing anew.
- RE-OR-GAN-IZE, *v. t.* [*re* and *organize*.] To organize anew; to reduce again to a regular body, or to a system.
- RE-OR-GAN-IZED, *pp.* Organized anew.
- RE-OR-GAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Organizing anew.
- RE-PAC-I-FIED, *pp.* Pacified or appeased again.
- RE-PAC-I-FY, *v. t.* [*re* and *pacify*.] To pacify again.
- RE-PAC-I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Pacifying again.
- RE-PACK, *v. t.* [*re* and *pack*.] To pack a second time; as, to repack beef or pork.
- RE-PACK'ED, (*re-pakt'*) *pp.* Packed again.
- RE-PACK'ER, *n.* One that repacks.
- RE-PACK'ING, *ppr.* Packing anew.
- RE-PAID, *pp.* of *repay*. Paid back.
- RE-PAIR, *v. t.* [*Fr. reparer*; *L. reparo*.] 1. To restore to a sound or good state after decay, injury, dilapidation or partial destruction. 2. To rebuild a part decayed or destroyed; to fill up. 3. To make amends, as for an injury, by an equivalent; to indemnify for.
- RE-PAIR, *n.* Restoration to a sound or good state after decay, waste, injury or partial destruction; supply of loss; reparation.
- RE-PAIR, *v. i.* [*Fr. repaire*.] To go to; to betake one's self; to resort. *Pope*.
- RE-PAIR, *n.* The act of betaking one's self to any place; a resorting; abode. *Dryden*.
- RE-PAIR/A-BLE, *a.* That may be repaired; repairable.
- RE-PAIRED, (*re-pair'*) *pp.* Restored to a good or sound state; rebuilt; made good.
- RE-PAIR'ER, *n.* One who repairs or makes amends.
- RE-PAIR'ING, *ppr.* Restoring to a sound state; rebuilding; making amends for loss or injury.
- RE-PAND, *n.* [*L. repandus*.] In *botany*, a *repand leaf* is one, the rim of which is terminated by angles having sinuses between them, inscribed in the segment of a circle.
- RE-PAND/OUS, *a.* Bent upwards; convexly crooked.
- RE-PAR-A-BLE, *a.* [*Fr.*; *L. reparabilis*.] 1. That may be repaired or restored to a sound or good state. 2. That may be retrieved or made good. 3. That may be supplied by an equivalent.
- RE-PAR-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner admitting of restoration to a good state, or of amends, supply or indemnification.
- RE-PAR-ATION, *n.* 1. The act of repairing; restoration to soundness or a good state. 2. Supply of what is wasted. 3. Amends; indemnification for loss or damage. 4. Amends; satisfaction for injury.
- RE-PAR-A-TIVE, *a.* That repairs; restoring to a sound or good state; that amends defect or makes good.
- RE-PAR-A-TIVE, *n.* That which restores to a good state; that which makes amends. *Wotton*.
- RE-PAR-TEE, *n.* [*Fr. repartie*.] A smart, ready and witty reply. *Prior*.
- RE-PAR-TEE, *v. i.* To make smart and witty replies.
- RE-PASS, *v. t.* [*Fr. repasser*; *re* and *pass*.] To pass again; to pass or travel back. *Pope*.
- RE-PASS, *v. i.* To pass or go back; to move back.
- RE-PASS'ED, (*re-past'*) *pp.* Passed or traveled back.
- RE-PASS'ING, *ppr.* Passing back.
- RE-PAST, *n.* [*Fr. repas*, from *repâtre*; *L. re* and *pasco*, to feed.] 1. The act of taking food; or the food taken; a meal. 2. Food; victuals.
- RE-PAST, *v. t.* To feed; to feast.
- †RE-PAST'URE, *n.* Food; entertainment. *Shak*.
- †RE-PATRI-ATE, or †RE-PATRI-ATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. repatrier*; *re*, and *L. patria*.] To restore to one's own home or country. *Cotgrave*.
- RE-PAY, *v. t.* [*Fr. repayer*; *re* and *pay*.] 1. To pay back; to refund. 2. To make return or requital, in a good or bad sense. 3. To recompense, as for a loss. 4. To compensate.
- RE-PAY/A-BLE, *a.* That is to be repaid or refunded.
- RE-PAY'ING, *ppr.* Paying back; compensating; requiting.
- RE-PAYMENT, *n.* 1. The act of paying back; reimbursement. 2. The money or other thing repaid.
- RE-PEAL, *v. t.* [*Fr. rapelle*; *L. appello*.] 1. To recall. 2. To recall, as a deed, will, law or statute; to revoke, to abrogate by an authoritative act, or by the same power that made or enacted.
- RE-PEAL, *n.* Recall from exile; [*obs.*] 2. Revocation; abrogation.
- RE-PEAL-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being repealable.
- RE-PEAL/A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being repealed; revocable by the same power that enacted.
- RE-PEAL'ED, (*re-peald'*) *pp.* Revoked; abrogated.
- RE-PEAL'ER, *n.* One that repeals.
- RE-PEAL'ING, *ppr.* Revoking; abrogating.
- RE-PEAT, *v. t.* [*Fr. repeter*; *It. ripetere*; *Sp. repetir*; *L. repeto*.] 1. To do, make, attempt or utter again; to iterate. 2. To try again. 3. To recite; to rehearse.
- RE-PEAT, *n.* 1. In *music*, a mark directing a part to be repeated in performance. 2. Repetition.
- RE-PEAT'ED, *pp.* Done, attempted or spoken again; recited.
- RE-PEAT'ED-LY, *adv.* More than once; again and again, indefinitely.
- RE-PEAT'ER, *n.* 1. One that repeats; one that recites or rehearses. 2. A watch that strikes the hours at will, by the compression of a spring.
- RE-PEAT'ING, *ppr.* Doing or uttering again.
- †REP-E-DATION, *n.* [*Low L. repedo*.] A stepping or going back. *More*.
- RE-PEL, *v. t.* [*L. repello*.] 1. To drive back; to force to return; to check advance. 2. To resist; to oppose.
- RE-PEL, *v. i.* 1. To act with force in opposition to force impressed.—2. In *medicine*, to check an afflux to a part of the body.
- RE-PEL'ED, (*re-peld'*) *pp.* Driven back; resisted.
- RE-PEL'EN-CY, *n.* 1. The principle of repulsion; the quality of a substance which expands or separates particles and enlarges the volume. 2. The quality that repels drives back or resists approach. 3. Repulsive quality.
- RE-PEL'ENT, *a.* Driving back; able or tending to repel.
- RE-PEL'ENT, *n.* In *medicine*, a medicine which drives back morbid humors into the mass of the blood, from which they were unduly secreted; a discutient.
- RE-PEL'ER, *n.* He or that which repels.
- RE-PEL'ING, *ppr.* Driving back; resisting approach.
- RE-PENT, *a.* [*L. repo*.] Creeping; as, a *repent root*.
- RE-PENT, *v. i.* [*Fr. repenir*; *It. pentire*, *pentirsi*; *Sp. arrepentirse*.] 1. To feel pain, sorrow or regret for something done or spoken. 2. To express sorrow for something past. 3. To change the mind in consequence of the inconvenience or injury done by past conduct.—1. Applied to the *Supreme Being*, to change the course of providential dealings. *Gen. vi.*—5. In *theology*, to sorrow or be pained for sin, as a violation of God's holy law, a dishonor to his character and government, and the foulest ingratitude to a Being of infinite benevolence.
- RE-PENT, *v. t.* 1. To remember with sorrow. 2. With the reciprocal pronoun; [*Fr. se repenir*;] *Jer. viii.*; [*obs.*]
- RE-PENTANCE, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. Sorrow for anything done or said; the pain or grief which a person experiences in consequence of the injury or inconvenience produced by his own conduct.—2. In *theology*, real penitence; sorrow or deep contrition for sin, as an offense and dishonor to God, a violation of his holy law, and the basest ingratitude towards a Being of infinite benevolence.
- RE-PENT'ANT, *a.* [*Fr.*] 1. Sorrowful for past conduct or words. 2. Sorrowful for sin. 3. Expressing or showing sorrow for sin.
- RE-PENT'ANT, *n.* 1. One who repents; a penitent. 2. One that expresses sorrow for sin. *Lightfoot*.
- RE-PENT'ER, *n.* One that repents.
- RE-PENT'ING, *ppr.* Grieving for what is past; feeling pain or contrition for sin.
- RE-PENT'ING, *n.* Act of repenting. *Has. xi.*
- RE-PENT'ING-LY, *adv.* With repentance.
- RE-PEOPLE, *v. t.* [*re* and *people*; *Fr. repeupler*.] To people anew; to furnish again with a stock of people.
- RE-PEOPLED, *pp.* Stocked anew with inhabitants.
- RE-PEOPLING, *ppr.* Furnishing again with a stock of inhabitants.
- RE-PEOPLING, *n.* The act of furnishing again with inhabitants. *Hale*.
- RE-PER-CUSS, *v. t.* [*L. repercutio*.] To beat back.
- RE-PER-CUSSION, *n.* [*L. repercutio*.] 1. The act of driving back; reversion.—2. In *music*, frequent repetition of the same sound.
- RE-PER-CUSSIVE, *a.* 1. Driving back; having the power of sending back; causing to reverberate. 2. Repellent, [*obs.*] 3. Driven back; reverberated.
- †RE-PER-CUSSIVE, *n.* A repellent. *Bacon*.
- †RE-PER-TITIOUS, *a.* [from *L. reperitus*.] Found gained by finding. *Dict.*

- REPER-TO-RY**, *n.* [*Fr. repertoire*; *L. repertorium*] 1. A place in which things are disposed in an orderly manner, so that they can be easily found, as the index of a book, a common-place book, &c. 2. A treasury; a magazine.
- REP-E-TEND'**, *n.* [*L. repetendus*.] The parts of decimals continually repeated.
- REP-E-TITION**, *n.* [*L. repetitio*.] 1. The act of doing or uttering a second time; iteration of the same act, or of the same words or sounds. 2. The act of reciting or rehearsing; the act of reading over. 3. Recital. 4. Recital from memory.—5. In music, the art of repeating, singing or playing the same part a second time.—6. In rhetoric, reiteration, or a repeating the same word, or the same sense in different words, for the purpose of making a deeper impression on the audience.
- REP-E-TITION-AL**, *adj.* Containing repetition. [*Little used*.]
- REP-E-TITION-ARY**, *adj.* *used*.
- REP-E-TITIOUS**, *adj.* Having repetitions. [*Little used*.]
- RE-PINE**, *v. i.* [*re* and *pine*.] 1. To fret one's self; to be discontented; to feel inward discontent which preys on the spirits. 2. To complain discontentedly; to murmur. 3. To envy.
- RE-PIN'ER**, *n.* One that repines or murmurs.
- RE-PIN'ING**, *ppr.* 1. Fretting one's self; feeling discontent that preys on the spirits; complaining; murmuring. 2. *a.* Disposed to murmur or complain.
- RE-PIN'ING**, *n.* The act of fretting or feeling discontent or of murmuring. *Burnet*.
- RE-PIN'ING-LY**, *adv.* With murmuring or complaint. *Hall*.
- RE-PLACE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. replacer*; *re* and *place*.] 1. To put again in the former place. 2. To put in a new place. 3. To repay; to refund. 4. To put a competent substitute in the place of another displaced or of something lost.
- RE-PLA'CED**, (*re-plast'*) *pp.* Put again in a former place; supplied by a substitute.
- RE-PLA'CEMENT**, *n.* The act of replacing.
- RE-PLA'CE-ING**, *ppr.* Putting again in a former place; supplying the place of with a substitute.
- RE-PLAIT'**, *v. t.* [*re* and *plait*.] To plait or fold again; to fold one part over another again and again. *Dryden*.
- RE-PLAIT'ED**, *pp.* Folded again or often.
- RE-PLAIT'ING**, *ppr.* Folding again or often.
- RE-PLANT'**, *v. t.* [*Fr. replanter*.] To plant again.
- RE-PLANT'ABLE**, *adj.* That may be planted again.
- RE-PLAN-TA'TION**, *n.* The act of planting again.
- RE-PLANT'ED**, *pp.* Planted anew.
- RE-PLANT'ING**, *ppr.* Planting again.
- RE-PLEAD'**, *v. t.* [*re* and *plead*.] To plead again.
- RE-PLEAD'ER**, *n.* In law, a second pleading or course of pleadings; or the power of pleading again.
- RE-PLEN'ISH**, *v. t.* [*Norm. replencer*.] 1. To fill; to stock with numbers or abundance. 2. To finish; to complete; [*obs.*]
- RE-PLEN'ISH**, *v. i.* To recover former fullness. *Bacon*.
- RE-PLEN'ISHED**, *pp.* Filled; abundantly supplied.
- RE-PLEN'ISH-ING**, *ppr.* Filling; supplying with abundance.
- RE-PLETE**, *a.* [*L. repletus*.] Completely filled; full.
- RE-PLETION**, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. repletio*.] 1. The state of being completely filled; or superabundant fullness.—2. In medicine, fullness of blood; plethora.
- RE-PLETIVE**, *a.* Filling; replenishing. *Cotgrave*.
- RE-PLETIVELY**, *adv.* So as to be filled.
- RE-PLEVI-ABLE**, *adj.* In law, that may be replevied.
- RE-PLEVIED**, *pp.* Taken by a writ of replevin.
- RE-PLEVIN**, *n.* 1. An action or remedy granted on a distress, by which a person whose cattle or goods are distrained, has them returned to his own possession upon giving security to try the right of taking in a suit at law, and if that should be determined against him, to return the cattle or goods into the possession of the distrainer. 2. The writ by which a distress is replevied.
- RE-PLEVI-SABLE**, *adj.* That may be replevied.
- RE-PLEVY**, *v. t.* [*re* and *pledge*; *Law L. replegiare*.] 1. To take back, by a writ for that purpose, cattle or goods that have been distrained, upon giving security to try the right of distraining in a suit at law, and if that should be determined against the plaintiff, to return the cattle or goods into the hands of the distrainer. 2. To bail.
- RE-PLEVY-ING**, *ppr.* Retaking a distress.
- RE-PLI-CATION**, *n.* [*L. replicatio*.] 1. An answer; a reply. *Particularly*, 2. In law pleadings, the reply of the plaintiff to the defendant's plea. 3. Return or repercussion of sound; [*obs.*]
- RE-PLI'ER**, *n.* One who answers; he that speaks or writes in return to something spoken or written.
- RE-PLY**, *v. i.* [*Fr. repliquer*; *L. replico*; *It. replicare*; *Sp. replicar*.] 1. To answer; to make a return in words or writing to something said or written by another.—2. In law, to answer a defendant's plea.
- RE-PLY**, *v. t.* To return for an answer.
- RE-PLI'Y**, *n.* [*Fr. replique*; *It. replica*.] 1. An answer; that which is said or written in answer to what is said or
- written by another. 2. A book or pamphlet written in answer to another.
- RE-PLY'ING**, *ppr.* Answering either in words or writing
- RE-POL'ISH**, *v. t.* [*Fr. repolir*; *re* and *polish*.] To polish again. *Donne*.
- RE-POL'ISHED**, *pp.* Polished again.
- RE-POL'ISH-ING**, *ppr.* Polishing anew.
- RE-PORT**, *v. t.* [*Fr. rapporter*; *L. reporto*.] 1. To bear or bring back an answer, or to relate what has been discovered by a person sent to examine, explore or investigate. 2. To give an account of; to relate; to tell. 3. To tell or relate from one to another; to circulate publicly, as a story. 4. To give an official account or statement. 5. To give an account or statement of cases and decisions in a court of law or chancery. 6. To return, as sound; to give back.—To be reported, or to be reported of, to be well or ill spoken of.
- RE-PORT**, *v. i.* To make a statement of facts.
- RE-PORT**, *n.* 1. An account returned; a statement or relation of facts given in reply to inquiry, or by a person authorized to examine and make return to his employer. 2. Rumor; common fame; story circulated. 3. Report; public character. 4. Account; story; relation. 5. Sound; noise. 6. An account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and determined in a court of law, chancery, &c. 7. An official statement of facts, verbal or written; particularly, a statement in writing of proceedings and facts exhibited by an officer to his superiors.
- RE-PORT'ED**, *pp.* Told, related or stated in answer to inquiry or direction; circulated in popular rumors; reputed; stated officially.
- RE-PORT'ER**, *n.* 1. One that gives an account, verbal or written, official or unofficial. 2. An officer or person who makes statements of law proceedings and decisions, or of legislative debates.
- RE-PORT'ING**, *ppr.* Giving account; relating; presenting statements of facts or of adjudged cases in law.
- RE-PORT'ING-LY**, *adv.* By report or common fame.
- RE-POS'AL**, *n.* The act of reposing or resting. *Shak*.
- RE-POS'ANCE**, *n.* Reliance. *J. Hall*.
- RE-POSE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. reposer*; *It. riposare*; *Sp. reposar*.] 1. To lay at rest. 2. To lay; to rest, as the mind in confidence or trust. 3. To lay up; to deposit; to lodge. 4. To place in confidence.
- RE-POSE**, *v. i.* 1. To lie at rest; to sleep. 2. To rest in confidence. 3. To lie; to rest.
- RE-POSE**, *n.* [*Fr. repos*.] 1. A lying at rest. 2. Sleep; rest; quiet. 3. Rest of mind; tranquillity; freedom from uneasiness. 4. Cause of rest.—5. In poetry, a rest; a pause.—6. In painting, harmony of colors, as when nothing glaring appears. *Gilpin*.
- RE-POS'ED**, (*re-pozd'*) *pp.* Laid at rest; placed in confidence.
- RE-POS'ED-NESS**, *n.* State of being at rest.
- RE-POS'ING**, *ppr.* Laying at rest; placing in confidence; lying at rest; sleeping.
- RE-POS'IT**, *v. t.* [*L. repositus*.] To lay up; to lodge, as for safety or preservation. *Derham*.
- RE-POS'IT-ED**, *pp.* Laid up; deposited for safety or preservation.
- RE-POS'IT-ING**, *ppr.* Laying up or lodging for safety or preservation.
- RE-PO-SITION**, *n.* The act of replacing. *Wiseman*.
- RE-PO-SI-TO-RY**, *n.* [*L. repositorium*.] A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation.
- RE-POS'SESS'**, *v. t.* [*re* and *possess*.] To possess again.—To repossess one's self, to obtain possession again.
- RE-POS'SESS'ED**, (*re-pos-sest'*) *pp.* Possessed again.
- RE-POS'SESS'ING**, *ppr.* Possessing again; obtaining possession again.
- RE-POS-SESSION**, *n.* The act of possessing again; the state of possessing again.
- RE-POUR**, *v. t.* [*re* and *pour*.] To pour again.
- RE-RE-HEND'**, *v. t.* [*L. reprehendo*; *Fr. reprehendo*.] 1. To chide; to reprove. 2. To blame; to censure. 3. To detect of fallacy; [*obs.*] 4. To accuse; to charge with a fault. *Bacon*.
- REP-RE-HEND'ED**, *pp.* Reproved; blamed.
- REP-RE-HEND'ER**, *n.* One that reprehends; one that blames or reproves. *Hooker*.
- REP-RE-HEND'ING**, *ppr.* Reproving; blaming.
- REP-RE-HEN'SI-BLE**, *adj.* [*Fr.*; *L. reprehensus*.] Blamable; culpable; censurable; deserving reproof.
- REP-RE-HEN'SI-BLE-NESS**, *n.* Blamableness; culpableness.
- REP-RE-HEN'SI-BLY**, *adv.* Culpably; in a manner to deserve censure or reproof.
- REP-RE-HEN'SION**, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. reprehensio*.] Reproof; censure; open blame.
- REP-RE-HEN'SIVE**, *a.* Containing reproof. *South*.
- REP-RE-HEN'SO-RY**, *a.* Containing reproof. *Boswell*.
- REP-RE-SENT'**, *v. t.* [*Fr. représenter*; *L. represento*.] 1. To show or exhibit by resemblance. 2. To describe; to

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

- exhibit to the mind in words. 3. To exhibit; to show by action. 4. To personate; to act the character or to fill the place of another in a play. 5. To supply the place of; to act as a substitute for another. 6. To show by arguments, reasoning or statement of facts. 7. To stand in the place of, in the right of inheritance.
- REP-RE-SENT'ANCE, *n.* Representation; likeness.
- REP-RE-SENT'ANT, *n.* A representative. *Watton.*
- REP-RE-SENT'ATION, *n.* 1. The act of representing, describing or showing. 2. That which exhibits by resemblance; image, likeness, picture or statue. 3. Any exhibition of the form or operations of a thing by something resembling it. 4. Exhibition, as of a play on the stage. 5. Exhibition of a character in theatrical performance. 6. Verbal description; statement of arguments or facts. 7. The business of acting as a substitute for another. 8. Representatives, as a collective body. 9. Public exhibition. 10. The standing in the place of another, as an heir, or in the right of taking by inheritance.
- REP-RE-SENTA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *representatif.*] 1. Exhibiting a similitude. 2. Bearing the character or power of another.
- REP-RE-SENTA-TIVE, *n.* 1. One that exhibits the likeness of another.—2. In *legislative* or *other business*, an agent, deputy or substitute who supplies the place of another or others, being invested with his or their authority.—3. In *law*, one that stands in the place of another as heir, or in the right of succeeding to an estate of inheritance, or to a crown. 4. That by which any thing is exhibited or shown.
- REP-RE-SENTA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* 1. In the character of another; by a representative. 2. By substitution; by delegation of power.
- REP-RE-SENTA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being representative. *Spectator.*
- REP-RE-SENT'ED, *pp.* Shown; exhibited; personated; described; stated; having substitutes.
- REP-RE-SENTER, *n.* 1. One who shows, exhibits or describes. 2. A representative; one that acts by deputation; [*little used.*]
- REP-RE-SENT'ING, *ppr.* Showing; exhibiting; describing; acting in another's character.
- REP-RE-SEN'TMENT, *n.* Representation; image; an idea proposed as exhibiting the likeness of something.
- RE-PRESS, *v. t.* [L. *repressus.*] 1. To crush; to quell; to put down; to subdue; to suppress. 2. To check; to restrain.
- † RE-PRESS', *n.* The act of subduing.
- RE-PRESSED, (re-press') *pp.* Crushed; subdued.
- RE-PRESS'ER, *n.* One that crushes or subdues.
- RE-PRESS'ING, *ppr.* Crushing; subduing; checking.
- RE-PRESSION, *n.* 1. The act of subduing. 2. Check; restraint.
- RE-PRESSIVE, *a.* Having power to crush; tending to subdue or restrain.
- † RE-PRIEVAL, *n.* Respite; relieve. *Overbury.*
- RE-PRIEVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *reprandre, repris.*] 1. To respite after sentence of death; to suspend or delay the execution of for a time. 2. To grant a respite to; to relieve for a time from any suffering.
- RE-PRIEVE, *n.* 1. The temporary suspension of the execution of sentence of death on a criminal. 2. Respite; interval of ease or relief.
- RE-PRIEV'ED, (re-priv'ed) *pp.* Respited; allowed a longer time to live than the sentence of death permits.
- RE-PRIEVING, *ppr.* Respiting; suspending the execution of for a time.
- REPRI-MAND, *v. t.* [Fr. *reprimander.*] 1. To reprove severely; to reprehend; to chide for a fault. 2. To reprove publicly and officially, in execution of a sentence.
- REPRI-MAND, *n.* Severe reproof for a fault; reprehension, private or public. *Spectator.*
- REPRI-MAND-ED, *pp.* Severely reprov'd.
- REPRI-MAND-ING, *ppr.* Reproving severely.
- RE-PRINT, *v. t.* [re and print.] 1. To print again; to print a second or any new edition. *Pope.* 2. To renew the impression of any thing. *South.*
- RE-PRINT, *n.* A second or a new edition of a book.
- † RE-PRINT'ED, *pp.* Printed anew; impressed again.
- RE-PRINT'ING, *ppr.* Printing again; renewing an impression.
- RE-PRIS'AL, *n.* [Fr. *reprisailles*; It. *ripresaglia*; Sp. *reprisalia*.] 1. The seizure or taking of any thing from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnification for something taken or detained by him. 2. That which is taken from an enemy to indemnify an owner for something of his which the enemy has seized. 3. Retaliation. 4. The act of retorting on an enemy by inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner taken from him, in retaliation of an act of inhumanity. *Vattel.*
- † RE-PRISE, *n.* [Fr.] A taking by way of retaliation.
- RE-PRISE, *v. t.* 1. To take again. *Spenser.* 2. To recompense; to pay. *Grant.*
- RE-PRIZES, *n. plu.* In *law*, yearly deductions out of a manor, as rent-charge, rent-sock, &c. *Jones.*
- RE-PROACH, *v. t.* [Fr. *reprocher*; It. *rimprociare.*] 1. To censure in terms of opprobrium or contempt. 2. To charge with a fault in severe language. 3. To upbraid; to suggest blame for any thing. 4. To treat with scorn or contempt. *Luke vi.*
- RE-PROACH', *n.* 1. Censure mingled with contempt or derision; contumelious or opprobrious language towards any person; abusive reflections. 2. Shame; infamy; disgrace. 3. Object of contempt, scorn or derision. 4. That which is the cause of shame or disgrace. *Gen. xxx.*
- RE-PROACH'ABLE, *a.* 1. Deserving reproach. 2. Opprobrious; scurrilous; [*not proper.*] *Elyot.*
- RE-PROACH'ED, (re-pröcht') *pp.* Censured in terms of contempt; upbraided.
- RE-PROACH'FUL, *a.* 1. Expressing censure with contempt; scurrilous; opprobrious. 2. Shameful; bringing or casting reproach; infamous; base; vile.
- RE-PROACH'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. In terms of reproach; opprobriously; scurrilously. 1 *Tim. v.* 2. Shamefully; disgracefully; contemptuously.
- REPRO-BATE, *a.* [L. *reprobatus.*] 1. Not enduring proof or trial; not of standard purity or fineness; disallowed; rejected. 2. Abandoned in sin; lost to virtue or grace. 3. Abandoned to error, or in apostasy.
- REPRO-BATE, *n.* A person abandoned to sin; one lost to virtue and religion. *Raleigh.*
- REPRO-BATE, *v. t.* 1. To disapprove with detestation or marks of extreme dislike; to disallow; to reject. It expresses more than *disapprove* or *disallow*. We *disapprove* of slight faults and improprieties; we *reprobate* what is mean or criminal. 2. In a *milder sense*, to disallow. 3. To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction. 4. To abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon.
- REPRO-BAT'ED, *pp.* Disapproved with abhorrence; rejected; abandoned to wickedness or to destruction.
- REPRO-BATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being reprobate.
- REPRO-BAT'ER, *n.* One that reprobates.
- REPRO-BA-TING, *ppr.* Disapproving with extreme dislike; rejecting; abandoning to wickedness or to destruction.
- REPRO-BATION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *reprobatio.*] 1. The act of disallowing with detestation, or of expressing extreme dislike. 2. The act of abandoning or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction. 3. A condemnatory sentence; rejection.
- REPRO-BAT'ION-ER, *n.* One who abandons others to eternal destruction. *South.*
- RE-PRO-DUCE, *v. t.* [re and produce.] To produce again to renew the production of a thing destroyed.
- RE-PRO-DUC'ED, (re-pro-düst') *pp.* Produced anew.
- RE-PRO-DUC'ER, *n.* One or that which reproduces.
- RE-PRO-DUC'ING, *ppr.* Producing anew.
- RE-PRO-DUC'TION, *n.* The act or process of reproducing that which has been destroyed.
- RE-PROOF, *n.* [from *reprove.*] 1. Blame expressed to the face; censure for a fault; reprehension. 2. Blame-cast; censure directed to a person.
- RE-PROVA-BLE, *a.* [from *reprove.*] Worthy of reproof; deserving censure; blamable. *Taylor.*
- RE-PROVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *reprouver*; L. *reprobo.*] 1. To blame; to censure. 2. To charge with a fault to the face; to chide; to reprehend. *Luke iii.* 3. To blame for. 4. To convince of a fault, or to make it manifest. *John xvi.* 5. To refute; to disprove; [*obs.*] 6. To excite a sense of guilt. 7. To manifest silent disapprobation or blame.
- RE-PROV'ED, (re-proov'd) *pp.* Blamed; reprehended; convinced of a fault.
- RE-PROVER, *n.* One that reproves; he or that which blames. *South.*
- RE-PROVING, *ppr.* Blaming; censuring.
- RE-PRUNE, *v. t.* [re and prune.] To prune a second time.
- RE-PRON'ED, *pp.* Pruned a second time.
- RE-PRONING, *ppr.* Pruning a second time.
- REP'TILE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *reptilis.*] 1. Creeping; moving on the belly; or with many small feet. 2. Groveling; low; vulgar.
- REP'TILE, *n.* 1. An animal that moves on its belly, or by means of small, short legs, as earth-worms, caterpillars, snakes and the like. 2. A groveling or very mean person; a term of contempt.
- RE-PUBLIC, *n.* [L. *respublica.*] 1. A commonwealth; a state in which the exercise of the sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by the people. 2. Common interest; the public; [*obs.*]—*Republic of letters*, the collective body of learned men.
- RE-PUBLI-CAN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a republic; consisting of a commonwealth. 2. Consonant to the principles of a republic.
- RE-PUBLI-CAN, *n.* One who favors or prefers a republican form of government.
- RE-PUBLI-CAN-ISM, *n.* 1. A republican form or system

- of government. 2. Attachment to a republican form of government.
- RE-PUBLI-CANIZE, *v. t.* To convert to republican principles. *Ramsay.*
- RE-PUBLI-CATION, *n.* [*re* and *publication*.] 1. A second publication, or a new publication of something before published. 2. A second publication, as of a former will; renewal.
- RE-PUBLISH, *v. t.* [*re* and *publish*.] 1. To publish a second time, or to publish a new edition of a work before published. 2. To publish anew.
- RE-PUBLISHED, *pp.* Published anew.
- RE-PUBLISHER, *n.* One who republishes.
- RE-PUBLISH-ING, *pp.* Publishing again.
- RE-PUDI-A-BLE, *a.* [*from repudiate*.] That may be rejected; fit or proper to be put away.
- RE-PUDI-ATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. repudier*; *L. repudio*.] 1. To cast away; to reject; to discard. 2. Appropriately, to put away; to divorce, as a wife.
- RE-PUDI-ATED, *pp.* Cast off; rejected; discarded; divorced.
- RE-PUDI-ATING, *pp.* Casting off; rejecting; divorcing.
- RE-PUDI-ATION, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. repudiatio*.] 1. Rejection. 2. Divorce. *Arbutnot.*
- † RE-PUGN, (*re-pâne*) *n.* [*L. repugno*.] To oppose; to resist.
- RE-PUG-NANCE, } *n.* [*Fr. repugnance*; *It. ripugnanza*;
RE-PUG-NAN-CY, } *L. repugnantia*.] 1. Opposition of mind; reluctance; unwillingness. 2. Opposition or struggle of passions; resistance. 3. Opposition of principles or qualities; inconsistency; contrariety.
- RE-PUGNANT, *a.* [*Fr.*; *L. repugnans*.] 1. Opposite; contrary; inconsistent. 2. Disobedient; not obsequious; [*obs.*]
- RE-PUGNANT-LY, *adv.* With opposition; in contradiction. *Broven.*
- RE-PUL-LU-LATE, *v. i.* [*L. re* and *pullulo*.] To bud again. *Hovell.*
- RE-PUL-LU-LATION, *n.* The act of budding again.
- RE-PULSE, (*re-puls*) *n.* [*L. repulsa*.] 1. A being checked in advancing, or driven back by force. 2. Refusal; denial.
- RE-PULSE, *v. t.* [*L. repulsus*.] To repel; to beat or drive back. *Milton.*
- RE-PULSED, (*re-puls*) *pp.* Repelled; driven back.
- RE-PULSER, *n.* One that repulses or drives back.
- RE-PULS-ING, *pp.* Driving back.
- RE-PULSION, *n.* 1. In *physics*, the power of repelling or driving off; that property of bodies which causes them to recede from each other or avoid coming in contact. 2. The act of repelling.
- RE-PULSIVE, *a.* 1. Repelling; driving off; or keeping from approach. 2. Cold; reserved; forbidding.
- RE-PULSIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being repulsive or forbidding.
- RE-PULS-O-RY, *a.* Repulsive; driving back.
- RE-PURCHASE, *v. t.* [*re* and *purchase*.] To buy again; to buy back; to regain by purchase or expense.
- RE-PURCHASE, *n.* The act of buying again; the purchase again of what has been sold.
- RE-PURCHASED, *pp.* Bought back or again; regained by expense. *Shak.*
- RE-PURCHASE-ING, *pp.* Buying back or again; regaining by the payment of a price.
- REPU-TA-BLE, *a.* 1. Being in good repute; held in esteem; as, a *reputable* man or character; *reputable* conduct. It expresses less than *respectable* and *honorable*, denoting the good opinion of men, without distinction or great qualities. 2. Consistent with reputation; not mean or disgraceful.
- REPU-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being reputable.
- REPU-TA-BLY, *adv.* With reputation; without disgrace or discredit.
- REPU-TATION, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. reputatio*.] 1. Good name; the credit, honor or character which is derived from a favorable public opinion or esteem. 2. Character by report; in a *good* or *bad* sense.
- RE-PÔTE, *v. t.* [*L. reputo*; *Fr. repûter*.] To think; to account; to hold; to reckon. *Shak.*
- RE-PÔTE, *n.* Reputation; good character; the credit or honor derived from common or public opinion. 2. Character; in a *bad* sense. 3. Established opinion.
- RE-PÔTED, *pp.* Reckoned; accounted.
- RE-PÔTED-LY, *adv.* In common opinion or estimation.
- RE-PÔTELESS, *a.* Disreputable; disgraceful.
- RE-PÔTING, *pp.* Thinking; reckoning; accounting.
- RE-QUEST, *n.* [*Fr. requête*; *L. requisitus*; *Sp. requesta*.] 1. The expression of desire to some person for something to be granted or done; an asking; a petition. 2. Prayer; the expression of desire to a superior or to the Almighty. *Phil. iv. 3.* The thing asked for or requested. 4. A state of being desired or held in such estimation as to be sought after or pursued.—*In request*, in demand; in credit or reputation.
- RE-QUEST, *v. t.* [*Fr. requêter*.] 1. To ask; to solicit, in express desire for. 2. To express desire to; to ask. 3. A court of conscience for the recovery of small debts, held by two aldermen and four commoners, who try causes by the oath of parties and of other witnesses.
- RE-QUESTED, *pp.* Asked; desired; solicited.
- RE-QUESTER, *n.* One who requests; a petitioner.
- RE-QUESTING, *pp.* Asking; petitioning.
- RE-QUICKEN, *v. t.* [*Fr. and quicken*.] To reanimate; to give new life to. *Shak.*
- RE-QUICKENED, *pp.* Reanimated.
- RE-QUICKEN-ING, *pp.* Reanimating; invigorating.
- RE-QUI-EM, *n.* [*L.*] In the *Romish church*, a hymn or mass sung for the dead, for the rest of his soul; so called from the first word. 2. Rest; quiet; peace; [*obs.*]
- † RE-QUITE-TO-RY, *n.* [*Low L. requitorium*.] A secular charge.
- RE-QUIR-A-BLE, *a.* [*from require*.] That may be required; fit or proper to be demanded. *Hale.*
- RE-QUIRE, *v. t.* [*L. requiro*; *Fr.*, *Sp. requerir*.] 1. To demand; to ask, as of right and by authority. 2. To claim; to render necessary. 3. To ask as a favor; to request. 4. To call to account for. *Ezek. xxxiv. 5.* To make necessary; to need; to demand. *1 Sam. xii. 6.* To avenge; to take satisfaction for. *1 Sam. xx.*
- RE-QUIRED, (*re-quird*) *pp.* Demanded; needed; necessary.
- RE-QUIREMENT, *n.* Demand; requisition. *Scott.*
- RE-QUIRER, *n.* One who requires.
- RE-QUIRING, *pp.* Demanding; needing.
- RE-QUI-SITE, (*rek'we-zit*) *a.* [*L. requisitus*.] Required by the nature of things or by circumstances; necessary; as needful that it cannot be dispensed with.
- RE-QUI-SITE, *n.* That which is necessary; something indispensable.
- RE-QUI-SITE-LY, *adv.* Necessarily; in a requisite manner. *Boyle.*
- RE-QUI-SITE-NESS, *n.* The state of being requisite or necessary; necessity. *Boyle.*
- RE-QUI-SITION, *n.* [*Fr.*; *It. requisizione*.] Demand; application made as of right.
- RE-QUIS-ITIVE, *a.* Expressing or implying demand.
- RE-QUIS-TO-RY, *a.* Sought for; demanded. [*L. v.*]
- RE-QUIT-TAL, *n.* [*from requite*.] 1. Return for any office, good or bad; in a *good* sense, compensation; recompense. 2. Return; reciprocal action. *Waller.*
- RE-QUITTE, *v. t.* [*from quit*; *Ir. cuitighin*.] 1. To repay either good or evil; in a *good* sense, to recompense; to return an equivalent in good; to reward. 2. To do or give in return.
- RE-QUITTED, *pp.* Repaid; recompensed; rewarded.
- RE-QUITTER, *n.* One who requites.
- RE-QUITTING, *pp.* Recompensing; rewarding; giving in return.
- RE-RE-MOUSE, *n.* [*Sax. herremus*.] A bat.
- RE-RE-SOLVE, (*re-re-zolv*) *v. t.* To resolve a second time.
- RE-RE-WARD, *n.* [*rear* and *ward*.] The part of an army that marches in the rear, as the guard; the rear-guard.
- RE-SAIL, *v. t.* or *i.* [*re* and *sail*.] To sail back. *Pope.*
- RE-SALE, *n.* [*re* and *sale*.] 1. A sale at second hand. 2. A second sale; a sale of what was before sold to the possessor.
- RE-SAL-UTE, *v. t.* [*L. resaluto*; *Fr. resaluer*.] 1. To salute or greet anew. 2. To return a salutation.
- RE-SAL-UTED, *pp.* Saluted again.
- RE-SAL-UTING, *pp.* Saluting anew.
- RE-SCIND, *v. t.* [*L. rescindo*; *Fr. rescinder*.] 1. To abrogate; to revoke; to annul; to vacate an act by the enacting authority or by superior authority. 2. To cut off; [*obs.*]
- RE-SCIS-SION, (*re-sizh'un*) *n.* [*Fr. rescision*; *L. rescissio*.] 1. The act of abrogating, annulling or vacating. 2. A cutting off.
- RE-SCIS-SO-RY, *a.* [*Fr. rescissoire*.] Having power to cut off or to abrogate. *Selden.*
- RE-SCOUS, *in law.* See *RESCUE*.
- RE-SCRIBE, *v. t.* [*L. rescribo*.] 1. To write back. 2. To write over again.
- RE-SCRIPT, *n.* [*L. rescriptum*.] The answer of an emperor, when consulted by particular persons on some difficult question.
- † RE-SCRIPTION, *n.* The act of writing back, or of answering a letter in writing. *Loveday.*
- RE-SCRIPTIVELY, *adv.* By rescript. [*Unusual*.] *Bark.*
- RE-SCU-A-BLE, *a.* That may be rescued. *Gayton.*
- RE-SCUE, (*res'ku*) *v. t.* [*Norm. rescure*; *Fr. recourir*, *recours*; *It. riscattare*.] To free or deliver from any confinement, danger or evil; to liberate from restraint.
- RE-SCUE, *n.* 1. Deliverance from restraint, violence or danger, by force or by the interference of an agent.—*In law*, *rescue* or *rescous*, the forcible retaking of a lawful distress from the distrainer, or from the custody of the law.

- RESCUED, *pp.* Delivered from confinement or danger.
- RESCUER, *n.* One that rescues or retakes. *Kent.*
- RESCUING, *pp.* Liberating from restraint or danger.
- RESEARCH, (re-serch) *n.* [Fr. *recherche.*] Diligent inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles; laborious or continued search after truth.
- RESEARCH, (re-serch) *v. t.* [Fr. *rechercher.*] 1. To search or examine with continued care; to seek diligently for the truth. 2. To search again; to examine anew.
- RESEARCHER, (re-sercher) *n.* One who diligently inquires or examines.
- RESEAT, *v. t.* [Fr. *re and seat.*] To seat or set again.
- RESEATED, *pp.* Seated again.
- RESEATING, *pp.* Seating again.
- RESECTION, *n.* [L. *resectio, resecto.*] The act of cutting or paring off. *Cotgrave.*
- RESEEK, *v. t.*; pret. and *pp.* *resought.* To seek again.
- RESEIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *re and seize.*] 1. To seize again; to seize a second time.—2. In *law*; to take possession of lands and tenements which have been disseized.
- RESEIZED, (re-seezd) *pp.* Seized again.
- RESEIZER, *n.* One who seizes again.
- RESEIZING, *pp.* Seizing again.
- RESEIZURE, (re-se-zhur) *n.* A second seizure; the act of seizing again. *Bacon.*
- RESELL, *v. t.* To sell again.
- RESEMBLABLE, *a.* That may be compared.
- RESEMBLANCE, *n.* [Fr. *resemblance.*] 1. Likeness; similitude, either of external form or of qualities. 2. Something similar; similitude; representation.
- RESEMBLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *resembler*; It. *rassemblare.*] 1. To have the likeness of; to bear the similitude of something, either in form, figure or qualities. 2. To liken; to compare; to represent as like something else.
- RESEMBLED, *pp.* Likened; compared.
- RESEMBLING, *pp.* Having the likeness of; likening; comparing.
- RESEND, *v. t.*; pret. and *pp.* *resent.* [Fr. *re and send.*] To send again; to send back. *Shak.*
- RESENT, *v. t.* [Fr. *ressentir.*] 1. To take well; to receive with satisfaction; [obs.] 2. To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront; to be in some degree angry or provoked at.
- RESENTED, *pp.* Taken ill; being angry at.
- RESENTER, *n.* 1. One who resents; one that feels an injury deeply. 2. In the sense of one that takes a thing well; [obs.]
- RESENTFUL, *a.* Easily provoked to anger; of an irritable temper.
- RESENTING, *pp.* Taking ill; feeling angry at.
- RESENTINGLY, *adv.* 1. With a sense of wrong or affront; with a degree of anger. 2. With deep sense or strong perception; [obs.]
- RESENTIVE, *a.* Easily provoked or irritated; quick to feel an injury or affront. *Thomson.*
- RESENTMENT, *n.* [Fr. *ressentiment*; It. *risentimento.*] 1. The excitement of passion which proceeds from a sense of wrong offered to ourselves, or to those who are connected with us; anger. 2. Strong perception of good; [obs.] *Mora.*
- RESERVATION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *reserva.*] 1. The act of reserving or keeping back or in the mind; reserve; concealment or withholding from disclosure. 2. Something withheld, either not expressed or disclosed, or not given up or brought forward. 3. Custody; state of being treasured up or kept in store.—4. In *law*, a clause or part of an instrument by which something is reserved, not of or conceded or granted; also, a proviso.—*Mental reservation* is the withholding of expression or disclosure of something that affects a proposition or statement, and which, if disclosed, would materially vary its import.
- RESERVATIVE, *a.* Keeping; reserving.
- RESERVATORY, *n.* [from *reserva.*] A place in which things are reserved or kept. *Woodward.*
- RESERVE, (re-zerv) *v. t.* [Fr. *reserver*; L. *reserva.*] 1. To keep in store for future or other use; to withhold from present use for another purpose. 2. To keep; to hold; to retain. 3. To lay up and keep for a future time. 2 *Pet. ii.*
- RESERVE, *n.* 1. That which is kept for other or future use; that which is retained from present use or disposal. 2. Something in the mind withheld from disclosure. 3. Exception; something withheld. 4. Exception in favor. 5. Restraint of freedom in words or actions; backwardness; caution in personal behavior.—6. In *law*, reservation.—*In reserve*, in store; in keeping for other or future use.—*Body of reserve*, in military affairs, the third or last line of an army drawn up for battle, reserved to sustain the other lines as occasion may require; a body of troops kept for an emergency.
- RESERVED, (re-zerv'd) *pp.* 1. Kept for another or future use; retained. 2. *a.* Restrained from freedom in words or actions; backward in conversation; not free or frank.
- RESERVEDLY, *adv.* 1. With reserve; with backward-

ness; not with openness or frankness. 2. Scrupulously; cautiously; coldly. *Pope.*

RESERVEDNESS, *n.* Closeness; want of frankness or openness or freedom. *South.*

RESERVER, *n.* One that reserves.

RESERVING, *pp.* Keeping back; keeping for other use or for use at a future time; retaining.

RESERVOIR, (rez-er-vwor') *n.* [Fr.] A place where any thing is kept in store, particularly, a place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted, as to supply a fountain, a canal or a city by means of aqueducts, or to drive a mill-wheel and the like; a cistern; a mill-pond; a basin.

RESET, *n.* In *Scots law*, the receiving and harboring of an outlaw or a criminal. *Encyc.*

RESETTLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *re and settle.*] 1. To settle again. *Scit.* 2. To install, as a minister of the gospel.

RESETTLE, *v. i.* To settle in the ministry a second time; to be installed.

RESETTLED, *pp.* Settled again; installed.

RESETTLEMENT, *n.* 1. The act of settling or composing again. 2. The state of settling or subsiding again. 3. A second settlement in the ministry.

RESETTLING, *pp.* Settling again; installing.

RESHIP, *v. t.* [Fr. *re and ship.*] To ship again; to ship what has been conveyed by water or imported.

RESHIPMENT, *n.* 1. The act of shipping or loading a board of a ship a second time. 2. That which is reshipped.

RESHIPPED, (re-shipt') *pp.* Shipped again.

RESHIPPING, *pp.* Shipping again.

RESIDENCE, *n.* Residence; abode. *Bacon.*

RESIDENT, *a.* [Norm. *resident.*] Resident; dwelling, present in a place. *Knolles.*

RESIDE, *v. i.* [Fr. *resider*; L. *resideo, residio.*] 1. To dwell permanently or for a length of time; to have a settled abode for a time. 2. To sink to the bottom of liquors; to settle; [obs.]

RESIDENCE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of abiding or dwelling in a place for some continuance of time. 2. The place of abode; a dwelling; a habitation. 3. That which falls to the bottom of liquors; [obs.]—4. In the *canon and common law*, the abode of a parson or incumbent on his benefice; opposed to *non-residence.*

RESIDENT, *a.* [L. *residens*; Fr. *resident.*] Dwelling or having an abode in a place for a continuance of time, but not definite.

RESIDENT, *n.* 1. One who resides or dwells in a place for some time. 2. A public minister who resides at a foreign court.

RESIDENTIARY, *a.* Having residence. *Mora.*

RESIDENTIARY, *n.* An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence. *Eccles. Canons.*

RESIDER, *n.* One who resides in a particular place.

RESIDING, *pp.* Dwelling in a place for some continuance of time.

RESIDUAL, *a.* Remaining after a part is taken. *Davy.*

RESIDUARY, *a.* [L. *residuus.*] Pertaining to the residue or part remaining.—*Residuary legatee*, in *law*, the legatee to whom is bequeathed the part of goods and estate which remains after deducting all the debts and specific legacies.

RESIDUE, *n.* [Fr. *residu*; L. *residuum.*] 1. That which remains after a part is taken, separated, removed or designated. 2. The balance or remainder of a debt or account.

RESIDUUM, *n.* [L.] 1. Residue; that which is left after any process of separation or purification.—2. In *law*, the part of an estate or of goods and chattels remaining after the payment of debts and legacies.

RESIEGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *re and siege.*] To seat again; to re-instate. *Spenser.*

RESIGN, (re-zine) *v. t.* [Fr. *resigner*; L. *resigno.*] 1. To give up; to give back, as an office or commission, to the person or authority that conferred it; hence, to surrender an office or charge in a formal manner. 2. To withdraw, as a claim. 3. To yield. 4. To yield or give up in confidence. 5. To submit, particularly to Providence. 6. To submit without resistance or murmur. *Shak.*

RESIGN, *v. t.* To sign again.

RESIGN, *n.* Resignation.

RESIGNATION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of resigning or giving up, as a claim or possession. 2. Submission; un-resisting acquiescence. 3. Quiet submission to the will of Providence; submission without discontent, and with entire acquiescence in the divine dispensations.

RESIGNED, (re-zind) *pp.* 1. Given up; surrendered yielded. 2. *a.* Submissive to the will of God.

RESIGNEDLY, *adv.* With submission.

RESIGNER, *n.* One that resigns.

RESIGNING, *pp.* Giving up; surrendering; submitting

RESIGNMENT, *n.* The act of resigning.

RESIT-LAH, *n.* An ancient patriarchal coin.

- † RE-SILE', *v. i.* [*L. resilio.*] To start back; to fly from a purpose. *Ellis.*
- * RE-SIL-I-ENCE, } *n.* [*L. resiliens.*] The act of leaping
- * RE-SIL-I-EN-CY, } or springing back, or the act of rebounding.
- * RE-SIL-I-ENT, *a.* [*L. resiliens.*] Leaping or starting back; rebounding.
- RES-I-LU'TION, *n.* [*L. resilio.*] The act of springing back; resilience.
- RES'IN, *n.* [*Fr. resine; L., It., Sp. resina; Ir. roisin.*] An inflammable substance, hard when cool, but viscid when heated, exuding in a fluid state from certain kinds of trees, as pine, either spontaneously or by incision.
- RES-I-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*L. resina and fero.*] Yielding resin.
- RES'IN-I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of resin. *Cyc.*
- RES-I-NO-E-LEC'TRIC, *a.* Containing or exhibiting negative electricity, or that kind which is produced by the friction of resinous substances. *Ure.*
- RES'INO-EX-TRACT'IVE, *a.* Designating extractive matter in which resin predominates.
- RES'IN-OUS, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of resin; like resin.
- RES'IN-OUS-LY, *adv.* By means of resin. *Gregory.*
- RES'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being resinous.
- RES'T-PIS'CENCE, *n.* [*Fr.; L. resipisco.*] Properly, wisdom derived from severe experience; hence, repentance. [*Little used.*]
- RE-SIST', *v. t.* [*L. resisto; Fr. resister; Sp. resistir.*] 1. Literally, to stand against; to withstand; hence, to act in opposition, or to oppose. 2. To strive against; to endeavor to counteract, defeat or frustrate. 3. To baffle; to disappoint.
- RE-SIST', *v. i.* To make opposition. *Shak.*
- RE-SIST'ANCE, *n.* The act of resisting; opposition. 2. The quality of not yielding to force or external impression.
- RE-SIST'ANT, *n.* He or that which resists. *Pearson.*
- RE-SIST'ED, *pp.* Opposed; counteracted; withstood.
- RE-SIST'ER, *n.* One that opposes or withstands.
- RE-SIST-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* 1. The quality of resisting. 2. Quality of being resistible.
- RE-SIST-I-BLE, *a.* That may be resisted. *Hale.*
- RE-SIST'ING, *ppr.* Withstanding; opposing.
- RE-SIST'IVE, *a.* Having the power to resist. *B. Jonson.*
- RE-SIST'LESS, *a.* 1. That cannot be effectually opposed; irresistible. 2. That cannot resist; helpless.
- RE-SIST'LESS-LY, *adv.* So as not to be opposed or denied. *Blackwall.*
- RE-SOLD', *pp.* of resell. Sold a second time, or sold after being bought.
- * RES-O-LU-BLE, *a.* [*re, and L. solubilis.*] That may be melted or dissolved. *Boyle.*
- RES-O-LUTE, *a.* [*Fr. resolu; It. resolutio.*] Having a fixed purpose; determined; hence, bold; firm; steady; constant in pursuing a purpose.
- RES-O-LUTE-LY, *adv.* 1. With fixed purpose; firmly; steadily; with steady perseverance. 2. Boldly; firmly.
- RES-O-LUTE-NESS, *n.* Fixed purpose; firm determination; unshaken firmness.
- RES-O-LU'TION, *n.* [*Fr.; L. resolutio.*] 1. The act, operation or process of separating the parts which compose a complex idea or a mixed body; the act of reducing any compound or combination to its component parts; analysis. 2. The act or process of unraveling or disentangling perplexities, or of dissipating obscurity in moral subjects. 3. Dissolution; the natural process of separating the component parts of bodies.—4. In *music*, the resolution of a dissonance is the carrying of it, according to rule, into a consonance in the subsequent chord.—5. In *medicine*, the disappearing of any tumor without coming to suppuration; the dispersing of inflammation. 6. Fixed purpose or determination of mind. 7. The effect of fixed purpose; firmness, steadiness or constancy in execution, implying courage. 8. Determination of a cause in a court of justice. 9. The determination of a cause in a court of justice, or a formal proposition offered for legislative determination. 10. The formal determination of any corporate body, or of any association of individuals.—11. In *algebra*, the resolution of an equation is the same as reduction. 12. Relaxation; a weakening; [*obs.*]
- † RES-O-LU'TION-ER, *n.* One who joins in the declaration of others. *Burnet.*
- RES-O-LU-TIVE, *a.* Having the power to dissolve or relax. [*Not much used.*] *Johnson.*
- RE-SOLV-A-BLE, *a.* That may be resolved or reduced to first principles.
- RE-SOLVE, (re-zolv') *v. t.* [*L. resolve; Fr. résoudre; It. risolvere; Sp. resolver.*] 1. To separate the component parts of a compound substance; to reduce to first principles. 2. To separate the parts of a complex idea; to reduce to simple parts; to analyze. 3. To separate the parts of a complicated question; to unravel; to disentangle of perplexities; to remove obscurity by analysis; to clear of difficulties; to explain. 4. To inform; to free from doubt or perplexity. 5. To settle in an opinion, to make certain. 6. To confirm, to fix in constancy. 7. To melt; to dissolve. 8. To form or constitute by resolution, vote or determination.—9. In *music*, to resolve a discord or dissonance, is to carry it, according to rule, into a consonance in the subsequent chord.—10. In *medicine*, to disperse or scatter; to discuss, as inflammation or a tumor. 11. To relax; to lay at ease. *Spenser.*—12. In *algebra*, to resolve an equation is to bring all the known quantities to one side of the equation, and the unknown quantity to the other.
- RE-SOLVE', (re-zolv') *v. i.* 1. To fix in opinion or purpose; to determine in mind. 2. To determine by vote. 3. To melt; to dissolve; to become fluid. 4. To separate into its component parts or into distinct principles. 5. To be settled in opinion.
- RE-SOLVE, (re-zolv') *n.* 1. Fixed purpose of mind; set determination; resolution. 2. Legal or official determination; legislative act concerning a private person or corporation, or concerning some private business. 3. The determination of any corporation or association; resolution.
- RE-SOLVED, (re-zolv'd) *pp.* 1. Separated into its component parts; analyzed. 2. Determined in purpose. 3. Determined officially or by vote.
- RE-SOLV'ED-LY, *adv.* With firmness of purpose.
- RE-SOLV'ED-NESS, *n.* Fixedness of purpose; firmness resolution. *Decay of Piety.*
- RE-SOLVENT, *n.* That which has the power of causing solution.
- RE-SOLVER, *n.* One that resolves or forms a firm purpose.
- RE-SOLV'ING, *ppr.* Separating into component parts; analyzing; discussing, as tumors; determining.
- RE-SOLV'ING, *n.* The act of determining or forming a fixed purpose; a resolution. *Clarendon.*
- RES'O-NANCE, *n.* [*L. resonans.*] 1. A resounding; a sound returned from the sides of a hollow instrument of music; reverberated sound or sounds. 2. A sound returned.
- RES'O-NANT, *a.* [*L. resonans.*] Resounding; returning sound; echoing back. *Milton.*
- RE-SORB, *v. t.* [*L. resorbo.*] To swallow up.
- RE-SORB'ENT, *a.* Swallowing up. *Woodhull.*
- RE-SORT, *v. i.* [*Fr. ressourir.*] 1. To have recourse; to apply; to betake. 2. To go; to repair. 3. To fall back, [*obs.*]
- RE-SORT', *n.* 1. The act of going to or making application; a betaking one's self. 2. Act of visiting. 3. Assembly; meeting. 4. Concourse; frequent assembling. *Swift.* 5. The place frequented. 6. Spring; active power or movement; a Gallicism; [*obs.*].—Last resort, ultimate means of relief; also, final tribunal.
- RE-SORT'ER, *n.* One that resorts or frequents.
- RE-SORT'ING, *ppr.* Going; having recourse; betaking; frequenting.
- RE-SOUND', *v. t.* [*L. resonare; Fr. resonner; It. risonare; Sp. resonar.*] 1. To send back sound; to echo. 2. To sound; to praise or celebrate with the voice or the sound of instruments. 3. To praise; to extol with sounds; to spread the fame of.
- RE-SOUND', *v. i.* 1. To be echoed; to be sent back, as sound. 2. To be much and loudly mentioned.
- RE-SOUND, *v. t.* [*re and sound.*] To sound again.
- RE-SOUND', *n.* Return of sound; echo. *Beaumont.*
- RE-SOUND'ED, *pp.* Echoed; returned, as sound.
- RE-SOUND'ING, *ppr.* Echoing; returning, as sound.
- RE-SOURCE', *n.* [*Fr. ressource.*] 1. Any source of aid or support; an expedient to which a person may resort for assistance, safety or supply; means yet untried; resort.—2. Resources, in the plural, pecuniary means; funds; money or any property that can be converted into supplies.
- RE-SOURCE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of resources. *Burke.*
- RE-SOW', *v. t.* pret. resown; pp. resowned, or resown. [*re and sown.*] To sow again. *Bacon.*
- RE-SOW'ED, (re-sode') } pp. Sown anew.
- RE-SOWN', (re-sone') } pp. Sown anew.
- RE-SPEAK', *v. t.* pret. respoke; pp. respoken, respoken, and speak. 1. To answer; to speak in return; to reply; [*l. u.*] 2. To speak again; to repeat.
- RE-SPECT', *v. t.* [*L. respectus, or respectus; Fr. respecter.*] 1. To regard; to have regard to in design or purpose. 2. To have regard to, in relation or connection; to relate to. 3. To view or consider with some degree of reverence; to esteem as possessed of real worth. 4. To look towards, [*obs.*].—To respect the person, to suffer the opinion or judgment to be influenced or biased by a regard to the outward circumstances of a person, to the prejudice of right and equity.
- RE-SPECT', *n.* [*L. respectus; Fr. respect.*] 1. Regard; attention. *Shak.* 2. That estimation or honor in which men hold the distinguished worth or substantial good qualities of others. It expresses less than reverence and

- veneration*, which regard elders and superiors; whereas *respect* may regard juniors and inferiors. *Respect* regards the qualities of the mind, or the actions which characterize those qualities. 3. That department which characterize those qualities. 4. Good will; favor. 5. Partial regard; undue bias to the prejudice of justice. 6. Respected character. 7. Consideration; motive in reference to something. 8. Relation; regard; reference.
- RE-SPEC-TA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being respectable; the state or qualities which deserve or command respect. *Cumberland.*
- RE-SPEC-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; It. *rispettabile*; Sp. *respetable*.] 1. Possessing the worth or qualities which deserve or command respect; worthy of esteem and honor.—2. In popular language, this word is much used to express what is moderate in degree of excellence or in number, but not despicable.
- RE-SPEC-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Respectability.
- RE-SPEC-TA-BLY, *adv.* 1. With respect; more generally, in a manner to merit respect. 2. Moderately, but in a manner not to be despised.
- RE-SPEC-TED, *pp.* Held in honorable estimation.
- RE-SPEC-TER, *n.* One that respects.
- RE-SPEC-TFUL, *a.* Marked or characterized by respect.
- RE-SPEC-T[FU]L-LY, *adv.* With respect; in a manner comporting with due estimation. *Dryden.*
- RE-SPEC-T[FU]L-NESS, *n.* The quality of being respectful.
- RE-SPEC-TING, *ppr.* Regarding; having regard to; relating to.
- RE-SPEC-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *respectif*; It. *rispettivo*.] 1. Relative; having relation to something else; not absolute. 2. Particular; relating to a particular person or thing. 3. Worthy of respect; [obs.] 4. Careful; circumspect; cautious; attentive to consequences; [obs.]
- RE-SPEC-TIVE-LY, *adv.* 1. As relating to each; particularly; as each belongs to each. 2. Relatively; not absolutely. 3. Partially; with respect to private views; [obs.] 4. With respect; [obs.]
- RE-SPEC-TLESS, *a.* Having no respect; without regard; without reference. [*Little used.*] *Drayton.*
- RE-SPEC-TLESS-NESS, *n.* The state of having no respect or regard; regardlessness. [*Little used.*] *Shelton.*
- RE-SPE-RSE, *v. t.* [L. *resperaus*.] To sprinkle. [L. *u.*]
- RE-SPE-RSION, *n.* [L. *respersio*.] The act of sprinkling. *Johnson.*
- *RE-SPI-RABLE, or RE-SPI-RABLE, *a.* That may be breathed; fit for respiration or for the support of animal life.
- RES-PI-RATION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *respiratio*.] 1. The act of breathing; the act of inhaling air into the lungs, and again exhaling or expelling it, by which animal life is supported. 2. Relief from toil.
- *RE-SPI-RA-TORY, *a.* Serving for respiration.
- RE-SPIRE, *v. i.* [Fr. *respirer*; L. *respiro*.] 1. To breathe; to inhale air into the lungs and exhale it. 2. To catch breath. 3. To rest; to take rest from toil.
- RE-SPIRE, *v. t.* To exhale; to breathe out; to send out in exhalations. *B. Jonson.*
- RE-SPiRED, (re-spîr'd) *pp.* Breathed; inhaled and exhaled.
- RE-SPiRING, *ppr.* Breathing; taking breath.
- RES-PIT, *n.* [Fr. *repit*.] 1. Pause; temporary intermission of labor, or of any process or operation; interval of rest.—2. In law, reprieve; temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender. 3. Delay; forbearance; prolongation of time for the payment of a debt beyond the legal time. 4. The delay of appearance at court granted to a jury, beyond the proper term.
- RES-PIT, *v. t. i.* 1. To relieve by a pause or interval of rest. 2. To suspend the execution of a criminal beyond the time limited by the sentence; to delay for a time. 3. To give delay of appearance at court.
- RES-PIT-ED, *pp.* Relieved from labor; allowed a temporary suspension of execution.
- RES-PIT-ING, *ppr.* Relieving from labor; suspending the execution of a capital offender.
- RE-SPLEN-DENCE, } *n.* [L. *resplendens*.] Brilliant lus-
RE-SPLEN-DEN-CY, } tre; vivid brightness; splendor.
Milton.
- RE-SPLEN-DENT, *a.* Very bright; shining with brilliant lustre. *Spenser.*
- RE-SPLEN-DENT-LY, *adv.* With brilliant lustre.
- RE-SPLIT, *v. t.* [re and split.] To split again.
- RE-SPOND, *v. i.* [Fr. *repondre*; It. *rispondere*; Sp. *responder*; L. *respondeo*.] 1. To answer; to reply. 2. To correspond; to suit. 3. To be answerable; to be liable to make payment.
- RE-SPOND, *v. t.* To answer; to satisfy by payment. *Sedgwick, Mass. Rep.*
- RE-SPOND, *n.* 1. A short anthem interrupting the middle of a chapter, which is not to proceed till the anthem is ended. 2. An answer; [obs.]
- RE-SPOND'ED, *pp.* Answered; satisfied by payment.
- RE-SPOND'ENT, *a.* Answering; that answers to demand or expectation.
- RE-SPOND'ENT, *n.* 1. One that answers in a suit, particularly a chancery suit.—2. In the schools, one who maintains a thesis in reply, and whose province is to refute objections or overthrow arguments.
- RE-SPOND'ING, *ppr.* Answering; corresponding.
- †RE-SPONS'AL, *a.* Answerable; responsible. *Heylin.*
- RE-SPONS'AL, *n.* 1. Response; answer. *Brevint.* 2. One who is responsible; [obs.] *Barrow.*
- RE-SPONSE, (re-spon's) *n.* [L. *responsum*.] 1. An answer or reply; particularly, an oracular answer. 2. The litany and other parts of divine service. 3. Reply to an objection in a formal disputation.—4. In the Romish church, a kind of anthem sung after the morning lesson.—5. In a fugue, a repetition of the given subject by another part.
- RE-SPON-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* 1. The state of being accountable or answerable, as for a trust or office, or for a debt. *Paley.* 2. Ability to answer in payment; means of paying contracts.
- RE-SPON-SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *responsus*.] 1. Liable to account; accountable; answerable. 2. Able to discharge an obligation; or having estate adequate to the payment of a debt.
- RE-SPON-SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. State of being liable to answer, repay or account; responsibility. 2. Ability to make payment of an obligation or demand.
- †RE-SPON-SION, *n.* [L. *responsio*.] The act of answering.
- RE-SPON-SIVE, *a.* 1. Answering; making reply. 2. Correspondent; suited to something else. *Pope.*
- RE-SPONS'O-RY, *a.* Containing answer.
- RE-SPONS'O-RY, *n.* A response; the answer of the people to the priest in the alternate speaking, in church service.
- REST, *n.* [Sax. *rest, rast*; Dan., G., Sw. *rast*; D. *rust*.] 1. Cessation of motion or action of any kind, and applicable to any body or being. 2. Quiet; repose; a state free from motion or disturbance; a state of reconciliation to God. 3. Sleep. 4. Peace; national quiet. 5. The final sleep; death. 6. A place of quiet; permanent habitation. 7. Any place of repose. 8. That on which any thing leans or lies for support. 1 *Kings* vi.—9. In poetry, a short pause of the voice in reading; a cesura.—10. In philosophy, the continuance of a body in the same place. 11. Final hope; [obs.] 12. Cessation from tillage. *Jer.* xxv. 13. The gospel church or new covenant state in which the people of God enjoy repose, and Christ shall be glorified. *Is.* xl.—14. In music, a pause; an interval during which the voice is intermitted; also, the mark of such intermission.
- REST, *n.* [Fr. *reste*.] 1. That which is left, or which remains after the separation of a part, either in fact or in contemplation; remainder. 2. Others; those not included in a proposition or description.
- REST, *v. i.* [Sax. *restan, hrestan*; D. *rusten*; G. *rasten*.] 1. To cease from action or motion of any kind; to stop; a word applicable to any body or being, and to any kind of motion. 2. To cease from labor, work or performance. 3. To be quiet or still; to be undisturbed. 4. To cease from war; to be at peace. 5. To be quiet or tranquil, as the mind; not to be agitated by fear, anxiety or other passion. 6. To lie; to repose; as, to rest on a bed. 7. To sleep; to slumber. 8. To sleep the final sleep; to die or be dead. 9. To lean; to recline for support. 10. To stand on; to be supported by. 11. To be satisfied; to acquiesce. 12. To lean; to trust; to rely. 13. To continue fixed. *Is.* li. 14. To terminate; to come to an end. *Ezek.* xvi. 15. To hang, lie or be fixed. 16. To abide; to remain with. 17. To be calm or composed in mind; to enjoy peace of conscience.
- †REST, *v. i.* [Fr. *rester*.] To be left; to remain. *Milton.*
- REST, *v. t. i.* 1. To lay at rest; to quiet. *Dryden.* 2. To place, as on a support. *Waller.*
- RE-STAG-NANT, *a.* [L. *restagnans*.] Stagnant; remaining without a flow or current. [L. *v.*] *Boyle.*
- RE-STAG-NATE, *v. i.* [L. *restagno*.] To stand or remain without flowing. *Wiseman.*
- RE-STAG-NATION, *n.* Stagnation, which see.
- RESTANT, *a.* [L. *restans, resto*.] In botany, remaining.
- RES-TAU-RATION, *n.* [L. *restauratio*.] Restoration to a former good state.
- REST'ED, *pp.* Laid on for support.
- RE-STEM, *v. t.* [re and stem.] To force back against the current. *Shak.*
- REST'FUL, *a.* [from rest.] Quiet; being at rest. *Shak.*
- REST'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a state of rest or quiet.
- REST-HAR-RÖW, *n.* A plant of the genus *ononis*.
- REST'IFF, } *a.* [Fr. *retif*; It. *restivo, restio*; from L. *resto*.
REST'IF, } 1. Unwilling to go, or only running back

- obstinate in refusing to move forward; stubborn. 2. Unyielding. 3. Being at rest, or less in action; [*obs.*]
- RESTIFF**, *n.* A stubborn horse.
- RESTIFF-NESS**, *n.* 1. Obstinate reluctance or indisposition to move. 2. Obstinate unwillingness.
- RE-STINCTION**, *n.* [*L. restinctio.*] The act of quenching or extinguishing.
- RESTING**, *ppr.* Ceasing to move or act; ceasing to be moved or agitated; lying; leaning; standing; depending or relying.
- RESTING-PLACE**, *n.* A place for rest.
- RE-STINGUISH**, *v. t.* [*L. restinguo.*] To quench or extinguish. *Field.*
- † **RE-STI-TUTE**, *v. t.* [*L. restituo.*] To restore to a former state. *Dyer.*
- RES-TI-TUTION**, *n.* [*L. restitutio.*] 1. The act of returning or restoring to a person some thing or right of which he has been unjustly deprived. 2. The act of making good, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage or injury; indemnification. 3. The act of recovering a former state or posture. *Grew.*—*Restitution of all things, the putting the world in a holy and happy state. Acts iii.*
- RES-TI-TU-TOR**, *n.* One who makes restitution. [*L. u.*]
- RESTIVE**, **RESTIVE-NESS**. See **RESTIFF**.
- RESTLESS**, *a.* [from *rest*; *Sax. restleas.*] 1. Unquiet; uneasy; continually moving. 2. Being without sleep; uneasy. 3. Passed in unquietness. 4. Uneasy; unquiet; not satisfied to be at rest or in peace. 5. Uneasy; turbulent. 6. Unsettled; disposed to wander or to change place or condition.
- RESTLESS-LY**, *adv.* Without rest; unquietly. *South.*
- RESTLESS-NESS**, *n.* 1. Uneasiness; unquietness; a state of disturbance or agitation, either of body or mind. 2. Want of sleep or rest; uneasiness. 3. Motion; agitation.
- RE-STÖR/A-BLE**, *a.* [from *restore.*] That may be restored to a former good condition. *Swift.*
- RE-STÖR/AL**, *n.* Restitution. *Barrow.*
- RE-STÖR/ATION**, *n.* [*Fr. restauration.*] 1. The act of replacing in a former state. 2. Renewal; revival; re-establishment. 3. Recovery; renewal of health and soundness. 4. Recovery from a lapse or any bad state.—5. In *theology*, universal restoration, the final recovery of all men from sin and alienation from God, to a state of happiness; universal salvation.—6. In *England*, the return of king Charles II. in 1660, and the re-establishment of monarchy.
- RE-STÖR/A-TIVE**, *a.* That has power to renew strength and vigor. *Encyc.*
- RE-STÖR/A-TIVE**, *n.* A medicine efficacious in restoring strength and vigor, or in recruiting the vital powers. *Arbuthnot.*
- RE-STÖRE'**, *v. t.* [*Fr. restaurer*; *It. restaurare*; *Sp., Port. restaurar*; *L. restauro.*] 1. To return to a person, as a specific thing which he has lost, or which has been taken from him and unjustly detained. 2. To replace; to return; as a person or thing to a former place. 3. To bring back. 4. To bring back or recover from lapse, degeneracy, declension or ruin to its former state. 5. To heal; to cure; to recover from disease. 6. To make restitution or satisfaction for a thing taken, by returning something else, or something of different value. 7. To give for satisfaction for pretended wrongs something not taken. *Ps. lxxix.* 8. To repair; to rebuild. 9. To revive; to resuscitate; to bring back to life. 10. To return or bring back after absence. *Heb. xiii.* 11. To bring to a sense of sin and amendment of life. *Gal. vi.* 12. To renew or re-establish after interruption. 13. To recover or renew, as passages of an author obscured or corrupted.
- RE-STÖRE**, *v. t.* [*re and store.*] To store again.
- RE-STÖRED**, (*re-störd'*) *pp.* Returned; brought back; retrieved; recovered; cured; renewed; re-established.
- † **RE-STÖREMENT**, *n.* The act of restoring; restoration.
- RE-STÖR/ER**, *n.* One that restores; one that returns what is lost or unjustly detained; one who repairs or re-establishes.
- RE-STÖR/ING**, *ppr.* Returning what is lost or taken; bringing back recovering; curing; renewing; repairing; re-establishing.
- RE-STRAIN'**, *v. t.* [*Fr. restreindre*; *It. ristignere, restringere.*] 1. To hold back; to check; to hold from action, proceeding or advancing, either by physical or moral force, or by any interposing obstacle. 2. To repress; to keep in awe. 3. To suppress; to hinder or repress. 4. To abridge; to hinder from unlimited enjoyment. 5. To limit; to confine. 6. To withhold; to forbear.
- RE-STRAIN/A-BLE**, *a.* Capable of being restrained. *Brown.*
- RE-STRAIN ED**, (*re-stränd'*) *pp.* Held back from advancing or wandering; withheld; repressed; suppressed; abridged; confined.
- RE-STRAINED-LY**, *adv.* With restraint; with limitation.
- RE-STRAIN/ER**, *n.* He or that which restrains.
- RE-STRAIN/ING**, *ppr.* 1. Holding back from proceeding, checking; repressing; hindering from motion or action; suppressing. 2. *a.* Abridging; limiting.
- RE-STRAINT**, *n.* [from *Fr. restraint.*] 1. The act or operation of holding back or hindering from motion, in any manner; hindrance of the will, or of any action, physical, moral or mental. 2. Abridgment of liberty. 3. Prohibition. 4. Limitation; restriction. 5. That which restrains, hinders or represses.
- RE-STRICT'**, *v. t.* [*L. restrictus.*] To limit; to confine; to restrain within bounds.
- † **RE-STRICT'**, *a.* Confined; limited. *Annot. on Glanville.*
- RE-STRICT'ED**, *pp.* Limited; confined to bounds.
- RE-STRICT/ING**, *ppr.* Confining to limits.
- RE-STRICT/ION**, *n.* [*Fr.; L. restrictus.*] 1. Limitation; confinement within bounds. 2. Restraint.
- RE-STRICT/IVE**, *a.* [*Fr. restrictif.*] 1. Having the quality of limiting or of expressing limitation. 2. Imposing a restraint. 3. Styptic; [*obs.*]
- RE-STRICT/IVE-LY**, *adv.* With limitation.
- RE-STRINGE'**, (*re-strinj'*) *v. t.* [*L. restringo.*] To constrain to contract; to astringe.
- RE-STRINGEN-CY**, *n.* The quality or power of constringing.
- RE-STRING'ENT**, *a.* Astringent; styptic.
- RE-STRING'ENT**, *n.* A medicine that operates as an astringent or styptic. *Hareey.*
- RE-STRIVE**, *v. i.* [*re and strive.*] To strive anew.
- RE-STY'**, *a.* The same as *restive* or *restif*, of which it is a contraction.
- RE-SUB-JECTION**, *n.* [*re and subjection.*] A second subjection. *Bp. Hall.*
- RE-SUB-LI-MATION**, *n.* A second sublimation.
- RE-SUB-LIME**, *v. t.* [*re and sublimo.*] To sublimate again.
- RE-SUB-LIM'ED**, (*re-sub-lim'd*) *pp.* Sublimed a second time.
- RE-SUB-LIM/ING**, *ppr.* Subliming again.
- RE-SU-DÄ/TION**, *n.* [*L. resudatus.*] The act of sweating again.
- RE-SULT'**, *v. i.* [*Fr. resulter*; *L. resulto, resulto.*] 1. To leap back; to rebound. 2. To proceed, spring or rise, as a consequence, from facts, arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, consultation or meditation. 3. To come to a conclusion or determination.
- RE-SULT'**, *n.* 1. Resilience; act of flying back. 2. Consequence; conclusion; inference; effect. 3. Consequence or effect. 4. The decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly. *New England.*
- RE-SULT/ANCE**, *n.* The act of resulting.
- RE-SULT/ANT**, *n.* In *mechanics*, a force which is the combined effect of two or more forces, acting in different directions.
- RE-SULT/ING**, *ppr.* 1. Proceeding as a consequence, of effect or conclusion of something; coming to a determination.—2. In *law*, *resulting use* is a use which returns to him who raised it, after its expiration or during the impossibility of vesting in the person intended.
- RE-SUM/A-BLE**, *a.* [from *resume.*] That may be taken back, or that may be taken up again.
- RE-SUM'E**, *v. t.* [*L. resumio.*] 1. To take back what has been given. 2. To take back what has been taken away. 3. To take again after absence. 4. To take up again after interruption; to begin again.
- RE-SUM'ED**, (*re-zümd'*) *pp.* Taken back; taken again; begun again after interruption.
- RE-SUM/ING**, *ppr.* Taking back; taking again; beginning again after interruption.
- RE-SUM/MON**, *v. t.* 1. To summon or call again. 2. To recall; to recover. *Bacon.*
- RE-SUM/MONED**, *pp.* Summoned again; recovered.
- RE-SUM/MON/ING**, *ppr.* Recalling; recovering.
- RE-SUMPTION**, *n.* [*Fr.; L. resumptus.*] The act of resuming, taking back or taking again.
- RE-SUMPT/IVE**, *a.* Taking back or again.
- RE-SUP/INATE**, *a.* [*L. resupinatus.*] In *botany*, reversed turned upside down.
- RE-SU-PI-NÄ/TION**, *n.* The state of lying on the back; the state of being resupinate or reversed, as a cord.
- RE-SU/PINE**, *a.* Lying on the back.
- RES-UR-RECTION**, *n.* [*Fr.; L. resurrectio.*] A rising again; chiefly, the revival of the dead of the human race, or their return from the grave, particularly at the general judgment.
- RE-SUR-VEY'**, *v. t.* [*re and survey.*] To survey again and anew; to review. *Shak.*
- RE-SUR/VEY**, *n.* A second survey.
- RE-SUR-VEY'ED**, (*re-sur-väde'*) *pp.* Surveyed again.
- RE-SUR/VEY/ING**, *ppr.* Surveying anew; reviewing.
- RE-SUS/CI-TATE**, *v. t.* [*L. resuscito.*] 1. To revive; to revive; particularly, to recover from apparent death. 2. To reproduce, as a mixed body from its substances.

RE-SUS-CI-TA-TED, *pp.* Revived; revived; reproduced.
 RE-SUS-CI-TA-TING, *pp.* Reviving; revivifying; reproducing.
 RE-SUS-CI-TA-TION, *n.* 1. The act of reviving from a state of apparent death; the state of being revived. 2. The reproducing of a mixed body from its ashes.
 RE-SUS-CI-TA-TIVE, *a.* Reviving; revivifying; raising from apparent death; reproducing.
 *RE-TAIL, } *v. t.* [Fr. *retailer*; *It. ritagliare.*] 1. To
 *RE-TAIL, } sell in small quantities or parcels, from the
 sense of cutting or dividing. 2. To sell at second hand.
 Pope. 3. To tell in broken parts; to tell to many.
 RE-TAIL, *n.* The sale of commodities in small quantities
 or parcels, or at second hand. Addison.
 RE-TAILED, (re-tald') *pp.* Sold in small quantities.
 RE-TAILER, } *n.* One who sells goods by small quanti-
 RE-TAIL-ER, } ties or parcels.
 RE-TAILING, *pp.* Selling in small quantities.
 RE-TAIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *retenir*; *It. ritenere*; *Sp. retener*; *L.*
retinere.] 1. To hold or keep in possession; not to lose
 or part with or dismiss. 2. To keep, as an associate; to
 keep from departure. 3. To keep back; to hold. 4. To
 hold from escape. 5. To keep in pay; to hire. 6. To
 engage; to employ by a fee paid.
 †RE-TAIN, *v. i.* 1. To belong to; to depend on. Boyle.
 2. To keep; to continue.
 RE-TAINED, (re-tand') *pp.* Held; kept in possession;
 kept as an associate; kept in pay; kept from escape.
 RE-TAINER, *n.* 1. One who retains; as an executor, who
 retains a debt due from the testator. 2. One who is kept
 in service; an attendant. 3. An adherent; a depend-
 ent; a hanger-on. 4. A servant, not a domestic, but occa-
 sionally attending and wearing his master's livery.—5.
 Among lawyers, a fee paid to engage a lawyer or counsel-
 or to maintain a cause. 6. The act of keeping depend-
 ents, or being in dependence.
 RE-TAINING, *pp.* Keeping in possession; keeping as an
 associate; keeping from escape; hiring; engaging by a
 fee.
 RE-TAKE, *v. t.*; *pret. retook*; *pp. retaken.* [re and take.]
 1. To take again. Clarendon. 2. To take from a captor;
 to recapture.
 RE-TAKER, *n.* One who takes again what has been taken;
 a recaptor. Kent.
 RE-TAKING, *pp.* Taking again; taking from a captor.
 RE-TAKING, *n.* A taking again; recapture.
 RE-TALI-ATE, *v. t.* [Low *L. retaliare.*] To return like for
 like; to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as
 has been received.
 RE-TALI-ATE, *v. i.* To return like for like.
 RE-TALI-ATED, *pp.* Returned, as like for like.
 RE-TALI-ATING, *pp.* Returning like for like.
 RE-TALI-ATION, *n.* 1. The return of like for like; the
 doing that to another which he has done to us; requital
 of evil.—2. In a good sense, return of good for good.
 RE-TALI-ATO-RY, *a.* Returning like for like. Canning.
 RE-TARD, *v. t.* [Fr. *retarder*; *L. retardo.*] 1. To diminish
 the velocity of motion; to hinder; to render more slow
 in progress. 2. To delay; to put off; to render more late.
 †RE-TARD, *v. i.* To stay back. Brown.
 RE-TARD-ATION, *n.* The act of abating the velocity of
 motion; hindrance; the act of delaying.
 RE-TARDED, *pp.* Hindered in motion; delayed.
 RE-TARDER, *n.* One that retards, hinders or delays.
 RE-TARDING, *pp.* Abating the velocity of motion; hin-
 dering; delaying.
 RE-TARDMENT, *n.* The act of retarding or delaying.
 RETCH, *v. i.* [Sax. *bræcan.*] To make an effort to vomit;
 to heave; as the stomach; to strain.
 †RETCHLESS, *a.* Careless. [See RECKLESS.] Dryden.
 RE-TREC-TION, *n.* [L. *retectus.*] The act of disclosing or
 producing to view something concealed.
 RE-TENT, *n.* That which is retained. Kirwan.
 RE-TENTION, *n.* [Fr.; *L. retentio, retinere.*] 1. The
 power of retaining; the faculty of the mind by which it
 retains ideas.—2. In medicine, the power of retaining, or
 that state of contraction in the solid or vascular parts of
 the body, by which they hold their proper contents and
 prevent involuntary evacuations; undue retention of some
 natural discharge. 3. The act of withholding; restraint.
 4. Custody; confinement; [obs.]
 RE-TENTIVE, *a.* [Fr. *retentif.*] Having the power to
 retain.
 †RE-TENTIVE, *n.* Restraint. Bp. Hall.
 RE-TENTIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of retention.
 †RE-TEX, *v. t.* [L. *retexo.*] To unweave; to undo; to
 unravel by any action. Hacklet.
 RETI-CENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *reticence*; *L. reticentia.*] Con-
 RETI-CEN-CE, } cealment by silence.—In rhetoric, apos-
 trophesis or suppression.
 RETI-CLE, *n.* [L. *reticulum.*] 1. A small net. 2. A
 contrivance to measure the quantity of an eclipse; a kind
 of micrometer.
 RE-TIC-U-LAR, *a.* Having the form of a net or of net-

work; formed with interstices.—In anatomy, the reticular
 body, or *rete mucosum*, is the layer of the skin, intermedi-
 ate between the cutis and the cuticle, the principal seat of
 color in man.

RE-TIC-U-LATE, } *a.* [L. *reticulatus.*] Netted; resem-
 RE-TIC-U-LA-TED, } bling net-work; having distinct
 veins crossing like net-work.
 RE-TIC-U-LA-TION, *n.* Net-work; organization of sub-
 stances resembling a net. Darwin.
 RETI-FORM, *a.* [L. *retiformis.*] Having the form of a
 net in texture; composed of crossing lines and interstices.
 RETI-NA, *n.* [L.] In anatomy, one of the coats of the
 eye, being an expansion of the optic nerve over the bot-
 tom of the eye where the sense of vision is first received.
 RETI-NAS-PLA-NT, *n.* A bituminous or resinous sub-
 stance of a yellowish or reddish brown.
 RETI-NITE, *n.* [Gr. *πητιν.*] Pitchstone.
 *RETI-NUE, *n.* [Fr. *retenue.*] The attendants of a prince
 or distinguished personage, chiefly on a journey or an
 excursion; a train of persons.
 RETI-RADE, *n.* [Fr.] In fortification, a kind of retrench-
 ment in the body of a bastion or other work.
 RE-TIRE, *v. i.* [Fr. *retirer.*] 1. To withdraw; to retreat;
 to go from company or from a public place into privacy.
 2. To retreat from action or danger. 3. To withdraw
 from a public station. 4. To break up, as a company or
 assembly. 5. To depart or withdraw for safety or for
 pleasure. 6. To recede; to fall back.
 †RE-TIRE, *v. t.* To withdraw; to take away.
 †RE-TIRE, *n.* 1. Retreat; recession; a withdrawing.
 Shak. 2. Retirement; place of privacy. Milton.
 RE-TIRED, (re-tird') *a.* 1. Secluded from much society or
 from public notice; private. 2. Secret; private. 3. With-
 drawn. Locke.
 RE-TIRED-LY, *adv.* In solitude or privacy. Sherwood.
 RE-TIRED-NESS, *n.* A state of retirement; solitude;
 privacy or secrecy. Atterbury.
 RE-TIREMENT, *n.* 1. The act of withdrawing from com-
 pany or from public notice or station. 2. The state of
 being withdrawn. 3. Private abode; habitation secluded
 from much society or from public life. 4. Private way of
 life.
 RE-TIRING, *pp.* 1. Withdrawing; retreating; going
 into seclusion or solitude. 2. *a.* Reserved; not forward or
 obtrusive.
 RE-TOLD, *pret.* and *pp.* of *retell*; as a story *retold*.
 RE-TORT, *v. t.* [L. *retortus.*] 1. To throw back; to re-
 verberate. 2. To return an argument, accusation, censure
 or incivility. 3. To bend or curve back.
 RE-TORT, *v. i.* To return an argument or charge; to make
 a severe reply.
 RE-TORT, *n.* 1. The return of an argument, charge, or
 incivility in reply.—2. In chemistry, a spherical vessel
 with its neck bent, to which the receiver is fitted.
 RE-TORTED, *pp.* Returned; thrown back; bent back
 RE-TORTER, *n.* One that retorts.
 RE-TORTING, *pp.* Returning; throwing back.
 RE-TORTION, *n.* The act of retorting. Spenser.
 RE-TOSS, *v. t.* [re and toss.] To toss back. Pope.
 RE-TOSS-ED, (re-tost') *pp.* Tossed back.
 RE-TOSSING, *pp.* Tossing back.
 RE-TOUCH, (re-tuch') *v. t.* [re and touch.] To improve
 by new touches; as, to *retouch* a picture or an essay
 Dryden. Pope.
 RE-TOUCH-ED, (re-tucht') *pp.* Touched again.
 RE-TOUCHING, (re-tuch'ing) *pp.* Improving by new
 touches.
 RE-TRACE, *v. t.* [Fr. *retracer.*] 1. To trace back; to go
 back in the same path or course. 2. To trace back, as a line.
 RE-TRACED, (re-trast') *pp.* Traced back.
 RE-TRACING, *pp.* Tracing back.
 RE-TRACT, *v. t.* [Fr. *retracter*; *L. retractus.*] 1. To re-
 call, as a declaration, words or saying; to disavow; to
 recant. 2. To take back; to rescind; [little used.] 3.
 To draw back, as claws.
 RE-TRACT, *v. i.* To take back; to unsay; to withdraw
 concession or declaration.
 RE-TRACT, *n.* Among horsemen, the prick of a horse's foot
 in nailing a shoe.
 RE-TRACT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be retracted or recalled.
 RE-TRACTATE, *v. t.* [L. *retractatus.*] To recant; to unsay
 RE-TRACTA-TION, *n.* [Fr.; *L. retractatio.*] The recall-
 ing of what has been said; recantation; change of
 opinion declared.
 RE-TRACT-ED, *pp.* Recalled; recanted; disavowed.
 RE-TRACTI-BLE, *a.* That may be drawn back; retractile
 Journ. of Science.
 RE-TRACTILE, *a.* Capable of being drawn back.
 RE-TRACTING, *pp.* Recalling; disavowing; recanting
 RE-TRACTION, *n.* 1. The act of withdrawing something
 advanced, or changing something done. 2. Recantation;
 disavowal of the truth of what has been said; declaration
 of change of opinion. 3. Act of withdrawing a claim.
 RE-TRACTIVE, *a.* Withdrawing; taking from.

- RE-TRACTIVE**, *n.* That which withdraws or takes from.
†RE-TRACT, (*re-tráct'*) *v. n.* Retreat. [See **RETRACT**.] *Bacon*.
RE-TRAIT, *n.* [*It. ritratto*.] A cast of countenance; a picture. *Spenser*.
RE-TRAXIT, *n.* [*L. retraho, retraxi*.] In law, the withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action.
RE-TREAT, *v. n.* [*Fr. retraite*; *L. retractus*.] 1. The act of retiring; a withdrawing of one's self from any place. 2. Retirement; state of privacy or seclusion from noise, bustle or company. 3. Place of retirement or privacy. 4. Place of safety or security.—5. In *military affairs*, the retiring of an army or body of men from the face of an enemy, or from any ground occupied, to a greater distance from the enemy, or from an advanced position. A *retreat* is properly an orderly march, in which circumstance it differs from a *flight*. 6. The withdrawing of a ship or fleet from an enemy; or the order and disposition of ships declining an engagement. 7. The beat of the drum at the firing of the evening gun, to warn soldiers to forbear firing and the sentinels to challenge.
RE-TREAT, *v. i.* 1. To retire from any position or place. 2. To withdraw to a private abode or to any secluded situation. 3. To retire to a place of safety or security. 4. To move back to a place before occupied; to retire. 5. To retire from an enemy or from any advanced position.
RE-TREATED, as a passive participle, though used by *Milton*, is not good English.
RE-TRENCH, *v. t.* [*Fr. retrancher*.] 1. To cut off; to pare away. 2. To lessen; to abridge; to curtail. 3. To confine; to limit; [*not proper*.] *Addison*.
RE-TRENCH, *v. i.* To live at a less expense.
RE-TRENCH'ED, (*re-tréench'*) *pp.* Cut off; curtailed.
RE-TRENCH'ING, *ppr.* Cutting off; curtailing.
RE-TRENCHMENT, *n.* [*Fr. retranchement*; *Sp. atrincheramiento*.] 1. The act of lopping off; the act of removing what is superfluous. 2. The act of curtailing, lessening or abridging; diminution.—3. In *military affairs*, any work raised to cover a post and fortify it against an enemy. *Encyc.*
***RE-TRIBUTE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. retribuere*; *L. retribuere*.] To pay back; to make payment, compensation or reward in return.
***RE-TRIBUTED**, *pp.* Paid back; given in return; rewarded.
RE-TRIBUTER, *n.* One that makes retribution.
***RE-TRIBUTING**, *ppr.* Requiring; making repayment; rewarding.
RET-RIBUTION, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. Repayment; return accommodated to the action; reward; compensation. 2. A gratuity or present given for services in the place of a salary. 3. The distribution of rewards and punishments at the general judgment.
RE-TRIBUTIVE, { *a.* Repaying; rewarding for good
RE-TRIBUTORY, } deeds, and punishing for offenses.
RE-TRIEVABLE, *a.* That may be retrieved or recovered.
RE-TRIEVE, *v. t.* [*Fr. retrouver*; *It. ritrovare*.] 1. To recover; to restore from loss or injury to a former good state. 2. To repair. 3. To regain. 4. To recall; to bring back.
†RE-TRIEVE, *n.* A seeking again; a discovery.
RE-TRIEVED, (*re-tréevd'*) *pp.* Recovered; repaired; regained; recalled.
RE-TRIEVING, *ppr.* Recovering; repairing; recalling.
RET-RO-ACTION, *n.* [*L. retro, and action*.] 1. Action returned, or action backwards. 2. Operation on something past or preceding.
RET-RO-ACTIVE, *a.* [*Fr. retroactif*.] Operating by returned action; affecting what is past; retrospective.
RET-RO-ACTIVELY, *adv.* By returned action or operation; by operating on something past.
RET-RO-CÉDE, *v. t.* [*L. retro and cedo*; *Fr. retroceder*.] To cede or grant back; as, to *retrocede* a territory to a former proprietor.
RET-RO-CÉDED, *pp.* Granted back.
RET-RO-CÉDING, *ppr.* Ceding back.
RET-RO-CÉSION, *n.* 1. A ceding or granting back to a former proprietor. 2. The act of going back.
RET-RO-DUCTION, *n.* [*L. retroduco*.] A bringing back.
RET-RO-FLEX, *a.* [*L. retro and flexus*.] In *botany*, bent this way and that, or in different directions.
RET-RO-FRACT, { *a.* [*L. retro and fractus*.] Reduced
RET-RO-FRACTED, } to hang down as it were by force so as to appear as if broken.
RET-RO-GRADATION, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. The act of moving backwards; applied to the apparent motion of the planets. 2. A moving backwards; decline in excellence.
RET-RO-GRADE, *a.* [*Fr.*; *L. retrogradior*.] 1. Going or moving backwards.—2. In *astronomy*, apparently moving backward and contrary to the succession of the signs, as a planet. 3. Declining from a better to a worse state.
RET-RO-GRADE, *v. i.* [*Fr. retrograder*; *L. retrogradior*.] To go or move backward. *Bacon*.
RET-RO-GRADE, *v. t.* To cause to go backward.
RET-RO-GRESSION, *n.* The act of going backward.

RET-RO-GRESSIVE, *a.* Going or moving backward; a declining from a more perfect to a less perfect state.
RET-RO-MINGEN-CY, *n.* [*L. retro and mingo*.] The act or quality of discharging the contents of the bladder backwards.

RET-RO-MINGENT, *a.* Discharging the urine backwards.
RET-RO-MINGENT, *n.* In *zoology*, an animal that discharges its urine backwards.

RET-RO-PULSIVE, *a.* [*L. retro and pulsus*.] Driving back; repelling. *Med. Repos.*

RET-RO-RSELY, (*re-trorsly*) *adv.* [*L. retrorsum*.] In a backward direction. *Eaton*.

RET-RO-SPECT, *n.* [*L. retro and specio*.] A looking back on things past; view or contemplation of something past.

RET-RO-SPECTION, *n.* 1. The act of looking back on things past. 2. The faculty of looking back on past things.

RET-RO-SPECTIVE, *a.* 1. Looking back on past events. 2. Having reference to what is past; affecting things past.

RET-RO-SPECTIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of retrospect.

RET-RO-VERSIVE, *n.* A turning or falling backwards.
RET-RO-VERT, *v. t.* To turn back.

RET-RO-VERT-ED, *a.* [*L. retro and verto*.] Turned back.
RE-TROUSE, *v. t.* [*L. retrudo*.] To thrust back.

RE-TROUSE, *a.* [*L. retrusus*.] Hidden; abstruse.
RE-TURN, *v. t.* [*L. retrundo*.] To blunt; to turn; to dull.

RE-TURN, *v. i.* [*Fr. retourner*; *It. ritornare*; *Sp. retornar*.] 1. To come or go back to the same place. 2. To come to the same state. 3. To answer. 4. To come again; to revisit. 5. To appear or begin again after a periodical revolution. 6. To show fresh signs of energy. To repent of sin. *Scripture*.

RE-TURN, *v. t.* 1. To bring, carry or send back. 2. To repay. 3. To give in recompense or requital. 4. To give back in reply. 5. To tell, relate or communicate.

6. To retort; to recriminate. 7. To render an account, usually an official account to a superior. 8. To render back to a tribunal or to an office. 9. To report officially.

10. To send; to transmit; to convey.

RE-TURN, *n.* 1. The act of coming or going back to the same place. 2. The act of sending back. 3. The act of putting in the former place. 4. Retrogression; the act of moving back. 5. The act or process of coming back to a former state. 6. Revolution; a periodical coming to the same point. 7. Periodical renewal. 8. Repayment; reimbursement in kind or in something equivalent, for money expended or advanced, or for labor. 9. Profit; advantage. 10. Remittance; payment from a distant place. 11. Repayment; retribution; requital. 12. Act of restoring or giving back; restitution. 13. Either of the adjoining sides of the front of a house or ground-plot, is called a *return side*.—14. In law, the rendering back or delivery of a writ, precept or execution, to the proper officer or court; or the certificate of the officer executing it, indorsed. 15. A day in bank. 16. The day on which the defendant is ordered to appear in court, and the sheriff is to bring in the writ, and report his proceedings, is called the *return of the writ*.—16. In *military and naval affairs*, an official account, report or statement rendered to the commander.

RE-TURNABLE, *a.* 1. That may be returned or restored.—2. In law, that is legally to be returned, given or rendered.

RE-TURN-DAY, *n.* The day when the defendant is to appear in court, and the sheriff is to return the writ and his proceedings.

RE-TURN'ED, (*re-turnd'*) *pp.* Restored; given or sent back.

RE-TURN'ER, *n.* One who returns; one that repays or remits money.

RE-TURN'ING, *ppr.* Giving, carrying or sending back.

RE-TURNING-OFFICER, *n.* The officer whose duty it is to make returns of writs, precepts, juries, &c.

RE-TURNLESS, *a.* Admitting no return. [*Little used*.]

RE-TUSE, *a.* [*L. retusus*.] In *botany*, a *retuse leaf* is one ending in a blunt sinus. *Lee*.

RE-UNION, *n.* 1. A second union; union formed anew after separation or discord.—2. In *medicine*, union of parts separated by wounds or accidents.

RE-UNITE, *v. t.* [*re and unite*.] 1. To unite again; to join after separation. 2. To reconcile after variance.

RE-UNITE, *v. i.* To be united again; to join and cohere again.

RE-UNITED, *pp.* United or joined again; reconciled.

†RE-UNITION, *n.* Second conjunction. *Knatchbull*.

RE-UNITING, *ppr.* uniting again; reconciling.

REUSITE, *n.* [*from Reuss*.] A salt.

RE-VALUATION, *n.* A fresh valuation.

REVE, *n.* [*Sax. gerefa*.] The bailiff of a franchise or manor. It is usually written *reeve*.

RE-VEAL, *v. t.* [*Fr. reveler*; *L. revelo*.] 1. To disclose; to discover; to show; to make known something before unknown or concealed. 2. To disclose, discover or make known from heaven.

RE-VEAL, *n.* A revealing; disclosure. *Brown*.

RE-VEALED, (*re-veeld'*) *pp.* Disclosed; discovered; made known; laid open.

- RE-VEALER, *n.* 1. One that discloses or makes known. 2. One that brings to view. *Dryden.*
- RE-VEALING, *ppr.* Disclosing; discovering; making known.
- RE-VEALMENT, *n.* The act of revealing. [*L. u.*] *South.*
- RE-VEIL-LE, { (re-vel'ya) } *n.* [*Fr. reveiller.*] In military
- RE-VEIL-LY, { } affairs, the beat of drum about break of day, to give notice that it is time for the soldiers to rise and for the sentinels to forbear challenging. [This word might well be Anglicized *revellly.*]
- REVEL, *v. t.* [*D. revelen.*] 1. To feast with loose and clamorous merriment; to carouse; to act the bacchanalian. 2. To move playfully or without regularity.
- REVEL, *n.* A feast with loose and noisy jollity.
- REVEL, *v. t.* [*L. revellō.*] To draw back; to retract; to make a revulsion. *Harvey.*
- REVE-LA-TION, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. revelatus.*] 1. The act of disclosing to others what was before unknown to them; appropriately, the disclosure or communication of truth to men by God himself, or by his authorized agents, the prophets and apostles. 2. That which is revealed; appropriately, the sacred truths which God has communicated to man for his instruction and direction. 3. The Apocalypse; the last book of the sacred canon.
- REVEL-LER, *n.* One who feasts with noisy merriment.
- REVEL-ING, *ppr.* Feasting with noisy merriment.
- REVEL-ING, *n.* A feasting with noisy merriment; revelry. *Gal. v.*
- REVEL-ROUT, *n.* 1. Tumultuous festivity. 2. A mob; a rabble tumultuously assembled; an unlawful assembly.
- REVEL-RY, *n.* Noisy festivity; clamorous jollity.
- RE-VE-N-DI-CATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. revendiquer.*] To reclaim what has been taken away; to claim to have restored what has been seized.
- RE-VE-N-DI-CATE-D, *pp.* Reclaimed; regained.
- RE-VE-N-DI-CATE-ING, *ppr.* Reclaiming; recovering.
- RE-VE-N-DI-CATION, *n.* [*Fr.*] The act of reclaiming or demanding the restoration of any thing taken by an enemy; as by right of postliminium.
- RE-VE-N-GE', (re-venj') *v. t.* [*Fr. revancher, venger; Sp. vengar.*] 1. To inflict pain or injury in return for an injury received. 2. To inflict pain deliberately and maliciously, contrary to the laws of justice and humanity, in return for injury received. 3. To vindicate by punishment of an enemy.
- RE-VE-N-GE', (re-venj') *n.* [*Fr. revanche.*] 1. Return of an injury; the deliberate infliction of pain or injury on a person in return for an injury received from him. 2. A malicious or spiteful infliction of pain or injury, contrary to the laws of justice and Christianity, in return for an injury or offense. 3. The passion which is excited by an injury done or an affront given.
- RE-VE-N-GE'D, (re-venjd') *pp.* Punished in return for an injury; spitefully punished.
- RE-VE-N-GE-FUL, *a.* 1. Full of revenge or a desire to inflict pain or evil for injury received; spiteful; malicious; wreaking revenge. 2. Vindictive; inflicting punishment.
- RE-VE-N-GE-FUL-LY, (re-venj'ful-ly) *adv.* By way of revenge; vindictively; with the spirit of revenge. *Dryden.*
- RE-VE-N-GE-FUL-NESS, *n.* Vindictiveness. *Morr.*
- RE-VE-N-GE-LESS, (re-venj'less) *a.* Unrevenged. *Marston.*
- RE-VE-N-GE-MENT, *n.* Revenge; return of an injury. [*L. u.*]
- RE-VE-N-GER, *n.* 1. One who revenges; one who inflicts pain on another spitefully in return for an injury. 2. One who inflicts just punishment for injuries; [*less proper.*]
- RE-VE-N-GE-ING, *ppr.* 1. Inflicting pain or evil spitefully for injury or affront received. 2. Vindicating; punishing.
- RE-VE-N-GE-ING-LY, *adv.* With revenge; with the spirit of revenge; vindictively. *Shak.*
- RE-VE-N-UE, *n.* [*Fr. revenu; L. revenio*] 1. In a general sense, the annual rents, profits, interest or issues of any species of property, real or personal, belonging to an individual or to the public. When used of individuals, it is equivalent to *income*.—In modern usage, *income* is applied more generally to the rents and profits of individuals, and *revenue* to those of the state. 2. The annual produce of taxes, excise, customs, duties, rents, &c. which a nation or state collects and receives into the treasury for public use. 3. Return; reward. 4. A fleshy lump on the head of a deer.
- † RE-VERB' *v. t.* To reverberate. *Shak.*
- RE-VER-BER-ANT, *a.* [*L. reverberans.*] Returning sound; resounding; driving back. *Shak.*
- RE-VER-BER-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. reverbero.*] 1. To return, as sound; to send back; to echo. 2. To send or beat back; to repel; to reflect. 3. To send or drive back; to repel from side to side.
- RE-VER-BER-ATE, *v. i.* 1. To be driven back; to be repelled, as rays of light, or sound. 2. To resound.
- RE-VER-BER-ATE, *a.* Reverberant. *Shak.*
- RE-VER-BER-A-TED, *pp.* Driven back; sent back; driven from side to side.
- RE-VER-BER-A-TING, *ppr.* Driving or sending back; reflecting, as light; echoing, as sound.
- RE-VER-BER-A-TION, *n.* [*Fr.*] The act of driving or sending back; particularly, the act of reflecting light and heat, or repelling sound.
- RE-VER-BER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Returning or driving back.
- RE-VER-BER-A-TO-RY, *n.* A furnace with a kind of dome that reflects the flame upon a vessel placed within it, so as to surround it.
- RE-VÈRE, *v. t.* [*Fr. reverer; It. riverere; L. revercor.*] To regard with fear mingled with respect and affection; to venerate; to reverence; to honor in estimation.
- RE-VER-ED, (re-veerd') *pp.* Regarded with fear mingled with respect and affection.
- RE-VER-ENCE, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. reverentia.*] 1. Fear mingled with respect and esteem; veneration.—*Reverence* is nearly equivalent to *veneration*, but expresses something less of the same emotion. It differs from *awe*, which is an emotion compounded of fear, dread or terror, with admiration of something great, but not necessarily implying love or affection. We feel *reverence* for a parent, and for an upright magistrate, but we stand in *awe* of a tyrant. 2. An act of respect or obeisance; a bow or courtesy. 3. A title of the clergy. 4. A poetical title of a father.
- RE-VER-ENCE, *v. t.* To regard with reverence; to regard with fear mingled with respect and affection.
- RE-VER-ENCED, *pp.* Regarded with fear mingled with respect and affection.
- RE-VER-EN-CER, *n.* One that regards with reverence.
- RE-VER-EN-CING, *ppr.* Regarding with fear mixed with respect and affection.
- RE-VER-END, *a.* [*Fr.*; *L. reverendus.*] 1. Worthy of reverence; entitled to respect mingled with fear and affection. 2. A title of respect given to the clergy or ecclesiastics.
- RE-VER-ENT, *a.* 1. Expressing reverence, veneration or submission. 2. Submissive; humble; impressed with reverence.
- RE-VER-ENTIAL, *a.* [*from reverence.*] Proceeding from reverence, or expressing it. *South.*
- RE-VER-ENTIAL-LY, *adv.* With reverence, or show of reverence. *Brown.*
- RE-VER-ENT-LY, *adv.* 1. With reverence; with respectful regard. 2. With veneration; with fear of what is great or terrifying.
- RE-VER-ER, *n.* One who reveres or venerates.
- RE-VER-IE, *See* REVER.
- RE-VER-ING, *ppr.* Regarding with fear mixed with respect and affection; venerating.
- RE-VER-SAL, *a.* Intended to reverse; implying reverse. *Burnet.*
- RE-VER-SAL, *n.* A change or overthrowing.
- RE-VERSE', (re-veers') *v. t.* [*L. reversus.*] 1. To turn upside down. 2. To overturn; to subvert. 3. To turn back. 4. To turn to the contrary. 5. To put each in the place of the other.—6. In *law*, to overthrow by a contrary decision; to make void; to annul. 7. To recall; [*obs.*]
- † RE-VERSE', (re-veers') *v. i.* To return. *Spenser.*
- RE-VERSE', (re-veers') *n.* 1. Change; vicissitude; a turn of affairs; in a good sense. 2. Change for the worse; misfortune. 3. A contrary; an opposite. 4. [*Fr. revers.*] The reverse of a medal or coin is the second or back side, opposite to that on which the head or principal figure is impressed.
- RE-VERSE'D, (re-veers't') *pp.* 1. Turned side for side or end for end; changed to the contrary.—2. In *law*, overturned or annulled.—3. *a.* In *botany*, resupinate; having the upper lip larger and more expanded than the lower.
- RE-VERSE'D-LY, *adv.* In a reversed manner. *South.*
- RE-VERSE/LESS, *a.* Not to be reversed; irreversible.
- RE-VERSE/LY, *adv.* On the other hand; on the opposite
- RE-VER-SI-BLE, *a.* That may be reversed.
- RE-VERS-ING, *ppr.* Turning upside down; subverting turning the contrary way; annulling.
- RE-VER-SION, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. reversio.*] 1. In a general sense a returning; appropriately, in *law*, the returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs, after a particular estate is ended. 2. The residue of an estate left in the grantor, to commence in possession after the determination of the particular estate granted. 3. Succession; right to future possession or enjoyment.—4. In *algebra*, reversion of series, a kind of reversed operation of an infinite series.
- RE-VER-SION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a reversion, that is, to be enjoyed in succession, or after the determination of a particular estate.
- RE-VER-SION-ER, *n.* The person who has a reversion, or who is entitled to lands or tenements, after a particular estate granted is determined.
- RE-VERT', *v. t.* [*L. revertō.*] 1. To turn back; to turn to the contrary; to reverse. 2. To drive or turn back; to reverberate.
- RE-VERT', *v. i.* 1. To return; to fall back.—2. In *law*, to return to the proprietor, after the determination of a particular estate.
- RE-VERT', *n.* In *music*, return; recurrence; antistrophe *Peacham.*

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

& RE-VERT'ED, *pp.* Reversed; turned back.
 RE-VERT'ENT, *n.* A medicine which restores the natural order of the inverted, irritative motions in the animal system. *Darwin.*
 RE-VERT'IBLE, *a.* That may revert or return.
 RE-VERT'ING, *pp.* Turning back; returning.
 RE-VERT'IVE, *a.* Changing; reversing. *Thomson.*
 RE-VER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *réverie*.] It is often written in English as RE-VERIE, } *ish* as in French.] 1. Properly, a raving or delirium; but its sense, as generally used, is a loose or irregular train of thoughts, occurring in musing or meditation; wild, extravagant conceit of the fancy or imagination. 2. A chimera; a vision.
 RE-VEST, *v. t.* [Fr. *revêtir*.] 1. To clothe again. 2. To reinvest; to vest again with possession or office. 3. To lay out in something less fleeting than money.
 RE-VEST', *v. i.* To take effect again, as a title; to return to a former owner.
 RE-VEST'ED, *pp.* Clothed again; invested anew.
 RE-VEST'IA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *revestiaire*; *L. revestio*.] The place or apartment in a church or temple where the dresses are deposited.
 RE-VETMENT, *n.* [Fr. *revêtement*.] In fortification, a strong wall on the outside of a rampart, intended to support the earth.
 RE-VIBRATE, *v. i.* [*re* and *vibrate*.] To vibrate back or in return.
 RE-VIBRATION, *n.* The act of vibrating back.
 RE-VICT'ION, *n.* [*L. re* and *victum*.] Return to life.
 RE-VICT'UAL, (re-vit'ul) *v. t.* [*re* and *victual*.] To furnish again with provisions. *Raleigh.*
 RE-VICT'UALED, (re-vit'uld) *pp.* Furnished with victuals again.
 RE-VICT'UALING, (re-vit'uld-ing) *pp.* Supplying again with provisions.
 RE-VIE', *v. t.* [*re* and *vic*.] To accede to the proposal of a stake and to overtop it. *B. Jonson.*
 RE-VIE', *v. i.* To return the challenge of a wager at cards; to make a retort. *Trial of the seven Bishops.*
 RE-VIEW, (re-vü) *v. t.* [*re* and *view*; or Fr. *revoir*, *revu*.] 1. To look back on. *Denham.* 2. To see again. 3. To view and examine again; to reconsider; to revise. 4. To retrace. 5. To survey; to inspect; to examine the state of any thing, particularly of troops.
 RE-VIEW, (re-vü) *n.* [Fr. *revue*.] 1. A second or repeated view; a re-examination; resurvey. 2. Revision; a second examination with a view to amendment or improvement.—3. In *military affairs*, an examination or inspection of troops under arms, by a general or commander, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of their discipline, equipments, &c.—4. In *literature*, a critical examination of a new publication, with remarks. 5. A periodical pamphlet containing examinations or analyses of new publications.
 RE-VIEWED, (re-vüde) *pp.* Resurveyed; re-examined; inspected; critically analyzed.
 RE-VIEWER, (re-vü'er) *n.* One that reviews or re-examines; an inspector; one that critically examines a new publication, and communicates his opinion upon its merits.
 RE-VIEWING, *pp.* Looking back on; seeing again; re-viewing; re-examining; inspecting, as an army; critically examining and remarking on.
 RE-VIGOR-ATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *vigor*.] To give new vigor to.
 RE-VILE', *v. t.* [*re* and *vile*.] To reproach; to treat with opprobrious and contemptuous language.
 RE-VILE', *n.* Reproach; contumely; contemptuous language. *Milton.*
 RE-VILED, (re-vild) *pp.* Reproached; treated with opprobrious or contemptuous language.
 RE-VILEMENT, *n.* Reproach; contemptuous language.
 RE-VILER, *n.* One who reviles another; one who treats another with contemptuous language.
 RE-VILING, *pp.* Reproaching; treating with language of contempt.
 RE-VILING, *n.* The act of reviling or treating with reproachful words. *Is. li.*
 RE-VILING-LY, *adv.* With reproachful or contemptuous language; with opprobrium.
 RE-VINDI-CATE, *v. t.* To vindicate again; to reclaim; to demand and take back what has been lost.
 RE-VIS'AL, *n.* Revision; the act of reviewing and re-examining for correction and improvement.
 RE-VISE, *v. t.* [*L. revisus*, *revisio*.] 1. To review; to re-examine; to look over with care for correction. 2. To review, alter and amend.
 RE-VISE, *n.* 1. Review; re-examination. 2. Among printers, a second proof sheet; a proof sheet taken after the first correction.
 RE-VISED, (re-vizd) *pp.* Reviewed; re-examined for correction.
 RE-VIS'ER, *n.* One that revises or re-examines for correction.
 RE-VIS'ING, *pp.* Reviewing; re-examining for correction.

RE-VI'SION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of reviewing; review re-examination for correction. 2. Enumeration of inhabitants.
 RE-VI'SION-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to revision.
 RE-VI'SION-A-RY, }
 RE-VIS'IT, *v. t.* [Fr. *revisiter*; *L. revisito*.] To visit again. *Pope.*
 RE-VIS-IT-ATION, *n.* The act of revisiting.
 RE-VIS'IT-ED, *pp.* Visited again.
 RE-VIS'IT-ING, *pp.* Visiting again.
 RE-VISOR, *n.* In *Russia*, one who has taken the number of inhabitants. *Tooke.*
 RE-VIVAL, *n.* 1. Return, recall or recovery to life from death or apparent death. 2. Return or recall to activity from a state of languor. 3. Recall, return or recovery from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity or depression. 4. Renewed and more active attention to religion; an awakening of men to their spiritual concerns.
 RE-VIVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *revivre*; *L. revivisco*.] 1. To return to life; to recover life. 2. To recover new life or vigor; to be reanimated after depression. 3. To recover from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity or depression.—4. In *chemistry*, to recover its natural state, as a metal.
 RE-VIVE, *v. t.* 1. To bring again to life; to reanimate. 2. To raise from languor, depression or discouragement; to rouse. 3. To renew; to bring into action after a suspension. 4. To renew in the mind or memory; to recall. 5. To recover from a state of neglect or depression. 6. To recomfort; to quicken; to refresh with joy or hope. 7. To bring again into notice.—8. In *chemistry*, to restore or reduce to its natural state or to its metallic state.
 RE-VIV'ED, (re-viv'd) *pp.* Brought to life; reanimated; renewed; recovered; quickened; cheered; reduced to a metallic state.
 RE-VIV'EL, *n.* That which revives; that which invigorates or refreshes; one that redeems from neglect or depression.
 RE-VIVI-FI-CATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *revivifier*; *L. re* and *vivo*.] To revive; to recall or restore to life. [*Little word*.]
 RE-VIVI-FI-CATION, *n.* 1. Renewal of life; restoration of life; or the act of recalling to life.—2. In *chemistry*, the reduction of a metal to its metallic state.
 RE-VIVI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *revivifier*.] 1. To recall to life; to reanimate. 2. To give new life or vigor to.
 RE-VIVING, *pp.* Bringing to life again; reanimating; renewing; recalling to the memory.
 REV-I-VISCENCE, } *n.* Renewal of life; return to life.
 REV-I-VISCENCE-CY, } *Burnet.*
 REV-I-VISCENT, *a.* Reviving; regaining or restoring life or action. *Darwin.*
 REVIVOR, *n.* In *law*, the reviving of a suit which is abated by the death of any of the parties.
 REVO-CABLE, *a.* [Fr.; *L. revocabilis*.] That may be recalled or revoked; that may be repeated or annulled.
 REVO-CABLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being revocable.
 REVO-CATE, *v. t.* [*L. revoco*.] To recall; to call back. *See REVOCATE.*
 REVO-CATION, *n.* [Fr., from *L. revocatio*.] 1. The act of recalling or calling back. 2. State of being recalled. *Honell.* 3. Recall; reversal.
 REVO-CATO-RY, *a.* Revoking; recalling. *Word of Wonders.*
 REVOQUE', *v. t.* [Fr. *revocuer*; *L. revoco*.] 1. To recall; to repeal; to reverse. 2. To check; to repress; [obs.] 3. To draw back; [unusual.]
 REVOQUE', *v. i.* To renounce at cards.
 REVOQUE', *n.* The act of renouncing at cards.
 REVOQUEMENT, (re-vökt') *pp.* Repealed; reversed.
 REVOQUE'ING, *pp.* Reversing; repealing.
 RE-VOLT, *v. i.* [Fr. *revolter*; *It. rivoltare*.] 1. To lift off or turn from one to another. 2. To renounce allegiance and subjection to one's prince or state; to reject the authority of a sovereign. 3. To change; [obs.]—4. In *Scripture*, to disclaim allegiance and subjection to God.
 RE-VOLT, *v. t.* 1. To turn; to put to flight; to overthrow. *Burke.* 2. To shock; to do violence to; to cause to shrink or turn away with abhorrence.
 RE-VOLT, *n.* 1. Desertion; change of sides; *were correctly*, a renunciation of allegiance and subjection to one's prince or government. 2. Gross departure from duty. *Shak.*—3. In *Scripture*, a rejection of divine government. 4. A revolt; [obs.] *Shak.*
 RE-VOLTED, *pp.* 1. Having swerved from allegiance or duty. 2. Shocked; grossly offended.
 RE-VOLTER, *n.* 1. One who changes sides; a deserter. 2. One who renounces allegiance and subjection to his prince or state.
 RE-VOLTING, *pp.* 1. Changing sides; deserting. 2. Disclaiming allegiance and subjection to a prince or state. 3. Rejecting the authority of God. 4. *a.* Doing violence to the feelings; exciting abhorrence.
 REVO-LU-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may revolve. *Coleridge.*

REVOLUTE, *a.* [*L. revolutus.*] In botany, rolled back or downwards.

REVOLUTION, *n.* [*Fr.; L. revolutus.*] 1. In physics, rotation; the circular motion of a body on its axis; a course or motion which brings every point of the surface or periphery of a body back to the place at which it began to move. 2. The motion of a body round any fixed point or centre. 3. Motion of any thing which brings it to the same point or state. 4. Continued course marked by the regular return of years. 5. Space measured by some regular return of a revolving body or of a state of things.—6. In politics, a material or entire change in the constitution of government. 7. Motion backward. *Milton.*

REVOLUTIONARY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a revolution in government. *Burke.* 2. Tending to produce a revolution.

REVOLUTIONER, *n.* 1. A revolutionist. *Ramsay.* 2. In England, one who favored the revolution in 1688. *Smollet.*

REVOLUTIONIST, *n.* One engaged in effecting a change of government; the favorer of a revolution. *Burke.*

REVOLUTIONIZE, *v. t.* 1. To effect a change in the form of a political constitution. *Ames.* 2. To effect an entire change of principles in. *J. M. Mason.*

REVOLUTIONIZED, *pp.* Changed in constitutional form and principles.

REVOLUTIONIZING, *ppr.* Changing the form and principles of a constitution.

REVOLVE, *v. i.* [*Old Fr. revolver; L. revolveo.*] To roll in a circle; to perform a revolution; to fall back; to return.

REVOLVE, *v. t.* [*L. revolveo.*] To roll any thing round; to consider; to meditate upon. *Shak.*

REVOLVENCY, *n.* State, act or principle of revolving; revolution. *Cowper.*

REVOMIT, *v. t.* [*re and vomit; Fr. revomir.*] To vomit or pour forth again; to reject from the stomach.

REVOMITED, *pp.* Vomited again.

REVOMITING, *ppr.* Vomiting again.

REVULSION, *n.* [*Fr.; L. revulsus.*] 1. In medicine, the act of turning or diverting a flux of humors or any cause of disease, from one part of the body to another. 2. The act of holding or drawing back.

REVULSIVE, *a.* Having the power of revulsion.

REVULSIVE, *n.* 1. That which has the power of diverting humors from one part to another. 2. That which has the power of withdrawing. *Fell.*

† **REW**, *n.* A row. *Spenser.*

REWARD, *v. t.* [*Norm. regarder; Fr. and Norm. guerdon.*] To give in return, either good or evil.

REWARD, *n.* 1. Recompense, or equivalent return for good done, for kindness, for services and the like. 2. The fruit of men's labor or works. 3. A bribe; a gift to pervert justice. *Deut. xxvii.* 4. A sum of money offered for taking or detecting a criminal, or for recovery of any thing lost. 5. Punishment; a just return of evil or suffering for wickedness. 6. Return in human applause. *Matt. vi.* 7. Return in joy and comfort. *Ps. xix.*

REWARDABLE, *a.* That may be rewarded; worthy of recompense. *Hooker.*

REWARDABLENESS, *n.* The state of being worthy of reward. *Goodman.*

REWARDED, *pp.* Requited; recompensed or punished.

REWARDER, *n.* One who rewards; one that requites or recompenses. *Heb. xi. Addison.*

REWARDING, *ppr.* Making an equivalent return for good or evil; requiting; recompensing.

† **REWORD**, *v. t.* To repeat in the same words.

REWRITE, *v. t.* To write a second time.

REWRITTEN, *pp.* Written again. *Kent.*

REYS, *n.* The master of an Egyptian bark or ship.

RHA-BAR-BARATE, *a.* Impregnated with rhubarb.

RHABDOLOGY, *n.* [*Gr. ραβδος and λογος.*] The act or art of computing or numbering by Napier's rods or Napier's bones.

RHABDOMANCY, *n.* [*Gr. ραβδος and μαντια.*] Divination by a rod or wand. *Brown.*

RHAPSODIC, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of rhapsody.

RHAPSODICAL, *a.* Sody; unconnected.

RHAPSODIST, *n.* 1. One that writes or speaks without regular dependence of one part of his discourse on another. 2. One who recites or sings rhapsodies for a livelihood; or one who makes and repeats verses extempore.—3. Anciently, one whose profession was to recite the verses of Homer and other poets.

RHAPSODY, *n.* [*Gr. ραψωδια.*] Originally, a discourse in verse, sung or rehearsed by a rhapsodist; or a collection of verses.—In modern usage, a collection of passages, thoughts or authorities, composing a new piece, but without necessary dependence or natural connection. *Locke.*

RHEN-BERRY, *n.* Buckthorn, a plant. *Johnson.*

RHENISH, *a.* Pertaining to the river Rhine, or to Rheims in France.

RHETIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the ancient Rhæti, or to Rhetia, their country.

RHETOR, *n.* [*L.; Gr. ῥητορ.*] A rhetorician. [*Little used.*]

RHETORIC, *n.* [*Gr. ῥητορικη.*] 1. The art of speaking with propriety, elegance and force. 2. The power of persuasion or attraction; that which allures or charms.

RHETORICAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to rhetoric. 2. Containing the rules of rhetoric. 3. Oratorical. *Morr.*

RHETORICAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In the manner of rhetoric according to the rules of rhetoric.

† **RHETORICATE**, *v. i.* To play the orator. *Decay of Piety.*

† **RHETORICATION**, *n.* Rhetorical amplification.

RHETORICIAN, *n.* [*Fr. rhetoricien.*] 1. One who teaches the art of rhetoric, or the principles and rules of correct and elegant speaking. 2. One well versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric. 3. An orator; [*less proper.*]

† **RHETORICIAN**, *a.* Suited to the orator. *Cotgrave.*

RHETORIZE, *v. i.* To play the orator.

RHETORIZE, *v. t.* To represent by a figure of oratory.

RHEUM, *n.* [*Gr. ρευμα.*] 1. An increased and often inflammatory action of the vessels of any organ; but generally applied to the inflammatory action of the mucous glands, attended with increased discharge and an altered state of their excreted fluids. 2. A thin serous fluid, secreted by the mucous glands, &c.; as in catarrh.

RHEUMATIC, *a.* [*L. rheumaticus.*] Pertaining to rheumatism, or partaking of its nature.

RHEUMATISM, *n.* [*L. rheumatismus.*] A painful disease affecting muscles and joints of the human body, chiefly the larger joints, as the hips, knees, shoulders, &c. *Parr.*

RHEUMY, *a.* 1. Full of rheum or watery matter; consisting of rheum, or partaking of its nature. 2. Affected with rheum. 3. Abounding with sharp moisture; causing rheum.

RHIME. See **RHYME**.

RHINO, *n.* A cant word for gold and silver, or money.

RHINO-CERIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the rhinoceros; resembling the rhinoceros. *Tatler.*

RHINO-CEROS, *n.* [*Fr. rhinoceros, or rhinocerot; L. rhinoceros.*] A genus of quadrupeds of two species, one of which, the unicorn, has a single horn growing almost erect from the nose.

RHINO-CEROS-BIRD, *n.* A bird of the genus *buceros*.

RHODIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the island of Rhodes.

RHODIUM, *n.* A metal recently discovered among grains of crude platinum.

RHOD-ODENDRON, *n.* [*Gr. ροδον and δεινρον.*] The dwarf rosebay. *Enclyn.*

RHODOMONTADE. See **RODOMONTADE**.

RHODONITE, *n.* A mineral of a red color. *Philips.*

RHOETIZITE, *n.* A mineral occurring in masses or in concretions.

† **RHOETIZITE**, *n.* radiated concretions.

* **RHOMB**, *n.* [*Fr. rhombe; L. rhombus; Gr. ρομβος.*] In geometry, an oblique-angled parallelogram, or a quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal and parallel, but the angles unequal, two of the angles being obtuse and two acute.

RHOMBIC, *a.* Having the figure of a rhomb. *Greic.*

RHOMBO, *n.* A fish of the turbot kind. *Dict. Nut. Hist.*

RHOMBOID, *n.* [*Gr. ρομβος and ειδος.*] 1. In geometry, a figure having some resemblance to a rhomb; or a quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular.—2. *a.* In anatomy, the rhomboid muscle is a thin, broad and obliquely square, fleshy muscle, between the basis of the scapula and the spina dorsi.

RHOMBOIDAL, *a.* Having the shape of a rhomboid, or a shape approaching it. *Woodward.*

RHOMB-SPAR, *n.* A mineral of a grayish-white.

RHOBARB, *n.* [*Syr. raiborig; L. rhabarbarum.*] A plant of the genus *rheum*, of several species. The root is medicinal and much used as a moderate cathartic.

RHU-BAR-BARINE, *n.* A vegetable substance obtained from rhubarb. *Journ. of Science.*

RHUMB, *n.* [*from rhomb.*] In navigation, a vertical circle of any given place, or the intersection of such a circle with the horizon; in which last sense *rhumb* is the same as a point of the compass.

RHUMB-LINE, *n.* In navigation, a line prolonged from any point of the compass on a nautical chart, except from the four cardinal points.

RHYME, *n.* [*Sax. rim and gorm; Sw., Dan. rim; D. rime; Fr. ryme; G. reim.*] 1. In poetry, the correspondence of sounds in the terminating words or syllables of two verses, one of which succeeds the other immediately, or at no great distance. 2. A harmonical succession of sounds. 3. Poetry; a poem. 4. A word of sound to answer to another word.—*Rhyme or reason, number or sense. Spenser.*

RHYME, *v. i.* 1. To accord in sound. 2. To make verses.

RHYME, *v. t.* To put into rhyme. *Wilson.*

RHYMELESS, *a.* Destitute of rhyme; not having consonance of sound. *Hall.*

* See *Synopsis*. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BULL, UNITE.—Cas K; Gas J; Sas Z; CH as SH; TH as TH. † Obsolete

- RHYM'ER, RHYM'IST, or RHYM'STER, n.** One who makes rhymes; a versifier; a poor poet. *Dryden.*
- RHY'MIC, a.** Pertaining to rhyme.
- RHYTHM, or RHYTHMUS, n.** [Gr. *ρυθμος*.] 1. In music, variety in the movement as to quickness or slowness, or length and shortness of the notes; or rather the proportion which the parts of the motion have to each other. 2. Metre; verse; number. *Howell.*
- RHYTHMI-CAL, a.** [Gr. *ρυθμικός*; L. *rhythmicus*.] Having proportion of sound, or one sound proportioned to another; harmonical. *Johnson.*
- RY'AL, n.** A Spanish coin. See **REAL**.
- ROYAL, n.** [from *royal*.] A royal; a gold coin of the value of ten shillings sterling, formerly current in Britain.
- RI'ANT, a.** [Fr.] Laughing; exciting laughter. *Buck.*
- RIB, n.** [Sax. *rib*, or *riob*; Ice. *rif*; G. *rippe*; D. *rib*.] 1. A bone of animal bodies which forms a part of the frame of the thorax.—2. In ship building, a piece of timber which forms or strengthens the side of a ship.—3. In botany, the continuation of the petiole along the middle of a leaf, and from which the veins take their rise.—4. In cloth, a prominent line or rising like a rib. 5. [W. *rhob*.] Something long, thin and narrow; a strip.
- RIB, v. t. 1.** To furnish with ribs. In manufactures, to form with rising lines and channels. 2. To inclose with ribs. *Shak.*
- RIBALD, n.** [Fr. *ribaud*; It. *ribalda*.] A low, vulgar, brutal wretch; a lewd fellow. *Pope.*
- RIBALD, a.** Low; base; mean. *Shak.*
- RIBALD-ISH, a.** Disposed to ribaldry. *Hall.*
- RIBALD-RY, n.** [It. *ribalderia*.] Mean, vulgar language; chiefly, obscene language. *Swift.*
- RIB'AN, n.** In heraldry, the eighth part of a bend.
- RIB'AND. See RIBBON.**
- RIBBED, pp. or a. 1.** Furnished with ribs. *Sandys.* 2. Inclosed as with ribs. *Shak.* 3. Marked or formed with rising lines and channels.
- RIB'BON, } n.** [W. *rhobin*, *rhob*; Ir. *ruibin*; Fr. *ruban*.] 1. A fillet of silk; a narrow web of silk used for an ornament, as a badge, or for fastening some part of female dress.—2. In naval architecture, a long, narrow, flexible piece of timber, nailed upon the outside of the ribs from the stem to the sternpost, so as to encompass the ship lengthwise; the principal are the floor-ribbon and the breadth-ribbon.
- RIBBON, v. t.** To adorn with ribbons. *Beaumont.*
- RIBBINE, n.** [See **REBEC**.] A sort of stringed instrument.
- RIB'ROAST, v. t.** [rib and roast.] To beat soundly; a burlesque word. *Butler.*
- RIB'ROAST-ED, pp.** Soundly beaten.
- RIB'ROAST-ING, ppr.** Beating soundly.
- RIB'WORT, n.** A plant of the genus *plantago*.
- RIC, or RICK, as a termination,** denotes jurisdiction, or a district over which government is exercised, as in *bishoprick*; Sax. *cune-ric*, *king-ric*. It is the Gothic *reiki*, dominion; Sax. *rice* or *ric*.
- RIC, as a termination of names,** denotes rich or powerful, as in *Alfric*, *Frederick*, like the Greek *Polycrates* and *Plutarchus*. It is the first syllable of *Richard*; Sax. *ric*, *rice*. See **RICH**.
- RICE, n.** [Fr. *ric*, or *ris*; It. *riso*; G. *reis*, or *reiss*; D. *ryst*; Dan. *ris*.] A plant of the genus *oryza*, and its seed, used for food.
- RICE-BIRD, } n.** A bird of the United States, the
- RICE-BUNT-ING, } emberiza oryzivora. In New Eng-**
land, it is called *bob-lincoln*.
- RICH, a.** [Fr. *riche*; Sp. *rico*; It. *ricco*; Sax. *ric*, *rice*, *ricca*; D. *ryk*; G. *reich*.] 1. Wealthy; opulent; possessing a large portion of land, goods or money, or a larger portion than is common to other men or to men of like rank. 2. Splendid; costly; valuable; precious; sumptuous. 3. Abundant in materials; yielding great quantities of any thing valuable. 4. Abounding in valuable ingredients or qualities. 5. Full of valuable achievements or works. 6. Fertile; fruitful; capable of producing large crops or quantities. 7. Abundant; large. 8. Abundant; affording abundance; plentiful. 9. Full of beautiful scenery. 10. Abounding with elegant colors. 11. Piously stocked. 12. Strong; vivid; perfect. 13. Having something precious. 14. Abounding with nutritious qualities. 15. Highly seasoned. 16. Abounding with a variety of delicious food. 17. Abounding with abundance beyond wants.—18. In music, full of sweet or harmonious sounds.—19. In Scripture, abounding; highly endowed.—The rich, used as a noun, denotes a rich man or person, or more frequently, in the plural, rich men or persons.
- † RICH, v. t.** To enrich. [See **ENRICH**.] *Gower.*
- † RICHED, pp.** Enriched. *Shak.*
- RICHES, n.** [Fr. *richesse*; It. *ricchezza*; Sp. *riqueza*.] This is in the singular number in fact, but treated as the plural. 1. Wealth; opulence; affluence; possessions of land, goods or money in abundance. 2. Splendid, sumptuous appearance.—3. In Scripture, an abundance of spiritual blessings. *Luke xvi.*
- RICH'LY, adv. 1.** With riches; with opulence; with abundance of goods or estate; with ample funds. 2. Gayly; splendidly; magnificently. 3. Plenteously; abundantly; amply. 4. Truly; really; abundantly; fully.
- RICH'NESS, n. 1.** Opulence; wealth. *Sidney.* 2. Finery; splendor. *Johnson.* 3. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulness; the qualities which render productive. 4. Fullness; abundance. 5. Quality of abounding with something valuable. 6. Abundance of any ingredient or quality. 7. Abundance of beautiful scenery. 8. Abundance of nutritious qualities. 9. Abundance of high seasoning. 10. Strength; vividness; or whatever constitutes perfection. 11. Abundance of imagery or of striking ideas.
- RICK, n.** [Sax. *hrec*, or *hric*; Ir. *crnach*; W. *crag*.] A heap or pile of grain or hay in the field or open air, but sheltered with a kind of roof. In America, we usually give this name to a long pile; the round and conical pile being called *stack*.
- RICKETS, n.** [In technical language, *rachitis*, Gr. *ραχίτις*, Sp. *raquitos*, the rickets.] A disease which affects children, and in which the joints become knotted, and the legs and spine grow crooked.
- RICKET-Y, a. 1.** Affected with rickets. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Weak; feeble in the joints; imperfect.
- RIC'O-CHET, n.** [Fr.] In gunnery, the firing of gun mortars or howitzers with small charges, and elevated a few degrees, so as to carry the balls or shells just over the parapet, and cause them to roll along the opposite parapet.
- † RICTURE, n.** [L. *rictura*.] A gaping. *Diet.*
- RID, pret. of ride.**
- RID, v. t.;** pret. and pp. *rid*. [Sax. *ahredan*, or *bridan*; D. *redden*; G. *retten*, or *erretten*; Dan. *redder*.] 1. To free; to deliver; properly, to separate, and thus to deliver or save. 2. To separate; to drive away. 3. To free; to clear; to disencumber. 4. To dispatch. 5. To drive away; to remove by violence; to destroy.
- RID, pp. or a.** Free; clear; as, to be rid of trouble.
- RID'DANCE, n. 1.** Deliverance; a setting free. 2. Escumbrance. 3. The act of clearing away.
- RID'DEN, or RID, pp. of ride.**
- RID'DING, ppr.** Freeing; clearing; disencumbering.
- RID'DLE, n.** [Sax. *hriddel*; W. *rhidyll*.] An instrument for cleaning grain, being a large sieve with a perforated bottom.
- RID'DLE, v. t.** To separate, as grain from the chaff with a riddle; as, to riddle wheat.
- RID'DLE, n.** [Sax. *reddele*; D. *raadzel*; G. *rüttel*.] 1. An enigma; something proposed for conjecture, or that is to be solved by conjecture; a puzzling question; an ambiguous proposition. *Judges xiv.* 2. Any thing ambiguous or puzzling.
- RID'DLE, v. t.** To solve; to explain; but we generally use *unriddle*, which is more proper.
- RID'DLE, v. i.** To speak ambiguously, obscurely or equivocally. *Shak.*
- RID'DLER, n.** One who speaks ambiguously.
- RID'DLING-LY, adv.** In the manner of a riddle.
- RIDE, v. i.;** pret. *rode*, or *rid*; pp. *rid*, *ridden*. [Sax. *ridan*; G. *reiten*; D. *ryden*; Sw. *rida*; Dan. *riden*.] 1. To be carried on horseback, or on any beast, or in any vehicle. 2. To be borne on or in a fluid. 3. To be supported in motion. 4. To practice riding. 5. To manage a horse well. 6. To be supported by something subservient to sit.—To ride easy, in seamen's language, is when a ship does not labor or feel a great strain on her cables.—To ride hard, is when a ship pitches violently, so as to strain her cables, masts and hull.—To ride out, as a gale; signifies that a ship does not drive during a storm.
- RIDE, v. t. 1.** To sit on, so as to be carried. 2. To manage insolently at will. *Swift.* 3. To carry, [local.]
- RIDE, n. 1.** An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle. 2. A saddle horse; [local.] *Grose.* 3. A road cut in a wood or through a ground for the amusement of riding; a riding.
- RIDER, n. 1.** One who is borne on a horse or other beast, or in a vehicle. 2. One who breaks or manages a horse. 3. The matrix of an ore. 4. An inserted leaf or an additional clause, as to a bill in parliament.—5. In ship building, a sort of interior rib fixed occasionally in a ship's hold, opposite to some of the timbers to which they are bolted, and reaching from the keelson to the beams of the lower deck, to strengthen her frame.
- RIDGE, n.** [Sax. *rig*, *rieg*, *hrieg*; Sw. *rygg*; D. *rug*; G. *riicken*.] 1. The back, or top of the back. 2. A long or continued range of hills or mountains; or the upper part of such a range. 3. A steep elevation, eminence or protuberance. 4. A long, rising land, or a strip of ground thrown up by a plough or left between furrows. *Ps. lxxv.* 5. The top of the roof of a building. 6. Any long eleva-

tion of land.—7. *Ridges of a horse's mouth* are wrinkles or risings of flesh in the roof of the mouth.

RIDGE, *v. t.* 1. To form a ridge.—2. In *tillage*, to form into ridges with the plough. 3. To wrinkle.

RIDGE/L, or RIDG/LING, *n.* The male of any beam gelt. *Encyc.*

↑ RIDG/ING-LY, *adv.* After the manner of ridges; or ridge by ridge. *Hulot.*

RIDG/Y, *a.* Having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge.

RIDI-CULE, *n.* [Fr.; *L. ridiculum.*] 1. Contemptuous laughter; laughter with some degree of contempt; derision. 2. That species of writing which excites contempt with laughter.

RIDI-CULE, *v. t.* 1. To laugh at with expressions of contempt; to deride. 2. To treat with contemptuous merriment; to expose to contempt or derision by writing.

↑ RIDI-CULE, *a.* Ridiculous.

RIDI-CULED, *pp.* Treated with laughter and contempt.

RIDI-CULER, *n.* One that ridicules. *Chesterfield.*

RIDI-CU-LING, *pp.* Laughing at in contempt.

RI-DICU-LOUS, *a.* [*L. ridiculus*; *It. ridicoloso.*] That may justly excite laughter with contempt.

RI-DICU-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner worthy of contemptuous merriment.

RI-DICU-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ridiculous.

RIDING, *pp.* [from *riáo.*] 1. Passing or traveling on a beast or in a vehicle; floating. 2. *a.* Employed to travel on any occasion. *Aylife.*

RIDING, *n.* 1. A road cut in a wood or through a ground, for the diversion of riding therein. *Sidney.* 2. [corrupted from *triching*, third.] One of the three intermediate jurisdictions between a three and a hundred, into which the county of York, in England, is divided.

RIDING-CLERK, *n.* In England, one of the six clerks in chancery. *Ash.*

RIDING-COAT, *n.* A coat for riding on a journey.

RIDING-HABIT, *n.* A garment worn by females when they ride or travel. *Guardian.*

RIDING-HOOD, *n.* A hood used by females when they ride; a kind of cloke with a hood.

RIDING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school or place where the art of riding is taught.

RI-DOPTO, *n.* [It.; *L. reductus.*] 1. A public assembly. 2. A musical entertainment consisting of singing and dancing, in the latter of which the whole company join.

RIE. See RYE.

RIFE, *a.* [Sax. *ryfe.*] Prevailing; prevalent. It is used of epidemic diseases. *Knolles.*

RIFE/LY, *adv.* Prevalently; frequently. *Knolles.*

RIFE/NESS, *n.* Frequency; prevalence. *Arbutnot.*

RIFP/RAFF, *n.* [Fr. *riper*; *G. raffen*; *Dan. rips, raps.*] Sweepings; refuse. *Hall.*

RIFLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *rifler.*] 1. To seize and bear away by force; to snatch away. 2. To strip; to rob; to pillage; to plunder.

RIFLE, *n.* [Dan. *rifte*, or *rifte.*] A gun about the usual size of a musket, the inside of whose barrel is rifled, that is, grooved, or formed with spiral channels.

RIFLE, *v. t.* To groove; to channel.

RIFLED, *pp.* Seized and carried away by violence; pillaged; channeled.

RIFLE-MAN, *n.* A man armed with a rifle.

RIFLER, *n.* A robber; one that seizes and bears away by violence.

RIFLING, *pp.* Plundering; seizing and carrying away by violence; grooving.

RIFT, *n.* [from *riec.*] A cleft; a fissure; an opening made by riving or splitting. *Dryden.*

RIFT, *v. t.* To cleave; to rive; to split. *Pope.*

RIFT, *v. i.* 1. To burst open; to split. *Bacon.* 2. To belch; to break wind; [*local.*]

RIFTED, *pp.* Split; rent; cleft.

RIFTING, *pp.* Splitting; cleaving; bursting.

RIG, *n.* [Sax.] A ridge, which see.

RIG, *v. t.* [Sax. *urigan.*] 1. To dress; to put on; when applied to persons, not elegant, but rather a ludicrous word, to express the putting on of a gay, flaunting or unusual dress. 2. To furnish with apparatus or gear; to fit with tackling.—3. To rig a ship, in seamen's language, is to fit the shrouds, stays, braces, &c. to their respective masts and yards.

RIG, *n.* [See the verb.] 1. Dress; also, bluster. 2. A romp; a wanton; a strumpet.—To run the rig, to play a wanton trick.—To run the rig upon, to practice a sportive trick on.

RIG, *v. i.* To play the wanton.

RIG-A-DOON, *n.* [Fr. *rigodon.*] A gay brisk dance performed by one couple, and said to have been borrowed from Provence in France.

RIGATION, *n.* [*L. rigatio.*] The act of watering; but irrigation is generally used.

RIGGED, (*rigd*) *pp.* Dressed; furnished with shrouds, stays, &c. as a ship.

RIG/GER, *n.* One that rigs or dresses; one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a ship.

RIG/GING, *pp.* Dressing; fitting with shrouds, braces, &c.

RIG/GING, *n.* Dress; tackle; particularly, the ropes which support the masts, extend and contract the sails, &c. of a ship.

↑ RIG/GISH, *a.* Wanton; lewd. *Shak.*

RIG/GLE, *v. i.* To move one way and the other. See WAGGLE.

RIGHT, (*rite*) *a.* [Sax. *riht, reht*; *D. recht*; *G. recht*; *Dan. rigtig*; *Sw. ricktig*; *It. retto*; *Sp. recto*; *L. rectus.*] 1. Properly, strained; stretched to straightness; hence, 2. Straight.—3. In *morals and religion*, just; equitable; accordant to the standard of truth and justice or the will of God. 4. Fit; suitable; proper; becoming. 5. Lawful. 6. True; not erroneous or wrong; according to fact. 7. Correct; passing a true judgment; not mistaken or wrong. 8. Not left; most convenient or dextrous. 9. Most favorable or convenient. 10. Properly placed, disposed or adjusted; orderly; well regulated. 11. Well performed, as an art or act. 12. Most direct. 13. Being on the same side as the right hand. 14. Being on the right hand of a person whose face is towards the mouth of a river.

RIGHT, *adv.* 1. In a right or straight line; directly. 2. According to the law or will of God, or to the standard of truth and justice. 3. According to any rule of art. 4. According to fact or truth. 5. In a great degree; very; [*inelegant.*] 6. It is prefixed to titles; as in *right honorable.*

RIGHT is used elliptically for *it is right, what you say is right, it is true, &c. Pope.*—On the right, on the side with the right hand.

RIGHT, *n.* 1. Conformity to the will of God, or to his law, the perfect standard of truth and justice. 2. Conformity to human laws, or to other human standard of truth, propriety or justice. 3. Justice; that which is due or proper. 4. Freedom from error; conformity with truth or fact. 5. Just claim; legal title; ownership; the legal power of exclusive possession and enjoyment. 6. Just claim by courtesy, customs, or the principles of civility and decorum. 7. Just claim by sovereignty; prerogative. 8. That which justly belongs to one. 9. Property; interest. 10. Just claim; immunity; privilege. 11. Authority; legal power.—12. In the *United States*, a tract of land; or a share or proportion of property, as in a mine or manufactory. 13. The side opposite to the left; as, on the right.—To rights. 1. In a direct line; straight; [*unusual.*] 2. Directly; soon.—To set to rights, or to put to rights, to put into good order; to adjust; to regulate what is out of order.—Bill of rights, a list of rights; a paper containing a declaration of rights, or the declaration itself.—Writ of right, a writ which lies to recover lands in fee simple, unjustly withheld from the true owner.

RIGHT, *v. t.* 1. To do justice to; to relieve from wrong. *Taylor.*—2. In seamen's language, to right a ship, is to restore her to an upright position from a careen.—To right the helm, to place it in the middle of the ship.

RIGHT, *v. i.* To rise with the masts erect, as a ship.

RIGHTED, *pp.* Relieved from injustice; set upright.

↑ RIGHTEN, *v. t.* [Sax. *gerihtan.*] To do justice to.

* RIGHT'EOUS, (*ri'chus*) *a.* [Sax. *rihtweise.*] 1. Just; accordant to the divine law. 2. Just; equitable; merited.

↑ RIGHT'EOUSED, (*ri'chust*) *a.* Made righteous; justified. *Bale.*

* RIGHT'EOUS-LY, (*ri'chus-ly*) *adv.* Justly; in accordance with the laws of justice; equitably.

* RIGHT'EOUS-NESS, (*ri'chus-nes*) *n.* 1. Purity of heart and rectitude of life; conformity of heart and life to the divine law.—2. Applied to God, the perfection or holiness of his nature; exact rectitude; faithfulness. 3. The active and passive obedience of Christ, by which the law of God is fulfilled. *Dan. ix.* 4. Justice; equity between man and man. *Luke i.* 5. The cause of our justification. *Jer. xxiii.*

RIGHTER, *n.* One who sets right; one who does justice or redresses wrong.

RIGHTFUL, *a.* 1. Having the right or just claim according to established laws. 2. Being by right, or by just claim. 3. Just; consonant to justice.

RIGHTFUL-LY, *adv.* According to right, law or justice.

RIGHTFUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Justice; accordance with the rules of right. 2. Moral rectitude; [*not usual.*]

RIGHT-HAND, *n.* The hand opposite to the left.

RIGHTING, *pp.* Doing justice to; setting upright.

RIGHTLY, *adv.* 1. According to justice; according to the divine will or moral rectitude. 2. Properly; fitly; suitably. 3. According to truth or fact; not erroneously. 4. Honestly; uprightly. 5. Exactly. 6. Straightly; directly; [*obs.*]

RIGHTNESS, *n.* 1. Correctness; conformity to truth or to the divine will, which is the standard of moral rectitude. 2. Straightness.

RIGID, *a.* [Fr. *rigide*; *It., Sp. rigido*; *L. rigidus.*] 1. Stiff not pliant; not easily bent. It is applied to bodies or sub-

- stances that are naturally soft or flexible, but not fluid. *Rigid* is opposed to *flexible*, but expresses less than *inflexible*. 2. Strict in opinion, practice or discipline; severe in temper. 3. Strict; exact. 4. Severely just. 5. Exactly according to the sentence or law.
- RIGIDITY**, *n.* [Fr. *rigidité*; *L. rigiditas*.] 1. Stiffness; want of pliability; the quality of not being easily bent. 2. A brittle hardness. 3. Stiffness of appearance or manner; want of ease or airy elegance.
- RIGID-LY**, *adv.* 1. Stiffly; unpleasantly. 2. Severely; strictly; exactly; without laxity, indulgence or abatement.
- RIGIDNESS**, *n.* 1. Stiffness of a body; the quality of not being easily bent. 2. Severity of temper; strictness in opinion or practice.
- RIGLET**, *n.* [Fr.; *L. regula*.] A flat, thin piece of wood, used for picture frames; also used in printing, to regulate the margin, &c.
- RIGMA ROLE**, *n.* A repetition of stories; a succession of stories. *Goldsmith*.
- RIGOL**, *n.* A circle; a diadem. *Shak.*
- RIGOLLA**, *n.* A musical instrument consisting of several sticks bound together, but separated by beads. *Encyc.*
- RIGOR**, *n.* [*L.*; Fr. *rigueur*.] 1. Stiffness; rigidity.—2. In medicine, a sense of chilliness, with contraction of the skin; a convulsive shuddering or slight tremor, as in the cold fit of a fever. 3. Stiffness of opinion or temper; severity; sternness. 4. Severity of life; austerity; voluntary submission to pain, abstinence or mortification. 5. Strictness; exactness without allowance, latitude or indulgence. 6. Violence; fury; [obs.] 7. Hardness; solidity; [unusual.] 8. Severity; asperity.
- RIGOROUS**, *a.* [Fr. *rigoureux*.] 1. Severe; allowing no abatement or mitigation. 2. Severe; exact; strict; without abatement or relaxation. 3. Exact; strict; scrupulously accurate. 4. Severe; very cold.
- RIGOROUS-LY**, *adv.* 1. Severely; without relaxation, abatement or mitigation. 2. Strictly; exactly; with scrupulous nicety; rigidly.
- RIGOROUSNESS**, *n.* 1. Severity without relaxation or mitigation; exactness. *Ash.* 2. Severity.
- RILL**, *n.* [*G. rille*; *W. rhill*.] A small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet. *Milton*.
- RILL**, *v. i.* To run in a small stream, or in streamlets.
- RILLLET**, *n.* A small stream; a rivulet. *Drayton*
- RIM**, *n.* [*Sax. rima* and *reoma*; *W. rhim* and *rhimp*.] 1. The border, edge or margin of a thing. 2. The lower part of the belly or abdomen.
- RIM**, *v. t.* To put on a rim or hoop at the border.
- RIME**, *n.* [*Sax. rim*.] Rhyme, which see.
- RIME**, *n.* [*Sax. hrym*; *Ice. hrym*; *D. ryma*.] White or hoar frost; congealed dew or vapor. *Bacon*.
- † **RIME**, *n.* [*L. rima*; *Sw. remna*.] A chink; a fissure; a rent or long aperture.
- RIME**, *v. i.* To freeze or congeal into hoar frost.
- RIMOSE**, } *a.* [*L. rimosus*.] In botany, chinky; abounding
RIMOUS, } with clefts, cracks or chinks.
- RIMPLE**, *n.* [*Sax. hrympelli*.] A fold or wrinkle. See **RUMPLE**.
- RIMPLE**, *v. t.* To rumple; to wrinkle.
- RIMPLING**, *n.* Undulation.
- RIMY**, *a.* [from *rime*.] Abounding with rime; frosty.
- RIND**, *n.* [*Sax. rind*, or *hrind*; *G. rinde*.] The bark of a plant; the skin or coat of fruit that may be pared or peeled off; also, the inner bark of trees.
- † **RIND**, *v. t.* To bark; to decorticate.
- RINDLE**, *n.* A small water-course or gutter. *Ash*.
- RING**, *n.* [*Sax. ring*, or *hring*; *D. ring*, or *kring*; *G. D. Sw. ring*.] 1. A circle, or a circular line, or any thing in the form of a circular line or hoop. 2. A circular course.
- RING**, *n.* 1. A sound; particularly, the sound of metals. 2. Any loud sound, or the sounds of numerous voices; or sound continued, repeated or reverberated. 3. A chime, or set of bells harmonically tuned.
- RING**, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rung*. [*Sax. ringan*, *hringan*; *G. D. ringen*; *Sw. ringa*; *Dan. ringen*.] To cause to sound, particularly by striking a metallic body.
- RING**, *v. t.* [from the noun.] 1. To encircle. *Shak.* 2. To fit with rings, as the fingers, or as a swine's snout. *Shak.*
- RING**, *v. i.* 1. To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body, particularly a metallic one. 2. To practice the art of making music with bells. 3. To sound; to resound. 4. To utter, as a bell; to sound. 5. To tinkle; to have the sensation of sound continued. 6. To be filled with report or talk.
- RING-BOLT**, *n.* An iron bolt with an eye, to which is fitted a ring of iron. *Mar. Dict.*
- RING-BONE**, *n.* A callus growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, just above the coronet.
- RING DOVE**, *n.* [*G. ringeltaube*.] A species of pigeon, the *columba palumbus*.
- RINGENT**, *a.* [*L. ringens*.] In botany, a ringent or labiate corol is one which is irregular, monopetalous, with the border usually divided into two parts, called the upper and lower lip.
- RINGER**, *n.* One who rings.
- RINGING**, *ppr.* Causing to sound, as a bell; *scarcely* fitting with rings.
- RINGINGLY**, *n.* The act of sounding or of causing to sound.
- RING/LEAD**, *v. t.* To conduct. [*Little used*.]
- RING/LEADER**, *n.* [*ring* and *leader*.] The leader of any association of men engaged in violation of law, as in illegal enterprise, as rioters, mutineers and the like.
- RING/LET**, *n.* [*dim. of ring*.] 1. A small ring. *Page* 2. A curl; particularly, a curl of hair. *Milton*. 3. A circle.
- RING/OU-SEL**, *n.* A bird of the genus *turdus*.
- RING-STREAKED**, *a.* [*ring* and *streak*.] Having circular streaks or lines on the body.
- RING-TAIL**, *n.* 1. A kind of kite with a whitish tail. 2. A small quadrilateral sail, set on a small mast on a ship's taffarel.
- RING-WORM**, *n.* [*ring* and *worm*.] A circular eruption on the skin; a kind of tetter. *Parr.*
- RINSE**, (*rinse*) *v. t.* [*Sw. rinse*, or *rana*; *Dan. rinse*; *Fr. D. G. rein*; *Fr. rincier*.] 1. To wash; to cleanse by washing. But in present usage, 2. To cleanse with a second or repeated application of water, after washing. We distinguish washing from rinsing. Washing is performed by rubbing, or with the use of soap; rinsing is performed with clean water, without much rubbing or the use of soap.
- RINSED**, *pp.* Cleansed with a second water; cleaned.
- RINSEUR**, *n.* One that rinses.
- RINSING**, *ppr.* Cleansing with a second water.
- RIOT**, *n.* [*Norm. riotti*; *It. riotta*; *Fr. riote*.] 1. In a general sense, tumult; uproar; hence, technically, in law, riotous assembling of twelve persons or more, and all dispersing upon proclamation. 2. Uproar; wild and noisy festivity. 3. Excessive and expensive feasting. 4. *Page* 4. Luxury.—To run riot, to act or move without control or restraint.
- RIOT**, *v. i.* [*Fr. rioter*; *It. riottare*.] 1. To revel; to run to excess in feasting, drinking or other sensual indulgences. 2. To luxuriate; to be highly excited. 3. To become; to live in luxury; to enjoy. 4. To raise an uproar or sedition.
- RIOT-ER**, *n.* 1. One who indulges in loose festivity or excessive feasting.—2. In law, one guilty of meeting with others to do an unlawful act, and declining to retire upon proclamation.
- RIOT-ING**, *ppr.* Reveling; indulging in excessive feasting.
- RIOT-ING**, *n.* A reveling.
- † **RIOT-ISE**, *n.* Dissoluteness; luxury. *Spenser*.
- RIOTTOUS**, *a.* [*It. riottoso*.] 1. Luxurious; wanton or contentious in festive indulgences. 2. Consisting of riotous tumultuous; partaking of the nature of an unlawful assembly; seditious. 3. Guilty of riot; applied to persons.
- RIOTTOUS-LY**, *adv.* 1. With excessive or licentious luxury. 2. In the manner of an unlawful assembly; tumultuously; seditiously.
- RIOTTOUSNESS**, *n.* The state or quality of being riotous.
- RIP**, *v. t.* [*Sax. rypian*, *ryppian*, *hryppan*; *Sw. rifa*; *Dan. riveer*.] 1. To separate by cutting or tearing; to tear or cut open or off; to tear off or out by violence. 2. To take up or away by cutting or tearing. 3. To tear up for search or disclosure, or for alteration; to search to the bottom; with up. 4. To rip out, as an oath.
- RIP**, *n.* 1. A tearing; a place torn; laceration. 2. A wicker basket to carry fish in. 3. Refuse; [not in use or local.]
- RIPARIAN**, *a.* Pertaining to the bank of a river.
- RIPEN**, *a.* [*Sax. ryp*, *gryp*; *D. ryp*; *G. reif*.] 1. Brought to perfection in growth or to the best state; mature; fit for use. 2. Advanced to perfection; matured. 3. Finished consummate. 4. Brought to the point of taking effect; matured; ready; prepared. 5. Fully qualified by improvement; prepared. 6. Resembling the ripeness of fruit. 7. Complete; proper for use. 8. Matured; separated; as an abscess or tumor.
- † **RIPEN**, *v. t.* To ripen; to grow ripe; to be matured.
- RIPEN**, *v. t.* To mature; to ripen. *Shak.*
- RIPENLY**, *adv.* Maturely; at the fit time. *Shak.*
- RIPEN**, (*ri'p'n*) *v. i.* [*Sax. rypian*.] *D. rypen*; *G. reifen*.] 1. To grow ripe; to be matured, as grain or fruit. 2. To approach or come to perfection; to be fitted or prepared.
- RIPEN**, (*ri'p'n*) *v. t.* 1. To mature; to make ripe; as grain or fruit. 2. To mature; to fit or prepare. 3. To bring to perfection.
- RIPENESS**, *n.* 1. The state of being ripe or brought to that state of perfection which fits for use; maturity. 2. Full growth. 3. Perfection; completeness. 4. Fitness; ripeness. 5. Complete maturation or supuration, as of an ulcer or abscess. 6. A state of preparation.
- RI-PHEAN**, *a.* An epithet given to certain mountains in the north of Asia.
- RIPPER**, or **RIPPER**, *n.* In old laws, one who brings fish to market in the inland country. *Convel*.
- RIPPEL**, *pp.* Torn or cut off or out; torn open.
- RIPPER**, *n.* One who tears or cuts open.
- RIPPING**, *ppr.* Cutting or tearing off or open; tearing up

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

RIPPING, *n.* 1. A tearing. 2. A discovery; [*obs.*; *Spenser*.]
RIPPLE, *v. i.* [*Dan. ripper*.] To fret on the surface, as water when agitated.
RIPPLE, *v. t.* [*G. ripfeln*, to hatchel.] 1. To clean, as flax. *Ray*. 2. To agitate the surface of water.
RIPPLE, *n.* 1. The fretting of the surface of water; little curling waves. 2. A large comb or hatchel for cleaning flax.
RIPPLING, *ppr.* Fretting on the surface.
RIPPLING, *n.* 1. The ripple dashing on the shore, or the noise of it. 2. The act or method of cleaning flax; a hatcheling.
RIPPT, *pp.* for *rippet*.
RIPPTOW-ELL, *n.* A gratuity given to tenants after they had reaped their lord's corn. *Todd*.
RISE, (*rise*) *v. i.*; *pret. rose*; *pp. risen*; *pron. roze, rizn.* [*Sax. arisan*; *D. ryzen*; *Goth. reisan*.] 1. To move or pass upward in any manner; to ascend. 2. To get up; to leave the place of sleep or rest. 3. To get up or move from any recumbent to an erect posture. 4. To get up from a seat; to leave a sitting posture. 5. To spring; to grow. 6. To swell in quantity or extent; to be more elevated. 7. To break forth; to appear. 8. To appear above the horizon; to shine. 9. To begin to exist; to originate; to come into being or notice. 10. To be excited; to begin to move or act. 11. To increase in violence. 12. To appear in view. 13. To appear in sight; also, to appear more elevated. 14. To change a station; to leave a place. 15. To spring; to be excited or produced. 16. To gain elevation in rank, fortune or public estimation; to be promoted. 17. To break forth into public commotions; to make open opposition to government. 18. To be excited or roused into action. 19. To make a hostile attack. 20. To increase; to swell; to grow more or greater. 21. To be improved; to recover from depression. 22. To elevate the style or manner. 23. To be revived from death. 24. To come by chance. 25. To ascend; to be elevated above the level or surface. 26. To proceed from. 27. To have its sources in. 28. To be moved, roused, excited, kindled or inflamed, as passion. 29. To ascend in the diatonic scale. 30. To amount. 31. To close a session. This verb is written also *arise*, which see.
RISE, *n.* 1. The act of rising, either in a literal or figurative sense; ascent. 2. The act of springing or mounting from the ground. 3. Ascent; elevation, or degree of ascent. 4. Spring; source; origin. 5. Any place elevated above the common level. 6. Appearance above the horizon. 7. Increase; advance. 8. Advance in rank, honor, property or fame. 9. Increase of sound on the same key; a swelling of the voice. 10. Elevation or ascent of the voice in the diatonic scale. 11. Increase; augmentation. 12. [*D. rys*; from the verb.] A bough or branch; [*obs.*] *Chaucer*.
RISER, *pp.* See *Rise*.
RISER, *n.* 1. One that rises; as, an early riser.—2. Among joiners, the upright board of a stair.
RISH, *n.* A rush. *Cheshire Gloss*.
RISIBILITY, *n.* [*from risibile*.] 1. The quality of laughing, or of being capable of laughter. 2. Propensity to laugh.
RISIBLE, or **RISIBILE**, *a.* [*Fr. risible*; *L. risibilis*.] 1. Having the faculty or power of laughing. 2. Laughable; capable of exciting laughter. The description of Falstaff in *Shakspeare*, exhibits a risible scene. *Risible* differs from *ludicrous*, as species from genus; *ludicrous* expressing that which is playful and sportive; *risible*, that which may excite laughter. *Risible* differs from *ridiculous*, as the latter implies something mean or contemptible, and *risible* does not.
RISING, *ppr.* 1. Getting up; ascending; mounting; springing; proceeding from; advancing; swelling; increasing; appearing above the horizon; reviving from death, &c. 2. Increasing in wealth, power or distinction.
RISING, *n.* 1. The act of getting up from any recumbent or sitting posture. 2. The act of ascending. 3. The act of closing a session, as of a public body. 4. The appearance of the sun or a star above the horizon. 5. The act of reviving from the dead; resurrection. *Mark ix.* 6. A tumor on the body. *Lev. xiii.* 7. An assembling in opposition to government; insurrection; sedition or mutiny.
RISK, *n.* [*Fr. risique*; *Arm. risql*; *Port. risco*; *It. rischio*.] 1. Hazard; danger; peril; exposure to harm.—2. In commerce, the hazard of loss, either of ship, goods or other property.—To run a risk, is to incur hazard; to encounter danger.
RISK, *v. t.* 1. To hazard; to endanger; to expose to injury or loss. 2. To venture; to dare to undertake.
RISKED, *pp.* Hazarded; exposed to injury or loss.
RISKER, *n.* One who hazards.
RISKING, *ppr.* Hazarding; exposing to injury or loss.
RISSE, obsolete *pret. of rise*. *B. Jonson*.
RITE, *n.* [*Fr. rit*, rite; *L. ritus*; *It. Sp. rito*.] The manner of performing divine or solemn service as established

by law, precept or custom; formal act of religion, or other solemn duty.
RIT-OR-NEL-LO, *n.* [*It.*] In music, a repeat; the burden of a song, or the repetition of a verse or strain.
RITUAL, *a.* [*It. rituale*.] 1. Pertaining to rites; consisting of rites. 2. Prescribing rites.
RITUAL, *n.* A book containing the rites to be observed, or the manner of performing divine service in a particular church, diocese or the like.
RITUALIST, *n.* One skilled in the ritual. *Gregory*.
RITUALLY, *adv.* By rites; or by a particular rite.
RIVAGE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A bank, shore or coast. *Spenser*.
RIVAL, *n.* [*L. rivalis*; *Fr., Sp. rival*; *It. rivale*.] 1. One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one striving to reach or obtain something which another is attempting to obtain, and which one only can possess; a competitor. 2. One striving to equal or exceed another in excellence. 3. An antagonist; a competitor in any pursuit or strife.
RIVAL, *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority. *Dryden*.
RIVAL, *v. t.* 1. To stand in competition with; to strive to gain the object which another is contending for. 2. To strive to equal or excel; to emulate.
RIVAL, *v. i.* To be competitors. *Shak*.
RIVALRY, *n.* [*from rival*.] Competition; a strife or effort to obtain an object which another is pursuing; an endeavor to equal or surpass another in some excellence; emulation.
RIVALSHIP, *n.* 1. The state or character of a rival. 2. Strife; contention for superiority; emulation; rivalry.
RIVE, *v. t.*; *pret. riced*; *pp. riced, or riven*. [*Dan. reiner, river*; *Sw. riva*.] To split; to cleave; to rend asunder by force. *Dryden*.
RIVE, *v. i.* To be split or rent asunder. *Woodward*.
RIVE, *n.* A rent, or tear. *Brackett*.
RIVEL, *v. t.* [*Sax. rifeald*; *Sw. riva*.] To contract into wrinkles; to shrink. *Dryden*.
RIVEN, *pp.* of *rive*. Split; rent or burst asunder.
RIVER, *n.* One who rives or splits.
RIVER, *n.* [*Fr. riviere*; *Arm. rifyer*; *Coru. ryyier*; *It. riviera*; *L. rivus, rivulus*; *D. rivier*.] 1. A large stream of water flowing in a channel on land towards the ocean, a lake or another river. 2. A large stream; copious flow; abundance.
RIVER-DRAGON, *n.* A crocodile; a name given by *Milton* to the king of Egypt.
RIVER-ET, *n.* A small river.
RIVER-GOD, *n.* A deity supposed to preside over a river, as its tutelary divinity; a naiad. *Lempiere*.
RIVER-HORSE, *n.* The hippopotamus, an animal inhabiting rivers. *Milton*.
RIVER-WATER, *n.* The water of a river.
RIVET, *v. t.* [*It. ribadire*; *Port. rebitar*.] 1. To fasten with a rivet or with rivets. 2. To clinch. 3. To fasten firmly; to make firm, strong or immovable.
RIVET, *n.* A pin of iron or other metal; a pin or bolt clinched at both ends.
RIVET-ED, *pp.* Clinched; made fast.
RIVET-ING, *ppr.* Clinching; fastening firmly
RIVULET, *n.* [*L. rivulus*.] A small stream or brook; a streamlet. *Milton*.
RIX-TION, *n.* [*L. rixatio*.] A brawl or quarrel.
RIX-DOLLAR, *n.* [*G. reichsthaler*; *D. riksdalder*; *Sw riksdaler*; *Dan. rigsdaler*.] A silver coin of Germany, Denmark and Sweden, of different value in different places in Hamburg and some other parts of Germany, its value is the same as the American dollar, or 4s. 6d. sterling.
ROACH, *n.* [*Sax. roache, hrooce*; *G. roche*; *Dan. r kke*.] A fish of the genus *Cyprinus*, found in fresh water.—2. sound as a roach is a phrase supposed to have been originally, as sound as a roach, [*Fr. roche*.]
ROAD, *n.* [*Sax. rad, rade*; *G. raide*; *D. reis*; *Fr. rade*; *Sp. raia*; *G. D. reade*.] 1. An open way or public passage, ground appropriated for travel, forming a communication between one city, town or place and another. 2. A place where ships may ride at anchor at some distance from the shore; sometimes called *roadstead*, that is, a place for riding, meaning at anchor. 3. A journey; [*obs.*] 4. An inroad; incursion of an enemy; [*obs.*]—On the road, passing; traveling. *Lawe*.
ROADER, *n.* Among seamen, a vessel riding at anchor.
ROADSTER, *n.* In a road or bay.
ROADSTEAD, See *Road*.
ROADWAY, *n.* A highway. [*Tautological*.] *Shak*.
ROAM, *v. i.* To wander; to ramble; to rove; to walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction.
ROAM, *v. t.* To range; to wander over. *Milton*.
ROAMER, *n.* A wanderer; a rover; a rambler; a vagrant.
ROAMING, *ppr.* Wandering; roving.
ROAMING, or **ROAM**, *n.* The act of wandering.
ROAN, *a.* [*Fr. rouan*.] A roan horse is one that is of a bay,

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

- sorrel or dark color, with spots of gray or white thickly interspersed.
- ROAN-TREE**, *n.* A tree; the mountain ash. *Lee.*
- ROAR**, *v. i.* [*Sax. rarian*; *W. rhavr.*] 1. To cry with a full, loud, continued sound; to bellow, as a beast. 2. To cry aloud, as in distress. 3. To cry aloud; to bawl; as a child. 4. To cause a loud, continued sound. 5. To make a loud noise.
- ROAR**, *n.* 1. A full, loud sound of some continuance; the cry of a beast. 2. The loud cry of a child or person in distress. 3. Clamor; outcry of joy or mirth; as, a roar of laughter. 4. The loud, continued sound of the sea in a storm, or the howling of a tempest. 5. Any loud sound of some continuance.
- ROARER**, *n.* One that roars, man or beast.
- ROARING**, *ppr.* Crying like a bull or lion; uttering a deep, loud sound.
- ROARING**, *n.* The cry of a lion or other beast; outcry of distress. *Job iii.*; loud, continued sound of the billows of the sea or of a tempest. *Is. v.*
- ROARY**, *a.* Dewy; more properly *rorry*.
- ROAST**, *v. t.* [*W. rhostiaw*; *Ir. rostan*; *Arm. rosta*; *Fr. rôtir*; *It. arrostore*; *D. roosten*; *G. rösten*; *Sw. rosta.*] 1. To cook, dress or prepare meat for the table by exposing it to heat, as on a spit, in a bake-pan, in an oven, or the like. 2. To prepare for food by exposure to heat. 3. To heat to excess; to heat violently. 4. To dry and parch by exposure to heat.—5. In *metallurgy*, to dissipate the volatile parts of ore by heat.—6. In *common discourse*, to jeer; to banter severely.
- ROAST**, *n.* That which is roasted.
- ROAST**, *a.* [*for roasted.*] Roasted; as, *roast beef*.
- ROAST**, *n.* In the phrase, to *rule the roast*, this word is a corrupt pronunciation of the *G. rath*, counsel, *Dan., D. raad*, *Sw. råd*.
- ROASTED**, *pp.* Dressed by exposure to heat on a spit.
- ROASTER**, *n.* 1. One that roasts meat; also, a gridiron. 2. A pig for roasting.
- ROASTING**, *ppr.* 1. Preparing for the table by exposure to heat on a spit; drying and parching. 2. Bantering with severity.
- ROASTING**, *n.* A severe teasing or bantering.
- ROASTY**, *n.* [*Sp. rob.*] The inspissated juice of ripe fruit, mixed with honey or sugar to the consistence of a conserve.
- ROB**, *v. t.* [*G. rauben*; *D. rooven*; *Sw. roffa*; *It. rubare*; *Sp. robar*; *Port. roubar.*] 1. In *law*, to take from the person of another feloniously, forcibly and by putting him in fear. 2. To seize and carry from any thing by violence and with felonious intent. 3. To plunder; to strip unlawfully. 4. To take away by oppression or by violence. 5. To take from; to deprive.—6. In a *loose sense*, to steal; to take privately without permission of the owner. 7. To withhold what is due. *Mal. iii.*
- RO-BALLO**, *n.* A fish found in Mexico. *Clavigero.*
- ROBBE**, *n.* [*G.*] The sea-dog or seal.
- ROBBED**, *pp.* Deprived feloniously and by violence; plundered; seized and carried away by violence.
- ROBBING**, *n.* 1. In *law*, one that takes goods or money from the person of another by force or menaces, and with a felonious intent.—2. In a *looser sense*, one who takes that to which he has no right; one who steals, plunders or strips by violence and wrong.
- ROBBERY**, *n.* 1. In *law*, the forcible and felonious taking from the person of another any money or goods, putting him in fear, that is, by violence or by menaces of death or personal injury.—*Robbery* differs from *theft*, as it is a violent felonious taking from the person or presence of another; whereas *theft* is a felonious taking of goods privately from the person, dwelling, &c. of another. 2. A plundering; a pillaging; a taking away by violence, wrong or oppression.
- ROBBING**, *ppr.* Feloniously taking from the person of another; putting him in fear; stripping; plundering.
- ROBBINS**, or **ROPE-BANDS**, *n.* [*rope and bands.*] Short, flat, plaited pieces of rope with an eye in one end, used in pairs to tie the upper edges of square sails to their yards.
- ROBE**, *n.* [*Fr. robe*; *Sp. ropa*; *Port. roupa*; *Ir. roba*; *It. roba.*] 1. A kind of gown, or long, loose garment, worn over other dress, particularly by persons in elevated stations. 2. A splendid female gown or garment. 3. *Sam. xiii.* 3. An elegant dress; splendid attire.—4. In *Scripture*, the vesture of purity or righteousness, and of happiness. *Job xxix.*
- ROBE**, *v. t.* 1. To put on a robe; or to dress with magnificence; to array. *Pope.* 2. To dress; to invest, as with beauty or elegance.
- ROBED**, *pp.* Dressed with a robe; arrayed with elegance.
- ROBER'S-MAN**, or **ROBERTS-MAN**, *n.* In the *old statutes of England*, a bold, stout robber or night thief, said to be so called from *Robinhood*, a famous robber.
- ROBERT**, or **HERB-ROBERT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *geranium*; stork's bill. *Ainsworth.*
- ROBERT-INE**, *n.* One of an order of monks, so called from *Robert Flower*, the founder, A. D. 1187.
- ROBIN**, *n.* [*L. rubecula.*] 1. A bird of the genus *monticola*, called, also, *redbreast*.—2. In the *United States*, a bird with a red breast, a species of *turdus*.
- ROBIN-GOOD-FEL-LÖW**, *n.* An old domestic goblin.
- ROB-O-RANT**, *a.* [*L. roborans, robor.*] Strengthening.
- ROB-O-RANT**, *n.* A medicine that strengthens; but *rob-o-rant* is generally used.
- ROB-O-RATION**, *n.* [*L. robor.*] A strengthening [*L. n.*]
- RO-BÖRE-OUS**, *a.* [*L. roboreus.*] Made of oak.
- RO-BUST**, *a.* [*L. robustus.*] 1. Strong; lusty; sinewy; muscular; vigorous; forceful. 2. Sound; vigorous. 3. Violent; rough; rude. 4. Requiring strength.
- RO-BUSTIOUS**, *a.* [*L. robustus.*] 1. Strong; sinewy; vigorous; forceful. *Milton.* 2. Requiring strength. *Locke.* *Robustious* is now used only in low language.
- RO-BUSTIOUS-LY**, *adv.* With violence; with fury.
- RO-BUSTIOUS-NESS**, *n.* Quality of being vigorous.
- RO-BUSTNESS**, *n.* Strength; vigor, or the condition of the body when it has full, firm flesh and sound health.
- ROC'AM-BOLE**, or **ROK'AM-BOLE**, *n.* A sort of wild garlic, the *allium scorodraprasum*.
- ROC'HE-AL-UM**, (*roch'-al-um*) *n.* [*Fr. roche.*] Rock-alum, a purer kind of alum. *Mortimer.*
- RO-CHELLE'** SALT. Tartrate of potash and soda.
- ROCH'ET**, *n.* [*Fr. rochet*; *It. roccetta, rochetta.*] A sapphire; the white, upper garment of a priest worn while officiating.
- ROCH'ET**, *n.* A fish, the *roach*, which see.
- ROCK**, *n.* [*Fr. roc, or roche*; *It. rocca*; *Sp. roca*; *Port. roca, rocha.*] 1. A large mass of stony matter, usually compounded of two or more simple minerals, either bedded in the earth or resting on its surface.—2. In *Scripture*, figuratively, defense; means of safety; protection; strength; asylum. 3. Firmness; a firm or immovable foundation. *Ps. xxvii.* 4. A species of vulture or eagle. *Encyc.* 5. A fabulous bird in the Eastern tales.
- ROCK**, *n.* [*Dan. rok*; *Sw. rock*; *G. rocca*; *It. rocca.*] A distaff used in spinning; the staff or frame about which flax is arranged, from which the thread is drawn in spinning.
- ROCK**, *v. t.* [*Dan. rökke*; *G. rücken*; *Old Fr. roquer, or roquer.*] 1. To move backward and forward, as a body resting on a foundation. It differs from *shake*, as denoting a slower and more uniform motion, or larger movements. It differs from *swing*, which expresses a violent motion of something suspended. 2. To move backward and forwards in a cradle, chair, &c. 3. To jull to quail.
- ROCK**, *v. i.* To be moved backwards and forwards; to rock.
- ROCK-AL-UM**, *n.* The purest kind of alum. See *ROCKS ALUM*.
- ROCK-BA-SIN**, *n.* A cavity or artificial basin cut in a rock for the purpose, as is supposed, of collecting the dew or rain for ablutions and purifications prescribed by the idolical religion. *Grosier.*
- ROCK-BUT-TER**, *n.* A subsulphete of alum.
- ROCK-CRYSTAL**, *n.* The most perfect variety of silicious earth or quartz; limpid quartz.
- ROCK-DOE**, *n.* A species of deer. *Grew.*
- ROCKED**, *pp.* [*from rock, the verb.*] Moved one way and the other.
- ROCKER**, *n.* One who rocks the cradle; also, the curving piece of wood on which a cradle or chair rocks.
- ROCKET**, *n.* [*Dan. raket, rakette*; *G. rakete.*] An artificial fire-work, consisting of a cylindrical case of paper, filled with a composition of combustible ingredients, as nitre, charcoal and sulphur. This being tied to a stick and fired, ascends into the air and bursts.
- ROCKET**, *n.* [*L. crucea.*] A plant of the genus *brassica*.
- ROCK-FISH**, *n.* A species of *gobius*.
- ROCKY-NESS**, *n.* [*from rocky.*] State of abounding with rocks.
- ROCKING**, *ppr.* Moving backwards and forwards.
- ROCKLESS**, *a.* Being without rocks. *Dryden.*
- ROCK-OIL**, *n.* Another name for petrol or petroleum.
- ROCK-PIG-EON**, *n.* A pigeon that builds her nest on a rock.
- ROCK-RÖSE**, *n.* A plant of the genus *cistus*.
- ROCK-RO-BY**, *n.* A name sometimes given to the garnet.
- ROCK-SALT**, *n.* Fossil or mineral salt; salt dug from the earth; muriate of soda.
- ROCK-WOOD**, *n.* Ligniform asbestos. *Cyc.*
- ROCK-WÖRK**, *n.* 1. Stones fixed in mortar in imitation of the asperities of rocks, forming a wall. 2. A natural wall of rock.
- ROCKY**, *a.* 1. Full of rocks. 2. Resembling a rock. *Milton.* 3. Very hard; stony; obdurate; unsusceptible of impression.
- ROD**, *n.* [*Sax. rod*; *Dan. rød*; *D. roede.*] 1. The shoot or long twig of any woody plant; a branch, or the stem of a shrub. 2. An instrument of punishment or correction; chastisement. 3. Discipline; ecclesiastical censures. *Cor. iv.* 4. A kind of sceptre. 5. A pole for angling; something long and slender. *Gag.* 6. An instrument for measuring; but more generally, a measure of length con-

* See *Synonims* A, E, I, O, U, V, long.—**FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;—** † *Obs. let.*

aining five yards, or sixteen feet and a half; a pole; a perch.—7. In *Scripture*, a staff or wand. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 8. Support. *Ps.* xxiii. 9. A shepherd's crook. *Lec.* xxvii. 10. An instrument for threshing. *Is.* xxviii. 11. Power; authority. *Ps.* cxxv. 12. A tribe or race. *Ps.* lxxiv.—*Rod of iron*, the mighty power of Christ. *Rev.* xix.

RODE, *pret.* of *ride*; also, a cross. See *Road*.

ROD'O-MONT, n. [Fr. *rodomont*; It. *rodomonte*.] A vain boaster. *Herbert*.

ROD'O-MONT, a. Bragging; vainly boasting.

ROD-O-MON-TADE', n. [Fr. *rodomontade*; It. *rodomontata*.] Vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant. *Dryden*.

ROD-O-MON-TADE', v. i. To boast; to brag; to bluster; to rant.

ROD-O-MON-TAD'IST, n. A blustering boaster; one that ROD-O-MON-TAD'OR, } brags or vaunts.

ROE, } n. [Sax. *ra* or *raa*, *rage* or *krage*; G. ROE/BUCK, } *reh* and *rebbok*; Dan. *raa* or *raabuk*; Sw. *råbock*.] 1. A species of deer, the *ceruus capreolus*, with erect, cylindrical, branched horns, forked at the summit. 2. *Roe*, the female of the hart.

ROE, n. [G. *rogen*.] The seed or spawn of fishes.

ROE-STONE, n. Called, also, *oolite*, which see.

RO-GATION, n. [Fr.; L. *rogatio*.] 1. Litany; supplication.—2. In *Roman jurisprudence*, the demand by the consuls or tribunes, of a law to be passed by the people.

RO-GATION-WEEK, n. The second week before Whit-sunday, thus called from the three fasts observed therein; viz., on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, called *rogation-days*, because of the extraordinary prayers then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of the Holy Thursday. *Diet*.

ROGUE, (róg) n. [Sax. *carg*, *arg*; D., G., Sw., Dan. *arg*.] 1. In *law*, a vagrant; a sturdy beggar; a vagabond. 2. A knave; a dishonest person; applied to males. 3. A name of slight tenderness and endearment. 4. A wag.

ROGUE, (róg) v. i. 1. To wander; to play the vagabond; [little used.] *Spenser*. 2. To play knavish tricks; [little used.] *Johnson*.

ROGUER-Y, n. 1. The life of a vagrant; [l. u.] *Donne*. 2. Knavish tricks; cheating; fraud; dishonest practices. *Dryden*. 3. Wagging; arch tricks; mischievousness.

ROGUESHIP, n. The qualities or personage of a rogue.

ROGUSH, n. 1. Vagrant; vagabond; [nearly obs.]. 2. Knavish; fraudulent; dishonest. *Swift*. 3. Wagging; wanton; slightly mischievous. *Addison*.

ROGUSH-LY, *adv.* Like a rogue; knavishly; wantonly.

ROGLISH-NESS, n. 1. The qualities of a rogue; knavery; mischievousness. 2. Archness; sly cunning.

ROGUV, a. Knavish; wanton. *L'Estrange*.

ROI, v. t. [This is the Arm. *brella*; Fr. *brouiller*, *embrouiller*; It. *brogliare*, *imbrogliare*; Sp. *embrollar*; Port. *embrollar*.] 1. To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment. 2. To excite some degree of anger; to disturb the passion of resentment. [These senses are in common use in *New England*, and locally in *England*.] 3. To perplex; [local in *England*.]

ROLLED, *pp.* Rendered turbid or foul by disturbing the lees or sediment; angered slightly; disturbed in mind by an offense.

ROLLING, *ppr.* Rendering turbid; or exciting the passion of anger.

ROLLY, a. Turbid. [A colloquial word in *New England*.]

ROIN, n. [Fr. *roigne*.] A scab; a scurf. *Chaucer*.

ROIST, See *AROST*.

ROIST, } v. i. [Arm. *reustla*.] To bluster; to swag-
ROISTER, } ger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting
or turbulent. *Shak*.

ROISTER, } n. A bold, blustering, turbulent fel-
ROISTER-ER, } low.

ROISTER-LY, *adv.* Like a roister; lawless; violent.

ROKE, ROOK, or ROAK, n. Mist; smoke; damp. *North of England*.

-RÖKY, a. [See *REEK*.] Misty; foggy; cloudy. *Ray*.

RÖLL, v. t. [D., G. *rollen*; Sw. *rulla*; Dan. *ruller*; W. *rollan*; Fr. *rouler*.] 1. To move by turning on the surface, or with a circular motion, in which all parts of the surface are successively applied to a plane. 2. To revolve; to turn on its axis. 3. To move in a circular direction. 4. To wrap round on itself; to form into a circular or cylindrical body. 5. To inwrap; to bind or involve in a bandage or the like. 6. To form by rolling into round masses. 7. To drive or impel any body with a circular motion, or to drive forward with violence or in a stream. 8. To spread with a roller or rolling pin. 9. To produce a periodical revolution. 10. To press or level with a roller.—To roll one's self; to wallow. *Mic.* i.

RÖLL, v. i. 1. To move by turning on the surface, or with the successive application of all parts of the surface to a plane. 2. To move, turn, or run on an axis, as a wheel. 3. To run on wheels. 4. To revolve; to perform a periodical revolution. 5. To turn; to move circularly. 6.

To float in rough water; to be tossed about. 7. To move, as waves or billows, with alternate swells and depressions. 8. To fluctuate; to move tumultuously. 9. To be moved with violence; to be hurled. 10. To be formed into a cylinder or ball. 11. To spread under a roller or rolling-pin. 12. To wallow; to tumble. 13. To rock or move from side to side. 14. To beat a drum with strokes so rapid that they can scarcely be distinguished by the ear.

RÖLL, n. 1. The act of rolling, or state of being rolled. 2. The thing rolling. 3. A mass made round; something like a ball or cylinder. 4. A roller; a cylinder of wood, iron or stone. 5. A quantity of cloth wound into a cylindrical form. 6. A cylindrical twist of tobacco. 7. An official writing; a list, a register; a catalogue. 8. The beating of a drum with strokes so rapid as scarcely to be distinguished by the ear.—9. *Rolls of court*, of parliament, or of any public body, are the parchments on which are engrossed, by the proper officer, the acts and proceedings of that body, and which, being kept in rolls, constitute the records of such public body.—10. In *antiquity*, a volume; a book consisting of leaf, bark, paper, skin or other material on which the ancients wrote, and which, being kept rolled or folded, was called in Latin *volumen*, from *colvo*, to roll. 11. A chronicle; history; annals. 12. Part; office; that is, round of duty, like *turn*; [obs.]

RÖLLED, *pp.* Moved by turning; formed into a round or cylindrical body; leveled with a roller, as land.

RÖLLER, n. 1. That which rolls; that which turns on its own axis; particularly, a cylinder of wood, stone or metal, used in husbandry and the arts. 2. A bandage; a fillet; properly, a long and broad bandage used in surgery. 3. A bird of the magpie kind, about the size of a jay.

RÖLLING, *ppr.* Turning over; revolving; forming into a cylinder or round mass; leveling, as land.

RÖLLING, n. The motion of a ship from side to side.

RÖLLING-PIN, n. A round piece of wood, tapering at each end, with which paste is molded and reduced to a proper thickness.

RÖLLING-PRESS, n. An engine consisting of two cylinders, by which cloth is calendered, waved and finished; also, an engine for taking impressions from copper plates; also, a like engine for drawing plates of metal, &c.

RÖLLY-POOL-Y, n. [said to be from *roll* and *pool*, or *roll ball*, and *pool*.] A game in which a ball, rolling into a certain place, wins.

RÖM'AGE, n. Bustle; tumultuous search. See *RUMMAGE*.

RO-MAL', (ro-maul') n. A species of silk handkerchief.

RÖMAN, a. [L. *Romanus*, from *Roma*.] 1. Pertaining to Rome, or to the Roman people. 2. Romish; popish; professing the religion of the pope.

RÖMAN CATHO-LIC, as an adjective, denoting the religion professed by the people of Rome and of Italy, at the head of which is the pope or bishop of Rome; as a noun, one who adheres to the papal religion.

RÖMAN, n. 1. A native of Rome. 2. A citizen of Rome; one enjoying the privileges of a Roman citizen. 3. One of the Christian church at Rome to which Paul addressed an epistle.

* RO-MANCE, (ro-mans', or rö'mans) n. [Fr. *roman*; It. *romanzo*; Sp. *romance*.] 1. A fabulous relation or story of adventures and incidents, designed for the entertainment of readers; a tale of extraordinary adventures, fictitious and often extravagant, usually a tale of love or war, subjects interesting the sensibilities of the heart, or the passions of wonder and curiosity.—*Romance* differs from the *novel*, as it treats of great actions and extraordinary adventures; that is, according to the Welsh signification, it vaults or soars beyond the limits of fact and real life, and often of probability. 2. A fiction. *Prior*.

* RO-MANCE, (ro-mans', or rö'mans) v. i. To forge and tell fictitious stories; to deal in extravagant stories. *Richardson*.

* RO-MAN'CER, } n. 1. One who invents fictitious stories
* RÖMAN-CER, } 2. A writer of romance.

* RO-MAN-CING, } *ppr.* Inventing and telling fictitious
* RÖMAN-CING, } tales; building castles in the air.

RO-MAN-CY, a. Romantic. [Not proper.]

RÖMAN-ISM, n. The tenets of the church of Rome.

RÖMAN-IST, n. An adherent to the papal religion; a Roman Catholic. *Encyc.*

RÖMAN-IZE, v. t. 1. To Latinize; to fill with Latin words or modes of speech. 2. To convert to the Roman Catholic religion, or to papistical opinions.

RÖMAN-IZE, v. i. To conform to Romish opinions, customs or modes of speech.

RÖMAN-IZED, *pp.* Latinized.

RO-MANSH', n. The language of the Grisons in Switzerland, a corruption of the Latin.

RO-MAN'TIE, a. 1. Pertaining to romance, or resembling it; wild; fanciful; extravagant. 2. Improbable or chimerical; fictitious. 3. Fanciful; wild; full of wild or fantastic scenery.

RO-MAN'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* Wildly; extravagantly.

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

RO-MANTIC-NESS, *n.* 1. Wildness; extravagance; fancifulness. 2. Wildness of scenery.

RO-MAN-ZO-VITE, *n.* A mineral of the garnet kind.

ROME/PEN-NY, } *n.* [*Rome*, and *Sax. pennig*, or *secat.*] A }
ROME/SCOT, } tax of a penny on a house, formerly }
 paid by the people of England to the church of Rome.

ROMISH, *a.* Belonging or relating to Rome, or to the religion professed by the people of Rome; catholic; popish.

ROMIST, *n.* A papist. *South.*

ROMP, *n.* [a different spelling of *ramp*; *W. rham.*] 1. A rude girl who indulges in boisterous play. *Addison.* 2. Rude play or frolic. *Thomson.*

ROMP, *v. i.* To play rudely and boisterously; to leap and frisk about in play. *Richardson.*

ROMPING, *ppr.* Playing rudely; as a *noun*, rude, boisterous play.

ROMPISH, *a.* Given to rude play; inclined to romp.

ROMPISH-NESS, *n.* Disposition to rude, boisterous play; or the practice of romping. *Seele.*

ROMPU, or **ROM-PEE**, *n.* [*L. rumpo.*] In *heraldry*, an ordinary that is broken, or a chevron, a bend or the like, whose upper points are cut off.

RON-DEAU, (ron-dø) } *n.* [*Fr. rondeau.*] 1. A kind of }
RONDO, } poetry, commonly consisting of }
 thirteen verses, of which eight have one rhyme, and five }
 another. *Warton.*—2. In *music*, the rondo, vocal or instrumental, generally consists of three strains. 3. A kind of jig or lively tune that ends with the first strain repeated.

ROUNDLE, *n.* [from *round.*] A round mass. *Peacham.*

ROUNDURE, *n.* [*Fr. rondure.*] A round; a circle. *Shak.*

RONG, the old *pret.* and *pp.* of *ring*, now *rung*. *Chaucer.*

RONION, (run'yun) *n.* [*Fr. rognon.*] A fat, bulky woman.

RONT, *n.* An animal stunted in its growth. *See Runt.*

ROOD, *n.* [a different orthography of *rod.*] 1. The fourth part of an acre, or forty square rods. 2. A pole; a measure of five yards; a rod or perch; [not used in *America.*]

ROOD, *n.* [*Sax. rode*, or *rod.*] The cross; or an image of Christ, of the virgin Mary and St. John, or some other saint, on each side of it.

ROOD-LOFT, *n.* A loft or gallery in a church, on which relics and images were set to view. *Johnson.*

ROOPY, *a.* Coarse; luxuriant. *Craven dialect.*

ROOF, *n.* [*Sax. rof*, *hrof.*] 1. The cover or upper part of a house or other building. 2. A vault; an arch; or the interior of a vault. 3. The vault of the mouth; the upper part of the mouth; the palate.

ROOF, *v. t.* 1. To cover with a roof. 2. To inclose in a house; to shelter.

ROOFED, *pp.* Furnished or covered with a roof or arch.

ROOFING, *ppr.* Covering with a roof.

ROOFING, *n.* The materials of which a roof is composed; or materials for a roof. *Encyc.*

ROOFLESS, *a.* [*Sax. roflease.*] 1. Having no roof. 2. Having no house or home; unsheltered.

ROOFY, *a.* Having roofs. *Dryden.*

ROOK, *n.* [*Sax. hroc*; *G. roche*; *Dan. roge.*] 1. A fowl of the genus *corvus*. 2. A cheat; a trickish, rapacious fellow.

ROOK, *n.* [*It. rocco.*] A common man at chess.

ROOK, *v. i.* To cheat; to defraud. *Locke.*

ROOK, *v. t.* To cheat; to defraud by cheating. *Aubrey.*

ROOK, *v. i.* To squat. *See Ruck.*

ROOKER-Y, *n.* 1. A nursery of rooks. *Pope.*—2. In *low language*, a brothel.

ROOKY, *a.* Inhabited by rooks; as, the rooky wood.

ROOM, *n.* [*Sax. Dan., Sw. rum*; *D. ruim*; *G. raum.*] 1. Space; compass; extent of place, great or small. 2. Space or place unoccupied. 3. Place for reception or admission of any thing. 4. Place of another; stead; as in succession or substitution. 5. Unoccupied opportunity. 6. An apartment in a house; any division separated from the rest by a partition. 7. A seat. *Luke xiv.*—*To make room*, to open a way or passage; to free from obstructions.—*To make room*, to open a space or place for any thing.—*To give room*, to withdraw; to leave space unoccupied for others to pass or to be seated.

ROOM, *v. i.* To occupy an apartment; to lodge.

ROOMAGE, *n.* [from *room.*] Space; place. *Wotton.*

ROOMFUL, *a.* Abounding with rooms. *Donne.*

ROOMINESS, *n.* Space; spaciousness; large extent of space.

ROOMTH, } *n.* and *a.* Space; spacious. *Ill-formed words,*
ROOMTHY, } and not used in the *United States.*

ROOMY, *a.* Spacious; wide; large; having ample room.

ROOPY, *a.* Hoarse. *Craven dialect.*

ROOST, *n.* [*Sax. hrost*; *D. roest.*] The pole or other support on which fowls rest at night. *Dryden.*—*At roost*, in a state for rest and sleep.

ROOST, *v. t.* 1. To sit, rest or sleep, as fowls on a pole, tree or other thing at night. 2. To lodge, in *burlesque.*

ROOSTING, *ppr.* Sitting for rest and sleep at night.

ROOT, *n.* [*Dan. rod*; *Sw. rot*; *L. radix.*] 1. That part of a plant which enters and fixes itself in the earth, and

serves to support the plant in an erect position, while, by means of its fibrils, it imbibes nutriment for the stem, branches and fruit. 2. The part of any thing that resembles the roots of a plant in manner of growth. 3. The bottom or lower part of any thing. 4. A plant whose root is esculent or the most useful part; as beets, carrots, &c. 5. The original or cause of any thing. 6. The first inventor. *Locke.*—7. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, the root of any quantity is such a quantity as, when multiplied into itself a certain number of times, will exactly produce that quantity. 8. Means of growth.—9. In *music*, the fundamental note of any chord.—*Root of bitterness*, in *Scripture*, any error, sin or evil that produces discord or immorality.—*To take root*, to become planted or fixed; or to be established.—*To take deep root*, to be firmly planted or established; to be deeply impressed.

ROOT, *v. i.* 1. To fix the root; to enter the earth, as roots. 2. To be firmly fixed; to be established. 3. To sink deep.

ROOT, *v. t.* 1. To plant and fix deep in the earth; used chiefly in the participle. 2. To plant deeply; to impress deeply and durably.

ROOT, *v. i.* or *t.* [*Sax. wort, wrotan*; *D. wroeten*; *G. wroeten*; *Dan. roder*; *Sw. rota.*] To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine.—*To root up or out*, to eradicate; to extirpate; to remove or destroy root and branch; to exterminate.

ROOT-BOUND, *a.* Fixed to the earth by roots. *Milton.*

ROOT-BUILT, *a.* Built of roots. *Shenstone.*

ROOT'ED, *pp.* Having its roots planted or fixed in the earth hence, fixed; deep; radical.

ROOT'ED-LY, *adv.* Deeply; from the heart. *Shak.*

ROOT'ER, *n.* One that roots; or one that tears up by the roots.

ROOT-HOUSE, *n.* A house made of roots. *Dodley.*

ROOT'ING, *ppr.* Striking or taking root; turning up with the snout.

ROOT-LEAF, *n.* A leaf growing immediately from the root. *Martyn.*

ROOTLET, *n.* A radicle; the fibrous part of a root.

ROOTY, *a.* Full of roots; as, rooty ground. *Adams.*

RO-PAL/IE, *a.* [*Gr. ποταμος*, a club.] Clubforned; increasing or swelling towards the end.

ROPE, *n.* [*Sax. rap*; *Sw. rep*; *Dan. reb*; *W. rhyf*; *It. ropa*, *roibai.*] 1. A large string or line composed of several strands twisted together. 2. A row or string consisting of a number of things united. 3. *Ropes*, [*Sax. ropan*], the intestines of birds.—*Rope of sand*, proverbially, feeble union or tie; a band easily broken.

ROPE, *v. i.* To draw out or extend into a filament or thread, by means of any glutinous or adhesive quality

ROPE-BAND. *See* **ROBBIN.**

ROPE-DAN-CER, *n.* [*rope* and *dancer.*] One that walks on a rope suspended. *Addison.*

ROPE-LAD-DER, *n.* A ladder made of ropes.

ROPE-MAK-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make ropes or cordage.

ROPE-MAK-ING, *n.* The art or business of manufacturing ropes or cordage.

ROPER-Y, *n.* 1. A place where ropes are made. 2. A trick that deserves the halter. *Shak.*

ROPE-TRICK, *n.* A trick that deserves the halter. *Shak.*

ROPE-WALK, *n.* A long covered walk, or a long building over smooth ground, where ropes are manufactured.

ROPE-YARN, *n.* Yarn for ropes, consisting of a single thread.

ROPI-NESS, *n.* Stringiness, or aptness to draw out in a string or thread without breaking, as of glutinous substances; viscosity; adhesiveness.

ROPY, *a.* Stringy; adhesive; that may be drawn into a thread; viscid; tenacious; glutinous.

***ROQUE-LAUR**, *n.* [from *Fr.*; *Dan. rokkelor.*] A drink for men. *Gay.*

RORAL, *a.* [*L. roralis.*] Pertaining to dew, or consisting of dew; dewy. *Green.*

†RO-RATION, *n.* [*L. roratio.*] A falling of dew. *Diet.*

RORRID, *a.* [*L. rorridus.*] Dewy. *Granger.*

RO-RIF-ER-OUS, *a.* [*L. ros* and *fero.*] Generating or producing dew. *Diet.*

†RO-RIF-LU-ENT, *a.* [*L. ros* and *fluo.*] Flowing with dew. *Diet.*

RO-SA/CEOUS, *a.* [*L. rosaceus.*] Rose-like; composed of several petals, arranged in a circular form.

RO-SA-RY, *n.* [*L. rosarium.*] 1. A bed of roses, or place where roses grow. 2. A chaplet. 3. A string of beads used by Roman Catholics, on which they count their prayers.

RO-SAS/IC, *a.* The *rosassic acid* is obtained from the urine of persons affected with intermitting and nervous fevers.

†ROS/CID, *a.* [*L. rosicidus.*] Dewy; containing dew, or consisting of dew. *Bacon.*

ROSE, *n.* [*Fr. rose*; *L., It., Sp. rosa*; *G., Dan. rose.*] 1. A plant and flower of the genus *rose*, of many species and varieties. 2. A knot of ribbon in the form of a rose, used as an ornamental tie of a shoe.—*Under the rose*, in secret;

privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure.—*Rose of Jericho*, a plant growing on the plain of Jericho.

ROSE, *pret. of rise.*

ROSE-AL, *a.* [*L. rosens.*] Like a rose in smell or color.

ROSE-ATE, (*rōzhe-at*) *a.* [*Fr. rosat.*] 1. Rosy; full of roses. 2. Blooming; of a rose color. *Boyle.*

ROSE-BAY, *n.* A plant, the *nerium oleander.*

ROSED, *a.* Crimsoned; flushed. *Shak.*

ROSE-GALL, *n.* An excrescence on the dog-rose.

ROSE-MAL-LÖW, *n.* A plant of the genus *alcea.*

ROSEMARY, *n.* [*L. rosmarinus.*] A verticillate plant of the genus *rosmarinus.*

ROSENO-BLE, *n.* An ancient English gold coin, stamped with the figure of a rose, first struck in the reign of Edward III. and current at 6s. 8d., or, according to *Johnson*, at 16 shillings.

ROSE-QUARTZ, *n.* A subspecies of quartz.

ROSE-ROOT, *n.* A plant of the genus *rhodiola.*

ROSET, *n.* [*Fr. rosetta.*] A red color used by painters.

ROSE-WATER, *n.* Water tintured with roses by distillation. *Encyc.*

ROSE-WOOD, *n.* A plant or tree of the genus *aspalathus*, growing in warm climates.

ROSI-CROCIAN, *n.* [*L. ros and cruz.*] The Rosicrucians were a sect or cabal of hermetical philosophers, or rather fanatics, who sprung up in Germany in the fourteenth century, and made great pretensions to science; and, among other things, pretended to be masters of the secret of the philosopher's stone.

ROSI-CROCIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Rosicrucians, or their arts. *Hudibras.*

ROŠIER, (*rōzhur*) *n.* [*Fr.*] A rose-bush. *Spenser.*

ROŠIN, *n.* [This is only a different orthography of *rosin*; *Ir. roisin*; *Fr. rosine*; *L. resina.* See *RESIN.*] 1. Impassated turpentine, a juice of the pine. 2. Any inspissated matter of vegetables that dissolves in spirit of wine.

ROŠIN, *v. t.* To rub with rosin. *Gay.*

ROŠI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being rosy, or of resembling the color of the rose. *Davenant.*

ROŠIN-Y, *a.* Like rosin, or partaking of its qualities.

ROSLAND, *n.* [*W. rhos*, peat, or a moor.] Heathy land; land full of ling; moorish or watery land.

ROSSO, *n.* A fish of Mexico, perfectly round.

ROSS, *n.* [*qu. G. graus.*] The rough, scaly matter on the surface of the bark of certain trees. *New England.*

ROSSEL, *n.* Light land. [*Not used in America.*]

ROSSEL-LY, *a.* Loose; light. *Mortimer.*

ROSSET, *n.* The large ternate bat.

ROSŠIG-NOL, *n.* [*Fr.*; *It. rosignuolo.*] The nightingale.

ROŠTEL, *n.* [*L. rostellum.*] In *botany*, the descending plane part of the corcle or heart, in the first vegetation of a seed.

ROŠTER, *n.* In *military affairs*, a plan or table by which the duty of officers is regulated.—In *Massachusetts*, a list of the officers of a division, brigade, regiment or battalion.

ROŠTRAL, *a.* [*L. rostrum.*] 1. Resembling the beak of a ship. 2. Pertaining to the beak.

ROŠTRATE, } *a.* [*L. rostratus.*] 1. In *botany*, beaked;
ROŠTRA-TED, } having a process resembling the beak of a bird. 2. Furnished or adorned with beaks.

ROŠTRUM, *n.* [*L.*] 1. The beak or bill of a bird. 2. The beak or head of a ship.—3. In *ancient Rome*, a scaffold or elevated place in the forum, where orations, pleadings, funeral harangues, &c. were delivered. 4. The pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver, in the common alembic. 5. A crooked pair of scissors, used by surgeons for dilating wounds.

ROŠY, *a.* 1. Resembling a rose; blooming; red; blushing; charming. 2. Made in the form of a rose.

ROT, *v. i.* [*Sax. rotian*; *D. rotten*; *Sw. rōta.*] To lose the natural cohesion and organization of parts, as animal and vegetable substances; to be decomposed and resolved into its original component parts by the natural process, or the gradual operation of heat and air; to putrefy.

ROT, *v. t.* To make putrid; to cause to be decomposed by the natural operation of air and heat; to bring to corruption.

ROT *n.* 1. A fatal distemper incident to sheep, usually supposed to be owing to wet seasons and moist pastures. 2. Putrefaction; putrid decay.—3. *Dry rot*, in timber, the decay of the wood without the access of water.

ROTA, *n.* [*L. rota*; *W. rhod.*] 1. An ecclesiastical court of Rome, composed of twelve prelates.—2. In *English history*, a club of politicians, who, in the time of Charles I. contemplated an equal government by rotation.

ROTA-LITE, *n.* A genus of fossil shells.

ROTA-RY, *a.* [*L. rota*; *W. rhod*; *Sp. rueda*; *Port. roda.*] Turning, as a wheel on its axis.

ROTATE, *a.* In *botany*, wheel-shaped; monopetalous, spreading flat, without a tube.

ROTA-TED, *a.* [*L. rotatus.*] Turned round, as a wheel.

ROTATION, *n.* [*L. rotatio.*] 1. The act of turning, as a wheel or solid body on its axis, as distinguished from the progressive motion of a body revolving round another body or a distant point. 2. Vicissitude of succession.

ROTA-TIVE, *a.* Turning, as a wheel; rotatory. [*L. u.*]

RO-TATO-PLANE, *a.* In *botany*, wheel-shaped and flat, without a tube. *Lee.*

RO-TATOR, *n.* [*L.*] That which gives a circular or rolling motion; a muscle producing a rolling motion.

RO-TA-TO-RY, *a.* [from *rotator.*] 1. Turning on an axis as a wheel; rotary. 2. Going in a circle; following in succession.

† **ROTE**, *n.* [a contraction of *crowd*, *W. cruth*, *Ir. cruit*] A kind of violin or harp.

ROTE, *n.* [*L. rota.*] Properly, a round of words; frequent repetition of words or sounds, without attending to the signification, or to principles and rules; a practice that impresses words in the memory without an effort of the understanding, and without the aid of rules.

ROTE, *v. t.* To fix in the memory by means of frequent repetition, without an effort of the understanding to comprehend what is repeated. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

ROTE, *v. i.* To go out by rotation or succession. [*Little used.*]

ROTHER-BEASTS, *n.* [*Sax. hryther.*] Cattle of the bovine genus. *Golding.*

ROTHER-NAILS, *n.* [corrupted from *rudder-nails.*] Among *shipwrights*, nails with very full heads, used for fastening the rudder-irons of ships.

ROTH-OF-FITE, *n.* A variety of grenate, brown or black.

RO-TO-CO, *n.* An eastern weight of 5 lbs. *Entick.*

ROTTEN, (*rot*) *a.* [*Sw. rutten.*] 1. Putrid; carious; decomposed by the natural process of decay. 2. Not firm or trusty; unsound; defective in principle; treacherous; deceitful. 3. Defective in substance; not sound or hard. 4. Fetid; ill-smelling.

ROTTEN-NESS, *n.* State of being decayed or putrid; cariousness; putrefaction; unsoundness.

ROTTEN-STONE, *n.* A soft stone or mineral.

RO-TUND, *a.* [*L. rotundus.*] 1. Round; circular; spherical.—2. In *botany*, circumscribed by one unbroken curve, or without angles.

RO-TUND-I-FÖ-L-IOUS, *a.* [*L. rotundus and folium.*] Having round leaves.

RO-TUND-I-TY, *n.* Roundness; sphericity; circularity.

RO-TUND-A, *n.* [*It. rotondo.*] A round building; any building that is round both on the outside and inside.

ROU-COU, (*rookoo*) *n.* A substance used in dyeing; the same as *anotta.*

ROUGE, (*roozh*) *a.* [*Fr.*] Red. *Davies.*

ROUGE, (*roozh*) *n.* Red paint; a substance used for painting the cheeks.

ROUGE, *v. i.* To paint the face, or rather the cheeks.

ROUGE, *v. t.* To paint or tinge with red paint.

ROUGH, (*ru*) *a.* [*Sax. hreog, hreoh, hrag, reoh, rug, ruh, hraf, hroef*; *D. raug.*] 1. Having inequalities, small ridges or points on the surface; not smooth or plane. 2. Stony; abounding with stones and stumps. 3. Not wrought or polished. 4. Thrown into huge waves; violently agitated. 5. Tempestuous; stormy; boisterous. 6. Austere to the taste; harsh. 7. Harsh to the ear; grating; jarring; unharmonious. 8. Rugged of temper; severe; austere; rude; not mild or courteous. 9. Coarse in manners; rude. 10. Harsh; violent; not easy. 11. Harsh; severe; uncivil. 12. Hard-featured; not delicate. 13. Terrible; dreadful. 14. Rugged; disordered in appearance; coarse. 15. Hairy; shaggy; covered with hairs, bristles and the like.

ROUGH-EAST, (*ruſ-käst*) *v. t.* [*rough and east.*] 1. To form in its first rudiments, without revision, correction and polish. 2. To mold without nicety or elegance, or to form with asperities. 3. To cover with a mixture of plaster and shells or pebbles.

ROUGH-EAST, (*ruſ-käst*) *n.* 1. A rude model; the form of a thing in its first rudiments, unfinished. 2. A plaster with a mixture of shells or pebbles, used for covering buildings.

ROUGH-DRAUGHT, (*ruſ-draht*) *n.* A draught in its rudiments; a draught not perfected; a sketch.

ROUGH-DRAW, (*ruſ-draw*) *v. t.* To draw or delineate coarsely. *Dryden.*

ROUGH-DRAWN, (*ruſ-drawn*) *pp.* Coarsely drawn.

ROUGH-EN, (*ruſn*) *v. t.* [from *rough.*] To make rough.

ROUGH-EN, (*ruſn*) *v. i.* To grow or become rough.

ROUGH-FOOT-ED, (*ruſ-ſit-ed*) *a.* Feather-footed.

ROUGH-HEW, (*ruſ-hu*) *v. t.* [*rough and hew.*] 1. To hew coarsely without smoothing. 2. To give the first form or shape to a thing.

ROUGH-HEWN, (*ruſ-hune*) *pp.* or *a.* 1. Hewn coarsely without smoothing. 2. Rugged; unpolished; of coarse manners; rude. 3. Unpolished; not nicely finished.

ROUGH-INGS, (*ruſ-ingz*) *n.* Grass after mowing or reaping. [*Local.*]

ROUGH-LY, (*ruſly*) *adv.* 1. With uneven surface; with asperities on the surface. 2. Harshly; uncivilly; rudely. 3. Severely; without tenderness. 4. Austere to the taste. 5. Boisterously; tempestuously. 6. Harshly to the ear. 7. Violently; not gently.

* See *Synopsis*. MÖVE, BOOK, DOVE.—BILL, UNITE.—CAS K; GAS J; SAS Z; CII as SH; TH as in *this* † *Obsolete*

- ROUGHNESS**, (ruf'nes) *n.* 1. Unevenness of surface, occasioned by small prominences; asperity of surface. 2. Austerity to the taste. 3. Taste of astringency. 4. Harshness to the ear. 5. Ruggedness of temper; harshness; austerity. 6. Coarseness of manners or behavior; rudeness. 7. Want of delicacy or refinement. 8. Severity; harshness or violence of discipline. 9. Violence of operation in medicines. 10. Unpolished or unfinished state. 11. Inelegance of dress or appearance. 12. Temperiousness; boisterousness; as of winds or weather. 13. Violent agitation by wind. 14. Coarseness of features.
- ROUGH-RIDER**, *n.* One that breaks horses for riding.
- ROUGH-SHOD**, (ruf'shod) *a.* Shod with shoes armed with points.
- † **ROUGH**, for *raught*; pret. of *reach*. *Shak.*
- ROUGH-WORK**, (ruf'wuk) *v. t.* To work over coarsely, without regard to nicety, smoothness or finish.
- ROUGH-WROUGHT**, (ruf'wraht) *a.* Wrought or done coarsely.
- ROU-LEAU'**, (roo-lé') *n.* [Fr.] A little roll; a roll of guineas in paper. *Pope.*
- † **ROUN**, *v. t.* [G. *raunen*; Sax. *runian*.] To whisper.
- † **ROUNCE**, *v. t.* To address in a whisper. *Bret.*
- ROUNCE**, (rouns) *n.* The handle of a printing press.
- ROUNCE-VAL**, *n.* [from Sp. *Roncesvalles*.] A variety of pea, so called. *Tusser.*
- ROUN-TREE**, or **RÖAN-TREE**, *n.* The mountain-ash.
- ROUND**, *a.* [Fr. *rond*; It., Sp., Port. *ronda*.] 1. Cylindrical; circular; spherical or globular. 2. Full; large. 3. Full; smooth; flowing; not defective or abrupt. 4. Plain; open; candid; fair. 5. Full; quick; brisk. 6. Full; plump; bold; positive.—A *round number* is a number that ends with a cipher, and may be divided by 10 without a remainder.
- ROUND**, *n.* 1. A circle; a circular thing, or a circle in motion. 2. Action or performance in a circle, or passing through a series of hands or things, and coming to the point of beginning; or the time of such action. 3. Rotation in office; succession in vicissitude. 4. A rundle; the step of a ladder. 5. A walk performed by a guard or an officer round the rampart of a garrison, or among sentinels, to see that the sentinels are faithful and all things safe. 6. A dance; a song; a roundelay, or a species of fugue. 7. A general discharge of fire-arms by a body of troops, in which each soldier fires once.—A *round of cartridges and balls*, one cartridge to each man.
- ROUND**, *adv.* 1. On all sides. 2. Circularly; in a circular form. 3. From one side or party to another. 4. Not in a direct line; by a course longer than the direct course.—All *round*, in common speech, denotes over the whole place, or in every direction.
- ROUND**, *prep.* 1. On every side of; as, the people stood round him. 2. About; in a circular course, or in all parts; as, to go round the city. 3. Circularly; about.—To come or get round one, in popular language, is to gain advantage over one by flattery or deception; to circumvent.
- ROUND**, *v. t.* To make circular, spherical or cylindrical. 2. To surround; to encircle; to encompass. 3. To form to the arch or figure of the section of a circle. 4. To move about any thing. 5. To make full, smooth and flowing.—To *round in*, among seamen, to pull upon a slack rope, which passes through one or more blocks in a direction nearly horizontal.
- ROUND**, *v. i.* 1. To grow or become round. 2. To go round.—To *round to*, in sailing, is to turn the head of the ship towards the wind.
- † **ROUND**, *v. i.* [a corruption of *roun*; Sax. *runian*; G. *raunen*.] To whisper. *Bacon.*
- ROUND-A-BOUT**, *a.* [round and about.] 1. Indirect; going round; loose. 2. Ample; extensive. 3. Encircling; encompassing.
- ROUND-A-BOUT**, *n.* A large strait coat.
- ROUND-EL**, **ROUND'E-LAY**, or **ROUND'O**, *n.* [Fr. *rondellet*.] 1. A sort of ancient poem, consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight are in one kind of rhyme, and five in another. 2. [Fr. *rondelle*.] A round form or figure; [abs.].
- † **ROUND'ER**, *n.* Circumference; inclosure.
- ROUND-HEAD**, *n.* [round and head.] A name formerly given to a Puritan, from the practice which prevailed among the Puritans of cropping the hair round. *Spectator.*
- ROUND-HEAD-ED**, *a.* Having a round head or top.
- ROUNDHOUSE**, *n.* 1. A constable's prison; the prison to secure persons taken up by the night watch, till they can be examined by a magistrate. *Encyc.*—2. In a ship of war, a certain necessary near the head, for the use of particular officers.—3. In large merchant-men and ships of war, a cabin or apartment in the after part of the quarter-deck, having the poop for its roof; sometimes called the *couch*.
- ROUNDING**, *ppr.* 1. Making round or circular. 2. Making full, flowing and smooth.
- ROUNDING**, *a.* Round or roundish; nearly round.
- ROUNDING**, *n.* Among seamen, old ropes wound about the
- part of the cable which lies in the hawse, or athwart the stem, to prevent its chafing.
- ROUNDISH**, *a.* Somewhat round; nearly round.
- ROUND'ISH-NESS**, *n.* The state of being roundish.
- ROUND'LET**, *n.* A little circle. *Gregory.*
- ROUND'LY**, *adv.* 1. In a round form or manner. 2. Openly; boldly; without reserve; peremptorily. 3. Fully; fully. 4. Briskly; with speed. 5. Completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest.
- ROUND'NESS**, *n.* 1. The quality of being round, circular, spherical, globular or cylindrical; circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form; rotundity. 2. Fullness; smoothness of flow. 3. Openness; plainness; boldness; positiveness.
- ROUND'RIDGE**, *v. t.* [round and ridge.] In tillage, to form round ridges by ploughing. *Edwards, W. India.*
- ROUND'ROB-IN**, *n.* [Fr. *rond and ruban*. *Todd*.] A written petition, memorial or remonstrance signed by names in a ring or circle. *Forbes.*
- ROUNDS**, *n. plu.* 1. See *Rounds*, *n.* No. 5. 2. *Round-top*; see *Top*.
- ROUSE**, (rouz) *v. t.* [This word, written also *arouse*, seems to belong to the family of *raise* or *rash*. See *Raise*, *v.*] To wake from sleep or repose. *Gen. xlix.* 2. To excite to thought or action from a state of idleness, languor, stupidity or inattention. 3. To put into action; to agitate. 4. To drive a beast from his den or place of rest.
- ROUSE**, *v. i.* 1. To awake from sleep or repose. 2. To be excited to thought or action from a state of indolence, sluggishness, languor or inattention.
- ROUSE**, *v. t.* In seamen's language, to pull together upon a cable, &c. without the assistance of tackles.
- † **ROUSE**, *n.* [D. *roos*; G. *rausch*.] A full glass of liquor, a bumper in honor of a health. *Shak.*
- ROUSED**, *pp.* Awakened from sleep; excited to thought or action.
- ROUSE'ER**, *n.* One that rouses or excites.
- ROUS'ING**, *ppr.* 1. Awakening from sleep; exciting; calling into action. 2. *a.* Having power to awaken or excite. 3. Great; violent; [vulgar].
- ROUT**, *n.* [G. *rotte*; D. *rot*; Dan. *rode*.] 1. A rabble; a clamorous multitude; a tumultuous crowd.—2. In law, a *route* is where three persons or more meet to do an unlawful act upon a common quarrel, as forcibly to break down fences on a right claimed of common or of way, and make some advances towards it. 3. A select company; a party for gaming.
- ROUT**, *n.* [Fr. *deroute*; It. *rotta*.] The breaking or defeat of an army or band of troops, or the disorder and confusion of troops thus defeated and put to flight.
- ROUT**, *v. t.* To break the ranks of troops and put them to flight in disorder; to defeat and throw into confusion.
- † **ROUT**, *v. i.* To assemble in a clamorous and tumultuous crowd. *Bacon.*
- * **ROUT**, (rou) *n.* [Fr. *route*; Sp. *routa*; Arn. *rood*; W. *rhoad*.] The course or way which is traveled or passed, or to be passed; a passing; a course; a march.
- † **ROUT**, *v. i.* [Sax. *brutan*.] To snore. *Chaucer.*
- † **ROUT**, *v. t.* [for *root*.] To turn up the ground with the snout; to search.
- ROU-TINE**, (roo-teen') *n.* [Fr.] 1. A round of business amusements or pleasure, daily or frequently pursued particularly, a course of business or official duties, regularly or frequently returning. 2. Any regular habit or practice not accommodated to circumstances.
- ROVE**, *v. i.* [Dan. *röver*; Sw. *röfa*.] To wander; to ramble; to range; to go, move or pass without certain direction in any manner, by walking, riding, flying or otherwise.
- ROVE**, *v. t.* To wander over; as, *roving* a field.
- ROVE**, *v. t.* [qu. *rece*.] To draw a thread, string or cord through an eye or aperture.
- ROVER**, *n.* 1. A wanderer; one who rambles about. 2. A fickle or inconstant person. 3. A robber or pirate; a freebooter.—At *rovers*, without any particular aim; at random.
- ROVING**, *ppr.* Rambling; wandering; passing a cord through an eye.
- ROW**, *n.* [Sax. *rawa*; G. *reihe*; D. *rei*.] A series of persons or things arranged in a continued line; a line; a rank; a file. *Milton.*
- ROW**, *n.* A riotous noise; a drunken debauch. [A low word.]
- ROW**, *v. t.* [Sax. *rowan*, *rowan*; Sw. *ro*; Dan. *roer*.] To impel, as a boat or vessel along the surface of water by oars. 2. To transport by rowing.
- ROW**, *v. i.* To labor with the oar; as, to *row* well.
- † **ROW'ABLE**, *a.* Capable of being rowed or rowed upon.
- ROWED**, *pp.* Driven by oars.
- ROWEL**, *n.* [Old Fr. *rouella*.] 1. The little wheel of a spur, formed with sharp points.—2. Among ferrisars, a roll of hair or silk, used as an issue on horses, answering to a seton in surgery. 3. A little flat ring or wheel of plate of iron on horses' bits.

- ROWEL**, *v. t.* To insert a rowel in; to pierce the skin and keep open the wound by a rowel.
- ROWEN**, *n.* 1. A field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green. *Notes on Tusser*.—2. In *New England*, the second growth of grass in a season.
- ROWER**, *n.* One that rows or manages an oar in rowing.
- ROWING**, *pp.* Impelling, as a boat by oars.
- ROWLEY-RAGG**. See **RAGE**.
- ROW-LOCK**, *n.* That part of a boat's gunwale on which the oar rests in rowing. *Mar. Dict.*
- ROW-PORT**, *n.* A little square hole in the side of small vessels of war, near the surface of the water, for the use of an oar for rowing in a calm.
- ROYAL**, *a.* [Fr. *royal*; It. *reale*; Sp. *Port. real*.] 1. Kingly; pertaining to a king; regal. 2. Becoming a king; magnificent. 3. Noble; illustrious.
- ROYAL**, *n.* 1. A large kind of paper. It is used as a noun or an adjective.—2. Among *seamen*, a small sail spread immediately above the top-gallant-sail; sometimes termed the *top-gallant-royal*. 3. One of the shoots of a stag's head.—4. In *artillery*, a small mortar.—5. In *England*, one of the soldiers of the first regiment of foot, called the *royals*, and supposed to be the oldest regular corps in Europe.
- ROYALISM**, *n.* Attachment to the principles or cause of royalty or to a royal government. *Madison*.
- ROYALIST**, *n.* An adherent to a king, or one attached to a kingly government. *Waller*.
- ROYALIZE**, *v. t.* To make royal. *Shak.*
- ROYAL-LY**, *adv.* In a kingly manner; like a king; as becomes a king. *Dryden*.
- ROYALTY**, *n.* [Fr. *royauté*; It. *regalità*.] 1. Kingship; the character, state or office of a king.—2. *Royalties*, pl. emblems of royalty; regalia. 3. Rights of a king; prerogatives.
- ROYNE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *rogner*.] To bite; to gnaw.
- ROYNISH**, *a.* [Fr. *rognoux*; Sp. *roñoso*; It. *rognoso*.] Mean; paltry; as, the *roynish* clown. *Shak.*
- ROYTELET**, *n.* [Fr. *roytelet*.] A little king. *Heylin*
- ROYTISH**, *a.* Wild; irregular. *Beaumont*.
- RUB**, *v. t.* [W. *rhabia*.] 1. To move something along the surface of a body with pressure. 2. To wipe; to clean; to scour. 3. To touch so as to leave behind something which touches; to spread over. 4. To polish; to retouch; with *over*. 5. To obstruct by collision; [unusual.] *Shak.*—To rub down, to clean by rubbing; to corral or curry, as a horse.—To rub off, to clean any thing by rubbing; to separate by friction.—To rub out, 1. To erase; to obliterate. 2. To remove or separate by friction.—To rub upon, to touch hard. *Sidney*.—To rub up, 1. To burish; to polish; to clean. 2. To excite; to awaken; to rouse to action.
- RUB**, *v. i.* 1. To move along the surface of a body with pressure. 2. To fret; to chafe. 3. To move or pass with difficulty.
- RUB**, *n.* 1. The act of rubbing; friction. 2. That which renders motion or progress difficult; collision; hindrance; obstruction. 3. Inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl. 4. Difficulty; cause of uneasiness; pinch. 5. Sarcasm; joke; something grating to the feelings.
- RUB**, or **RUB-STONE**, *n.* [*rub* and *stone*.] A stone, usually some kind of sandstone, used to sharpen instruments; a whetstone.
- RUBBAGE**, **RUBBIDGE**, or **RUBBLE**, for *rubbish*, vulgar and not used.
- RUBBER**, *n.* 1. One that rubs. 2. The instrument or thing used in rubbing or cleaning. 3. A coarse file, or the rough part of it. 4. A whetstone; a rubstone.—5. In *gaming*, two games out of three; or the game that decides the contest; or a contest consisting of three games.—*India rubber*, elastic resin, or caoutchouc, a substance produced from the syringe-tree of South America; a substance remarkably pliable and elastic.
- RUBBISH**, *n.* 1. Fragments of buildings; broken or imperfect pieces of any structure; ruins. 2. Waste or rejected matter; any thing worthless. 3. Mingled mass; confusion.
- RUBBLE-STONE**, *n.* A stone, so called from its being rubbed and worn by water; gray wacke.
- RUBEFACIENT**, *a.* [L. *rufefacio*.] Making red.
- RUBEFACIENT**, *n.* In *medicine*, a substance or external application which excites redness of the skin.
- RUBEL-LITE**, *n.* [from L. *rubeus*.] A silicious mineral of a red color of various shades; the red shal; siberite.
- RUBESCENT**, *a.* [L. *rubescens*, *rubescere*.] Growing or becoming red; tending to a red color.
- RUBICAN**, *a.* [Fr. L. *rubicus*.] *Rubicus* color of a horse is a bay, sorrel or black, with a light gray or white upon the flanks, but the gray or white not predominant there.
- RUBICEL**, *n.* [L. *rubicus*.] A gem or mineral, a variety of ruby of a reddish color, from Brazil.
- RUBICUND**, *a.* [L. *rubicundus*.] Inclining to redness.
- RUBICUNDITY**, *n.* Disposition to redness.
- RUBIED**, *a.* Red as a ruby; as, a *rubied* lip.
- RUBIFIC**, *a.* [L. *ruber* and *facio*.] Making red.
- RUBIFICATION**, *n.* The act of making red.
- RUBIFORM**, *a.* [L. *ruber* and *forma*.] Having the form of red. *Newton*.
- RUBIFY**, *v. t.* [L. *ruber* and *facio*.] To make red. [L. u.]
- RUBIGO**, *n.* Mildew; a rust which appears on the leaves and stems of plants, consisting of a small fungus.
- RUBIOUS**, *a.* [L. *rubeus*.] Red; ruddy.
- RUBLE**, (roo'bl) *n.* [Russ., from *rublyu*.] A silver coin of Russia, of the value of about fifty-seven cents.
- RUBRIC**, *n.* [Fr. *rubrique*; L., It., Sp. *rubrica*.] 1. In the *canon law*, a title or article in certain ancient law books; so called because written in red letters. 2. Directions printed in prayer books.
- RUBRIC**, *v. t.* To adorn with red.
- RUBRIC**, *a.* Red.
- RUBRICAL**, *a.* Placed in rubrics.
- RUBRICATE**, *v. t.* [L. *rubricatus*.] To mark or distinguish with red. *Herbert*.
- RUBRICATE**, *a.* Marked with red. *Spelman*.
- RUBY**, *n.* [Fr. *rubis*; Sp. *rubí*; Port. *rubí*, *rubim*; It. *rubino*.] 1. A precious stone; a mineral of a carmine red color. 2. Redness; red color. 3. Any thing red. 4. A blemish; a blotch; a carbuncle.—*Ruby of arsenic* or *sulphur* is the realgar, or red combination of arsenic and sulphur. *Nicholson*.—*Ruby of zinc* is the red blend.—*Rock ruby*, the amethystizones of the ancients, is the most valued species of garnet.
- RUBY**, *v. t.* To make red. *Pope*.
- RUBY**, *a.* Of the color of the ruby; red; as, *ruby* lips.
- RUE**, *v. t.* [L. *rugos*.] 1. To cower; to bend and set close; [obs.] *Gower*. 2. To wrinkle.
- RUE**, *n.* A wrinkle; a fold; a plant.
- RUE-TATION**, *n.* [L. *ructo*.] The act of belching wind from the stomach.
- RUD**, to make red, used by *Spenser*, is a different spelling of red. See **RUDDY**.
- RUD**, *n.* [Sax. *rude*.] 1. Redness; blush; also, red ochre. 2. The fish rudd.
- RUDD**, *n.* [probably from *red*, *ruddy*.] A fish.
- RUDDER**, *n.* [G. *ruder*; Sax. *ruther*.] 1. In *navigation* the instrument by which a ship is steered; that part of the helm which consists of a piece of timber, broad at the bottom, which enters the water and is attached to the stern-post by hinges, on which it turns. 2. That which guides or governs the course. 3. A sieve; [local.]
- RUDDER-PERCH**, *n.* A small fish. *Catesby*.
- RUDDINESS**, *n.* The state of being ruddy; redness; or rather a lively flesh color; that degree of redness which characterizes high health; applied chiefly to the complexion or color of the human skin.
- RUDDLE**, *n.* [W. *rhuzell*.] The name of a species of chalk or red earth, colored by iron. *Woodward*.
- RUDDLE-MAN**, *n.* One who digs ruddle.
- RUDDOG**, *n.* [Sax. *rudcuc*.] A bird.
- RUDDY**, *a.* [Sax. *rude*, *rudu*, *rood*; D. *rood*; G. *roth*.] 1. Of a red color; of a lively flesh color, or the color of the human skin in high health. 2. Of a bright yellow color; [unusual.]
- RUDE**, *a.* [Fr. *rude*; It. *rude* and *rozzo*; Sp. *rudo*; L. *rudis*.] 1. Rough; uneven; rugged; unformed by art. 2. Rough; of coarse manners; unpolished; uncivil; clownish; rustic. 3. Violent; tumultuous; boisterous; turbulent. 4. Violent; fierce; impetuous. 5. Harsh; inclement. 6. Ignorant; untaught; savage; barbarous. 7. Raw; untaught; ignorant; not skilled or practiced. 8. Artless; inelegant; not polished.
- RUDELY**, *adv.* 1. With roughness. 2. Violently; fiercely; tumultuously. 3. In a rude or uncivil manner. 4. Without exactness or nicety; coarsely. 5. Unskillfully. 6. Without elegance.
- RUDENESS**, *n.* 1. A rough, broken state; unevenness; wildness. 2. Coarseness of manners; incivility; rusticity; vulgarity. 3. Ignorance; unskillfulness. 4. Artlessness; coarseness; inelegance. 5. Violence; impetuosity. 6. Violence; storminess.
- RUDENTURE**, *n.* [Fr.] In *architecture*, the figure of a rope or staff, plain or carved, with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled.
- RUDERARY**, *a.* [Low L. *ruderarius*.] Belonging to rubbish. *Dict.*
- RUDERATION**, *n.* [L. *ruderatio*.] The act of paving with pebbles or little stones. *Bailey*.
- RUDESBY**, *n.* An uncivil, turbulent fellow. *Shak.*
- RUDIMENT**, *n.* [Fr.; L. *rudimentum*.] 1. A first principle or element; that which is to be first learnt. 2. The original of any thing in its first form.
- RUDIMENT**, *v. t.* To furnish with first principles or rules to ground; to settle in first principles.
- RUDIMENTAL**, *a.* Initial; pertaining to rudiments, or consisting in first principles.

RUE, (rû) *v. t.* [*Sax. reotian, hreotian; W. rhuato, rhuadu; D. rouccen; G. reuen.*] To lament; to regret; to grieve for.

† **RUE**, *v. i.* To have compassion. *Chaucer.*

RUE, *n.* Sorrow; repentance. *Shak.*

RUE, (rû) *n.* [*Sax. rude; Dan. rude; L., It. ruta; Sp. ruda; Fr. rue.*] A plant of the genus *ruta*, of several species.

RUEFUL, (rûful) *a.* [*rue and full.*] 1. Woful; mournful; sorrowful; to be lamented. 2. Expressing sorrow.

RUEFULLY, *adv.* Mournfully; sorrowfully. *Merc.*

RUEFULNESS, *n.* Sorrowfulness; mournfulness.

RUEING, *n.* Lamentation. *Smith.*

† **RUELESS**, (ru-el) *n.* [*Fr.*] A circle; a private circle or assembly at a private house. *Dryden.*

RUFESCENT, *a.* [*L. rufesco.*] Reddish; tinged with red.

RUFF, *n.* [*Arm. rouffenn.*] 1. A piece of plated linen worn by females around the neck. 2. Something puckered or plaited. 3. A small fish, a species of *perca*. 4. A bird of the genus *tringa*, with a tuft of feathers around the neck of the male, whence the name. 5. [*Sax. kreofo.*] A state of roughness; [*obs.*] 6. Pride; elevation. 7. A particular species of pigeon. 8. [*D. troef, troeven.*] At cards, the act of winning the trick by trumping the cards of another suit.

RUFF, *v. t.* 1. To ruffle; to disorder. 2. [*D. troecon.*] To trump any other suit of cards at whist.

* **RUFFIAN**, *n.* [*It. ruffiano; Sp. rufian; Port. rufiam; D. roffiaan.*] A boisterous, brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime; a robber; a cut-throat; a murderer. *Addison.*

* **RUFFIAN**, *a.* Brutal; savagely boisterous. *Pope.*

* **RUFFIAN**, *v. i.* To play the ruffian; to rage; to raise tumult. *Shak.*

* **RUFFIAN-LIKE**, *a.* Like a ruffian; bold in crimes; violent; licentious. *Julke.*

RUFFLE, *v. t.* [*Belgic, ruyfelen.*] 1. Properly, to wrinkle; to draw or contract into wrinkles, open plaits or folds. 2. To disorder by disturbing a smooth surface; to make uneven by agitation. 3. To decompose by disturbing a calm state of; to agitate; to disturb. It expresses less than *fret* and *vez*. 4. To throw into disorder or confusion. 5. To throw together in a disorderly manner. 6. To furnish with ruffles.

RUFFLE, *v. i.* 1. To grow rough or turbulent. 2. To play loosely; to flutter. 3. To be rough; to jar; to be in contention; [*obs.*]

RUFFLE, *n.* 1. A strip of plaited cambric, or other fine cloth, attached to some border of a garment, as to the wristband or bosom. 2. Disturbance; agitation; commotion.

RUFFLE, *n.* A particular beat or roll of the drum, used on certain occasions in military affairs, as a mark of respect.

RUFFLE, *v. t.* To beat the ruff or roll of the drum.

RUFFLED, *pp.* Disturbed; agitated; furnished with ruffles.

† **RUFFLER**, *n.* A bully; a swaggerer.

RUFFLING, *pp.* Disturbing; agitating; furnishing with ruffles.

RUFFLING, *n.* Commotion; disturbance; agitation.

RUFFLING, *pp.* Beating a roll of the drum.

RUFFLING, *n.* A particular beat or roll of the drum, used on certain occasions as a mark of respect.

RUFFOUS, *a.* [*L. rufus; Sp. rufo.*] Reddish; of a reddish color, or rather of a yellowish red.

RUFTER-HOOD, *n.* In *falconry*, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn. *Bailey.*

RUG, *n.* [*D. ruig; G. rauch; Sw. rugg; Dan. rug.*] 1. A coarse, nappy, woolen cloth used for a bed-cover, and, in modern times particularly, for covering the carpet before a fire-place. 2. A rough, woolly or shaggy dog.

RUGGED, *a.* [*from the root of rug, rough, which see.*] 1. Rough; full of asperities on the surface, broken into sharp or irregular points or crags, or otherwise uneven. 2. Uneven; not neat or regular. 3. Rough in temper; harsh; hard; crabbed; austere. 4. Stormy; turbulent; tempestuous. 5. Rough to the ear; harsh; grating. 6. Sour; surly; frowning; wrinkled. 7. Violent; rude; boisterous. 8. Rough; shaggy.—9. In *botany*, scabrous; rough with tubercles or stiff points.

RUGGEDLY, *adv.* In a rough or rugged manner.

RUGGEDNESS, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being rugged; roughness; asperity of surface. 2. Roughness of temper; harshness; surliness. 3. Coarseness; rudeness of manners. 4. Storminess; boisterousness.

RUG-GOWNED, *a.* Wearing a coarse gown or rug.

† **RUGIN**, *n.* A nappy cloth. *Wiseman.*

† **RUGINE**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A surgeon's rasp. *Sharp.*

RUGOSE, or **RUGOUS**, *a.* [*L. rugosus.*] Wrinkled, full of wrinkles. *Wiseman.*—2. In *botany*, a rugose leaf is

when the veins are more contracted than the disk, so that the latter rises into little inequalities, as in sage, primrose, cowslip, &c.

RUGOSE-LITY, *n.* A state of being wrinkled. [*Little word.*]

RUIN, *n.* [*Fr. ruine; L., Sp. ruina; It. ruina.*] 1. Destruction; fall; overthrow; defeat; that change of any thing which destroys it, or entirely defeats its object, or makes it for use. 2. Mischief; bane; that which destroys.—3. *Ruin*, more generally *ruins*, the remains of a decayed or demolished city, house, fortress, or any work of art or other thing; as, the *ruins* of Palmyra. 4. The decayed or enfeebled remains of a natural object. 5. The cause of destruction.

RUIN, *v. t.* [*Fr. ruiner.*] 1. To demolish; to pull down, burn, or otherwise destroy. 2. To subvert; to destroy. 3. To destroy; to bring to an end. 4. To destroy in any manner. 5. To counteract; to defeat. 6. To deprive of felicity or fortune. 7. To impoverish. 8. To bring to everlasting misery.

RUIN, *v. i.* 1. To fall into ruins. 2. To run to ruin; to fall into decay or be dilapidated. 3. To be reduced; to be brought to poverty or misery.

† **RUIN-ATE**, *v. t.* To demolish; to subvert; to destroy; to reduce to poverty.

† **RUIN-ATION**, *n.* Subversion; overthrow; demolition.

RUINED, *pp.* Demolished; destroyed; subverted; reduced to poverty; undone.

RUIN-ER, *n.* One that ruins or destroys. *Chapman.*

RUIN-I-FORM, *a.* [*L. ruina, and form.*] Having the appearance of ruins, or the ruins of houses.

RUIN-ING, *pp.* Demolishing; subverting; destroying; reducing to poverty; bringing to endless misery.

RUIN-IOUS, *a.* [*L. ruinosus; Fr. ruineux.*] 1. Fallen to ruin; entirely decayed; demolished; dilapidated. 2. Destructive; baneful; pernicious; bringing or tending to bring certain ruin. 3. Composed of ruins; consisting of ruins.

RUIN-IOUSLY, *adv.* In a ruinous manner; destructively.

RUIN-OUSNESS, *n.* A ruinous state or quality.

RULE, *n.* [*W. rheol; Arm. reol; Sax. regel, regol; Sw. Dan., G., D. regel; Fr. regle.*] 1. Government; sway; empire; control; supreme command or authority. 2. That which is established as a principle, standard or directory; that by which any thing is to be adjusted or regulated, or to which it is to be conformed. 3. An instrument by which lines are drawn. 4. Established mode or course of proceeding prescribed in private life.—5. In *literature*, a maxim, canon or precept to be observed in writing art or science.—6. In *monasteries, corporations* or societies, a law or regulation to be observed by the society and its particular members.—7. In *courts*, rules are the determinations and orders of court, to be observed by its officers in conducting the business of the court.—8. In *arithmetic and algebra*, a determinate mode prescribed for performing any operation and producing a certain result.—9. In *grammar*, an established form of construction in a particular class of words; or the expression of that form in words.

RULE, *v. t.* 1. To govern; to control the will and actions of others, either by arbitrary power and authority, or by established laws. 2. To govern the movements of things to conduct; to manage; to control. 3. To manage; to conduct, in almost any manner. 4. To settle as by law. 5. To mark with lines by a ruler. 6. To establish by decree or decision; to determine, as a court.

RULE, *v. i.* To have power or command; to exercise supreme authority. *Ray.*

RULED, *pp.* Governed; controlled; conducted; managed; established by decision.

RULER, *n.* 1. One that governs, whether emperor, king, pope or governor; any one that exercises supreme power over others. 2. One that makes or executes laws in a limited or free government. 3. A rule; an instrument of wood or metal with straight edges or sides, by which lines are drawn on paper, parchment or other substances.

ROLLING, *pp.* 1. Governing; controlling the will and actions of intelligent beings, or the movements of material physical bodies. 2. Marking by a ruler. 3. Deciding, determining. 4. *a.* Predominant; chief; controlling.

† **ROLLY**, *a.* [*from rule.*] Orderly; easily restrained.

RUM, *n.* 1. Spirit distilled from cane-juice, or from the remainings of the juice from the boiling-house, or from the molasses or molasses which drains from sugar, or from distillations of the lees of former distillations. 2. A low, cant word for a country parson. *Swift.*

† **RUM**, *a.* Old-fashioned; queer.

RUMBLE, *v. i.* [*D. rommelen; G. rummeln; Dan. rumbe.*] To make a low, heavy, continued sound.

RUMBLER, *n.* The person or thing that rumbles.

RUMBLING, *pp.* Making a low, heavy, continued sound.

RUMBLING, *n.* A low, heavy, continued sound. *See* xvii.

RUMBUD, *n.* A grog-blossom. *Rusl.*

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

ROMINANT, *a.* [Fr; L. *rumino*.] Chewing the cud; having the property of chewing again what has been swallowed. *Ray*.

ROMINANT, *n.* An animal that chews the cud. *Ray*.

ROMINATE, *v. i.* [Fr. *ruminer*; L. *rumino*.] 1. To chew the cud; to chew again what has been slightly chewed and swallowed. 2. To muse; to meditate; to think again and again; to ponder.

ROMINATE, *v. t.* 1. To chew over again. 2. To muse on; to meditate over and over again. *Dryden*.

ROMINATED, *pp.* Chewed again; mused on.

ROMINATING, *pp.* Chewing the cud; musing.

ROMINATION, *n.* [L. *ruminatio*.] 1. The act of chewing the cud. 2. The power or property of chewing the cud. 3. A musing or continued thinking on a subject; deliberate meditation or reflection.

ROMINATOR, *n.* One that ruminates or muses on any subject; one that pauses to deliberate and consider.

RUMMAGE, *n.* A searching carefully by looking into every corner and by tumbling over things.

RUMMAGE, *v. t.* [qu. L. *rumor*, or Fr. *remuer*.] To search narrowly by looking into every corner and turning over or removing goods or other things. *Dryden*.

RUMMAGE, *v. i.* To search a place narrowly by looking among things. *Sieft*.

RUMMAGED, *pp.* Searched in every corner.

RUMMAGING, *pp.* Searching in every corner.

RUMMER, *n.* [D. *roemer*.] A glass or drinking cup.

RUMOR, *n.* [L.] 1. Flying or popular report; a current story passing from one person to another, without any known authority for the truth of it. 2. Report of a fact; a story well authorized. 3. Fame; reported celebrity.

RUMOR, *v. t.* To report; to tell or circulate a report.

RUMORED, *pp.* Told among the people; reported.

RUMORER, *n.* A reporter; a teller of news. *Shak*.

RUMORING, *pp.* Reporting; telling news.

RUMOROUS, *a.* Famous; notorious. *Bale*.

RUMP, *n.* [G. *rumpf*; Sw. *rumpa*; Dan. *rump*, or *rompe*.] 1. The end of the back bone of an animal with the parts adjacent. 2. The buttocks.

RUMPER, *n.* One who favored the rump-parliament; one who had been a member of it.

RUMPLE, *v. t.* [D. *rumpele*.] To wrinkle; to make uneven; to form into irregular inequalities.

RUMPLE, *n.* A fold or plait. *Dryden*.

RUMPLED, *pp.* Formed into irregular wrinkles or folds.

RUMPLESS, *a.* Destitute of a tail. *Latrance*.

RUMPLING, *pp.* Making uneven.

RUN, *v. i.*; pret. *ran*, or *run*; *pp.* *run*. [Sax. *rennan*; Goth. *rinnan*; D. *rennen*; G. *rennen*, *riunen*.] 1. To move or pass in almost any manner, as on the feet or on wheels. 2. To move or pass on the feet with celerity or rapidity, by leaps, or long, quick steps. 3. To use the legs in moving; to step. 4. To move in a hurry. 5. To proceed along the surface; to extend; to spread. 6. To rush with violence. 7. To move or pass on the water; to sail. 8. To contend in a race. 9. To flee for escape. 10. To depart privately; to steal away. 11. To flow in any manner, slowly or rapidly; to move or pass; as a fluid. 12. To emit; to let flow. 13. To be liquid or fluid. 14. To be fusible; to melt. 15. To fuse; to melt. 16. To turn. 17. To pass; to proceed. 18. To flow, as words, language or periods. 19. To pass, as time. 20. To have a legal course; to be attached to; to have legal effect. 21. To have a course or direction. 22. To pass in thought, speech or practice. 23. To be mentioned cursorily or in few words. 24. To have a continued tenor or course. 25. To be in motion; to speak incessantly. 26. To be busy; to dwell. 27. To be popularly known. 28. To be received; to have reception, success or continuance. 29. To proceed in succession. 30. To pass from one state or condition to another. 31. To proceed in a train of conduct. 32. To be in force. 33. To be generally received. 34. To be carried; to extend; to rise. 35. To have a track or course. 36. To extend; to lie in continued length. 37. To have a certain direction. 38. To pass in an orbit of any figure. 39. To tend in growth or progress. 40. To grow exuberantly. 41. To discharge pus or other matter. 42. To reach; to extend to the remembrance of. 43. To continue in time, before it becomes due and payable. 44. To continue in effect, force or operation. 45. To press with numerous demands of payment. 46. To pass or fall into fault, vice or misfortune. 47. To fall or pass by gradual changes; to make a transition. 48. To have a general tendency. 49. To proceed as on a ground or principle; [obs.] 50. To pass or proceed in conduct or management. 51. To creep; to move by creeping or crawling. 52. To slide. 53. To dart; to shoot. 54. To fly; to move in the air.—55. In *Scripture*, to pursue or practice the duties of religion.—56. In *elections*, to have interest or favor; to be supported by votes.

To run after. 1. To pursue or follow. 2. To search for; to endeavor to find or obtain.—*To run at*, to attack with the

horns, as a bull.—*To run away*, to flee; to escape.—*To run away with.* 1. To hurry without deliberation. 2. To convey away; or to assist in escape or elopement.—*To run in*, to enter; to step in.—*To run into*, to enter.—*To run in trust*, to run in debt; to get credit; [obs.]—*To run in with.* 1. To close; to comply; to agree with; [unusual.] 2. To make towards; to near; to sail close to.—*To run down a coast*, to sail along it.—*To run on.* 1. To be continued. 2. To talk incessantly. 3. To continue a course. 4. To press with jokes or ridicule; to abuse with sarcasms; to bear hard on.—*To run over*, to overflow.—*To run out.* 1. To come to an end; to expire. 2. To spread; to exuberantly. 3. To expatiate. 4. To be wasted or exhausted. 5. To become poor by extravagance.—*To run up*, to rise to swell; to amount.

RUN, *v. t.* 1. To drive or push; in a general sense. 2. To drive; to force. 3. To cause to be driven. 4. To melt; to fuse. 5. To incur; to encounter; to run the risk of hazard of losing one's property. 6. To venture; to hazard. 7. To smuggle; to import or export without paying the duties required by law. 8. To pursue in thought; to carry in contemplation. 9. To push; to thrust. 10. To ascertain and mark by metes and bounds. 11. To cause to ply; to maintain in running or passing. 12. To cause to pass. 13. To found; to shape, form or make in a mold; to cast.

To run down. 1. In *hunting*, to chase to weariness.—2. In *navigation*, to run down a vessel, is to run against her, and on, and sink her. 3. To crush; to overthrow; to overbear.—*To run hard.* 1. To press with jokes, sarcasms or ridicule. 2. To urge or press importunately.—*To run over.* 1. To recount in a cursory manner; to narrate hastily. 2. To consider cursorily. 3. To pass the eye over hastily.—*To run out.* 1. To thrust or push out; to extend. 2. To waste; to exhaust.—*To run through*, to expend; to waste.—*To run up.* 1. To increase; to enlarge by additions. 2. To thrust up, as any thing long and slender.

RUN, *n.* 1. The act of running. 2. Course; motion. 3. Flow. 4. Course; process; continued series. 5. Way; will; uncontrolled course. 6. General reception; continued success. 7. Modish or popular clamor. 8. A general or uncommon pressure on a bank or treasury for payment of its notes. 9. The utmost part of a ship's bottom. 10. The distance sailed by a ship. 11. A voyage; also, an agreement among sailors to work a passage from one place to another. 12. A pair of mill-stones. 13. Prevalence.—14. In *America*, a small stream; a brook.—*In the long run* [at the long run run so generally used] signifies the whole process or course of things taken together; in the final result; in the conclusion or end.—*The run of mankind*, the generality of people.

RUN-A-GATE, *n.* [Fr. *runagat*.] A fugitive; an apostate; a rebel; a vagabond. *Sidney*.

RUN-A-WAY, *n.* [run and away.] One that flies from danger or restraint; one that deserts lawful service; a fugitive. *Shak*.

RUN-CATION, *n.* [L. *runcatio*.] A weeding. *Evelyn*.

RUNCI-NATE, *a.* [L. *runcina*, a saw.] In *botany*, a runcinate leaf is a sort of pinnatifid leaf, with the lobes convex before and straight behind, like the teeth of a double saw, as in the dandelion.

RUNDLE, *n.* [from round, G. *rund*.] 1. A round; a step of a ladder. *Duppa*. 2. Something put round an axis; a peritrochium.

RUNDLET or **RUNLET**, *a.* [from round.] A small barrel of no certain dimensions.

RUNE, *n.* [See **RUNIC**.] The Runic letter or character. *Temple*.

RUNER, *n.* A bard or learned man among the ancient Goths. [See **RUNIC**.] *Temple*.

RUNES, *n. plu.* Gothic poetry or rhymes. *Temple*.

RUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *ring*.

RUNG, *n.* A floor-timber in a ship, whence the end is called a *run-head*. *Mar. Dict.*

RUNIC, *a.* [W. *rhin*; Ir. *run*; Goth. *runa*; Sax. *run*.] An epithet applied to the language and letters of the ancient Goths.

RUNNEL, *n.* A rivulet or small brook. *Fairfax*.

RUNNER, *n.* 1. One that runs; that which runs. 2. A racer. 3. A messenger. 4. A shooting sprig. 5. One of the stones of a mill. 6. A bird. 7. A rope used to increase the power of a tackle. 8. A support of a sleigh or sled.

RUNNET, *n.* [D. *runzel*; G. *runnen*; Sax. *gerunnen*.] It is sometimes written *rennet*.] The concretion milk found in the stomachs of calves or other sucking quadrupeds.

RUNNING, *pp.* 1. Moving or going with rapidity; flowing. 2. *a.* Kept for the race. *Lavo*. 3. In succession; without any intervening day, year, &c. 4. Discharging pus or other matter.

RUNNING, *n.* 1. The act of running, or passing with speed. 2. That which runs or flows. 3. The discharge of an ulcer or other sore.

RUNNING-FIGHT, *n.* A battle in which one party flees and the other pursues, but the party fleeing keeps up the contest

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

RUNNING-RIGGING, *n.* That part of a ship's rigging or ropes which passes through blocks, &c.
RUNNING-TITTLE, *n.* In *printing*, the title of a book that is continued from page to page on the upper margin.
RUNNION, *n.* [Fr. *rogner*.] A palsy, scurvy wretch.
RUNT, *n.* [D. *rund*.] Any animal small below the natural or usual size of the species.
RU-PEE, *n.* [Pers.] A silver coin of the East Indies, of the value of 2s. 4d. or 2s. 6d. sterling; about 52 or 56 cents.
RUPTION, *n.* [L. *ruptio*.] Breach; a break or bursting open. *Wiseman*.
RUPTURE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *ruptus*.] 1. The act of breaking or bursting; the state of being broken or violently parted. 2. Hernia; a preternatural protrusion of the contents of the abdomen. 3. Breach of peace or concord, either between individuals or nations, between nations, open hostility or war.
RUPTURE, *v. t.* To break; to burst; to part by violence.
RUPTURE, *v. i.* To suffer a breach or disruption.
RUPTURED, *pp.* Broken; burst.
RUPTURE-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *herniaria*, and another of the genus *linum*.
RUPTURING, *pp.* Breaking; bursting.
RURAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *ruralis*.] Pertaining to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; suiting the country, or resembling it. *Sidney*.
RURALIST, *n.* One that leads a rural life. *Coventry*.
RURAL-ADV. As in the country. *Wakefield*.
RURAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being rural. *Dict.*
RU-RICO-LIST, *n.* [L. *ruricola*.] An inhabitant of the country. *Dict.*
RU-RIGEN-IOUS, *a.* [L. *rus*.] Born in the country.
RUSE, *n.* [Fr.] Artifice; trick; stratagem; wile; fraud; deceit. [Not English.] *Ray*.
RUSH, *n.* [Sax. *rics*, or *ris*; L. *ruscus*.] 1. A plant of the genus *juncus*, of many species. 2. Any thing proverbially worthless or of trivial value.
RUSH, *v. i.* [Sax. *reosan*, *hreoosan*, or *raesan*; Sw. *rusa*; G. *rauschen*; D. *rauschen*.] 1. To move or drive forward with impetuosity, violence and tumultuous rapidity. 2. To enter with undue eagerness, or without due deliberation and preparation.
RU-SH, *v. t.* To push forward with violence.
RUSH, *n.* A driving forward with eagerness and haste; a violent motion or course.
RUSH-CAN-DLE, *n.* A small blinking taper made by stripping a rush, except one small strip of the bark which holds the pith together, and dipping it in tallow. *Johnson*.
RUSHED, *a.* Abounding with rushes. *Warton*.
RUSHER, *n.* 1. One who rushes forward. *Whitlock*. 2. One who formerly strewed rushes on the floor at dances.
RUSHI-NESS, *n.* The state of abounding with rushes.
RUSHING, *pp.* Moving forward with impetuosity.
RUSHING, *n.* A violent driving of any thing; rapid or tumultuous course. *Is*, xvii.
RUSH-LIGHT, *n.* 1. The light of a rush-candle; a small, feeble light. 2. A rush-candle.
RUSH-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a rush; weak.
RUSH-Y, *a.* 1. Abounding with rushes. 2. Made of rushes.
RUSK, *n.* 1. A kind of light cake. 2. Hard bread for stores.
RUSMA, *n.* A brown and light iron substance, with half as much quicklime steeped in water, of which the Turkish women make their psilothron to take off their hair.
RUSS, (roos) *a.* [Sw. *ryss*.] Pertaining to the Russ or Russians.
RUSS, (roos) *n.* The language of the Russ or Russians.
RUSSET, *a.* [Fr. *roux*, *rousse*; It. *rosso*; Sp. *roso*, *rozo*; L. *russus*.] 1. Of a reddish-brown color. 2. Coarse; homespun; rustic.
RUSSET, *n.* A country dress. *Dryden*.
RUSSET, } *n.* A kind of apple of a russet color and
RUSSET-ING, } rough skin.
RUSSET-Y, *a.* Of a russet color.
RUSSIAN, (rū'shan) *a.* Pertaining to Russia.
RUSSIAN, (rū'shan) *n.* A native of Russia.
RUST, *n.* [Sax. *rust*; D. *roest*; G., Sw. *rost*; Dan. *rust*.] 1. The oxyd of a metal; a substance composed of oxygen combined with a metal, and forming a rough coat on its surface. 2. Loss of power by inactivity, as metals lose their brightness and smoothness when not used. 3. Any foul matter contracted. 4. Foul, extraneous matter. 5. A disease in grain, a kind of dust which gathers on the stalks and leaves.

RUSTY, *v. i.* [Sax. *rustian*; W. *rhya*.] 1. To contract rust; to be oxydized and contract a roughness on the surface. 2. To degenerate in idleness; to become dull by inaction. 3. To gather dust or extraneous matter.
RUST, *v. t.* 1. To cause to contract rust. 2. To impede by time and inactivity.
RUSTED, *pp.* Affected with rust.
RUSTIC, } *a.* [L. *rusticus*.] 1. Pertaining to the coun-
RUSTI-CAL, } try; rural. 2. Rude; unpolished; rough;
 awkward. 3. Coarse; plain; simple. 4. Simple; un-
 less; unadorned.—*Rustic work*, in a building, is when the
 stones, &c. in the face of it, are backed or pecked so as to
 be rough.
RUSTIC, *n.* An inhabitant of the country; a clown.
RUSTI-CAL-LY, *adv.* Rudely; coarsely; without refine-
 ment or elegance. *Dryden*.
RUSTI-CAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being rustical; rudi-
 ness; coarseness; want of refinement.
RUSTI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *rusticor*.] To dwell or reside in the
 country. *Pope*.
RUSTI-CATE, *v. t.* To compel to reside in the country,
 to banish from a town or college for a time.
RUSTI-CATE-D, *pp.* Compelled to reside in the country.
RUSTI-CATE-ING, *pp.* Compelling to reside in the coun-
 try.
RUSTI-CATION, *n.* 1. Residence in the country.—2. In
 universities and colleges, the punishment of a student for
 some offense, by compelling him to leave the institution and
 reside for a time in the country.
RUSTI-CI-TY, *n.* [L. *rusticitas*; Fr. *rusticité*.] The quali-
 ties of a countryman; rustic manners; rudeness; coar-
 seness; simplicity; artlessness. *Addison*.
RUSTI-LY, *adv.* In a rusty state. *Sidney*.
RUSTI-NESS, *n.* [from *rusty*.] The state of being rusty
RUSTING, *pp.* Contracting rust; causing to rust.
RUSTLE, (rusl) *v. i.* [Sax. *kristlan*; G. *ruseln*; Sw
rusla.] To make a quick succession of small sounds, like
 the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves.
RUSTLING, *pp.* Making the sound of silk cloth when
 rubbed.
RUSTLING, *n.* A quick succession of small sounds, as if
 brushing among dry leaves or straw.
RUSTY, *a.* 1. Covered or affected with rust. 2. Dull,
 impaired by inaction or neglect of use. 3. Scurvy; un-
 rose. 4. Covered with foul or extraneous matter.
RUT, *n.* [Fr. *rut*; Arm. *rut*.] The copulation of deer.
RUT, *v. i.* To lust, as deer.
RUT, *n.* [It. *rotata*; L. *rota*.] The track of a wheel.
ROTA BAGA, *n.* The Swedish turnep.
ROTH, *n.* [from *rus*.] 1. Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow
 for the misery of another. 2. Misery; sorrow.
RUTH-E-NUS, *n.* A fish of the genus *accipenser*.
ROTH-FUL, *a.* 1. Rueful; woful; sorrowful. 2. Mean-
 ful.
ROTH-FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. Wofully; sadly. *Knaelt*. 2.
 Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Spenser*.
ROTHLESS, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; barbarous; insensible to
 the miseries of others. *Pope*.
ROTHLESS-LY, *adv.* Without pity; cruelly; barbarously.
ROTHLESS-NESS, *n.* Want of compassion; insensibility
 to the distresses of others.
RO-TIL, } *n.* Sphene, an oxyd of titanium, of a dark-red
RO-TILE, } color, or of a light or brownish-red.
RO-TI-LANT, *a.* [L. *rutilans*, *rutilo*.] Shining. *Ereipn*.
RO-TI-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *rutilo*.] To shine; to emit rays of
 light. *Ure*.
RO-TTER, *n.* [G. *reiter*; D. *ruiter*.] A horseman or
 trooper.
RO-TTER-KIN, *n.* A word of contempt; an old, empty
 fox or beguiler.
RO-TTIER, *n.* [Fr. *rottier*, from *route*.] Direction of the
 road or course at sea; an old traveler acquainted with
 roads; an old soldier. *Cotgrave*.
RO-TTISH, *a.* [from *rot*.] Lustful; libidinous. *Shak*
RO-TTLE, for *rattle*, not much used. *Burns*.
ROYAL, *n.* A coin. See *RIAL*.
RY-DE-R, *n.* A clause added to a bill in parliament.
RYE, *n.* [Sax. *rygge*; D. *rogge*; G. *rocken*; Dan. *ryg*, *rygg*;
 Sw. *rag*, or *rog*; W. *rygg*.] 1. An esculent grain of the
 genus *secale*, of a quality inferior to wheat. 2. A disease
 in a hawk.
RYE-GRASS, *n.* A species of strong grass, of the genus
hordeum. *Encyc.*
RY-OT, *n.* In *Hindustan*, a renter of land by a lease.

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

S.

S, the nineteenth letter of the English Alphabet, is a sibilant articulation, and numbered among the semi-vowels. It represents the hissing made by driving the breath between the end of the tongue and the roof of the mouth, just above the upper teeth. It has two uses; one to express a mere hissing, as in *sabbath, sack, sin, this*; thus; the other a vocal hissing, precisely like that of *z*, as in *music, wise*, pronounced *muzs, wises*. It generally has its hissing sound at the beginning of all proper English words, but in the middle and end of words, its sound is to be known only by usage. In a few words, it is silent, as in *isle* and *viscount*.

S as a numeral, *S*, denoted seven.—In books of navigation and in common usage, *S*, stands for south; *S. E.* for south-east; *S. W.* for south-west; *S. S. E.* for south south-east; *S. S. W.* for south south-west, &c.

SAB'A-OTH, *n.* [Heb. שַׁבְּוֹת armies.] Armies; a word used, *Rom. ix. 29*, *James v. 4*, "the Lord of Sabaoth."

SAB-BA-TA'R-I-AN, *n.* [from *sabbath*.] One who observes the seventh day of the week as the sabbath, instead of the first. A sect of Baptists are called *Sabbatarians*.

SAB-BA-TA'R-I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to those who keep Saturday, or the seventh day of the week, as the sabbath. *Mountagu.*

SAB-BA-TA'R-I-AN-ISM, *n.* The tenets of Sabbatarians.

SAB'BATH, *n.* [Heb. שַׁבָּת rest; *L. sabbatum*.] 1. The day which God appointed to be observed by the Jews as a day of rest from all secular labor or employments, and to be kept holy and consecrated to his service and worship. 2. Intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest. 3. The Sabbatical year among the Israelites. *Lev. xxv.*

SAB'BATH-BREAK-ER, *n.* [*Sabbath* and *break*.] One who profanes the Sabbath by violating the laws of God or man, which enjoin the religious observance of that day.

SAB'BATH-BREAK-ING, *n.* A profanation of the sabbath by violating the injunction of the fourth commandment, or the municipal laws of a state which require the observance of that day as holy time.

SAB'BATH-LESS, *a.* Without intermission of labor. *Bacon.*

SAB-BATIC, } *a.* [Fr. *sabbatique*; *L. sabbaticus*.] 1.

SAB-BATI-CAL, } Pertaining to the Sabbath. 2. Resembling the Sabbath; enjoying or bringing an intermission of labor.—*Sabbatical year*, in the Jewish economy, was every seventh year, in which the Israelites were commanded to suffer their fields and vineyards to rest, or lie without tillage.

SAB'BA-TISM, *n.* Rest; intermission of labor.

SABEAN. See *SABIAN*.

SAB'E-ISM, *n.* The same as *Sabianism*. *D'Arville.*

SA-BELL'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to the heresy of Sabellius.

SA-BELL'IAN, *n.* A follower of Sabellius. *Encyc.*

SA-BELL'IAN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines or tenets of Sabellius. *Barrow.*

SAB'I-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to Saba, in Arabia, celebrated

SA-BE'AN, } for producing aromatic plants.

SAB'I-AN, *a.* [Heb. שַׁבְּיָא] The Sabian worship or religion consisted in the worship of the sun and other heavenly bodies.

SAB'I-AN, *n.* A worshiper of the sun.

SAB'I-AN-ISM, *n.* That species of idolatry which consisted in worshipping the sun, moon and stars.

SAB'INE, *n.* A plant; usually written *savin*, which see.

SAB'LE, *n.* [Russ. *sobol*; *G. zobel*; Sw., Dan., *D. sabel*; Fr. *zibeline*.] 1. A small animal of the weasel kind, the *mastela zibellina*. 2. The fur of the sable.

SAB'LE, *a.* [Fr.] Black; dark; used chiefly in poetry or in heraldry.

SABLIERE, (*sab'leer*) *n.* [Fr.] 1. A sand-pit; [*little used*.] 2. In carpentry, a piece of timber as long, but not so thick as a beam.

SA-BOT', (*sa-bō'*) *n.* [Fr. *sabot*; Sp. *zapato*.] A wooden shoe. [*Not English*.] *Bramhall.*

SABRE, } *n.* [Fr. *sabre*.] A sword or cimter with a broad

SABER, } and heavy blade, thick at the back, and a little

SABRE, *v. t.* To strike, cut or kill with a sabre.

SAB-U-LOSI-TY, *n.* Sandiness; grittiness.

SABU-LOUS, *a.* [*L. sabulosus*.] Sandy; gritty.

SAC, *n.* [Sax. *sac, saca, sacc, or s. scu.*] In *English law*, the privilege enjoyed by the lord of a manor, of holding courts, trying causes and imposing fines.

SAC-CADE', *n.* [Fr.] A sudden violent check of a horse

by drawing or twitching the reins on a sudden and with one pull.

SAC-CHA-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*L. saccharum*.] Producing sugar.

SAC'CHAR-INE, *a.* [*L. saccharum*.] Pertaining to sugar; having the qualities of sugar.

SAC-CHO-LAC'TIC, *a.* [*L. saccharum*.] A term in chemistry, denoting an acid obtained from the sugar of milk

SAC'CHO-LATE, *n.* In chemistry, a salt formed by the union of the saccholactic acid with a base.

SAC-ER-DOTAL, *a.* [*L. sacerdotalis*.] Pertaining to priests or the priesthood; priestly. *Stillingfleet.*

SACH'EL, *n.* [*L. sacculus*.] A small sack or bag in which lawyers and children carry papers and books.

SACHEM, *n.* In America, a chief among some of the native Indian tribes. See *SAGAMORE*.

SACK, *n.* [Sax. *sac, sacc*; D. *sak, sek*; G. *sack*; Ir. *sac*; Arm. *sach*; Fr. *sac*.] 1. A bag, usually a large cloth bag, used for holding and conveying corn, small wares, wool, cotton, hops, and the like. 2. The measure of three bushels. *Johnson.*

SACK, *n.* [Fr. *sec, seche*.] A species of sweet wine, brought chiefly from the Canary isles. *Fr. Dict.*

SACK, *n.* [*L. sagum*.] Among *car rude* ancestors, a kind of cloak of a square form, worn over the shoulders and body, and fastened in front by a clasp or thorn.

SACK, *v. t.* To put in a sack or in bags. *Betterton.*

SACK, *v. t.* [Arm. *sacga*; Ir. *sacham*; Sp., Port. *sacuar*.] To plunder or pillage, as a town or city.

SACK, *n.* The pillage or plunder of a town or city; or the storm and plunder of a town.

SACK'AGE, *n.* The act of taking by storm and pillaging.

SACK'BUT, *n.* [Sp. *sacabuzo*; Port. *sacabuzo*, or *sacubuzo*; Fr. *sacubute*.] A wind instrument of music; a kind of trumpet, so-named that it can be lengthened or shortened according to the tone required.

SACK'CLOTH, *n.* [*sack* and *cloth*.] Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth.

SACK'GLOTHED, *a.* Clothed in sackcloth. *Hall.*

SACKED, *pp.* Pillaged; stormed and plundered.

SACK'ER, *n.* One that takes a town or plunders it.

SACK'FUL, *n.* A full sack or bag. *Swift.*

SACK'ING, *ppr.* Taking by assault and plundering.

SACK'ING, *n.* The act of taking by storm and pillaging.

SACK'ING, *n.* [Sax. *saccing*.] 1. Cloth of which sacks or bags are made. 2. The coarse cloth or canvas fastened to a bedstead for supporting the bed.

SACK'LESS, *a.* [Sax. *sacless*.] Quiet; peaceable; not quarrelsome; harmless; innocent. [*Local*.]

SACK-POSET, *n.* [*sack* and *posset*.] A posset made of sack, milk and some other ingredients. *Swift.*

SAC'R-AMENT, *n.* [Fr. *sacramento*; It., Sp. *sacramento*; *L. sacramentum*.] 1. Among *ancient Christian writers*, a mystery; [*obs.*] 2. An oath; a ceremony producing an obligation; [*obs.*] 3. In *present usage*, a solemn religious ceremony enjoined by Christ to be observed by his followers. 4. The eucharist or Lord's supper.

† **SAC'R-AMENT**, *v. t.* To bind by an oath. *Laud.*

SAC'R-AMENT'AL, *a.* Constituting a sacrament, or pertaining to it.

SAC'R-AMENT'AL, *n.* That which relates to a sacrament.

SAC'R-AMENT'AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of a sacrament. *Hall.*

SAC'R-AMEN-TA'R-I-AN, *n.* One that differs from the Romish church in regard to the sacraments, or to the Lord's supper.

SAC'R-AMEN-TA-RY, *n.* 1. An ancient book of the Romish church, containing the prayers and ceremonies made use of in the celebration of the sacraments. 2. A sacramentarian.

SAC'R-AMEN-TA-RY, } *a.* Pertaining to sacramentari-

SAC'R-AMEN-TA'R-I-AN, } ans and to their controversy

respecting the eucharist.

† **SAC'R-ATE**, *v. t.* [*L. sacro*.] To consecrate; to dedicate. *Waterhouse.*

SAC'RE. See *SACER*.

SAC'RED, *a.* [Fr. *sacré*; Sp., It., Port. *sacro*; *L. sacer*.] 1. Holy; pertaining to God or to his worship; separated from common secular uses and consecrated to God and his service. 2. Proceeding from God and containing religious precepts. 3. Narrating or writing facts respecting God and holy things. 4. Relating to religion or the worship of God; used for religious purposes. 5. Consecrated; dedicated; devoted; with *to*. 6. Entitled to reverence; venerable. 7. Lavishable, as if appropriated to a superior being.

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

SACRED-LY, *adv.* 1. Religiously; with due reverence as of something holy or consecrated to God. 2. Inviolably; strictly.

SACRED-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being sacred, or consecrated to God, to his worship or to religious uses; holiness; sanctity. 2. Inviolableness.

SACRIFIC, *a.* [*L. sacrificus.*] Employed in sacrifice.

SACRIFICAL, *a.* [*L. sacrificus.*] *fice. Johnson.*

† **SACRIFICABLE**, *a.* Capable of being offered in sacrifice. *Brown.*

SACRIFICANT, *n.* [*L. sacrificans.*] One that offers a sacrifice. *Hallywell.*

† **SACRIFICATOR**, *n.* [*Fr. sacrificateur.*] A sacrificer; one that offers a sacrifice. *Brown.*

SACRIFICATORY, *a.* Offering sacrifice. *Sherwood.*

SACRIFICE, (*sak're-fize*) *v. t.* [*L. sacrifico; Fr. sacrifier; Sp. sacrificar; It. sacrificare.*] 1. To offer to God in homage or worship, by killing and consuming, as victims on an altar; to immolate. 2. To destroy, surrender or suffer to be lost for the sake of obtaining something. 3. To devote with loss. 4. To destroy; to kill.

SACRIFICE, (*sak're-fize*) *v. i.* To make offerings to God by the slaughter and burning of victims. *Ez. iii.*

SACRIFICE, (*sak're-fize*) *n.* [*Fr.; L. sacrificium.*] 1. An offering made to God by killing and burning some animal upon an altar.—A sacrifice differs from an oblation; the latter being an offering of a thing entire or without change, as tithes or first fruits; whereas sacrifice implies a destruction or killing, as of a beast. 2. The thing offered to God, or immolated by an act of religion. 3. Destruction, surrender or loss made or incurred for gaining some object, or for obliging another. 4. Any thing destroyed.

SACRIFICED, (*sak're-fizd*) *pp.* Offered to God upon an altar; destroyed, surrendered, or suffered to be lost.

SACRIFICER, (*sak're-fizer*) *n.* One that sacrifices or immolates. *Dryden.*

SACRIFICIAL, (*sak-re-fish'al*) *a.* Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice; consisting in sacrifice. *Shak.*

SACRILEGE, *n.* [*Fr.; L. sacrilegium.*] The crime of violating or profaning sacred things; or the alienating to laymen or to common purposes what has been appropriated or consecrated to religious persons or uses.

SACRILEGIOUS, (*sak-re-lis'jus*) *a.* [*L. sacrilegus.*] 1. Violating sacred things; polluted with the crime of sacrilege. 2. Containing sacrilege.

SACRILEGIOUSLY, *adv.* With sacrilege; in violation of sacred things.

SACRILEGIOUSNESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being sacrilegious. 2. Disposition to sacrilege.

SACRILIGIST, *n.* One who is guilty of sacrilege.

† **SACRILING**, *pp.* [*from Fr. sacrer.*] Consecrating.

SACRILING-BELL, *n.* A bell rung before the host.

SACRIST, *n.* A sacristan; a person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir, and take care of the books.

SACRISTAN, *n.* [*Fr. sacristain; It. sacristano; Sp. sacristan.*] An officer of the church who has the care of the utensils or movables of the church. It is now corrupted into sexton.

SACRISTY, *n.* [*Fr. sacristie; Sp., It. sacristia.*] An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils are kept; now called the vestry.

† **SACROSANCT**, *a.* [*L. sacrosanctus.*] Sacred; inviolable. *More.*

SAD, *a.* [*In W. sad* signifies wise, prudent, sober.] 1. Sorrowful; affected with grief; cast down with affliction. 2. Habitually melancholy; gloomy; not gay or cheerful. 3. Downcast; gloomy; having the external appearance of sorrow. 4. Serious; grave; not gay, light or volatile. 5. Afflictive; calamitous; causing sorrow. 6. Dark-colored; [*obs.*] 7. Bad; vexatious; [*colloquial.*] *Addison.* 8. Heavy; weighty; ponderous; [*obs.*] 9. Close; firm; cohesive; opposed to light or friable; [*obs.*]

SADDEN, (*sad'n*) *v. t.* 1. To make sad or sorrowful; also, to make melancholy or gloomy. 2. To make dark-colored; [*obs.*] 3. To make heavy, firm or cohesive; [*obs.*]

SADDENED, *pp.* Made sad or gloomy.

SADDENING, *pp.* Making sad or gloomy.

SADDLE, (*sad'l*) *n.* [*Sax. sadel, sadl; D. zadel; G. sattel.*] 1. A seat to be placed on a horse's back for the rider to sit on.—2. Among *seamen*, a cleat or block of wood nailed on the lower yard-arms to retain the studding-sail-booms in their place.

SADDLE, *v. t.* 1. To put a saddle on. 2. To load; to fix a burden on.

SADDLE-BACKED, *a.* Having a low back and an elevated neck and head, as a horse. *Far. Dict.*

SADDLE-BOW, *n.* [*Sax. sadl-boga.*] The bows of a saddle, or the pieces which form the front.

SADDLE-MAKER, or **SADDLER**, *n.* One whose occupation is to make saddles.

SAD-DU-CEAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Sadducees, a sect among the ancient Jews. *Acts xxiii.*

SAD'DU-CISM, *n.* The tenets of the Sadducees. *More.*

SAD'TR-ON, (*sad't-urn*) *n.* An instrument used to smooth clothes after washing; a flat-iron. [*Little used.*]

SAD'LY, *adv.* 1. Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Dryden.* 2. In a calamitous or miserable manner. 3. In a dark color. [*obs.*]

SAD'NESS, *n.* 1. Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind. 2. A melancholy look; gloom of countenance. 3. Seriousness; sedate gravity.

SAFE, *a.* [*Fr. sauf, sauve; L. salvus.*] 1. Free from danger of any kind. 2. Free from hurt, injury or damage. 3. Conferring safety; securing from harm. 4. Not exposing to danger. *Phil. iii.* 5. No longer dangerous; placed beyond the power of doing harm.

SAFE, *n.* A place of safety; a place for securing provisions from noxious animals.

† **SAFE**, *v. t.* To render safe. *Shak.*

SAFE-CONDUCT, *n.* [*safe and conduct; Fr. saffconduit.*] That which gives a safe passage, either a passage or guard to protect a person in an enemy's country or in a foreign country, or a writing, a pass or warrant of security given to a person by the sovereign of a country to enable him to travel with safety.

SAFE-GUARD, *n.* 1. He or that which defends or protects; defense; protection. 2. A convoy or guard to protect a traveler. 3. A passport; a warrant of security given by a sovereign to protect a stranger within his territories. 4. An outer petticoat to save women's clothes on horseback.

SAFE-GUARD, *v. t.* To guard; to protect. [*Little used.*]

SAFE-KEEPING, *n.* [*safe and keep.*] The act of keeping or preserving in safety from injury or from escape.

SAFE'LY, *adv.* 1. In a safe manner; without incurring danger. 2. Without injury. 3. Without escape; in close custody.

SAFENESS, *n.* 1. Freedom from danger. 2. The state of being safe, or of conferring safety.

SAFETY, *n.* Freedom from danger or hazard. 2. Exemption from hurt, injury or loss. 3. Preservation from escape; close custody. 4. Preservation from hurt.

SAFETY-LAMP, *n.* An invention of Sir Humphrey Davy, to prevent explosions in mines. The light is placed within a network of fine wire, through which the combustible gasses pass slowly and are consumed without explosion.

SAFETY-VALVE, *n.* A valve by means of which a boiler is preserved from bursting by the force of steam.

SAFF'LOW, *n.* The plant bastard saffron, or the

SAFF'LOW-ER, *n.* genus *carthamus.*

SAFF'LOW-ER, *n.* A deep-red fucula separated from orange-colored flowers.

* **SAFFRON**, *n.* [*W. saffron, saffr; Fr. safran; Ara. saffron; G., Sw., Dan. saffran.*] 1. A plant of the genus *crocus*.—2. In *materia medica*, saffron is formed of the stigmata of the *crocus officinalis*, dried on a kiln and pressed into cakes.

* **SAFFRON**, *a.* Having the color of saffron flowers; yellow. *Dryden.*

* **SAFFRON**, *v. t.* To tinge with saffron; to make yellow; to gild. *Chaucer.*

SAFFRON-Y, *a.* Having the color of saffron. *Leid.*

SAG, *v. i.* [*a different spelling of saug.*] 1. To yield; to give way; to lean or incline from an upright position, to bend from a horizontal position.—2. In sailing, to incline to the leeward; to make lee way. *Mer. Dict.*

SAG, *v. t.* To cause to bend or give way to load or weight.

SAG-G'CI-OU-S, *a.* [*L. sagax; Fr. sage, sagace; Sp. saysagay; It. saggio.*] 1. Quick of scent. 2. Quick of thought; acute in discernment or penetration.

SAG-G'CI-OU-S-LY, *adv.* 1. With quick scent. 2. With quick discernment or penetration.

SAG-G'CI-OU-S-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being sagacious; quickness of scent. 2. Quickness or acuteness of discernment.

SAG-G'CI-TY, *n.* [*Fr. sagacité; L. sagacitas.*] 1. Quickness or acuteness of scent; applied to animals. 2. Quickness or acuteness of discernment or penetration; penetration of apprehension.

SAG-A-MORE, *n.* Among some tribes of *American Indians*, a king or chief.

SAG-A-PEN, *n.* In *pharmacy*, a gum-resin, brought from Persia and the East.

SAG-A-PENUM, *n.* from Persia and the East.

SAG-A-THY, *n.* A kind of sarg; a slight wooden staff.

SAGE, *n.* [*Fr. sauge; Ar. saach.*] A plant of the genus *salvia*, of several species.

SAGE, *a.* [*Fr. sage; It. saggio.*] 1. Wise; having acute discernment and powers of judging; prudent; grave. 2. Wise; judicious; proceeding from wisdom; well judged; well adapted to the purpose.

SAGE, *n.* A wise man; a man of gravity and wisdom; particularly, a man venerable for years, and known to be a man of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.

SAGE'LY, *adv.* Wisely, with just discernment and prudence.

SA-GÈNE, n. A Russian measure of about seven English feet.

SAG-NESS, n. Wisdom, sagacity; prudence; gravity.

SAG-EN-ATE, n. Acicular rutile. *Ure.*

SAG-IN-ATE, v. t. To pamper; to fatten. *Cockeram.*

***SAG-IT-TAL, a.** [*L. sagittalis.*] Pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow.—In anatomy, the *sagittal suture* is the suture which unites the occipital bones of the skull.

SAG-IT-TARI-US, n. [*L. an archer.*] One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters Nov. 22.

SAG-IT-TA-RY, n. A centaur, an animal half man, half horse, armed with a bow and quiver. *Shak.*

SAG-IT-TA-RY, a. Belonging to an arrow; proper for an arrow.

SAG-IT-TATE, a. In botany, shaped like the head of an arrow; triangular, hollowed at the base.

SAGO, n. A dry, mealy substance or granulated paste, imported from Java and the Philippine and Molucca Isles.

SAGOIN, n. The *sagoin* form a division of the genus *simia*.

SAGY, a. Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

SAH-LITE, n. A mineral named from the mountain *Sahla*.

SAIC, n. A Turkish or Grecian vessel. *Mar. Dict.*

SAID, (səd) pret. and pp. of say; so written for *sayed*. 1. Declared; uttered; reported. 2. Aforesaid; before mentioned.

SAIL, n. [*Sax. G., Sw. segel; Dan. sejl; D. zeil.*] 1. In navigation, a spread of canvas, or sheet which receives the impulse of wind by which a ship is driven.—2. In poetry, wings. *Spenser.* 3. A ship or other vessel; used in the singular for a single ship, or as a collective name for many.—To loose sail, to unfurl them.—To make sail, to extend an additional quantity of sail.—To set sail, to expand or spread the sails; and hence, to begin a voyage.—To shorten sail, to reduce the extent of sail, or take in a part.—To strike sail. 1. To lower the sails suddenly. 2. To abate show or pomp; [*Colloquial.*] *Shak.*

SAIL, v. i. 1. To be impelled or driven forward by the action of wind upon sails, as a ship on water. 2. To be conveyed in a vessel on water; to pass by water. 3. To swim. 4. To set sail; to begin a voyage. 5. To be carried in the air, as a balloon. 6. To pass smoothly along. 7. To fly without striking with the wings.

SAIL, v. t. 1. To pass or move upon in a ship, by means of sails. 2. To fly through. *Popc.*

SAIL/A-BLE, a. Navigable; that may be passed by ships.

SAIL/-BORNE, a. Borne or conveyed by sails. *J. Barlow.*

SAIL/-BROAD, a. Spreading like a sail. *Milton.*

SAILED, pp. Passed in ships or other water-craft.

SAIL/ER, n. 1. One that sails; a seaman; usually, *sailor*. 2. A ship or other vessel, with reference to her manner of sailing.

SAIL/ING, ppr. Moving on water or in air; passing in a ship or other vessel.

SAIL/ING, n. 1. The act of moving on water; or the movement of a ship or vessel impelled by the action of wind on her sails. 2. Movement through the air, as in a balloon. 3. The act of setting sail or beginning a voyage.

SAIL/-LOFT, n. A loft or apartment where sails are cut out and made.

SAIL/-MAK-ER, n. 1. One whose occupation is to make sails. 2. An officer on board ships of war, whose business is to repair or alter sails.

SAIL/-MAK-ING, n. The art or business of making sails.

SAIL/OR, n. [a more common spelling than *sailer*.] A mariner; a seaman; one who follows the business of navigating ships or other vessels.

SAIL/Y, a. Like a sail. *Drayton.*

SAIL/-YARD, n. [*Sax. segl-gyrd.*] The yard or spar on which sails are extended. *Dryden.*

SAIM, n. [*Sax. seim; W. saim.*] Lard. [*Local.*]

†SAIN, for sagen, pp. of say. *Shak.*

SAINFOIN, } n. [*Fr. sainfoin.*] A plant cultivated for fodder.

SAIN'T, n. [*Fr.; L. sanctus; It., Sp. santo.*] 1. A person sanctified; a holy or godly person; one eminent for piety and virtue. 2. One of the blessed in heaven. *Rev. xviii.* 3. The holy angels are called *saints*. *Jude 14.* 4. One canonized by the church of Rome. *Encyc.*

SAIN'T, v. t. To number or enroll among saints by an official act of the pope; to canonize.

SAIN'T, v. i. To act with a show of piety. *Pope.*

SAIN'TED, pp. 1. Canonized; enrolled among the saints. 2. a. Holy; pious. 3. Sacred. *Milton.*

SAIN'TESS, n. A female saint. *Fisher.*

SAIN'T JOHN'S BREAD, n. A plant.

SAIN'T JOHN'S WÖRT, n. A plant.

SAIN'TLIKE, a. [saint and like.] 1. Resembling a saint. 2. Suiting a saint; becoming a saint. *Dryden.*

SAIN'TLY, a. Like a saint; becoming a holy person.

SAIN'T PE-TER'S WÖRT, n. A plant.

SAIN'T'S BELL, n. A small bell rung in churches.

SAIN'T-SEEM-ING, a. Having the appearance of a saint. *Montagna.*

SAIN'TSHIP, n. The character or qualities of a saint.

SA-JENE, n. [written also, *sagene.*] A Russian measure of length, equal to seven feet English measure.

SAKE, n. [*Sax. sac, saka; D. zaak; G. sache; Sw. sak and orsak; Dan. sag.*] 1. Final cause; end; purpose; or rather the purpose of obtaining. 2. Account; regard to any person or thing.

SAK'ER, n. [*Fr. sacre.*] 1. A hawk; a species of falcon. 2. A piece of artillery. *Hudibras.*

SAK'ER-ET, n. The male of the saker-hawk.

SAL, n. Salt; a word much used in chemistry.

SAL/A-BLE, a. [from *sale.*] That may be sold that finds a ready market; being in good demand.

SAL/A-BLE-NESS, n. The state of being salable.

SAL/A-BLY, adv. In a salable manner.

SAL-LA'CIOUS, a. [*L. salax.*] Lustful, lecherous.

SAL-LA'CIOUS-LY, adv. Lustfully; with eager animal appetite.

SAL-LA'CIOUS-NESS, } n. Lust; lecherousness; strong pro-

SAL-LAC'I-TY, } pensity to venery.

SAL/AD, n. [*Fr. salade; D. salaad; G., Sw. salat; Dan. salad.*] Raw herbs, usually dressed with salt, vinegar oil or spices, and eaten for giving a relish to other food.

SAL/AD-ING, n. Vegetables for salads. *Cheyne.*

SAL A-LEM BROT'H, n. A compound muriate of mercury and ammonia. *Ure.*

†SA-LAM, n. [Oriental, peace or safety.] A salutation or compliment of ceremony or respect. *Herbert.*

SAL/A-MAN-DER, n. [*L., Gr. salamandra.*] An animal of the genus *lacerta*, or lizard, one of the smaller species of the genus. The vulgar story of its being able to endure fire, is a mistake.—*Salamander's hair or wool*, a name given to a species of asbestos or mineral flax.

SAL-A-MAN'DRINE, a. Pertaining to or resembling a salamander; enduring fire.

SAL AM-MÖNI-AC, n. Muriate of ammonia. *Ure.*

SAL/A-RIED, a. Enjoying a salary.

SAL/A-RY, n. [*Fr. salaire; It., Sp. salario; L. salarium.*] The recompense or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person for services, usually a fixed sum to be paid by the year.

SALE, n. [*W. sal; Sax. sal.*] 1. The act of selling; the exchange of a commodity for money of equivalent value. 2. Vent; power of selling; market. 3. Auction; public sale to the highest bidder, or exposure of goods in market. [*L. n.*] 4. State of being vental, or of being offered to bribery. 5. [*qu. Sax. salan.*] A wicker basket.

SALE, a. Sold; bought; as opposed to *homemade*. [*Colloquial.*]

SAL-E-BROS-I-LTY, n. [*See SALEBROUS.*] Roughness or ruggedness of a place or road. *Feltham.*

SAL/E-BROUS, n. [*L. salebrosus.*] Rough; rugged; uneven. [*Little used.*]

SAL/EP, n. [said to be a Turkish word; written, also, *salop, saloop and saleb.*] In *materia medica*, the dried root of a species of orchis; also, a preparation of this root to be used as food.

SALES/MAN, n. [*sale and man.*] 1. One that sells clothes ready made. *Sayl.* 2. One who makes sales to customers in a store or shop.

SALET. See SALETTE

SALE WORK, n. Work or things made for sale; hence, work carelessly done. *Shak.*

SAL/IC, a. [The origin of this word is not ascertained.] The *Salic law* of France is a fundamental law, by virtue of which males only can inherit the throne.

***SALI-ENT, a.** [*L. saliens.*] 1. Leaping; an epithet in heraldry, applied to a lion or other beast, represented in a leaping posture.—2. In fortification, projecting; as a *salient angle*.

***SALI-ENT, a.** [*L. saliens.*] 1. Leaping; moving by leaps, as frogs. 2. Beating; throbbing; as the heart. 3. Shooting out or up; springing; darting.

SA-LI-P'ER-IOUS, a. [*L. sal and ferr.*] Producing or bearing salt. *Eaton.*

SAL/I-FLA-BLE, a. Capable of becoming a salt, or of combining with an acid to form a neutral salt.

SAL-I-FL-CATION, n. The act of salifying.

SAL/I-FL-ED, ppr. Formed into a neutral salt by combination with an acid.

SAL/I-FY, v. t. [*L. sal and facio.*] To form into a neutral salt, by combining an acid with an alkali, earth or metal.

SAL-I-FY-ING, ppr. Forming into a salt by combination with an acid.

SAL/I-GOT, n. [*Fr.*] A plant, the water-thistle.

SAL-I-NATION, n. [*L. sal, salinator.*] The act of washing with salt-water. *Greenhill.*

***SA-LINE, } a.** [*Fr. salin.*] 1. Consisting of salt or con-

SA-LI'NOUS, } stituting salt. 2. Partaking of the qualities of salt.

***SA-LINE, n.** [*Sp., It. salina, Fr. saline.*] A salt spring, or a place where salt-water is collected in the earth.

SAL-I-NI-P'ER-IOUS, a. [*L. sal, salinum, and ferro.*] Producing salt.

- SAL-LINI-FORM**, *a.* [*L. sal, salinum, and form.*] Having the form of salt.
- SAL-LINO-TERRENE**, *a.* [*L. sal, salinum and terrenus.*] Denoting a compound of salt and earth.
- SAL/LITE**, *v. t.* [*L. salio.*] To salt; to impregnate or season with salt. [*Little used.*]
- SAL-LIVA**, *n.* [*L. saliva.*] The fluid which is secreted by SAL/LIVE, } the salivary glands, and which serves to moisten the mouth and tongue.
- * **SAL-LIVAL**, *a.* [*from saliva.*] Pertaining to saliva; see SAL-LI-VA-RY, } creting or conveying saliva.
- SAL-LI-VATE**, *v. t.* [*from saliva; Fr. saliver.*] To excite an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva in a person, usually by mercury; to produce ptyalism in a person.
- SAL-LI-VA-TED**, *pp.* Having an increased secretion of saliva from medicine.
- SAL-LI-VA-TING**, *ppr.* Exciting increased secretion of saliva.
- SAL-LI-VATION**, *n.* The act or process of promoting ptyalism, or of producing an increased secretion of saliva, for the cure of disease.
- SAL-LIVOUS**, *a.* Pertaining to saliva; partaking of the nature of saliva. *Wiseman.*
- * **SAL/LET**, *n.* [*Fr. salade.*] A head-piece or helmet.
- SAL/LET-ING**, *n.* [*corrupted from salad.*]
- SALLI-ANCE**, *n.* [*from sally.*] An issuing forth.
- SAL/LÖW**, *n.* [*Sax. salh, salig; Fr. sail; Fr. saule.*] A tree of the willow kind, or genus *salix*.
- SAL/LÖW**, *a.* [*Sax. salwog, sealwee.*] Having a yellowish color; of a pale, sickly color, tinged with a dark yellow.
- SAL/LÖW-NESS**, *n.* A yellowish color; paleness tinged with a dark yellow.
- SALLY**, *n.* [*Fr. saillie; It. salita; Sp. salida.*] 1. An issue or rushing of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers. 2. A spring or darting of intellect, fancy or imagination; flight; sprightly exertion. 3. Excursion from the usual track; range. 4. Act of levity or extravagance; wild gaiety; frolic.
- SALLY**, *v. t.* [*Fr. saillir; Arn. sailha; It. salire; Sp. salir; L. salio.*] 1. To issue or rush out, as a body of troops from a fortified place to attack besiegers. 2. To issue suddenly; to make a sudden eruption.
- SALLY-ING**, *ppr.* Issuing or rushing out.
- SALLY-PORT**, *n.* 1. In fortification, a postern gate, or a passage under ground from the inner to the outer works, such as from the higher flank to the lower, or to the tenailles, or to the communication from the middle of the curtain to the ravelin. 2. A large port on each quarter of a fire-ship for the escape of the men into boats when the train is fired.
- SAL-MA-GUNDI**, *n.* [*Sp. salpicon, corrupted. See SALPICON.*] A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herring with oil, vinegar, pepper and onions. *Johnson.*
- SAL/M-AC**, *n.* A contraction of *sal ammoniac*.
- SAL/M'ON**, (*sam'mun*) *n.* [*L. salmo; Fr. saumon.*] A fish of the genus *salmo*.
- SAL/M'ON-TROUT**, (*sam'mun-trout*) *n.* A species of trout resembling the salmon in color. *Walton.*
- SAL-LOON**, *n.* [*It. salone; Sp., Fr. salon.*] In architecture, a lofty, spacious hall, vaulted at the top, and usually comprehending two stories, with two ranges of windows.
- SAL-LOOP**, } See **SALEP**.
- SALOP**, }
- SAL/PI-CON**, *n.* [*Sp.*] Stuffing; farce; chopped meat or bread, &c., used to stuff legs of veal; called, also, *salmagundi*.
- † **SAL-SA-MEN-TA'RIOUS**, *a.* [*L. salsamentarius.*] Pertaining to salt things. *Diets.*
- SAL/SI-FY**, *n.* [*Fr. saisifs.*] Gos's beard, a plant.
- SAL-SO-ACID**, *a.* [*L. salsus and acidus.*] Having a taste compounded of saltiness and acidity. [*Little used.*]
- SAL-SÖGI-NOUS**, *a.* [*L. salsugo.*] Saltish.
- SALT**, *n.* [*Sax. salt, sealt; Goth., Sw., Dan. salt; G. salt; It. sale; Fr. sel; L., Sp., Port. sal.*] 1. Common salt is the muriate of soda, a substance used for seasoning certain kinds of food, and for the preservation of meat, &c.—2. In chemistry, a body compounded of an acid united to some base. 3. Taste; sapor; smack. 4. Wit; poignancy; as, *Attic salt*.
- SALT**, *a.* 1. Having the taste of salt; impregnated with salt. 2. Abounding with salt. 3. Overflowed with salt-water, or impregnated with it. 4. Growing on salt marsh or meadows and having the taste of salt. 5. Producing salt-water. 6. Lecherous; salacious.
- SALT**, *n.* 1. The part of a river near the sea, where the water is salt. 2. A vessel for holding salt.
- SALT**, *v. t.* 1. To sprinkle, impregnate or season with salt. 2. To fill with salt between the timbers and planks, as a ship, for the preservation of the timber.
- SALT**, *v. i.* To deposit salt from a saline substance.
- † **SALT**, *n.* [*Fr. saut.*] A leap; the act of jumping.
- SALT'ANT**, *a.* [*L. saltans.*] Leaping; dancing.
- SAL-TATION**, *n.* [*L. saltatio.*] 1. A leaping or jumping. 2. Beating or palpitation.
- SALT/CAT**, *n.* A lump or heap of salt, made at the salt works, which attracts pigeons.
- SALT-CEL-LAR**, *n.* [*salt and cellar.*] A small vessel used for holding salt on the table. *Swift.*
- SALT'ED**, *pp.* Sprinkled, seasoned or impregnated with salt.
- SALT'ER**, *n.* 1. One who salts; one who gives or applies salt. 2. One that sells salt.
- SALT'ERN**, *n.* A salt-work; a building in which salt is made by boiling or evaporation. *Encyc.*
- SALT'IER**, *n.* [*Fr. sauloir.*] In heraldry, one of the honorable ordinaries, in the form of St. Andrew's cross.
- † **SALT-IN-BAN-CO**, *n.* [*Fr. salimbanque.*] A mountain, a quack. *Brown.*
- SALT'ING**, *ppr.* Sprinkling or seasoning with salt.
- SALT'ING**, *n.* The act of sprinkling or impregnating with salt.
- SALT'ISH**, *a.* Somewhat salt.
- SALT'ISH-LY**, *adv.* With a moderate degree of saltiness.
- SALT'ISH-NESS**, *n.* A moderate degree of saltiness.
- SALT'LESS**, *a.* Destitute of salt; insipid.
- SALT'LY**, *adv.* With taste of salt; in a salt manner.
- SALT'-MINE**, *n.* A mine where fossil salt is obtained.
- SALT'NESS**, *n.* 1. The quality of being impregnated with salt. 2. Taste of salt.
- SALT'-PAN**, or **SALT'-PIT**, *n.* A pan, basin or pit where salt is obtained or made. *Ducon.*
- SALT-PÉ'TRE**, } *n.* [*salt, and Gr. petros.*] A neutral salt
SALT-PÉ'TER, } formed by the nitric acid in combination with potash, and hence denominated *salsæ of potash*.
- SALT-PÉ'TROUS**, *a.* Pertaining to saltpetre, or partaking of its qualities; impregnated with saltpetre.
- SALT-RHÉ'UM**, *n.* Herpes; an affection of the skin.
- SALTS**, *n.* The salt water of rivers entering from the ocean. *S. Carolina.*
- SALT-WA'TER**, *n.* Water impregnated with salt; sea-water.
- SALT-WÖRK**, *n.* A house or place where salt is made.
- SALT-WÖRT**, *n.* A plant; jointed glasswort.
- † **SALT'Y**, *a.* Somewhat salt. *Cotgrave.*
- SAL-Ü'BRI-OUS**, *a.* [*L. saluber, salubris.*] Favorable to health; healthful; promoting health.
- SAL-Ü'BRI-OUS-LY**, *adv.* So as to promote health.
- SAL-Ü'BRI-TY**, *n.* [*L. salubritas.*] Wholesomeness; healthfulness; favorableness to the preservation of health.
- SAL-U-TA-RI-NESS**, *n.* 1. Wholesomeness; the quality of contributing to health or safety. 2. The quality of promoting good or prosperity.
- SAL-U-TA-RY**, *a.* [*Fr. salutaire; L. salutaris.*] 1. Wholesome; healthful; promoting health. 2. Promotive of public safety; contributing to some beneficial purpose.
- SAL-U-TATION**, *n.* [*Fr.; L. salutatio.*] The act of saluting; a greeting; the act of paying respect or reverence by the customary words or actions.
- SAL-Ü'TA-TO-RY**, *a.* Greeting; containing salutations. *An epithet applied to the oration which introduces the exercises of commencement in American colleges.*
- † **SAL-Ü'TA-TO-RY**, *n.* [*Low L. salutorium.*] Disc of greeting.
- SAL-Ü'TE**, *v. t.* [*L. saluto; It. salutare; Sp. salutar; Fr. saluer.*] 1. To greet; to hail; to address with expressions of kind wishes. 2. To please; to gratify; [*unusual.*] 3. To kiss.—4. In military and naval affairs, to honor some person or nation by a discharge of cannon or small arms by striking colors, by shouts, &c.
- SAL-Ü'TE**, *n.* 1. The act of expressing kind wishes or respect; salutation; greeting. 2. A kiss.—3. In military affairs, a discharge of cannon or small arms in honor of some distinguished personage.—4. In the navy, a testimony of respect or deference rendered by ships, which is performed by a discharge of cannon, &c.
- SAL-Ü'TED**, *pp.* Hailed; greeted.
- SAL-Ü'TER**, *n.* One who salutes.
- SAL-U-TIF'E-R-IOUS**, *a.* [*L. salutifer.*] Bringing health; healthy. *Dennis.*
- SALV-A-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* The possibility of being saved or admitted to everlasting life. *Scudder.*
- SALV-A-BLE**, *a.* [*L. salvens.*] That may be saved, or received to everlasting happiness.
- SALVAGE**, *n.* [*Fr. salvage.*] In commerce, a reward or recompense allowed by law for the saving of a ship or goods from loss at sea.
- † **SALVAGE**, for **SAVAGE**. See **SAVAGE**.
- SAL-VATION**, *n.* [*It. salvazione; Sp. salvacion.*] 1. The act of saving; preservation from destruction, danger or great calamity.—2. Appropriately, in theology, the redemption of man from the bondage of sin and liability to eternal death, and the conferring on him everlasting happiness. 3. Deliverance from enemies by victory. *Ex. vi.* 4. Remission of sins, or saving graces. *Luke xiv.* 5. The

Author of man's salvation. *Ps. xxvii.* 6. A term of praise or benediction. *Rev. xix.*
SALIVA-TO-RY, *n.* [*Fr. salatoire.*] A place where things are preserved; a repository. *Hal.*
SALVE (*salv*, or *säv*) *n.* [*Sax. sealfe*; from *L. salvus.*]
 1. A gummy composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores. 2. Help; remedy.
SALVE (*salv*, or *säv*) *v. t.* 1. To heal by applications or medicaments; [*L. u.*] 2. To help; to remedy; [*L. u.*] 3. To help or remedy by a salvo, excuse or reservation; [*L. u.*] 4. To salute; [*obs.*]
SALVER, *n.* A piece of plate with a foot; or a plate on which any thing is presented. *Pope.*
SAL-VI-FI-C, *a.* [*L. salvus* and *facio.*] Tending to save or secure safety. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*
SALVO, *n.* [*L. salvo jure.*] An exception; a reservation; an excuse. *K. Charles.*
SALVOR, *n.* One who saves a ship or goods at sea.
SA-MARI-TAN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to Samaria. 2. Denoting the ancient characters and alphabet used by the Hebrews.
SA-MARI-TAN, *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Samaria, or one that belonged to the sect which derived their appellation from that city. 2. The language of Samaria, a dialect of the Chaldean.
SAMBO, *n.* The offspring of a black person and a mulatto.
SAME, *a.* [*Sax. same*; Goth. *säma*, *samo*; Dan. *samme*; Sw. *samma.*] 1. Identical; not different or other. 2. Of the identical kind or species, though not the specific thing. 3. That was mentioned before. *Daniel.* 4. Equal; exactly similar.
SAME, *adv.* [*Sax. sam.*] Together. *Spenser.*
SAMENESS, *n.* 1. Identity; the state of being not different or other. 2. Near resemblance; correspondence; similarity.
SAMI-AN EARTH, *n.* [*Gr. Samos.*] The name of a marl of two species, used in medicine as an astringent.
SAMI-EL, or **SI-MOOM**, *n.* [*Ar.*] A hot and destructive wind that sometimes blows in Arabia.
SAMITE, *n.* [*Old Fr.*] A species of silk stuff.
SAMLET, *n.* A little salmon. *Walton.*
SAMP, *n.* A species of food composed of maize broken or bruised, boiled and mixed with milk. *New England.*
SAMPANE, *n.* A kind of vessel used by the Chinese.
SAMPPIRE, *n.* Said to be a corruption of *Saint Pierre.* A plant of the genus *critium*. *Sp.*
SAMPLE, *n.* [*L. exemplum*; *Sp.* *Port. exemplo*; *It. esempio*; *Fr. exemple*; *Ir. somplar.*] 1. A specimen; a part of any thing presented for inspection, or intended to be shown, as evidence of the quality of the whole. 2. Example; instance.
SAMPLE, *v. t.* To show something similar. *Ainsworth.*
SAMPLER, *n.* [*L. exemplar.*] A pattern of work; a specimen; particularly, a piece of needle-work by young girls for improvement.
SAMSON'S-POST, *n.* In ships, a notched post used instead of a ladder; also, a piece of timber that forms a return for a tackle-fall.
SANA-BLE, *a.* [*L. sanabilis.*] That may be healed or cured; susceptible of remedy. *Mare.*
SAN-A-TION, *n.* [*L. sanatio.*] The act of healing or curing. *Wiseman.*
SANA-TIVE, *a.* [*L. sano*, to heal.] Having the power to cure or heal; healing; tending to heal.
SANA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The power of healing.
SANCE-BELL, *n.* A corruption of *saint's-bell*, which see.
SANCTI-FI-CATE, *v. t.* To sanctify. *Barrow.*
SANCTI-FI-CATION, *n.* [*Fr.*; *Low L. sanctificatio.*] 1. The act of making holy. 2. The act of consecrating or of setting apart for a sacred purpose; consecration.
SANCTI-FED, *pp.* 1. Made holy; consecrated; set apart for sacred services. 2. Affectedly holy.
SANCTI-FY-ER, *n.* He that sanctifies or makes holy.
SANCTI-FY, *v. t.* [*Fr. sanctifier*; *It. santificare*; *Sp. santificar*; *Low L. sanctifico.*] 1. In a general sense, to cleanse, purify or make holy. 2. To separate, set apart or appoint to a holy, sacred or religious use. 3. To purify; to prepare for divine service, and for partaking of holy things. *Ex. xix.* 4. To separate, ordain and appoint to the work of redemption and the government of the church. *John x.* 5. To cleanse from corruption; to purify from sin. 6. To make the means of holiness; to render productive of holiness or piety. 7. To make free from guilt. 8. To secure from violation.
SANCTI-FY-ING, *ppr.* 1. Making holy; purifying from the defilements of sin; separating to a holy use. 2. *a.* Tending to sanctify; adapted to increase holiness.
SANCTI-MONIOUS, *a.* [*L. sanctimonia.*] Saintly; having the appearance of sanctity.
SANCTI-MONIOUS-LY, *adv.* With sanctimony.
SANCTI-MONIOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being sanctimonious; sanctity; or the appearance of it; devoutness.
SANCTI-MONY, *n.* [*L. sanctimonia.*] Holiness; devout-

ness; scrupulous austerity; sanctity, or the appearance of it. [*Little used.*] *Raleigh.*
SANCTION, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. sanctio.*] 1. Ratification; an official act of a superior by which he ratifies and gives validity to the act of some other person or body. 2. Authority; confirmation derived from testimony, character, influence or custom. 3. A law or decree; [*improper.*] *Denham.*
SANCTION, *v. t.* To ratify; to confirm; to give validity or authority to. *Eurke.*
SANCTIONED, *pp.* Ratified; confirmed; authorized.
SANCTION-ING, *ppr.* Ratifying; authorizing.
SANCTI-TUDE, *n.* [*L. sanctus*, *sanctitudo.*] Holiness; sacredness. *Milton.*
SANCTI-TY, *n.* [*L. sanctitas.*] 1. Holiness; state of being sacred or holy. 2. Goodness; purity; godliness. 3. Sacredness; solemnity. 4. A saint or holy being; [*unusual.*]
SANCTU-A-RIZE, *v. t.* [*from sanctuary*] To shelter by means of a sanctuary or sacred privileges. *Shak.*
SANCTU-ARY, *n.* [*Fr. sanctuaire*; *It. Sp. santuario*; *L. sanctuarium.*] 1. A sacred place; particularly, among the Israelites, the most retired part of the temple at Jerusalem, called the *Holy of Holies.* 2. The temple at Jerusalem. 3. A house consecrated to the worship of God; a place where divine service is performed.—4. In *Catholic churches*, that part of a church where the altar is placed, encompassed with a balustrade. 5. A place of protection; a sacred asylum. 6. Shelter; protection.
SAND, *n.* [*Sax., G., Sw., Dan. sand*; *D. zand.*] 1. Any mass or collection of fine particles of stone, particularly of fine particles of silicious stone, but not strictly reduced to powder or dust.—2. Sands, in the plural, tracts of land consisting of sand, like the deserts of Arabia and Africa.
SAND, *v. t.* 1. To sprinkle with sand. 2. To drive upon the sand.
SANDAL, *n.* [*Fr. sandale*; *It. sandalo*; *Sp. sandalia*; *L. sandalium.*] 1. A kind of shoe, consisting of a sole fastened to the foot. *Pope.* 2. A shoe or slipper worn by the pope and other Romish prelates when they officiate.
SANDAL, **SANDAL-WOOD**, or **SANDERS**, *n.* [*Ar.*] A kind of wood which grows in the East-Indies and has a bitter taste and an aromatic smell.
SANDA-RAC, *n.* [*L. sandaraca.*] 1. A resin in white tears, more transparent than those of the juniper. 2. A native fossil; also, a combination of arsenic and sulphur; orpiment.
SAND-BAG, *x.* A bag filled with sand, used in fortification.
SAND-BATH, *n.* A bath made by warm sand, with which something is enveloped.
SAND-BLIND, *a.* Having a defect of sight, by means of which small particles appear to fly before the eyes.
SAND-BOX, *n.* 1. A box with a perforated top or cover, for sprinkling paper with sand. 2. A tree or plant.
SANDED, *pp.* 1. Sprinkled with sand. 2. *a.* Covered with sand; barren. 3. Marked with small spots; variegated with spots; speckled; of a sandy color. 4. Short-sighted.
SAND-EEL, *n.* The ammodyte, a fish.
SANDER-LING, *n.* A bird of the plover kind.
SANDERS, *See SANDAL.*
SANDE-VER, or **SANDI-VER**, *n.* [*Fr. sain de verre*, or *saint de verre.*] Glass-gall; a whitish salt which is cast up from the materials of glass in fusion.
SAND-FLOOD, *n.* A vast body of sand moving or borne along the deserts of Arabia. *Bruce.*
SAND-HEAT, *n.* The heat of warm sand, in *chemical operations.*
SANDI-NESS, *n.* [*from sandy.*] 1. The state of being sandy. 2. The state of being of a sandy color.
SANDISH, *a.* [*from sand.*] Approaching the nature of sand; loose; not compact. *Evelyn.*
SANDIX, *n.* A kind of minium or red lead, made of ceruse, but inferior to the true minium. *Encyc.*
SANDPIPER, *n.* A bird of the genus *tringa.*
SANDSTONE, *n.* A stone composed chiefly of grains of quartz united by a cement, calcareous, marly, argillaceous or silicious.
SAND-WORT, *n.* A plant.
SANDY, *a.* [*Sax. sandig.*] 1. Abounding with sand; full of sand; covered or sprinkled with sand. 2. Consisting of sand; not firm or solid. 3. Of the color of sand; of a yellowish-red color.
SANE, *a.* [*L. sanus*; *D. gezond*; *G. gesund.*] 1. Sound; not disordered or shattered; healthy. 2. Sound; not disordered; having the regular exercise of reason and other faculties of the mind.
SANG, *pret. of sing.*
SANG FROID, (*sang froä*) *n.* [*Fr.*; *cold blood.*] 1. Coolness; freedom from agitation or excitement of mind. 2. Indifference.
SANGI-AC, *n.* A Turkish governor of a province.

SAN-GUI-FER-OUS, *a.* [*L. sanguifer.*] Conveying blood. The *sanguiferous* vessels are the arteries and veins.

SAN-GUI-FI-CATION, *n.* [*Fr.*] In the *animal economy*, the production of blood; the conversion of chyle into blood. *Arbutnot.*

SAN-GUI-FI-ER, *n.* A producer of blood. *Floyer.*

SAN-GUI-FLU-OUS, *a.* [*L. sanguis and fluo.*] Floating or running with blood.

SAN-GUI-FY, *v. i.* To produce blood. *Hale.*

SAN-GUI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Producing blood.

SAN-GUIN-ARY, *a.* [*Fr. sanguinaire; L. sanguinarius.*]

1. Bloody; attended with much bloodshed; murderous.

2. Blood-thirsty; cruel; eager to shed blood.

SAN-GUIN-ARY, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

SAN-GUINE, *a.* [*Fr. sanguin; L. sanguineus.*]

1. Red; having the color of blood. *Milton.*

2. Abounding with blood; plethoric.

3. Warm; ardent.

4. Confident.

† SAN-GUINE, *n.* Blood color. *Spenser.*

SAN-GUINE, *v. t.* 1. To stain with blood. 2. To stain or varnish with a blood color.

SAN-GUINE-LESS, *a.* Destitute of blood; pale. [*L. u.*]

SAN-GUINE-LY, *adv.* Ardently; with confidence of success.

AN-GUINE-NESS, *n.* 1. Redness; color of blood in the skin. 2. Fulness of blood; plethora. 3. Ardor; heat of temper; confidence.

SAN-GUINE-OUS, *a.* [*L. sanguineus.*]

1. Abounding with blood; plethoric.

2. Constituting blood.

† SAN-GUINI-TY, for *sanguineness.* *Swift.*

SANGUI-SUGE, *n.* [*L. sanguisuga.*] The blood-sucker; a leech, or horse-leech. *Encyc.*

SAN-HE-DRIM, *n.* [*Low L. synedrium.*] The great council of seventy elders among the Jews, whose jurisdiction extended to all important affairs.

SANI-CLE, *n.* [*from L. sano.*] Self-heal, a plant.

SA-NIDI-LUM, *n.* A genus of fossils. *Encyc.*

SANI-ES, *n.* [*L.*] A thin acrid discharge from wounds or sores; a serous matter, less thick and white than pus.

SANI-OUS, *a.* 1. Pertaining to sanies, or partaking of its nature and appearance; thin; serous. 2. Running a thin serous matter.

SANI-TY, *n.* [*L. sanitas.*] Soundness; particularly, a sound state of mind; the state of a mind in the perfect exercise of reason.

SANK, *pret.* of *sink*, but nearly obsolete.

SAN-NAH, *n.* The name of certain kinds of India muslins.

SANS, *pprc.* [*Fr.*] Without. *Shak.*

SANSKRIT, *n.* [*According to H. T. Colebrooke, Sanscrit signifies the polished dialect. It is sometimes written Shanscrit.*] The ancient language of Hindostan, from which are formed all the modern languages or dialects of the great peninsula of India.

SANTER. See SAUSTER.

SANT'ON, *n.* A Turkish priest; a kind of dervish.

SAP, *n.* [*Sax. sǣp; D. zap; G. saft.*]

1. The juice of plants of any kind, which flows chiefly between the wood and the bark.

2. The albumen of a tree; the exterior part of the wood, next to the bark; [*a sense in general use in New England.*]

SAP, *v. t.* [*Fr. sapper; It. zappare; Arm. sappa.*]

1. To undermine; to subvert by digging or wearing away; to mine.

2. To undermine; to subvert by removing the foundation of.

SAP, *v. i.* To proceed by mining, or by secretly undermining.

SAP, *n.* In *sieges*, a trench for undermining; or an approach made to a fortified place by digging or under cover.

SAPA-JO, *n.* A division of the genus *simia*.

SAP-COL-OR, *n.* An expressed vegetable juice. *Parke.*

SAPHIRE. See SAPPHIRE.

SAPID, *a.* [*L. sapidus.*] Tasteful; tastable; having the power of affecting the organs of taste.

SA-PIDI-TY, } *n.* Taste; tastefulness; savor; the quality

SAPID-NESS, } of affecting the organs of taste.

SAP-I-ENCE, *n.* [*Fr.; L. sapientia.*] Wisdom; sageness; knowledge. *Swift.*

SAP-I-ENT, *a.* Wise; sage; discerning. *Milton.*

SA-PI-ENTIAL, *a.* Affording wisdom or instructions for wisdom. [*Not much used.*] *Bp. Richardson.*

SAP-LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of sap. 2. Dry; old; husky.

SAP-LING, *n.* [*from sap.*] A young tree. *Milton.*

SAP-O-NACEOUS, *a.* [*from L. sapo.*] Soapy; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap.

SAP-O-NA-RY, *a.* Saponaceous.

SA-PON-I-FI-CATION, *n.* Conversion into soap.

SA-PON-I-FY, *v. t.* [*L. sapo and facio.*] To convert into soap by combination with an alkali.

SAP-O-NULE, *n.* A combination of volatile or essential oil with some base.

SAP-OR, *n.* [*L.*] Taste; savor; relish; the power of affecting the organs of taste. *Brown.*

SAP-O-RIFIC, *a.* [*Fr. saporifique.*] Having the power to produce taste; producing taste. *Johnson.*

SAP-O-RO-SI-TY, *n.* The quality of body by which it excites the sensation of taste.

SAPPO-ROUS, *a.* Having taste; yielding some kind of taste. *Bailey.*

SA-PŌ-TA, *n.* In *botany*, a tree or plant.

SAP-PA-DIL-LO-TREE, or SAP-A-DIL-LO-TREE, *a.* A tree of the genus *sioanea*. *Lec.*

SAPPARE, *n.* A mineral or species of earth.

SAPPED, *pp.* Undermined; subverted.

SAPPER, *n.* One who saps.—In an *army*, sappers and miners are employed in working at saps.

SAPPHIC, (saff'ik) *a.* Pertaining to Sappho, a Grecian poetess; as, *Sapphic odes.*

* SAPPHIRE, (saff'ire, or saff'er) *n.* [*L. sapphirus.*] A species of silicious gems or minerals, of several varieties.

SAPPHIR-INE, *a.* Resembling sapphire; made of sapphire; having the qualities of sapphire.

SAPPI-NESS, *n.* [*from sappy.*] The state or quality of being full of sap; succulence; juiciness.

SAPPY, *a.* [*Sax. sǣpig.*]

1. Abounding with sap; juicy, succulent.

2. Young; not firm; weak.

3. Weak in intellect.

† SAPPY, *a.* [*qu. Gr. σῆπιος.*] Musty; tainted.

SAR/A-BAND, *n.* [*Sp. sarabanda; Port., It. sarabanda; Fr. sarabande.*] A dance and a tune used in Spain.

SAR/A-CEN-IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Saracens, or

SAR/A-CEN-TI-CAL, } inhabitants of Arabia; so called from

sara, a desert. 2. Denoting the architecture of the Saracens, the modern Gothic.

SAR/A-GOY, *n.* The opossum of the Molucca isles.

SAR/A-SIN, or SAR/A-SINE, *n.* 1. A plant, a kind of birth-wort. 2. A portulic or herse.

SAR/CASM, *n.* [*L. sarcasmus.*] A keen, reproachful expression; a satirical remark or expression, uttered with some degree of scorn or contempt; a taunt; a gibe.

SAR-CAS-TIC, } *a.* Bitterly satirical; scornfully

SAR-CAS-TI-CAL, } vere; taunting.

SAR-CAS-TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a sarcastic manner; with scornful satire. *South.*

SAR-CENET, *n.* [*qu. saracenicum.*] A species of fine, thin, woven silk. *Dryden.*

† SAR-CLE, *v. t.* [*Fr. sarcler; L. sarculo.*] To weed out. *Ainsworth.*

SAR/CO-CELE, *n.* [*Gr. σαρκ and κηλη.*] A spurious rupture or hernia, in which the testicle is swelled or infiltrated.

SAR/CO-COL, } *n.* [*Gr. σαρκ and κολλα.*] A semi-

SAR/CO-COL-LA, } parent solid substance, imported from

Arabia and Persia in grains of a light-yellow or red color.

SAR/CO-LITE, *n.* [*flesh-stone.*] A substance of a vitreous nature, found near Vesuvius.

SAR-CO-LOG-I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to sarcology.

SAR-COLO-GY, *n.* [*Gr. σαρκ and λογος.*] That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body.

SAR-CŌMA, *n.* [*Gr. from σαρκ.*] Any fleshy excrescence on an animal body. *Encyc.*

SAR-COPH/A-GOUS, *a.* [*See SARCOPHAGUS.*] Feeding on flesh; flesh-eating. *Dict.*

SAR-COPH/A-GUS, *n.* [*L.*]

1. A species of stone used among the Greeks in their sculptures, which was so called because it consumed the flesh of bodies deposited in it within a few weeks.

2. A stone coffin or grave in which the ancients deposited bodies which they chose not to burn.

SAR-COPH/A-GY, *n.* The practice of eating flesh. *Brown.*

SAR-CŌTIC, *a.* [*Gr. σαρκ.*] In *surgery*, producing or generating flesh.

SAR-CŌTIC, *n.* A medicine or application which promotes the growth of flesh; an incarnate.

† SAR-CU-LATION, *n.* [*L. sarculus.*] The act of weeding; plucking up weeds. *Dict.*

SAR/DA-CHATE, *n.* The clouded and spotted agate, of a pale flesh color.

SAR/DAN, *n.* A fish resembling the herring.

SARDE, or SAR/DOIN, *n.* A mineral, a variety of carnelian.

SAR/DEL, } *n.* [*L. sardius.*] A precious stone.

SAR/DINE, }

SAR/DI-US, }

SAR-DŌNI-AN, } *a.* Sardonian, or sardonian laughter, so

SAR-DONIC, } convulsive involuntary laughter, so called from the *herba sardonia*, a species of ranunculus, which is said to produce such convulsive motions in the cheeks and lips as are observed during a fit of laughter.

SAR-DONIC, *a.* Denoting a kind of linen made at Douchy.

* SAR-DŌN-YYX, *n.* [*L. sardoniches, from Gr. σαρδωνικ from Sardis.*] A silicious stone or gem, nearly allied to carnelian.

SAR/GUS, *n.* A fish of the Mediterranean.

† SARK, *n.* [*Sax. syrc.*]

1. In *Scotland*, a shirt.

2. A shark.

SAR/LAC, *n.* The grunting ox of Tartary.

- SAR-MĀTIAN, } a. Pertaining to Sarmatia and its inhab-
SAR-MATIC, } itants.
- SAR-MENTOUS, a. [*L. sarmentosus.*] A *sarmentous stem*, in *botany*, is one that is filiform and almost naked.
- SARN, n. A British word for pavement or stepping-stones.
- SA-RÓN'IC, a. Denoting a gulf of Greece between Attica and Sparta. *D'Anville.*
- SAR'PLAR, n. A *sarplar of wool* is a sack containing 80 tod; & a tod contains two stone of 14 pounds each.
- SAR'PLI-ER, n. [*Fr. serpillière.*] Canvass, or a packing-cloth. *Bailey.*
- SARSA, }
SAR-SA-PA-RILLA, } n. A plant, a species of *smilax*, valued in medicine.
- SARSE, n. [*qu sarconet, or Fr. sas.*] A fine sieve; usually written *searse*, or *searse*. [*Little used.*]
- SARSE, v. t. To sift through a sarse. [*Little used.*]
- SART, n. A piece of woodland turned into arable.
- SAR-TORI-US, n. [*L. sartor.*] The muscle which serves to throw one leg across the other, called the *tailor's muscle*.
- SASH, n. [*Ar.*] 1. A belt worn for ornament. 2. The frame of a window in which the lights or panes of glass are set.
- SASHOON, n. A kind of leather stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's ease. *Ainsworth.*
- SAS-SA-FRAS, n. [*L. saxifraga.*] A tree of the genus *laurus*, whose bark has an aromatic smell and taste.
- SASSE, n. [*D. sas.*] A sluice, canal or lock on a navigable river; a word found in old British statutes. *Todd.*
- SAS-SO-LIN, } n. Native boracic acid, found in saline in-
SAS-SO-LINE, } crustations on the borders of hot springs near Sasso.
- SAS-SO-ROL, } n. A species of pigeon, called *rock-*
SAS-SO-ROLLA, } *pigeon*. *Diet. Nat. Hist.*
- SASTRA, n. Among the *Hindoo's*, a sacred book.
- SAT, *pret. of sit.*
- SATAN, n. [*Heb.*; an adversary.] The grand adversary of man; the devil, or prince of darkness; the chief of the fallen angels.
- SA-TANIC, } a. Having the qualities of Satan; resem-
SA-TANI-CAL, } bling Satan; extremely malicious or wicked; devilish; infernal.
- SA-TANI-CAL-LY, *adv.* With the wicked and malicious spirit of Satan; diabolically. *Hammond.*
- SAT-TAN-ISM, n. The evil and malicious disposition of Satan; a diabolical spirit.
- SAT-TAN-IST, n. A very wicked person. [*Little used.*]
- SATCHEL, n. [*See SACHEL.*] A little sack or bag.
- SATE, v. t. [*L. satio; It. saviare.*] To satiate; to satisfy appetite; to glut; to feed beyond natural desire.
- SATTED, *pp.* Filled; glutted; satiated.
- SATE/LESS, a. Insatiable; not capable of being satisfied.
- SATEL-LITE, n. [*Fr., It. satellite; L. satelles.*] 1. A secondary planet or moon; a small planet revolving round another. 2. A follower; an obsequious attendant or dependent.
- SAT-EL-LI'TIOUS, a. Consisting of satellites. *Cheyne.*
- SĀ-TIATE, (sā'shate) v. t. [*L. satiatius.*] 1. To fill; to satisfy appetite or desire; to feed to the full, or to furnish enjoyment to the extent of desire. 2. To fill to the extent of want. 3. To glut; to fill beyond natural desire. 4. To gratify desire to the utmost. 5. To saturate.
- SĀ'TIATE, a. Filled to satiety; glutted. *Pope.*
- SA-TI-Ā'TI'ON, n. The state of being filled. *Whitaker.*
- * SA-TYE-TY, n. [*Fr. satieté; L. satietas.*] Properly, fullness of gratification, either of the appetite or any sensual desire; but it usually implies fullness beyond desire; an excess of gratification which excites wearisomeness or loathing; state of being glutted.
- SATIN, n. [*Fr. satin; W. sidan.*] A species of glossy silk cloth, of a thick, close texture.
- SAT-I-NET', n. 1. A thin species of satin. 2. A particular kind of woolen cloth.
- SATIN-FLOW-ER, n. A plant of the genus *lunaria*.
- SATIN-SPAR, n. A mineral, fibrous limestone.
- * SATIRE, n. [*Fr. satire; Sp., L. satira.*] 1. A discourse or poem in which wickedness or folly is exposed with severity. 2. Severity of remark.
- SA-TIR'IC, } a. [*L. satiricus; Fr. satirique.*] 1. Be-
SA-TIR-I-CAL, } longing to satire; conveying satire. 2. Censorious; severe in language.
- SA-TIR-I-CAL-LY, *adv.* With severity of remark; with invectives; with intention to censure.
- SATIR-IST, n. One who writes satire. *Granville.*
- SATIR-IZ-E, v. t. [*Fr. satiriser.*] To censure with keenness or severity. *Swift.*
- SATIR-IZED, *pp.* Severely censured.
- SATIR-IZ-ING, *pp.* Censuring with severity.
- SAT-IS-FAC'TION, n. [*Fr.; L. satisfactio.*] 1. That state of the mind which results from the full gratification of desire; repose of mind or contentment with present possession and enjoyment. 2. The act of pleasing or gratifying. 3. Repose of the mind on the certainty of any thing; that state which results from relief from suspense, doubt or uncertainty; conviction. 4. Gratification; that which pleases. 5. That which satisfies; amends; recompense; compensation; indemnification; atonement. 6. Payment; discharge.
- SAT-IS-FAC'TIVE, a. Giving satisfaction. [*L. u.*] *Brown.*
- SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RI-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner to give satisfaction or content. 2. In a manner to impress conviction or belief.
- SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RI-NESS, n. The power of satisfying or giving content. *Boyle.*
- SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RY, a. [*Fr. satisfactoire; Sp. satisfactorio.*] 1. Giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content; relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty and enabling it to rest with confidence. 2. Making amends, indemnification or recompense; causing to cease from claims and to rest content; atoning.
- SATIS-FIED, *pp.* Having the desires fully gratified; made content.
- SATIS-FI-ER, n. One that gives satisfaction.
- SATIS-FY, v. t. [*L. satisfacio; Fr. satisfaire.*] 1. To gratify wants, wishes or desires to the full extent; to supply possession or enjoyment till no more is desired. 2. To supply fully what is necessary and demanded by natural laws. 3. To pay to content; to recompense or indemnify to the full extent of claims. 4. To appease by punishment. 5. To free from doubt, suspense or uncertainty; to cause the mind to rest in confidence by ascertaining the truth. 6. To convince. 7. To pay; to discharge.
- SATIS-FY, v. i. 1. To give content. 2. To feed or supply to the full. 3. To make payment.
- SATIS-FY-ING, *pp.* Giving content; feeding or supplying to the full extent of desire; convincing; paying.
- SĀ'TIVE, a. [*L. sativus.*] Sown in gardens.
- SAT'RAP, n. In *Persia*, an admiral; more generally, the governor of a province. *Encyc.*
- SATRA-PAL, a. Pertaining to a satrap or a satrapy.
- SATRA-PESS, n. A female satrap. *Mitford.*
- SATRA-PY, n. The government of a satrap.
- SATU-RA-BLE, a. That may be saturated; capable of saturation. *Green.*
- SATU-RANT, a. [*L. saturans.*] Saturating; impregnating to the full.
- SATU-RANT, n. In *medicine*, a substance which neutralizes the acid in the stomach; an absorbent.
- SATU-RATE, v. t. [*L. saturare.*] 1. To impregnate or unite with, till no more can be received. 2. To supply or fill to fullness.
- SATU-RA-TED, *pp.* Supplied to fullness.
- SATU-RA-TING, *pp.* Supplying to fullness.
- SATU-RĀTION, n. In a general sense, a filling or supply to fullness.—In *chemistry*, solution continued till the solvent can contain no more.
- SATUR'DAY, n. [*Sax. Sater-dæg; D. Saturday; Saturn's day.*] The last day of the week; the day next preceding the Sabbath.
- SA-TURI-TY, n. [*L. saturitas.*] Fullness of supply; the state of being saturated. [*Little used.*]
- * SATURN, n. [*L. Saturnus.*] 1. In *mythology*, one of the oldest and principal deities.—2. In *astronomy*, one of the planets of the solar system, less in magnitude than Jupiter, but more remote from the sun.—3. In the *old chemistry*, an appellation given to lead.—4. In *heraldry*, the black color in blazoning the arms of sovereign princes.
- SAT-UR-NĀLI-AN, a. [*from L. Saturnalia.*] 1. Pertaining to the festivals celebrated in honor of Saturn. 2. Loose; dissolute; sportive.
- SA-TURNI-AN, a. In *fabulous history*, pertaining to Saturn, whose age or reign, from the mildness and wisdom of his government, is called the golden age; hence, golden; happy; distinguished for purity, integrity and simplicity.
- SATUR-NINE, a. [*Fr. saturnien, from L. Saturnus.*] 1. Supposed to be under the influence of Saturn. 2. Dull, heavy; grave; not readily susceptible of excitement phlegmatic.
- SATURN-IST, n. A person of a dull, grave, gloomy temperament. *Bronne.*
- SATURN-ITE, n. A metallic substance.
- * SATYR, n. [*L. satyrus; Gr. satyros.*] In *mythology*, a sylvan deity or demi-god.
- SAT-Y-RĀ-SIS, n. [*Gr. satyriasis.*] Immoderate venereal appetite. *Cocce.*
- SA-TYRI-ON, n. A plant. *Pope.*
- SAUCE, n. [*Fr. sauce, or sausse.*] 1. A mixture or composition to be eaten with food for improving its relish.—2. In *New England*, culinary vegetables and roots eaten with flesh.—To serve one the same sauce, is to retaliate one injury with another; [*vulgar.*]
- SAUCE, v. t. 1. To accompany meat with something to give it a higher relish. 2. To gratify with rich tastes. 3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or

ironically, with any thing bad. 4. To treat with bitter, *pert* or tart language; [*vulgar.*]

SAUCE-BOX, (saus'-box) *n.* [from *saucy*.] A saucy, impudent fellow. *Spectator*.

SAUCE-PAN, (saus'-pan) *n.* A small pan for sauce, or a small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled.

SAUCER, *n.* [Fr. *sauciere*, or *saussiere*.] 1. A small pan in which sauce is set on a table. 2. A piece of china or other ware, in which a tea-cup or coffee-cup is set.

SAUCI-LY, *adv.* [from *saucy*.] Impudently, with impertinent boldness; petulantly. *Addison*.

SAUCI-NESS, *n.* Impudence; impertinent boldness; petulance; contempt of superiors. *Dryden*.

SAUCISSE, (*n.* [Fr. *saucisse*.]) In *mining* or *gunnery*, a SAUCIS-SON, } long pipe or bag, filled with powder, and extending from the chamber of the mine to the entrance of the gallery.

SAUCY, *a.* [from *sauce*; *L. saucis*.] 1. Impudent; bold to excess; rude; transgressing the rules of decorum; treating superiors with contempt. It expresses more than *pert*; as, a *saucy* boy; a *saucy* fellow. 2. Expressive of impudence.

SAUL, an old spelling of *soul*.

SAUNTING-BELL. See **SANCE-BELL**.

SAUNDERS. See **SANDAL** and **SANDERS**.

***SAUNTER**, (sãnt'er) *v. i.* 1. To wander about idly. 2. To loiter; to linger.

***SAUNTER-ER**, *n.* One that wanders about idly.

***SAUNTER-ING**, *ppr.* Wandering about lazily or idly; loitering.

SAUR, *n.* Dirt; soil. *Grose*.

SAURI-AN, *a.* [Gr. *saupos*.] Pertaining to lizards; designating an order of reptiles. *Ed. Encyc.*

***SAUSAGE**, *n.* [Fr. *saucisse*.] The intestine of an animal stuffed with minced meat seasoned.

SAUSSUR-ITE, *n.* A mineral so named from Saussure.

SAVA-BLE-NESS, *a.* Capable of being saved.

SAVA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capability of being saved.

SAVAGE, *a.* [Fr. *sauvage*; Arm. *sanaich*; It. *selvaggio*; Sp. *salvaje*.] 1. Pertaining to the forest; wild; remote from human residence and improvements; uncultivated. 2. Wild; untamed. 3. Uncivilized; untaught; unpolished; rude. 4. Cruel; barbarous; fierce; ferocious; inhuman; brutal.

SAVAGE, *n.* 1. A human being in his native state of rudeness; one who is untaught, uncivilized or without cultivation of mind or manners. 2. A man of extreme, unfeeling, brutal cruelty, a barbarian. 3. The name of a genus of fierce, voracious flies.

SAVAGE, *v. t.* To make wild, barbarous or cruel. [*L. u.*]

SAVAGE-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a savage, cruelly; inhumanly. *Shak.*

SAVAGE-NESS, *n.* Wildness; an untamed, uncultivated or uncivilized state; barbarism. Hence, 2. Cruelty; barbarousness.

SAVAGE-RY, *n.* 1. Wild growth, as of plants. *Shak.* 2. Cruelty; barbarity. *Shak.*

SAVAG-ISM, *n.* The state of rude, uncivilized men; the state of men in their native wildness and rudeness. *Walsh*.

SA-VANNA, *n.* [Sp. *sabana*.] An extensive, open plain or meadow, or a plain destitute of trees.

SAVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *saover*; *L. salvo*; It. *salvare*; Sp. *salvar*.] 1. To preserve from injury, destruction or evil of any kind; to rescue from danger. 2. To preserve from final and everlasting destruction; to rescue from eternal death. 3. To deliver; to rescue from the power and pollution of sin. 4. To hinder from being spent or lost. 5. To prevent. 6. To reserve or lay by for preservation. 7. To spare; to prevent; to hinder from occurrence. 8. To save; as, to *save* appearances. 9. To take or use opportunely, so as not to lose. 10. To except; to reserve from a general admission or account; as, "Israel burned none of them, *save* Hazor only." *Josh. xi.*

SAVE, *v. i.* To hinder expense. *Bacon*.

SAVE-ALL, *n.* [*save* and *all*.] A small pan inserted in a candlestick to save the ends of candles. *Johnson*.

SAVED, *ppr.* Preserved from evil, injury or destruction; kept frugally; prevented; spared; taken in time.

SAVE-LIN, *n.* A fish of the trout kind.

SAVER, *n.* 1. One that saves, preserves or rescues from evil or destruction. 2. One that escapes loss, but without gain. 3. One that is frugal in expenses; an economist. *Wotton*.

SAVIN, *n.* [Fr. *savinier*; *L.*, Sp. *sabina*.] A tree or shrub.

SAVING, *ppr.* 1. Preerving from evil or destruction; hindering from waste or loss; sparing; taking or using in time. 2. Excepting. 3. *a.* Frugal; not lavish; avoiding unnecessary expenses; economical; parsimonious. 4. That saves in returns or receipts the principal or sum employed or expended; that incurs no loss, though not gainful. 5. That secures everlasting salvation.

SAVING, *n.* 1. Something kept from being expended or lost. 2. Exception; reservation.

SAVING-LY, *adv.* 1. With frugality or parsimony. 2. So as to be finally saved from eternal death.

SAVING-NESS, *n.* 1. Frugality; parsimony; caution not to expend money without necessity or use. 2. Tendancy to promote eternal salvation.

SAVING-BANK, *n.* A bank in which the savings or earnings of the poor are deposited and put to interest for their benefit.

SAVIOR, (sãv'yur) *n.* [Fr. *saveur*.] One that saves or preserves; but properly applied only to Jesus Christ.

SAVOR, *n.* [Fr. *saveur*; *L. sapor*.] 1. Taste or odor something that perceptibly affects the organs of taste and smell. 2. The quality which renders a thing valuable the quality which renders other bodies agreeable to the taste.—3. In *Scripture*, character; reputation. *Ec. v. 4* Cause; occasion. 2 *Cor. ii.*—*Sweet savor*, in *Scripture*, he notes that which renders a thing acceptable to God, or his acceptance.

SAVOR, *v. t.* 1. To have a particular smell or taste. 2. To partake of the quality or nature of; or to have the appearance of.

SAVOR, *v. t.* 1. To like; to taste or smell with pleasure. *Shak.* 2. To like; to delight in; to favor. *Matt. xvi.*

SAVOR-I-LY, *adv.* 1. With gust or appetite. *Dryden.* 1. With a pleasing relish. *Dryden*.

SAVOR-I-NESS, *n.* Pleasing taste or smell.

SAVOR-LESS, *a.* Destitute of smell or taste; insipid.

SAVOR-LY, *a.* Well-seasoned; of good taste.

SAVOR-LY, *adv.* With a pleasing relish. *Barron*.

SAVOR-Y, *a.* Pleasing to the organs of smell or taste. *Milton*.

SAVOR-Y, *n.* [Fr. *savorée*.] A plant of the genus *sativa*.

SA-VOY, *n.* A variety of the common cabbage, (*brassica oleracea*), much cultivated for winter use. *Ed. Encyc.*

SAW, *pret.* of *see*.

SAW, *n.* [Sax. *saga*; G. *säge*; D. *zaag*; Sw. *säga*; Dan. *sæg*.] 1. A cutting instrument, consisting of a blade or thin plate of iron or steel with one edge dented or toothed. 2. A saying; proverb; maxim; decree; [*obs. St. Say.*] *Shak.*

SAW, *v. t.*; *pret.* *sawed*; *pp.* *sawed*, or *sawn*. [G. *sägen*; D. *zaagen*; Sw. *säga*; Dan. *sænger*; Norm. *sæver*.] 1. To cut with a saw; to separate with a saw. 2. To *hew* by cutting with a saw.

SAW, *v. i.* 1. To use a saw; to practice sawing. 2. To cut with a saw. 3. To be cut with a saw.

SAW-DUST, *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood or stone made by the attrition of a saw. *Mortimer*.

SAWED, *pp.* Cut, divided or formed with a saw.

SAWER, *n.* One that saws; corrupted into *sawyer*.

SAW-FISH, *n.* A fish of the genus *pristis*. *Encyc.*

SAW-FLY, *n.* A genus of flies, (*tentredo*). *Encyc.*

SAW-PIT, *n.* A pit over which timber is sawed.

SAW-WÖRT, *n.* A plant of the genus *serretula*.

SAW-WREST, *n.* An instrument used to wrest or turn the teeth of saws a little outwards.

SAWYER, *n.* 1. One whose occupation is to saw timber into planks or boards, or to saw wood for fuel.—2. In *America*, a tree, which, being undermined by a current of water, and falling into the stream, lies with its branches above water, which are continually raised and depressed by the force of the current.

SAXI-FRAGE, *n.* [*L. saxifraga*.] A medicine that has the property of breaking or dissolving the stone in the bladder.—In *botany*, a genus of plants of many species.

SAXIFRAGOUS, *a.* Dissolving the stone. *Brew.*

SAXION, *n.* [Sax. *sax*.] 1. One of the nation or people who formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and who invaded and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries. 2. The language of the Saxons.

SAXON, *a.* Pertaining to the Saxons, to their country, or to their language.

SAXON-ISM, *n.* An idiom of the Saxon language.

SAXON-IST, *n.* One versed in the Saxon language.

SAY, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *said*, contracted from *sayed*. [Sax. *sagan*, *sægan*; G. *sagen*; D. *zeggen*; Sw. *säga*.] 1. To speak; to utter in words. It is observable that although this word is radically synonymous with *speak* and *talk*, yet the uses or applications of these words are different. Thus we say, to *speak* an oration, to *tell* a story; but in these phrases *say* cannot be used. Yet to *say* a lesson is good English, though not very elegant. 2. To declare as a command. 3. To utter, as a promise. *Lev. xxiii.* as a command. 5. To utter, as a promise. *Mark xi.* 7. To affirm; to teach. *Matt. xvii.* 8. To confess. *Lev. xvii.* 9. To testify. *Acts xxiv.* 10. To argue; to alledge by way of argument. 11. To repeat; to rehearse; to recite. 12. To pronounce; to recite without singing. 13. To report; as in the phrase, it is *said*. 14. To answer; to utter by way of reply; to tell.

SAY, *n.* [Sax. *saga*, *sagu*.] A speech; something said.

†**SAY**, *n.* [for *assay*.] 1. A sample. 2. Trial by sample. *Boyd*

* See *Synopsis*. *Ä, È, I, Ö, Ü, Y, long.*—**FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;—** † *Obscure*

- SAY**, *n.* [*Fr. soie.*] A thin silk.
- SAY**, *n.* In commerce, a kind of serge used for linings.
- SAYE**, *n.* shirts, aprons, &c.
- SAYING**, *ppr.* Uttering in articulate sounds or words; speaking; telling; relating; reciting.
- SAYING**, *n.* 1. An expression; a sentence uttered; a declaration. 2. A proverbial expression. *Milton.*
- SCAB**, *n.* [*Sax. scab, scob; G. schabe; Sw. skabb; Dan. skab; L. scabies.*] 1. An incrustated substance, dry and rough, formed over a sore in healing. 2. The itch or mange in horses; a disease of sheep. 3. A mean, dirty, paltry fellow; [*low.*]
- SCAB BARD**, *n.* The sheath of a sword. *Dryden.*
- SCAB BARD**, *v. t.* To put in a sheath.
- SCABBED**, *a.* 1. Abounding with scabs; diseased with scabs. 2. Mean; paltry; vile; worthless.
- SCABBED-NESS**, *n.* The state of being scabbed.
- SCABBI-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being scabby.
- SCABBY**, *a.* 1. Affected with scabs; full of scabs. *Dryden.* 2. Diseased with the scab or mange; mangy. *Swift.*
- SCABI-OUS**, *a.* [*L. scabiosus.*] Consisting of scabs; rough; itchy; leprous. *Arbutnot.*
- SCABI-OSUS**, *n.* A plant of the genus *scabiosa*.
- SCA-BREIT-TV**, *n.* [*L. scabredo, scabrities.*] Roughness; ruggedness. *Burton.*
- SCABROUS**, *a.* [*L. scabrosus.*] 1. Rough; rugged; having sharp points. 2. Harsh; unamical.
- SCABROUS-NESS**, *n.* Roughness; ruggedness.
- SCABWORT**, *n.* A plant, a species of *helenium*.
- SCAD**, *n.* 1. A fish, the *shad*, which seen. *Carew* 2. A fish of the genus *caranx*.
- SCAFFOLD**, *n.* [*Fr. échafaud; Arm. chafod; Ir. scafal; It. scafale.*] 1. Among builders, an assemblage or structure of timbers, boards or planks, erected by the wall of a building to support the workmen. 2. A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators. 3. A stage or elevated platform for the execution of a criminal.
- SCAFFOLD**, *v. t.* To furnish with a scaffold; to sustain; to uphold.
- SCAFFOLD-AGE**, *n.* A gallery; a hollow floor. *Shak.*
- SCAFFOLD-ING**, *n.* 1. A frame or structure for support in an elevated place. 2. That which sustains; a frame. 3. Temporary structure for support. 4. Materials for scaffolds.
- SCALA-BLE**, *a.* That may be scaled.
- SCA-LADE**, *n.* [*Fr. scalade; Sp. scalado.*] A storm or assault on a fortified place, in which the soldiers enter the place by means of ladders. It is written, also, *escalade*.
- SCA-LA-RY**, *a.* Resembling a ladder; formed with steps. [*Little used.*]
- SCALD**, *v. t.* [*It. scaldare; Sp. Port. escaldar; Fr. chau-der.*] 1. To burn or painfully affect and injure by immersion in or contact with a liquor of a boiling heat, or a heat approaching it. 2. To expose to a boiling or violent heat over a fire, or in water or other liquor.
- SCALD**, *n.* A burn, or injury to the skin and flesh by hot liquor.
- SCALD**, *n.* [*qu. Sax. scyll.*] Scab; scurf on the head.
- SCALD**, *a.* Scurvy; paltry; poor; as, *scald rhymers*.
- SCALD**, *n.* [*Dan. skaldrer; Sw. skalla.*] Among the ancient Scandinavians, a poet. *Mallet.*
- SCALD'PED**, *pp.* Injured by a hot liquor; exposed to boiling heat.
- SCALDER**, *n.* A scald; a Scandinavian poet.
- SCALDHEAD**, *n.* A loathsome affection of the head, in which it is covered with a continuous scab.
- SCALDIC**, *a.* Pertaining to the scalds or poets of antiquity; composed by scalds. *Warton.*
- SCALDING**, *ppr.* 1. Burning or injuring by hot liquor. 2. Exposing to a boiling heat in liquor.
- SCALDING-HOT**, *a.* So hot as to scald the skin.
- SCALP**, *n.* [*Sax. scale, sceale; D. schaal.*] 1. The dish of a balance; and, hence, the balance itself, or whole instrument. 2. The sign of the balance or Libra, in the zodiac. 3. The small shell or crust which composes a part of the covering of a fish; and, hence, any thin layer or leaf exfoliated or separated; a thin lamina. 4. [*L. scala.*] A ladder; series of steps; means of ascending. 5. The act of storming a place by mounting the wall on ladders; an escalade, or scalade. 6. A mathematical instrument of wood or metal, on which are marked lines and figures for the purpose of measuring distances, extent or proportions. 7. Regular gradation; a series rising by steps or degrees like those of a ladder. 8. Any instrument, figure or scheme, graduated for the purpose of measuring extent or proportions.—9. In music, a gamut; a diagram; or a series of lines and spaces rising one above another, on which notes are placed; or a scale consists of the regular gradations of sounds. 10. Any thing graduated or marked with degrees at equal distances.
- SCALE**, *v. t.* [*It. scalare.*] 1. To climb, as by a ladder; to ascend by steps. 2. [from *scale*, a balance.] To measure; to compare; to weigh. 3. [from *scale*, the covering
- of a fish.] To strip or clear of scales. 4. To take off in thin lamina or scales. 5. To pare off a surface.—6. In the *North of England*, to spread, as manure or loose substances; also, to disperse; to waste.—7. In gunnery, to clean the inside of a cannon by the explosion of a small quantity of powder.
- SCALE**, *v. i.* To separate and come off in thin layers.
- SCALE**, *ppr.* 1. Ascended by ladders or steps; cleared of scales; pared; scattered. 2. *a.* Having scales like a fish; squamous.
- SCALELESS**, *a.* Destitute of scales. *S. M. Mitchell.*
- SCA-LENE**, *n.* [*a. [Gr. σκαληνος.]*] A scalene triangle is
- SCA-LENOUS**, *a.* one whose sides and angles are unequal
- SCA-LENY**, *n.* A scalene triangle.
- SCALI-NESS**, *n.* The state of being scaly; roughness
- SCALING**, *ppr.* 1. Ascending by ladders or steps; storming. 2. Stripping of scales. 3. Peeling; paring.
- SCALING-LADDER**, *n.* A ladder made for enabling troops to scale a wall.
- SCALL**, *n.* Scab; scabiness leprosy.
- SCALION**, *n.* [*It. scaligno; L. ascalonia; Fr. echalote.*] A plant of the genus *allium*; a variety of the common onion, which never forms a bulb at the root.
- SCALLOP**, *n.* 1. A shell-fish, or rather a genus of shell-fish, called *pecten*. 2. A recess or curving of the edge of any thing, like the segment of a circle; written, also, *scalloped*.
- SCALLOP**, *v. t.* To mark or cut the edge or border of any thing into segments of circles. *Gray.*
- SCALP**, *n.* [*D. schelp; or schulp; and L. scalpo.*] 1. The skin of the top of the head. 2. The skin of the top of the head cut or torn off.
- SCALP**, *v. t.* To deprive of the scalp or integuments of the head. *Sharp.*
- SCALPED**, *pp.* Deprived of the skin of the head.
- SCALPEL**, *n.* [*L. scalpellum.*] In surgery, a knife used in anatomical dissections and surgical operations.
- SCALPER**, or **SCALPING-IRON**, *n.* An instrument of surgery, used in scraping foul and carious bones; a raspatory.
- SCALPING**, *ppr.* Depriving of the skin of the top of the head.
- SCALY**, *a.* 1. Covered or abounding with scales; rough. 2. Resembling scales, lamina or layers.—3. In botany, composed of scales lying over each other.
- SCAMBLE**, *v. i.* [*D. schommelen.*] 1. To stir quick; to be busy; to scramble; to be bold or turbulent. 2. To shift awkwardly.
- SCAMBLE**, *v. t.* To mangle; to maul. *Mortimer.*
- SCAMBLER**, *n.* A bold intruder upon the generosity or hospitality of others. *Stevens.*
- SCAMBLING**, *ppr.* Stirring; scrambling; intruding.
- SCAMBLING-LY**, *adv.* With turbulence and noise.
- SCAMMEL**, *n.* A bird.
- SCAM-MONI-ATE**, *a.* Made with scammony.
- SCAM-MONY**, *n.* [*L. scammonia.*] 1. A plant of the genus *convolvulus*. 2. A gum resin, obtained from the plant of that name.
- SCAMPER**, *v. t.* [*D. schampen; Fr. escamper; It. scam-pare.*] To run with speed; to hasten escape. *Addison.*
- SCAMPER-ING**, *ppr.* Running with speed; hastening in flight.
- SCAN**, *v. t.* [*Fr. scanner; Sp. escander; It. scandire.*] 1. To examine with critical care; to scrutinize. 2. To examine a verse by counting the feet; to recite or measure verse by distinguishing the feet in pronunciation.
- SCANDAL**, *n.* [*Fr. scandale; It. scandalo; Sp. escandalo; L. scandalum.*] 1. Offense given by the faults of another. 2. Reproachful aspersion; opprobrious censure; defamatory speech or report; something uttered which is false and injurious to reputation. 3. Shame; reproach; disgrace.
- SCANDAL**, *v. t.* 1. To treat opprobriously; to defame; to asperse; to traduce; to blacken character; [*little used.*] 2. To scandalize; to offend; [*obs.*]
- SCANDALIZE**, *v. t.* [*Gr. σκανδαλιζω; L. scandalizo; Fr. scandaliser.*] 1. To offend by some action supposed criminal. 2. To reproach; to disgrace; to defame.
- SCANDALIZED**, *pp.* Offended; defamed; disgraced.
- SCANDALIZ-ING**, *ppr.* Giving offense; disgracing.
- SCANDALOUS**, *a.* [*It. scandaloso; Sp. escandaloso; Fr. scandaleux.*] 1. Giving offense. 2. Opprobrious; disgraceful to reputation; that brings shame or infamy. 3. Defamatory.
- SCANDALOUS-LY**, *adv.* 1. Shamefully; in a manner to give offense. 2. Censoriously; with a disposition to find fault.
- SCANDALOUS-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being scandalous; the quality of giving offense, or of being disgraceful.
- SCANDA-LUM MAG-NA-TUM**, *In law*, a defamatory speech or writing made or published to the injury of a person of dignity.
- SCAND'ENT**, *a.* [*L. scandens.*] Climbing, either with spiral

tendrils for its support, or by adhesive fibres, as a stalk; climbing; performing the office of a tendril, as a petiole.

SCANNED, *pp.* Critically sifted or examined; resolved into feet in recital.

SCANNING, *ppr.* Critically examining; resolving into feet, as verse.

SCANSION, *n.* The act of scanning. *Percy.*

SCANT, *v. t.* [Dan. *skaanct.*] To limit; to straiten. *Dryden.*

SCANT, *v. i.* To fail or become less; as, the wind *scants*.

SCANT, *a.* 1. Not full, large or plentiful; scarcely sufficient; rather less than is wanted for the purpose. 2. Sparing; parsimonious; cautiously affording; [obs.] 3. Not fair, free or favorable for a ship's course.

† SCANT, *adv.* Scarcely; hardly; not quite. *Camden.*

† SCANT, *n.* Scarcity. *Caren.*

SCANTILY, *adv.* 1. Not fully; not plentifully. 2. Sparingly; niggardly; [unusual.]

SCANTINESS, *n.* 1. Narrowness; want of space or compass. *Dryden.* 2. Want of amplitude, greatness or abundance; limited extent. 3. Want of fullness; want of sufficiency.

SCANTLE, *v. t.* To be deficient; to fail. *Drayton.*

SCANTLE, *v. i.* To divide into thin or small pieces; to shiver. *Chesterfield.*

† SCANTLET, *n.* A small pattern; a small quantity.

SCANTLING, *n.* [Fr. *echantillon*; Sp. *escantillon*; Port. *escantilham.*] 1. A pattern; a quantity cut for a particular purpose. 2. A small quantity; as, a *scantling* of wit. 3. A certain proportion or quantity.—4. In the *United States*, timber sawed or cut into pieces of a small size, as for studs, rails, &c.—5. In *seamen's language*, the dimensions of a piece of timber, with regard to its breadth and thickness.

SCANTLING, *a.* Not plentiful; small. *Taylor.*

SCANTLY, *adv.* 1. Scarcely; hardly; [obs.] 2. Not fully or sufficiently; narrowly; penuriously; without amplitude.

SCANTYNESS, *n.* Narrowness; smallness.

SCANTY, *a.* 1. Narrow; small; wanting amplitude or extent. 2. Poor; not copious or full; not ample; hardly sufficient. 3. Sparing; niggardly; parsimonious.

SCAP'ISM, *n.* [Gr. *σκαπτις.*] Among the *Persians*, a barbarous punishment inflicted on criminals by confining them in a hollow tree till they died.

SCAPE, *v. t.* To escape; a contracted word, not now used except in poetry, and with a mark of elision. See *ESCAPE*.

† SCAPE, *n.* 1. An escape; [see *ESCAPE*.] 2. Means of escape; evasion. 3. Freak; aberration; deviation. 4. Loose act of vice or lewdness.

SCAPE, *n.* [L. *scapus.*] In *botany*, a stem bearing the fructification without leaves, as in the narcissus and hyacinth.

SCAPE-GOAT, *n.* [escape and goat.] In the *Jewish ritual*, a goat which was brought to the door of the tabernacle, where the high-priest laid his hands upon him, confessing the sins of the people, and putting them on the head of the goat; after which the goat was sent into the wilderness, bearing the iniquities of the people. *Lev. xvi.*

SCAPELESS, *a.* In *botany*, destitute of a scape.

SCAPEMENT, *n.* The method of communicating the impulse of the wheels to the pendulum of a clock.

SCAPHITE, *n.* [L. *scapha.*] Fossil remains of the scapha.

SCAPO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *σκαπος* and *λιθος.*] A mineral.

SCAPULA, *n.* [L.] The shoulder-blade. *Coze.*

SCAPULAR, *a.* [L. *scapularis.*] Pertaining to the shoulder, or to the scapula; as, the *scapular* arteries.

SCAPULAR, *n.* 1. In *anatomy*, the name of two pairs of arteries, and as many veins.—2. In *ornithology*, a feather which springs from the shoulder of the wing, and lies along the side of the back.

SCAPULAR, } *n.* A part of the habit of certain religious
SCAPULARY, } orders in the Romish church, consisting of two narrow slips of cloth worn over the gown.

SCAR, *n.* [Fr. *escarre*; Arm. *scarr*, or *yscar*; It. *escara*; Gr. *εσχαρα*; Dan. *skar.*] 1. A mark in the skin or flesh of an animal, made by a wound or an ulcer, and remaining after the wound or ulcer is healed. 2. Any mark or injury, or a blemish. 3. [L. *scarus*; Gr. *εσκαπος.*] A fish.

SCAR, *v. t.* To mark with a scar. *Shak.*

SCAR, *v. t.* To scare. *North of England.*

SCARAB, } *n.* [L. *scarabæus.*] A beetle; an insect of
SCAR A-BEE, } the genus *scarabæus*.

SCAR A-MOUCHE, *n.* [Fr. *escarmouche*; It. *scaramuccio*; Sp. *escaramuza.*] A buffoon in motley dress.

SCARCE, *a.* [It. *scarso*; D. *schaarsch.*] 1. Not plentiful or abundant being in small quantity in proportion to the demand. 2. Being few in number and scattered; rare; uncommon

SCARCE, } *adv.* 1. Hardly; scantily. 2. Hardly; with
SCARCELY, } difficulty.

SCARCENESS, } *n.* 1. Smallness of quantity, or smallness
SCARCI-TY, } in proportion to the wants or demands;

deficiency; defect of plenty; penury. 2. Rareness, in frequency.

SCARE, *v. t.* [qu. *W. esgar*; It. *scorcare.*] To fright; to terrify suddenly; to strike with sudden terror.—*To scare away*, to drive away by frightening.

SCARE/CROW, *n.* [scare and crow.] 1. Any frightful thing set up to frighten crows or other fowls from corn-fields; hence, any thing terrifying without danger; a vain terror. 2. A fowl of the sea-gull kind; the black-gull.

SCARED, *pp.* Frightened; suddenly terrified.

† SCARE/FIRE, *n.* A fire breaking out so as to frighten people.

SCARF, *n.*; *plu.* SCARFS. [Fr. *echarpe*; It. *ciarpa*; Sax. *scarf.*] Something that hangs loose upon the shoulders.

SCARF, *v. t.* 1. To throw loosely on. *Shak.* 2. To dress in a loose vesture. *Shak.*

SCARF, *v. t.* [Sw. *skarfea*; Sp. *escarpas.*] To join; to piece; to unite two pieces of timber at the ends, by letting the end of one into the end of the other, or by tying the two ends together and fastening a third piece to both.

SCARF/SKIN, *n.* [scarf and skin.] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer thin integument of the body.

SCAR-I-FI-CATION, *n.* [L. *scarificatio.*] In *surgery*, the operation of making several incisions in the skin with a lancet or other cutting instrument, particularly the cupping instrument. *Encyc.*

SCAR-I-FI-CATOR, *n.* An instrument used in scarification.

SCAR-I-FIER, *n.* 1. The person who scarifies. 2. The instrument used for scarifying.

SCAR-I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *scarifier*; L. *scarifico.*] To scratch or cut the skin of an animal, or to make small incisions by means of a lancet or cupping instrument, so as to draw blood from the smaller vessels without opening a large vein.

SCAR-I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making small incisions in the skin with an instrument.

SCARLOUS, *a.* [Low L. *scarrosus.*] In *botany*, rough, thin and semi-transparent, dry and sonorous to the touch, as a perianth.

SCAR-LATINA, *n.* The scarlet fever; called, in *popular language*, the *canker rash*.

SCAR-LATINOUS, *a.* Of a scarlet color; pertaining to the scarlet fever.

SCARLET, *n.* [Fr. *ecarlats*; Arm. *scarladd*; It. *scarlatina*; Sp. *escarlata.*] 1. A beautiful bright-red color, brighter than crimson. 2. Cloth of a scarlet color.

SCARLET, *a.* Of the color called scarlet; of a bright-red color. *Shak.*

SCARLET-BEAN, *n.* A plant; a red bean. *Morison.*

SCARLET-FEVER, *n.* [L. *scarlatina.*] A disease in which the body is covered with an efflorescence of red color.

SCARLET-OAK, *n.* A species of oak, the *quercus coccinea*, or *kermes oak*.

† SCARMMAGE, } peculiar modes of spelling *skirmish*. See
† SCARMOGE, } *ser*.

SCARN, *n.* [Sax. *scarn.*] *Dung.* [Not in use, or local.]

SCARN-BEE, *n.* A beetle. [Not in use, or local.] *Eng.*

SCARP, *n.* [Fr. *escarpe*; It. *scarpa.*] In *fortification*, the interior talus or slope of the ditch next the place, at the foot of the rampart.

SCARP, *n.* In *heraldry*, the scarf which military commanders wear for ornament; borne somewhat like a banner sinister, but broader, and continued to the edges of the field. *Encyc.*

SCARUS, *n.* A fish. See *SCAR*.

SCARY, *n.* Barren land having only a thin coat of grass upon it. [Local.]

SCAT, *n.* A shower of rain; and hence, *scatty*, *showery*. *Grose.*

SCATCH, *n.* [Fr. *escache.*] A kind of horse-bit for holding *Baileys*.

SCATCHES, *n. plu.* [Fr. *echasses.*] Stilts to put the feet in for walking in dirty places. *Bailey.*

SCATE, *n.* [D. *schaats*; Ice. *skid.*] A wooden shoe furnished with a steel plate for sliding on ice.

SCATE, *v. i.* To slide or move on scates.

SCATE, *n.* [Sax. *scædda*; L. *sqatina.*] A fish.

SCATE-BROUS, *a.* [L. *scatebra.*] Abounding with scapulae.

* SCATH, *v. t.* [Sax. *scæthian*, *scæthian*; D. *schaden*.] To damage; to waste; to destroy. [Little used.]

* SCATH, *n.* Damage; injury; waste; harm. [Little used.] *Spenser.*

SCATHFUL, *a.* Injurious; harmful; destructive. [Little used.]

SCATHLESS, *a.* Without waste or damage. [Little used.] *Chaucer.*

SCATTER, *v. t.* [Sax. *scætran*; L. *scates.*] 1. To disperse; to dissipate; to separate or remove things in a distance from each other. 2. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle. 3. To spread or set thinly.

SCATTER, *v. i.* 1. To be dispersed or dissipated. 2. To be liberal to the poor; to be charitable. *Prov. xi.*

SCATTERED, *pp.* 1. Dispersed; dissipated; thinly spread.

sprinkled or thinly spread over.—2. In botany, irregular in position; without any apparent regular order.

SCATTERED-LY, *adv.* In a dispersed manner.

SCATTERING, *ppr.* 1. Dispersing; spreading thinly; sprinkling. 2. *a.* Not united; divided among many. 3. SCATTERING-LY, *adv.* Loosely; in a dispersed manner; thinly.

SCATTER-LING, *n.* A vagabond; one that has no fixed habitation or residence. [*Little used.*]

†SCA-TORI-ENT, *a.* [*L. scaturiens.*] Springing, as the water of a fountain. *Diet.*

†SCAT-U-RIG-IN-OUS, *a.* [*L. scaturigo.*] Abounding with springs. *Diet.*

SCAUP, *n.* A fowl of the duck kind. *Encyc.*

SCAVAGE, *n.* [*Sax. scavian.*] In ancient customs, a toll or duty exacted of merchant strangers by mayors, sheriffs, &c., for goods shown or offered for sale within their precincts.

SCAVEN-GER, *n.* [*Sax. scafan; G. schaben.*] A person whose employment is to clean the streets of a city.

†SCELER-AT, *n.* [*Fr.; L. sceleratus.*] A villain; a criminal.

SCENE, *n.* [*Fr.; L. scena; G. σκηνή.*] 1. A stage; the theatre or place where dramatic pieces and other shows are exhibited. 2. The whole series of actions and events connected and exhibited; or the whole assemblage of objects displayed at one view. 3. A part of a play; a division of an act. 4. So much of an act of a play as represents what passes between the same persons in the same place. 5. The place represented by the stage. 6. The curtain or hanging of a theatre adapted to the play. 7. The place where any thing is exhibited. 8. Any remarkable exhibition.

SCENER-Y, *n.* 1. The appearance of a place, or of the various objects presented to view; or the various objects themselves, as seen together. 2. The representation of the place in which an action is performed. 3. The disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play. 4. The paintings representing the scenery of a play.

SCENIC, *a.* [*L. scenicus.*] Pertaining to scenery; SCENI-CAL, *a.* dramatic; theatrical.

SCEN-O-GRAPHIC, *a.* Pertaining to scenography; SCEN-O-GRAPHI-CAL, *a.* drawn in perspective.

SCEN-O-GRAPHI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In perspective.

SCENO-GRAP-HY, *n.* [*G. σκηνή and γραφή.*] The representation of a body on a perspective plane; or a description of it in all its dimensions as it appears to the eye.

SCENT, *n.* [*Fr. senteur; from sentir; L. sentio.*] 1. Odor; smell; that substance which, issuing from a body, affects the olfactory organs of animals. 2. The power of smelling; the smell. 3. Chase followed by the scent; course of pursuit; track.

SCENT, *v. t. i.* To smell; to perceive by the olfactory organs. 2. To perfume; to imbue or fill with odor, good or bad.

SCENT-FUL, *a.* 1. Odorous; yielding much smell. 2. Of quick smell. *Brown.*

SCENTLESS, *a.* Inodorous; destitute of smell.

*SKEPTIC, *n.* [*Gr. σκεπτικός; Sax. scaccian.*] 1. One who doubts the truth and reality of any principle or system of principles or doctrines.—In philosophy, a Pyrrhonist or follower of Pyrrho, the founder of a sect of sceptical philosophers.—2. In theology, a person who doubts the existence of God, or the truth of revelation.

*SKEPTIC, *a.* 1. Doubting; hesitating to admit the

*SKEPTI-CAL, *a.* certainty of doctrines or principles; doubting of every thing. 2. Doubting or denying the truth of revelation.

*SKEPTI-CAL-LY, *adv.* With doubt; in a doubting manner.

SKEPTI-CAL-NESS, *n.* Doubt; pretense or profession of doubt.

*SKEPTI-CISM, *n.* [*Fr. scepticisme.*] 1. The doctrines and opinions of the Pyrrhonists or sceptical philosophers; universal doubt.—2. In theology, a doubting of the truth of revelation, or of the existence of God.

*SKEPTI-CIZE, *v. i.* To doubt; to pretend to doubt of every thing. [*Little used.*] *Shaftesbury.*

SCÉPTRE, *n.* [*Fr. sceptre; L. sceptrum.*] 1. A staff or scepter, *a.* baton borne by kings on solemn occasions, as a badge of authority. 2. The appropriate ensign of royalty; an ensign of higher antiquity than the crown. 3. Royal power or authority. 4. A constellation.

SCÉPTRE, *v. t.* To invest with royal authority, or with the ensign of authority.

SCÉPTRED, *a.* Bearing a sceptre. *Tickle.*

SCHEDI-ASM, *n.* [*Gr. σχεδιασμα.*] Cursory writing on a loose sheet.

SCHAAL-STEIN, or SCALÉ-STONE, *n.* A rare mineral, called, also, tafelspath and tabular spar.

*SCHEDULE, *n.* [*L. schedula.*] 1. A small scroll or piece of paper or parchment, containing some writing. 2. A piece of paper or parchment annexed to a larger writing,

as to a will, a deed, a lease, &c. 3. A piece of paper or parchment containing an inventory of goods.

*SCHEDULE, *v. t.* To place in a list or catalogue; to inventory.

SCHÉELIN, *n.* A different name of tungsten, a hard, brittle metal.

SCHÉELI-UM, *n.* Among the *Arabians* and *Moors*, an old man; and hence, a chief, a lord, a man of eminence. See SHAIK.

SCHÉMA-TISM, *n.* [*Gr. σχηματισμος.*] 1. Combinator of the aspects of heavenly bodies. 2. Particular form or disposition of a thing; [*little used.*]

SCHÉMA-TIST, *n.* A projector; one who forms schemes.

SCHEME, *n.* [*L. schema; Gr. σχημα.*] 1. A plan; a combination of things connected and adjusted by design; a system. 2. A project; a contrivance; a plan of something to be done; a design. 3. A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram.

SCHEME, *v. t.* To plan; to contrive.

SCHEME, *v. i.* To form a plan; to contrive.

SCHÉMER, *n.* One that contrives; a projector; a contriver.

SCHÉMING, *ppr.* 1. Planning; contriving. 2. *a.* Given to forming schemes; artful.

SCHÉMIST, *n.* A schemer; a projector. *Coventry.*

SCHENE, *n.* [*L. schanos; Gr. σχοινος.*] An Egyptian

measure of length, equal to sixty stadia, or about 7½ miles.

SCHÉSIS, *n.* [*Gr. σχησις.*] Habitude; general state or disposition of the body or mind.

SCHIL-LER-SPAR, *n.* A mineral.

SCHISM, (*sizm*) *n.* [*L. schisma; Gr. σχισμα.*] 1. In a general sense, division or separation; but *appropriately*, a division or separation in a church or denomination of Christians. *K. Charles.* 2. Separation; division among tribes or classes of people.

*SCHIS-MAT'IC, (*siz-mat'ik*) *a.* Pertaining to

SCHIS-MATI-CAL, (*siz-mat'i-kal*) *a.* schism; implying schism; partaking of the nature of schism; tending to schism.

*SCHIS-MAT'IC, *n.* One who separates from an established church or religious faith, on account of a diversity of opinions. *Swift.*

SCHIS-MATI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a schismatical manner; by separation from a church on account of a diversity of opinions.

SCHIS-MATI-CAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being schismatical.

SCHIS-MA-TIZE, *v. i.* To commit or practice schism; to make a breach of communion in the church.

SCHISMLESS, *a.* Free from schism; not affected by schism.

[*Little used.*] *Milton.*

SCHIST. See SHIST.

SCHOLAR, *n.* [*Low L. scholaris; Fr. ecollier; D. schoolier; G. schuler.*] 1. One who learns of a teacher; one who is under the tuition of a preceptor; a pupil; a disciple; hence, any member of a college, academy or school; applicable to the learner of any art, science or branch of literature. 2. A man of letters. *Locke.*—3. *Emphatically used*, a man eminent for erudition; a person of high attainments in science or literature. 4. One that learns any thing. 5. A pedant; a man of books *Bacon.*

†SCHOLAR-TY, *n.* Scholarship. *B. Jonson.*

SCHOLAR-LIKE, *a.* Like a scholar; becoming a scholar. *Bacon.*

SCHOLAR-SHIP, *n.* 1. Learning; attainments in science or literature. 2. Literary education; [*unusual.*] 3. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar; foundation for the support of a student.

SCHOLAS-TIC, *a.* [*L. scholasticus.*] 1. Pertaining to schools. 2. Scholar-like; becoming a scholar; suitable to schools. 3. Pedantic; formal.

SCHOLASTIC, *n.* One who adheres to the method or subtleties of the schools. *Milton.*

SCHOLASTI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of schools, according to the niceties or method of the schools.

SCHOLASTI-CISM, *n.* The method or subtleties of the schools. *Warton.*

SCHOLIAST, *n.* [*Gr. σχολιαστης.*] A commentator or annotator; one who writes notes upon the works of another for illustrating his writings.

†SCHOLIAZE, *v. i.* To write notes on an author's works

†SCHOLI-CAL, *a.* Scholastic. *Hales.*

SCHOLI-UM, *n.*; *plu.* SCHOLIA, or SCHOLIUMS. [*L. scholion; Gr. σχολιον.*] In mathematics, a remark or observation subjoined to a demonstration.

†SCHOLY, *n.* A scholium. *Hooker.*

†SCHOLY, *v. i.* To write comments. *Hooker.*

SCHOOL, *n.* [*L. schola; Gr. σχολη; G. schule; D. skole; Sw. skola; Arn. scol; Fr. ecole; It. scuola; Sp. escuela; Port. escola.*] 1. A place or house in which persons are

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

- instructed in arts, science, languages or any species of learning; or the pupils assembled for instruction.—In *American usage*, *school* more generally denotes the collective body of pupils in any place of instruction, and under the direction and discipline of one or more teachers. 2. The instruction or exercises of a collection of pupils or students, or the collective body of pupils while engaged in their studies. 3. The state of instruction. 4. A place of education, or collection of pupils, of any kind. 5. Separate denomination or sect; or a system of doctrine taught by particular teachers, or peculiar to any denomination of Christians or philosophers. 6. The seminaries for teaching logic, metaphysics and theology, [*school divinity*,] which were formed in the middle ages, and which were characterized by academic disputations and subtleties of reasoning; or the learned men who were engaged in discussing nice points in metaphysics or theology. 7. Any place of improvement or learning.
- SCHOOL**, *v. t.* 1. To instruct; to train; to educate. 2. To teach with superiority; to tutor; to chide and admonish; to reprove.
- SCHOOL-BOY**, *n.* A boy belonging to a school, or one who is learning rudiments. *Swift*.
- SCHOOL-DAME**, *n.* The female teacher of a school.
- † **SCHOOL-DAY**, *n.* The age in which youth are sent to school. *Shak*.
- SCHOOL-DIS-TRICT**, *n.* A division of a town or city for establishing and conducting schools. *U. States*.
- † **SCHOOLER-Y**, *n.* Something taught; precepts. *Spenser*.
- SCHOOL-PEL-LOW**, *n.* One bred at the same school; an associate in school. *Locke*.
- SCHOOL-HOUSE**, *n.* A house appropriated for the use of schools, or for instruction.
- SCHOOLING**, *ppr.* Instructing; teaching; reproof; reproving.
- SCHOOLING**, *n.* 1. Instruction in school; tuition. 2. Compensation for instruction; price or reward paid to an instructor for teaching pupils. 3. Reproof; reprimand.
- SCHOOL/MAID**, *n.* A girl at school. *Shak*.
- SCHOOL/MAN**, *n.* 1. A man versed in the niceties of academic disputation or of school divinity. 2. A writer of scholastic divinity or philosophy.
- SCHOOL/MAS-TER**, *n.* 1. The man who presides over and teaches a school; a teacher, instructor or preceptor of a school. 2. He or that which disciplines, instructs and leads.
- SCHOOL/MIS-TRESS**, *n.* A woman who governs and teaches a school. *Gay*.
- SCHOONER**, *n.* [*G. schooner*.] A vessel with two masts.
- SCHORL**. See **SHORL**.
- SCI-A-GRAPH/I-CAL**, *a.* Pertaining to sciagraphy.
- SCI-AG/RAPH-Y**, *n.* [*Gr. σκιαγραφία*.] 1. The art of sketching or delineating.—2. In *Architecture*, the profile or section of a building to exhibit its interior structure.—3. In *Astronomy*, the art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadows of objects, caused by the sun, moon or stars; the art of dialing.
- SCI-A-THER/I-CAL**, *a.* [*Gr. σκία and θηρα*.] Belonging to a sun-dial. [*Little used*.]
- SCI-A-THER/I-CAL-LY**, *adv.* After the manner of a sun-dial.
- SCI-AT/IC**, or **SCI-ATT-CA**, *n.* [*L. sciatica*.] Rheumatism in the hip. *Coze*.
- SCI-AT/IC**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the hip. 2. Affecting **SCI-AT/I-CAL**, the hip.
- SCIENCE**, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. scientia*.] 1. In a *general sense*, knowledge, or certain knowledge; the comprehension or understanding of truth or facts by the mind.—2. In *philosophy*, a collection of the general principles or leading truths relating to any subject. 3. Art derived from precepts or built on principles. 4. Any art or species of knowledge. 5. One of the seven liberal branches of knowledge, viz. grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and music. *Johnson*.—Authors have not always been careful to use the terms *art* and *science* with due discrimination and precision. Music is an *art* as well as a *science*. In *general*, an *art* is that which depends on practice or performance, and *science* that which depends on abstract or speculative principles. The theory of music is a *science*; the practice of it an *art*.
- † **SCIENT**, *a.* [*L. sciens*.] Skillful. *Cockeram*.
- SCIENT/I-AL**, *a.* Producing science. *Milton*.
- SCLEN-TIP/I-CAL**, *a.* [*Fr. scientifique*; *It. scientifico*; *Sp. científico*.] 1. Producing certain knowledge or demonstration. 2. According to the rules or principles of science. 3. Well versed in science.
- SCLEN-TIP/I-CAL-LY**, *adv.* 1. In such a manner as to produce knowledge. 2. According to the rules or principles of science.
- SCILLI-PIN**, *n.* A white, transparent, acrid substance, extracted from squills by Vogel. *Ure*.
- SCIMI-TAR**. See **CIMITAR**.
- SCINK**, *n.* A cast calf. [*Not in use, or local*.] *Ainsworth*.
- SCIN/TIL-LANT**, *a.* Emitting sparks or fine igneous particles; sparkling.
- SCIN/TIL-LATE**, *v. i.* [*L. scintillo*.] 1. To emit sparks or fine igneous particles. 2. To sparkle, as the fixed stars.
- SCIN/TIL-LA-TING**, *ppr.* Emitting sparks; sparkling.
- SCIN-TIL-LA/TION**, *n.* The act of emitting sparks or igneous particles; the act of sparkling. *Brown*.
- SCIO-LISM**, *n.* Superficial knowledge. *Brit. Critic*.
- SCIO-LIST**, *n.* [*L. sciolus*.] One who knows little, or who knows many things superficially; a smatterer.
- SCIO-LOUS**, *a.* Superficially or imperfectly knowing.
- * **SCIO-M'A-CHY**, *n.* [*Gr. σκία and μάχη*.] A battle with a shadow. [*Little used*.] *Cowley*.
- SCION**. See **CION**.
- SCIO-PTIC**, *a.* [*Gr. σκία and οπτοια*.] Pertaining to the camera obscura, or to the art of exhibiting images through a hole in a darkened room. *Bailey*.
- SCIO-PTIC**, *n.* A sphere or globe with a lens made to turn like the eye.
- SCIO-PTICS**, *n.* The science of exhibiting images of external objects, received through a double convex glass into a darkened room.
- SCIRE FA-CIAS**, *n.* [*L.*] In *law*, a judicial writ summoning a person to show cause to the court why something should not be done. *Blackstone*.
- SCIROC**, } *n.* [*It. scirocco*.] In *Italy*, a south-east
SCIROC/O, } wind; a hot, suffocating wind, blowing from the burning deserts of Africa.
- SCIR-ROST-TY**, *n.* An induration of the glands.
- SCIR/ROUS**, *a.* 1. Indurated; hard; knotty; as a gland. 2. Proceeding from scirrus.
- SCIR/RUS**, *n.* [*It. scirro*; *Sp. escirro*; *L. scirrus*; *G. σκίρρος*.] In *surgery and medicine*, a hard tumor on any part of the body, usually proceeding from the induration of a gland, and often terminating in a cancer.
- SCIS-CI-TATION**, *n.* [*L. sciscitor*.] The act of inquiring; inquiry; demand. [*Little used*.] *Hall*.
- SCIS/SI-I-LE**, *a.* [*L. scisus, scindo*.] Capable of being cut or divided by a sharp instrument. *Bacon*.
- SCISSILE**, *a.* [*L. scissilis*.] That may be cut or divided by a sharp instrument. *Arbutnot*.
- SCIS/SION**, (*siz/um*) *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. scissio*.] The act of cutting or dividing by an edged instrument. *Wiseman*.
- SCIS/SORS**, (*siz/zurz*) *n. plu.* [*L. scissor*.] A cutting instrument resembling shears, but smaller, consisting of two cutting blades movable on a pin in the centre, by which they are fastened.
- SCIS/SURE**, (*siz/ur*) *n.* [*L. scissura*.] A longitudinal opening in a body, made by cutting.
- SCI-TA-MINE-OUS**, *a.* Belonging to the *scitamineae*, one of Linne's natural orders of plants. *Asiat. Res.*
- SCLA-VONI-AN**, } *a.* [*Sclavi*.] Pertaining to the Sclavi,
SLA-VON/IC, } or to their language.
- SCLE-ROTIC**, *a.* [*Gr. σκληρός*.] Hard; firm.
- SCLE-ROT/IC**, *n.* 1. The firm, white, outer coat of the eye. 2. A medicine which hardens and consolidates the parts to which it is applied.
- SCOOT**. See **SCOT**.
- SCOBIFORM**, *a.* [*L. scobs, and form*.] Having the form of saw-dust or raspings.
- SCOBS**, *n.* [*L.*] Raspings of ivory, hartshorn or other hard substance; dross of metals, &c. *Chambers*.
- SCOFF**, *v. i.* [*Gr. σκωπώω*.] To treat with insolent ridicule, mockery or contumelious language; to manifest contempt by derision; with *at*.
- SCOFF**, *v. t.* To treat with derision or scorn. *Fotherly*.
- SCOFF**, *n.* Derision, ridicule, mockery or reproach, expressed in language of contempt; expression of scorn or contempt.
- SCOFFER**, *n.* One who scoffs; one that mocks, derides or reproaches in the language of contempt; a scorner.
- SCOFFING**, *ppr.* Deriding or mocking; treating with reproachful language.
- SCOFFING-LY**, *adv.* In mockery or contempt; by way of derision. *Broom*.
- SCOLD**, *v. i.* [*D. schelden*; *G. schelten*.] To find fault or rail with rude clamor; to brawl; to utter railing, or harsh, rude, boisterous rebuke; with *at*.
- SCOLD**, *v. t.* To chide with rudeness and boisterous clamor; to rate. *Boswell*.
- SCOLD**, *n.* 1. A rude, clamorous, foul-mouthed woman. *Swift*. 2. A scolding; a brawl.
- SCOLD/ER**, *n.* One that scolds or rails.
- SCOLDING**, *ppr.* 1. Railing with clamor; uttering a rake in rude and boisterous language. 2. Given in scolding.
- SCOLDING**, *n.* The uttering of rude, clamorous language by way of rebuke or railing; railing language.
- SCOLDING-LY**, *adv.* With rude clamor or railing.
- SCOL/OP**, *n.* 1. A pectinated shell; (see **SCALOP**.) 2. An indenting or cut like that of a shell.
- SCOL/OP**, *v. t.* To form or cut with scollops.

- SCOL-O-PEN-DRA**, *n.* [Gr. *σκολοπενδρά*.] 1. A venomous serpent. 2. A genus of insects. 3. [*L. scolopendrium*.] A plant.
- †**SCOMM**, *n.* [*L. scomma*.] 1. A buffoon. 2. A flout; a jeer.
- SCONCE**, *n.* [D. *schans*; G. *schanze*; D. *skands*.] 1. A fort or bulwark; a work for defense; [*obs.*] 2. A hanging or projecting candlestick, generally with a mirror to reflect the light. 3. The circular tube with a brim in a candlestick, into which the candle is inserted. 4. A fixed seat or shelf; [*local*.]
- SCONCE**, *n.* [Dan. *skjønner*, *skjønsem*.] 1. Sense; judgment; discretion or understanding. 2. The head; [*a sw word*.] 3. [*qu. poll-tax*.] A mulct or fine.
- †**SCONCE**, *v. t.* To mulct; to fine. *Warton*.
- SCOOP**, *n.* [D. *schop*; G. *schuppe*, *schupp*.] 1. A large ladle; a vessel with a long handle fastened to a dish, used for dipping liquors; also, a little hollow piece of wood for balling boats. 2. An instrument of surgery. 3. A sweep; a stroke; a swoop.
- SCOOP**, *v. t.* 1. To lade out; properly, to take out with a scoop or with a sweeping motion. 2. To empty by lading. 3. To make hollow, as a scoop or dish; to excavate. 4. To remove, so as to leave a place hollow.
- SCOOPED**, *pp.* Taken out as with a scoop or ladle; hollowed; excavated; removed so as to leave a hollow.
- SCOOPER**, *n.* One that scoops; also, a water-fowl.
- SCOOPING**, *pp.* Lading out; making hollow; excavating; removing so as to leave a hollow.
- SCOOP-NET**, *n.* A net so formed as to sweep the bottom of a river.
- SCOPE**, *n.* [*L. scopus*; Gr. *σκοπος*.] 1. Space; room; amplitude of intellectual view. 2. The limit of intellectual view; the end or thing to which the mind directs its view; that which is purposed to be reached or accomplished; hence, ultimate design, aim or purpose; intention; drift. 3. Liberty; freedom from restraint; room to move in. 4. Liberty beyond just limits; license. 5. Act of riot; sally; excess; [*obs.*] *Shak*. 6. Extended quantity; [*obs.*] *Davies*. 7. Length; extent; sweep. *Mar. Language*.
- SCOPI-FORM**, *a.* [*L. scopa*, and *form*.] Having the form of a broom or besom. *Kirwan*.
- †**SCOPPET**, *v. t.* To lade out. *Bp. Hall*.
- †**SCOPTIC**, } *a.* [*Gr. σκοπτικός*.] Scoffing. *Ham-*
†**SCOPTICAL**, } *mond*.
- †**SCOPI-LOUS**, *a.* [*L. scopulosus*.] Full of rocks; rocky
- †**SCORBUTE**, *n.* [*L. scorbutus*.] Scurvy. *Purchas*.
- SCOR-BUTIC**, } *a.* [*Fr. scorbutique*.] 1. Affected or
†**SCOR-BUTICAL**, } diseased with scurvy. 2. Pertaining to scurvy, or partaking of its nature. 3. Subject to scurvy.
- SCOR-BUTICAL-LY**, *adv.* With the scurvy, or with a tendency to it.
- SCORSE**. *See SCORSE.*
- SCORCH**, *v. t.* [D. *schraefjen*, *schraoeken*.] 1. To burn superficially; to subject to a degree of heat that changes the color of a thing, or both the color and texture of the surface. 2. To burn; to affect painfully with heat.
- SCORCH**, *v. i.* To be burnt on the surface; to be parched; to be dried up. *Mortimer*.
- SCORCHED**, *pp.* Burnt on the surface; pained by heat.
- SCORCHING**, *pp.* Burning on the surface; paining by heat.
- SCORCHING-FEN-NEL**, *n.* A plant of the genus *thapsia*; deadly carrot. *Lee*.
- SCOR-DUM**, *n.* [*L.*] A plant, the water-germander.
- SCORE**, *n.* [*Ir. scor*, *sgoram*; *Sax. scor*.] 1. A notch or incision; the number twenty. 2. A line drawn. 3. An account or reckoning. 4. An account kept of something past; an epoch; an era. 5. Debt, or account of debt. 6. Account; reason; motive. 7. Account; sake.—8. In *music*, the original and entire draught of any composition, or its transcript.—*To quit scores*, to pay fully; to make even by giving an equivalent.—*A song in score*, the words with the musical notes of a song annexed.
- SCORE**, *v. t.* 1. To notch; to cut and chip for the purpose of preparing for hewing. 2. To cut; to engrave. 3. To mark by a line. 4. To set down as a debt. 5. To set down or take as an account; to charge. 6. To form a score in music.
- SCORED**, *pp.* Notched; set down; marked; prepared for hewing.—In *botany*, a *scored stem* is marked with parallel lines or grooves.
- SCORI-A**, *n.* [*L.*] Dross; the recement of metals in fusion, or the mass produced by melting metals and ores.
- SCORI-ACEOUS**, *a.* Pertaining to dross; like dross or the recement of metals; partaking of the nature of scorium.
- SCOR-I-FI-CATION**, *n.* In *metallurgy*, the act or operation of reducing a body, either wholly or in part, into scorium.
- SCORI-FIED**, *pp.* Reduced to scorium.
- SCORI-FORM**, *a.* [*L. scoria*, and *form*.] Like scorium; in the form of dross. *Kirwan*.
- SCORI-FY**, *v. t.* To reduce to scorium or drossy matter.
- SCORI-FY-ING**, *pp.* Reducing to scorium.
- SCORING**, *pp.* Notching; marking; setting down as an account or debt; forming a score.
- SCORI-IOUS**, *a.* Drossy; recementitious. *Brown*.
- SCORN**, *n.* [*Sp. escarnio*; *Port. escarneo*.] 1. Extreme contempt; that disdain which springs from a person's opinion of the meanness of an object, and a consciousness of his own superiority or worth. 2. A subject treated with contempt.—*To think scorn*, to disdain; to despise; [*obs.*] *Sidney*.—*To laugh to scorn*, to deride; to make a mock of; to ridicule as contemptible.
- SCORN**, *v. t.* 1. To hold in extreme contempt; to despise; to contemn; to disdain. *Job*. xvi. 2. To think unworthy; to disdain. 3. To slight; to disregard; to neglect.
- †**SCORN**, *v. i.* *To scorn at*, to scoff at; to treat with contumely, derision or reproach. *Shak*.
- SCORNED**, *pp.* Extremely contemned or despised; disdained.
- SCORNER**, *n.* 1. One that scorns; a contemner; a despiser. 2. A scoffer; a derider; in *Scripture*, one who scoffs at religion.
- SCORN-FUL**, *a.* 1. Contemptuous; disdainful; entertaining scorn; insolent. 2. Acting in defiance or disregard.—3. In *Scripture*, holding religion in contempt.
- SCORN-FUL-LY**, *adv.* With extreme contempt; contemptuously; insolently. *Atterbury*.
- SCORN-FUL-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being scornful.
- SCORNING**, *pp.* Holding in great contempt; despising; disdainful.
- SCORNING**, *n.* The act of contemning; a treating with contempt, slight or disdain.
- SCORPION**, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. scorpio*.] 1. In *zoology*, an insect of the genus *scorpio*, or rather the genus itself, containing several species, natives of southern or warm climates, having a venomous sting.—2. In *Scripture*, a painful scourge; a kind of whip armed with points like a scorpion's tail. 1 *Kings* xii.—3. In *astronomy*, the eighth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters Oct. 23. 4. [*L. scorpius*.] A sea fish. *Ainsworth*.—*Water-scorpion*, an aquatic insect of the genus *nepa*.
- SCORPION-FLY**, *n.* An insect of the genus *panorpa*, having a tail which resembles that of a scorpion.
- SCORPION-GRASS**, or **SCORPION'S TAIL**, *n.* A plant of the genus *scorpiurus*.
- SCORPION-SEN-NA**, *n.* A plant.
- SCORPION'S-THORN**, *n.* A plant of the genus *ulex*.
- SCORPION-WORT**, *n.* A plant. *Parr*.
- †**SCORSE**, *n.* [*It. scorsa*.] A course or dealing; barter.
- †**SCORSE**, *v. t.* 1. To chase. 2. To barter or exchange
- †**SCORSE**, *v. i.* To deal for the purchase of a horse.
- SCORTA-TO-RY**, *a.* [*L. scortator*.] Pertaining to or consisting in lewdness.
- SCORZA**, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a variety of epidote.
- SCOT**, or **SCOTCH**, *v. t.* To support, as a wheel, by placing some obstacle to prevent its rolling.
- SCOT**, *n.* [*Sax. scot*; *Ice. skot*; *D. schot*; *Fr. scot*; *It. scotto*; *Sp. escote*.] In *law* and *English history*, a portion of money, assessed or paid; a tax.—*Scot and lot*, parish payments. When persons were taxed unequally, they were said to pay *scot and lot*.
- SCOT**, *n.* [*Sax. scotta*, *scotte*.] A native of Scotland.
- SCOTAL**, } *n.* [*scot and ale*.] In *law*, the keeping of
†**SCOTAL**, } an alehouse by the officer of a forest, and drawing people to spend their money for liquor, for fear of his displeasure.
- SCOTCH**, *a.* Pertaining to Scotland or its inhabitants.
- SCOTCH**. *See SCOT*, the verb.
- †**SCOTCH**, *v. t.* [*qu. Sax. scadan*.] To cut with shallow incisions. *Shak*.
- SCOTCH**, *n.* A slight cut or shallow incision. *Shak*.
- SCOTCH-COL-LOPS**, } *n.* Veal cut into small pieces.
†**SCOTCH-COL-LOPS**, }
- SCOTCH-HOP-PER**, *n.* A play in which boys hop over scotches or lines in the ground. *Locke*.
- SCOTTER**, *n.* The black diver or duck, a species of *anas*.
- SCOT-FREE**, *a.* 1. Free from payment or scot; untaxed
2. Unhurt; clear; safe.
- SCOTIA**, *n.* In *architecture*, a semicircular cavity or channel between the toes in the bases of columns.
- SCOTTISH**, } *a.* Pertaining to the inhabitants of Scotland,
†**SCOTTISH**, } or to their country or language.
- SCOTTIST**, *n.* [*from Duns Scotus*.] One of the followers of Scotus, a sect of school divines.
- SCOT-O-MY**, *n.* [*Gr. σκωπία*.] Dizziness or swimming of the head, with dimness of sight.
- SCOTTER-ING**, *n.* A provincial word in Herefordshire, *England*, denoting the burning of a wad of pease-straw at the end of harvest. *Johnson*.
- SCOTTICISM**, *n.* An idiom or peculiar expression of the natives of Scotland. *Beattie*.

- SCOT'TISH.** See **SCOTISH.**
- SCOUNDREL, n.** [said to be from It. *scandarvole*.] A mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a low, petty villain; a man without honor or virtue. *Pope.*
- SCOUNDREL, a.** Low; base; mean; unprincipled.
- SCOUNDREL-ISM, n.** Baseness; turpitude; rascality. *Cotgrave.*
- SCOUR, v. t.** [Goth. *skauron*; Sax. *scur*; D. *schuuren*; G. *schuern*; Dan. *skurer*.] 1. To rub hard with something rough, for the purpose of cleaning. 2. To clean by friction; to make clean or bright. 3. To purge violently. 4. To remove by scouring. 5. To range about for taking all that can be found. 6. To pass swiftly over; to brush along.
- SCOUR, v. i.** 1. To perform the business of cleaning vessels by rubbing. 2. To clean. 3. To be purged to excess. 4. To rove or range for sweeping or taking something. 5. To run with celerity; to scamper.
- SCOURED, pp.** Rubbed with something rough, or made clean by rubbing; severely purged; brushed along.
- SCOURER, n.** 1. One that scours or cleans by rubbing. 2. A drastic cathartic. 3. One that runs with speed.
- SCOURGE, (skurj) n.** [Fr. *escourgée*; It. *scoreggia*.] 1. A whip; a lash consisting of a strap or cord; an instrument of punishment or discipline. 2. A punishment; vindictive affliction. 3. He or that which greatly afflicts, harasses or destroys; particularly, any continued evil or calamity. 4. A whip for a top.
- SCOURGE, (skurj) v. t.** [It. *scoreggiare*.] To whip severely; to lash. 2. To punish with severity; to chastise; to afflict for sins or faults, and with the purpose of correction. 3. To afflict greatly; to harass, torment or injure.
- SCOURGED, (skurjd) pp.** Whipped; lashed; punished severely; harassed.
- SCOURGER, (skurj'er) n.** One that scourges or punishes; one that afflicts severely.
- SCOURING, ppr.** Whipping; lashing with severity; punishing or afflicting severely.
- SCOURING, ppr.** Rubbing hard with something rough.
- SCOURING, n.** A rubbing hard for cleaning; a cleansing by a drastic purge; looseness; flux. *Bacon.*
- SCOURSE.** See **SCORSE.**
- SCOUT, n.** [Fr. *ecout, ecounter*; It. *scolta, scoltare*; L. *ausculto*.] 1. In military affairs, a person sent before an army, or to a distance, for the purpose of observing the motions of an enemy or discovering any danger, and giving notice to the general. 2. A high rock; [obs.]
- SCOUT, v. i.** To go on the business of watching the motions of an enemy; to act as a scout.
- SCOUT, v. t.** [perhaps Sw. *skuta*.] To sneer at; to treat with disdain and contempt. [In use in America.]
- SCOVELE, n.** [W. *ysgubell*; L. *scopa*.] A mop for sweeping ovens; a maulkin. *Ainsworth.*
- SCOW, n.** [D. *schouw*; Dan. *skude*.] A large, flat-bottomed boat; used as a ferry-boat, or for loading and unloading vessels. [In use in New England.]
- SCOW, v. t.** To transport in a scow.
- SCOWL, v. i.** [Sax. *scul*; D. *scheel, schielen*.] 1. To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure; to put on a frowning look; to look sour, sullen, severe or angry. 2. To look gloomy, frowning, dark or tempestuous.
- SCOWL, v. t.** To drive with a scowl or frowns.
- SCOWL, n.** 1. The wrinkling of the brows in frowning; the expression of displeasure, sullenness or discontent in the countenance. 2. Gloom; dark or rude aspect.
- SCOWLING, ppr.** Contracting the brows into wrinkles; frowning; expressing displeasure or sullenness.
- SCOWLING-LY, adv.** With a wrinkled, frowning aspect; with a sullen look.
- SCRABBLE, v. i.** [D. *krabbelen, krabben*; G. *krabbeln, graben*.] 1. To scrape, paw or scratch with the hands; to move along on the hands and knees by clawing with the hands; to scramble; [common in New England.] 2. To make irregular or crooked marks.
- SCRABBLE, v. t.** To mark with irregular lines or letters.
- SCRABBLING, ppr.** Scraping; scratching; scrambling; making irregular marks.
- SCRAFFLE, v. i.** 1. To scramble; to be industrious. *Brockett* 2. To shuffle; to act unfairly. *Grose.*
- SCRAG, n.** Something thin or lean with roughness.
- SCRAGGED, a.** 1. Rough with irregular points or a bross. *SCRAGGY, a. 2. Lean surface. 2. Lean with roughness.*
- SCRAGGED-NESS, or SCRAGGI-NESS, n.** Leanness, or leanness with roughness; ruggedness; roughness occasioned by broken, irregular points.
- SCRAGGI-LY, adv.** With leanness and roughness.
- SCRAMBLE, v. i.** [D. *schrammen*.] 1. To move or climb by seizing objects with the hand, and drawing the body forward. 2. To seize or catch eagerly at any thing that is desired; to catch with haste preventive of another; to catch at without ceremony.
- SCRAMBLE, n.** 1. An eager contest for something, in
- which one endeavors to get the thing before another. 2. The act of climbing by the help of the hands.
- SCRAMBLER, n.** One who scrambles; one who climbs by the help of the hands.
- SCRAMBLING, ppr.** 1. Climbing by the help of the hands. 2. Catching at eagerly and without ceremony.
- SCRAMBLING, n.** 1. The act of climbing by the help of the hands. 2. The act of seizing or catching at with eager haste and without ceremony.
- SCRANCH, v. t.** [D. *schranssen*.] To grind with the teeth, and with a crackling sound; to crunch.
- SCRAN'NEL, a.** Slight; poor. *Milton.*
- SCRAP, n.** [from *scrape*.] 1. A small piece; a fragment; a crum. 2. A part; a detached piece; as, scraps of history or poetry. 3. A small piece of paper.
- SCRAPE, v. t.** [Sax. *scraepaz*; D. *schraepen, schraelen*; G. *schrapen*; Sw. *skrapa*.] 1. To rub the surface of any thing with a sharp or rough instrument, or with something hard. 2. To clean by scraping. *Lee, xiv.* 3. To remove or take off by rubbing. 4. To act upon the surface with a grating noise.—To scrape off, to remove by scraping; to clear away by rubbing.—To scrape together to gather by close industry or small gains or savings.
- SCRAPE, v. i.** 1. To make a harsh noise. 2. To play awkwardly on a violin. 3. To make an awkward noise.—To scrape acquaintance, to make one's self acquainted to curry favor; [a low phrase.]
- SCRAPE, n.** [Dan. *scrab*; Sw. *skrap*.] 1. A rubbing. 2. The sound of the foot drawn over the floor. 3. A box. 4. Difficulty; perplexity; distress; that which hampers. [a low word.]
- SCRAPED, pp.** Rubbed on the surface with a sharp or rough instrument; cleaned by rubbing; cleared away by scraping.
- SCRAPER, n.** 1. An instrument with which any thing is scraped. 2. An instrument drawn by oxen or horses, and used for scraping earth in making or repairing roads, &c. 3. An instrument having two or three sides or edges, for cleaning the planks, masts or decks of a ship, &c. 4. A miser; one who gathers property by penurious diggings and small savings; a scrape-penny. 5. An awkward fiddler.
- SCRAPING, ppr.** Rubbing the surface with something sharp or hard; cleaning by a scraper.
- SCRAT, v. t.** To scratch. *Burton.*
- SCRAT, v. i.** To rake; to search.
- SCRAT, n.** A hermaphrodite. *Skinner.*
- SCRATCH, v. t.** [G. *kratzen, ritzen, kratzeln*; D. *kratzen*; Sw. *kratsa*.] 1. To rub and tear the surface of any thing with something sharp or ragged. 2. To wound slightly. 3. To rub with the nails. 4. To write or draw awkwardly; [obs.] 5. To dig or excavate with the claws.—To scratch out, to erase; to rub out; to obliterate.
- SCRATCH, v. i.** To use the claws in tearing the surface.
- SCRATCH, n.** 1. A rent; a break in the surface of a thing made by scratching, or by rubbing with any thing pointed or ragged. 2. A slight wound. 3. A kind of wig worn for covering baldness or gray hairs, or for other purposes.
- SCRATCHED, pp.** Torn by the rubbing of something rough or pointed.
- SCRATCHER, n.** He or that which scratches.
- SCRATCHES, n. plu.** Cracked ulcers on a horse's feet.
- SCRATCHING, ppr.** Rubbing with something pointed or rough; rubbing and tearing the surface.
- SCRATCHING-LY, adv.** With the action of scratching. *Sidney.*
- SCRAW, n.** [Irish and Erse.] Surface; cut turf. *Scot.*
- SCRAWL, v. t.** [qu. D. *schrawelen*.] 1. To draw or write awkwardly and irregularly. 2. To write awkwardly.
- SCRAWL, v. i.** 1. To write unskillfully and inelegantly. 2. To creep; to crawl.
- SCRAWL, n.** 1. Unskillful or inelegant writing; or a piece of hasty, bad writing. *Pope.*—2. In New England, a ragged, broken branch of a tree, or other brush-wood.
- SCRAWLER, n.** One who scrawls; a hasty or awkward writer.
- SCRAY, n.** A fowl called the sea-swallow.
- SCREA-BLE, a.** [L. *scrabilis*.] That may be split out.
- SCREAK, v. i.** [Sw. *skrika*; Dan. *skriger*.] To utter suddenly a sharp, shrill sound or outcry; to scream; as in a sudden fright; also, to creak, as a door or wheel.
- SCREAM, n.** A creaking; a screech.
- SCREAM, v. i.** [Sax. *reoman, hræman, or hræman*.] To cry out with a shrill voice; to utter a sudden, sharp outcry, as in a fright or in extreme pain; to shriek. 2. To utter a shrill, harsh cry.
- SCREAM, n.** A shriek, or sharp, shrill cry, uttered suddenly, as in terror or in pain; or the shrill cry of a fowl.
- SCREAMER, n.** A fowl, or genus of fowls.
- SCREAMING, ppr.** Uttering suddenly a sharp, shrill cry; crying with a shrill voice.
- SCREAMING, n.** The act of crying out with a shriek of terror or agony.
- SCREECH, v. i.** [Sw. *skrika*; Dan. *skriger*; G. *schreien*,

1. To cry out with a sharp, shrill voice; to utter a sudden shrill cry, as in terror or acute pain; to scream; to shriek.
 2. To utter a sharp cry, as an owl; thence called *screech-owl*.
- SCREECH, *n.* 1. A sharp, shrill cry uttered in acute pain, or in a sudden fright. 2. A harsh, shrill cry.
- SCREECHING, *ppr.* Uttering a shrill or harsh cry.
- SCREECH-OWL, *n.* An owl that utters a harsh, disagreeable cry at night.
- SCREED, *n.* With plasterers, the floated work behind a cornice.
- SCREEN, *n.* [Fr. *ecran*.] 1. Anything that separates or cuts off inconvenience, injury or danger; and hence, that which shelters or protects from danger, or prevents inconvenience. 2. A riddle or sieve.
- SCREEN, *v. t.* 1. To separate or cut off from inconvenience, injury or danger; to shelter; to protect; to protect by hiding; to conceal. 2. To sift or riddle; to separate the coarse part of anything from the fine, or the worthless from the valuable.
- SCREENED, *pp.* Protected or sheltered from injury or danger; sifted.
- SCREENING, *ppr.* Protecting from injury or danger.
- SCREW, *n.* [D. *schroef*; G. *schraube*; Dan. *skruve*, or *skruv*; Sw. *skruv*.] 1. A cylinder of wood or metal, grooved spirally; or a cylinder with a spiral channel or thread cut in such a manner that it is equally inclined to the base of the cylinder throughout the whole length. 2. One of the six mechanical powers.
- SCREW, *v. t.* 1. To turn or apply a screw to; to press, fasten or make firm by a screw. 2. To force; to squeeze; to press. 3. To oppress by exactions. 4. To deform by contortions; to distort.—To screw out, to press out; to extort.—To screw up, to force; to bring by violent pressure.—To screw in, to force in by turning or twisting.
- SCREWED, *pp.* Fastened with screws; pressed with screws; forced.
- SCREWEL, *n.* He or that which screws.
- SCREWING, *ppr.* Turning a screw; fastening or pressing with a screw.
- SCREW-TREE, *n.* A plant of the genus *helicteres*.
- † SCRIB-AMBITIOUS, *a.* Skillful in or fond of writing. *Barron*.
- SCRIBBLE, *v. t.* [L. *scribillo*.] 1. To write with haste, or without care or regard to correctness or elegance. 2. To fill with artless or worthless writing.
- SCRIBBLE, *v. i.* To write without care or beauty.
- SCRIBBLE, *n.* Hasty or careless writing. *Boyle*.
- SCRIBBLED, *pp.* Written hastily and without care.
- SCRIBBLER, *n.* A petty author; a writer of no reputation.
- SCRIBE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *scriba*.] 1. In a general sense, a writer. 2. A notary; a public writer.—3. In ecclesiastical meetings and associations in America, a secretary or clerk; one who records the transactions of an ecclesiastical body.—4. In Scripture, a clerk or secretary to the king. 2 Sam. viii. 5. An officer who enrolled or kept the rolls of the army, and called over the names and reviewed them. 2 Ch. xxvi. 6. A writer and a doctor of the law; a man of learning; one skilled in the law; one who read and explained the law to the people. *Exra* vii.
- SCRIBE, *v. t.* To mark by a model or rule; to mark so as to fit one piece to another; a term used by carpenters.
- † SCRIBE, *v. i.* To cry out. See SCREAM.
- † SCRIPMER, *n.* [Fr. *escrimieur*.] A fencing-master.
- SCRIMP, *v. t.* [Sw. *skrampen*; D. *krimpen*.] To contract; to shorten; to make too small or short; to limit or straiten. *New England*.
- SCRIMP, *a.* Short; scanty.
- SCRIMP, *n.* A pinching miser; a niggard; a close-fisted person. *New England*.
- SCRINE, *n.* [L. *scrinium*; Norm. *escrin*.] A shrine; a chest, book-case or other place where writings or curiosities are deposited.
- SERINGE, *v. i.* To cringe, of which this word is a corruption.
- SERIP, *n.* [W. *ysgrub*, *ysgrepan*; Sw. *skráppa*.] A small bag; a wallet; a satchel.
- SERIP, *n.* [L. *scriptum*, *scriptio*.] A small writing, certificate or schedule; a piece of paper containing a writing.
- † SERIPPAGE, *n.* That which is contained in a scrip.
- † SERIPT, *n.* A scrip. *Chaucer*.
- SCRIPTORY, *a.* [L. *scriptorius*.] Written; expressed in writing; not verbal. [Little used.] *Swift*.
- SCRIPTURAL, *a.* 1. Contained in the Scriptures, so called by way of eminence, that is, in the Bible. 2. According to the Scriptures or sacred oracles.
- SCRIPTURALIST, *n.* One who adheres literally to the Scriptures and makes them the foundation of all philosophy.
- SCRIPTURE, *n.* [L. *scriptura*.] 1. In its primary sense, a writing; any thing written.—2. Appropriately, and by way of distinction, the books of the Old and New Testament; the Bible.
- SCRIPTURIST, *n.* One well versed in the Scriptures.
- SERVIVNER, (skriv'ner) *n.* [W. *ysgrivner*; It. *scrivano*, Fr. *ecrivain*.] 1. A writer; one whose occupation is to draw contracts or other writings. 2. One whose business is to place money at interest.
- SCROFULA, *n.* [L.] A disease, called vulgarly the king's evil, characterized by hard and scirous tumors in the glands of the neck, &c.
- SCROFULOUS, *a.* 1. Pertaining to scrofula, or partaking of its nature. 2. Diseased or affected with scrofula.
- SCROG, *n.* [Sax. *scrob*.] A stunted shrub, bush or branch.
- SCROLL, *n.* [Fr. *ecroule*.] A roll of paper or parchment; or a writing formed into a roll.
- SCROTUM, *n.* The bag which contains the testicles.
- † SCROYLE, *n.* [Fr. *ecrouelles*; D. *schraal*.] A mean fellow; a wretch. *Shak*.
- SCRUB, *v. t.* [Sw. *skrubba*; Dan. *skrubber*; D. *schrobben*; G. *schrubben*.] To rub hard, either with the hand or with a cloth or an instrument; usually, to rub hard with a brush, or with something coarse or rough, for the purpose of cleaning, scouring or making bright.
- SCRUB, *v. i.* To be diligent and penurious.
- SCRUB, *n.* 1. A mean fellow; one that labors hard and lives meanly. 2. Something small and mean. 3. A worn-out brush.
- SCRUBBED, *a.* Small and mean; stunted in growth.
- SCRUBBY, *a.* *Swift*.
- SCRUDGE, *v. t.* To crowd thickly together; to squeeze. *Graze*.
- SCRUF, for scurf, not in use.
- SCROPLE, *n.* [Fr. *scrupule*; L. *scrupulus*, *scrupulum*.] 1. Doubt; hesitation from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient; backwardness; reluctance to decide or to act. 2. A weight of 20 grains, the third part of a dram; among goldsmiths, the weight of 24 grains.—3. Proverbially, a very small quantity.—4. In Chaldean chronology, the $\frac{1}{60}$ part of an hour.
- SCROPLE, *v. i.* To doubt; to hesitate. *Milton*.
- SCROPLE, *v. t.* To doubt; to hesitate to believe; to question.
- SCROPLED, *pp.* Doubted; questioned.
- SCROPLER, *n.* A doubter; one who hesitates.
- SCROPLING, *ppr.* Doubting; hesitating; questioning.
- † SCROPLIZE, *v. t.* To perplex with scruples. *Moun- tagu*.
- SCRUPULOSITY, *n.* [L. *scrupulositas*.] 1. The quality or state of being scrupulous; doubt; doubtfulness respecting some difficult point, or proceeding from the difficulty or delicacy of determining how to act; hence, the caution or tenderness arising from the fear of doing wrong or offending. 2. Nicety of doubt; or nice regard to exactness and propriety. 3. Niceness; preciseness.
- SCRUPULOUS, *a.* [L. *scrupulosus*; Fr. *scrupuleux*.] 1. Nicely doubtful; hesitating to determine or to act; cautious in decision from a fear of offending or doing wrong. 2. Given to making objections; cautious. 3. Nice; doubtful; [obs.] 4. Careful; cautious; exact in regarding facts. 5. Nice; exact. *Paley*.
- SCRUPULOUSLY, *adv.* With a nice regard to minute particulars or to exact propriety. *Taylor*.
- SCRUPULOUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being scrupulous; niceness, exactness or caution in determining or in acting, from a regard to truth, propriety or expedience.
- SCRUTABLE, *a.* Discoverable by inquiry or critical examination. *Deacy of Piety*.
- † SCRUTATION, *n.* Search; scrutiny.
- SCRUTATOR, *n.* [L.] One that scrutinizes; a close examiner or inquirer. [Little used.] *Ayliffe*.
- SCRUTI-NEER, *n.* A searcher; an examiner.
- SCRUTI-NIZE, *v. t.* To search closely; to examine or inquire into critically.
- SCRUTI-NIZED, *pp.* Examined closely.
- SCRUTI-NIZING, *ppr.* Inquiring into with critical minuteness or exactness.
- SCRUTI-NIZER, *n.* One who examines with critical care.
- SCRUTI-NOUS, *a.* Closely inquiring or examining; capacious. *Denham*.
- SCRUTI-NY, *n.* [Fr. *scrutin*; It. *scrutinio*; Sp. *escrutinio*; Low L. *scrutinium*.] 1. Close search; minute inquiry, critical examination.—2. In the primitive church, an examination of catechumens in the last week of Lent, who were to receive baptism on Easter-day.—3. In the canon law, a ticket or little paper billet on which a vote is written.
- † SCRUTI-NY, *v. t.* The same as *scrutinize*.
- SCRUTTOIR, (skru-tôir) *n.* [Fr. *ecritoire*.] A kind of desk, case of drawers or cabinet, with a lid opening downward for the convenience of writing on it.
- SCROZE, *v. t.* To crowd; to squeeze. [A low word.]
- SEUD, *v. i.* [Dan. *skyder*, *skud*; Sw. *skudda*.] In a general sense, to be driven or to flee or fly with haste.

In seamen's language, to be driven with precipitation before a tempest. 2. To run with precipitation; to fly.

SCUD, *v. t.* To pass over quickly. *Stenstone.*

SCUD, *n.* 1. A low, thin cloud, or thin clouds driven by the wind. 2. A driving along; a rushing with precipitation.

SCUD DING, *ppr.* Driving or being driven before a tempest; running with fleetness.

SCUD DLE, *v. i.* To run with a kind of affected haste; commonly pronounced *scuttle*. [*A low word.*]

SCUFFLE, *n.* [This is a different orthography of *shuffle*; Sw. *skuff*, *skuffa*; Dan. *skuffe*.] 1. A contention or trial of strength between two persons, who embrace each other's bodies; a struggle with close embrace, to decide which shall throw the other. 2. A confused contest; a tumultuous struggle for victory or superiority; a fight.

SCUFFLE, *v. i.* 1. To strive or struggle with close embrace, as two men or boys. 2. To strive or contend tumultuously, as small parties.

SCUFFLER, *n.* One who scuffles.

SCUFFLING, *ppr.* Striving for superiority with close embrace; struggling or contending without order.

SEUG, *v. t.* [Dan. *skygger*.] To hide. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SEULK, *v. i.* [Dan. *skuler*; Sw. *skylä*.] To retire into a close or covered place for concealment; to lurk; to lie close from shame, fear of injury or detection.

SEULKER, *n.* A lurker; one that lies close for hiding.

SEULKING, *ppr.* Withdrawing into a close or covered place for concealment; lying close.

SCULL, *n.* 1. The brain-pan; [see **SKULL**.] 2. A boat; a cock-boat; [see **SCULLER**.] 3. One who sculls a boat. 4. A short oar, whose loom is only equal in length to half the breadth of the boat to be rowed, so that one man can manage two, one on each side. 5. [Sax. *scoole*.] A shoal or multitude of fish; [obs.]

SCULL, *v. t.* To impel a boat by moving and turning an oar over the stern. *Mar. Dict.*

SCULL CAP. See **SKULL-CAP**.

SCULLER, *n.* 1. A boat rowed by one man with two sculls or short oars. 2. One that sculls, or rows with sculls; one that impels a boat by an oar over the stern.

SCULLER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *ecuelle*; Scot. *skul*, *skoll*.] A place where dishes, kettles and other culinary utensils are kept.

SCULLION, *n.* [L. *scullio*.] A servant that cleans pots and kettles, and does other menial services in the kitchen.

SCULLION-LY, *a.* Like a scullion; base; low; mean.

SCULP, *v. t.* [L. *sculpo*.] To carve; to engrave.

SCULPTILE, *a.* [L. *sculptilis*.] Formed by carving.

SCULPTOR, *n.* [L.] One whose occupation is to carve wood or stone into images; a carver. *Encyc.*

SCULPTURE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sculptura*.] 1. The art of carving, cutting or hewing wood or stone into images of men, beasts or other things. 2. Carved work. 3. The art of engraving on copper.

SCULPTURE, *v. t.* To carve; to engrave; to form images or figures with the chisel on wood, stone or metal.

SCULPTURED, *pp.* Carved; engraved.

SCULPTUR-ING, *ppr.* Carving; engraving.

SCUM, *n.* [Fr. *écume*; It. *schiuma*; Sw., Dan. *skum*.] 1. The extraneous matter or impurities which rise to the surface of liquors in boiling or fermentation, or which form on the surface by other means. 2. The refuse; the recement; that which is vile or worthless.

SCUM, *v. t.* To take the scum from; to clear off the impure matter from the surface; to skim.

SCUMBER, *n.* The dung of the fox. *Ainsworth.*

SCUMMED, *pp.* Cleared of scum; skimmed.

SCUMMER, *n.* [Fr. *écumoire*.] An instrument used for taking off the scum of liquors; a skimmer.

SCUMMING, *ppr.* Clearing of scum; skimming.

SCUMMING-S, *n. plu.* The matter skimmed from boiling liquors. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

SCUPPER, *n.* [Sp. *escupir*.] The scuppers or scupper-holes of a ship are channels cut through the water-ways and sides of a ship at proper distances, and lined with lead for carrying off the water from the deck.

SCUPPER-HOSE, *n.* A leathern pipe attached to the mouth of the scuppers of the lower deck of a ship, to prevent the water from entering.

SCUPPER-NAIL, *n.* A nail with a very broad head for covering a large surface of the hose. *Mar. Dict.*

SCUPPER-PLUG, *n.* A plug to stop a scupper.

SCURF, *n.* [Sax. *scurf*; G. *schorf*; D. *schurft*; Dan. *skurv*; Sw. *skorf*.] 1. A dry milinary scab or crust formed on the skin of an animal. 2. The soil or foul remains of any thing adherent. 3. Any thing adhering to the surface.

SCURFF, *n.* Another name for the bull-trout.

SCURVY-NESS, *n.* The state of being scurvy.

SCURVY, *a.* 1. Having scurf; covered with scurf. 2. Resembling scurf.

SCURVIL, *a.* [L. *scurvilius*.] Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester; low; mean; grossly opprobrious in language; scurrilous. *Dryden.*

SCURVIL-LY, *n.* [L. *scurvilitas*; Fr. *scurvilité*.] Such

low, vulgar, indecent or abusive language, as is used by mean fellows, buffoons, jesters and the like; grossness of reproach or invective; obscene jests, &c.

SCURRIL-IOUS, *a.* 1. Using the low and indecent language of the meaner sort of people, or such as only the license of buffoons can warrant. 2. Containing low indecency or abuse; mean; foul; vile; obscenely jocular.

SCURRIL-IOUS-LY, *adv.* With gross reproach; with low, indecent language. *Tillotson.*

SCURRIL-IOUS-NESS, *n.* Indecency of language; vulgarity; baseness of manners.

SCURVY-LY, *adv.* [from *scurvy*.] Basely; meanly; with coarse and vulgar incivility. *Swift.*

SCURVY-NESS, *n.* The state of being scurvy.

SCURVO-GEL, *n.* A Brazilian fowl of the stork kind.

SCURVY, *v. t.* [from *scurf*; Low L. *scorbutus*.] A disease characterized by great debility; most incident to persons who live confined, or on salted meats without fresh vegetables in cold climates.

SCURVY, *a.* 1. Scurvy; covered or affected by scurf or scabs; scabby; diseased with scurvy. 2. Vile; mean; low; vulgar; worthless; contemptible. *Swift.*

SCURVY-GRASS, *n.* A plant; spoonwort.

SCUSES, for *excuses*. *Shak.*

SCUT, *n.* [Ice. *skott*; W. *cut*.] The tail of a hare or other animal whose tail is short. *Swift.*

SCUTAGE, *n.* [Law L. *scutagium*.] In *English history*, a tax or contribution levied upon those who held lands by knight service.

SCUTCHEON. A contraction of *escutcheon*, which see.

SCUTE, *n.* [L. *scutum*.] A French gold coin of 3s. 4d. value.

SCUTEL-LA-TED, *a.* [L. *scutella*.] Formed like a pan, divided into small surfaces. *Woodward.*

SCUTI-FORM, *a.* [L. *scutum*, and *forma*.] Having the form of a buckler or shield.

SCUTTLE, *n.* [L. *scutella*; Sax. *scutel*, *scuttel*.] A small, shallow basket; so called from its resemblance to a dish.

SCUTTLE, *n.* [Fr. *écottille*; Arm. *scoutilh*; Sp. *escotilla*; Sax. *scutcl*.] 1. In ships, a small hatchway or opening in the deck, large enough to admit a man, and with a lid for covering it; also, a like hole in the side of a ship, and through the coverings of her hatchways, &c. 2. A square hole in the roof of a house, with a lid. 3. [from *scud*, and properly *scuddle*.] A quick pace; a short run.

SCUTTLE, *v. i.* To run with affected precipitation.

SCUTTLE, *v. t.* 1. To cut large holes through the bottom or sides of a ship for any purpose. 2. To sink by making holes through the bottom.

SCUTTLE-BUTT, *n.* A butt or cask having a square

SCUTTLE-CASK, *n.* piece sawn out of its bulge, and lashed upon deck.

SCUTTLED, *pp.* Having holes made in the bottom or sides; sunk by means of cutting holes in the bottom or sides.

SCUTTLE-FISH, *n.* The cuttle-fish, so called.

SCUTTLING, *ppr.* Cutting holes in the bottom or sides, or sinking by such holes.

SCYTHIAN, *n.* A species of serpent.

SCYTHE. A wrong spelling. See **SYTH**.

SCYTHIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Scythia.

SCYTHIAN, *n.* A native of Scythia.

† **SDAIN**, for *disdain*. [It. *sdegnare*.] *Spenser.*

† **SDEIN'FUL**, for *disdainful*. *Spenser.*

SEA, (*see*) *n.* [Sax. *sa*, *sege*; G. *see*; D. *zee*; Sw. *sjö*.] 1. A large basin, cistern or laver which Solomon made in the temple. 2. A large body of water, nearly inclosed by land, as the Baltic. 3. The ocean; as, to go to sea. 4. A wave; a billow; a surge. 5. The swell of the ocean in a tempest, or the direction of the waves.—6. *Proverbially*, a large quantity of liquor. 7. A rough or agitated place or element.—*Half seas over*, half drunk; [*a low phrase.*] *Spectator*.—*On the high seas*, in the open sea, the common highway of nations.

SEA-A-NEMO-NY, *n.* The annual flower, which see.

SEA-APPE, *n.* The name of a marine animal.

SEA-BANK, *n.* 1. The sea shore. *Shak.* 2. A bank or mole to defend against the sea.

SEA-BAR, *n.* The sea-swallow. *Johnson.*

SEA-BAT, *n.* A sort of flying-fish. *Cotgrave.*

SEA-BATHED, *a.* [sea and *bathe*.] Bathed, dipped or washed in the sea. *Sandys.*

SEA-BEAR, *n.* An animal of the bear kind that frequents the sea; the white or polar bear; also, the ursine seal.

SEA-BEARD, *n.* A marine plant, *conferva vesiculata*.

SEA-BEAST, *n.* [sea and *beast*.] A beast or monstrous animal of the sea. *Milton.*

SEA-BEAT, *n.* [*sea* and *beat*.] Beaten by the sea.

SEA-BEAT-EN, *a.* lashed by the waves.

SEA-BORD, *n.* [sea, and Fr. *bord*.] The sea shore.

SEA-BORD, *adv.* Towards the sea.

SEA-BOAT, *n.* A vessel that bears the sea firmly, without laboring or straining her masts and rigging.

SEA-BORD, *n.* [*sea*, and Fr. *bord*.] Bordering

SEA-BORDER-ING, *n.* on the sea or ocean.

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

- SEA-BORN, *a.* [*sea and born.*] 1. Born on the sea; produced by the sea. 2. Born at sea.
- SEA-BOUND, } *a.* [*sea and bound.*] Bounded by the
SEA-BOUND-ED, } sea.
- SEA-BOY, *n.* A boy employed on shipboard.
- SEA-BREACH, *n.* [*sea and breach.*] Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks. *L'Estrange.*
- SEA-BREAM, *n.* A fish of the *sparus* kind.
- SEA-BREEZE, *n.* A wind or current of air blowing from the sea upon land.
- SEA-BUILT, *a.* Built for the sea. *Dryden.*
- SEA-CABBAGE, } *n.* Sea-colewort, a plant of the genus
SEA-CALF, } *crambe.*
- SEA-CALF, *n.* The common seal, a species of *phoca*.
- SEA-CAP, *n.* A cap made to be worn at sea.
- SEA-CARD, *n.* The mariner's card or compass.
- SEA-CARP, *n.* [*sea and carp.*] A spotted fish living among rocks and stones. *Johnson.*
- SEA-CHANGE, *n.* A change wrought by the sea.
- SEA-CHART, *n.* A chart or map on which the line of the shore, isles, shoals, harbors, &c. are delineated.
- SEA-CHEAL, *n.* A Surrounded by the sea.
- SEA-COAL, *n.* Coal brought by sea; a vulgar name for fossil coal, in distinction from charcoal.
- SEA-COAST, *n.* The shore or border of the land adjacent to the sea or ocean.
- SEA-COB, *n.* A fowl, called, also, *sea-gull*.
- SEA-COULE-WORT, *n.* Sea-cale, which see.
- SEA-COM-PASS, *n.* [*sea and compass.*] The mariner's card and needle; the compass constructed for use at sea.
- SEA-COOT, *n.* A sea fowl, *fulica marina*.
- SEA-CORMO-RANT, *n.* The sea-crow or sea-drake.
- SEA-COW, *n.* [*sea and cow.*] The *trichechus manatus*.
- SEA-CROW, *n.* A fowl of the gull kind.
- SEA-DEV-IL, *n.* The fishing-frog or toad-fish.
- SEA-DOG, *n.* 1. A fish. 2. The sea-calf or common seal.
- SEA-DRAGON, *n.* A marine monster caught in England, in 1749. *Gent. Magazine.*
- SEA-EAR, *n.* A sea plant, *apris marina*. *Johnson.*
- SEA-EEL, *n.* An eel caught in salt water; the conger.
- SEA-EN-CIR-CLED, *a.* [*sea and encircled.*] Encompassed by the sea. *Thomson.*
- SEA-FAR-ER, *n.* One that follows the seas; a mariner.
- SEA-FAR-ING, *a.* Following the business of a seaman; customarily employed in navigation.
- SEA-FEN-NEL, *n.* The same as *samphire*.
- SEA-FIGHT, *n.* An engagement between ships at sea; a naval action. *Bacon.*
- SEA-FISH, *n.* Any marine fish.
- SEA-FOWL, *n.* [*sea and fowl.*] A marine fowl.
- SEA-FOX, *n.* A species of *squalus*.
- SEA-GAGE, *n.* [*sea and gage.*] The depth that a vessel sinks in the water. *Encyc.*
- SEA-GAR-LAND, *n.* [*sea and garland.*] A plant.
- SEA-GIR-DLES, *n.* A sort of sea mushroom. *Johnson.*
- SEA-GIRT, *a.* [*sea and girt.*] Surrounded by the water of the sea or ocean. *Milton.*
- SEA-GOD, *n.* [*sea and god.*] A marine deity.
- SEA-GOWN, *n.* A gown or garment with short sleeves.
- SEA-GRASS, *n.* A plant growing on the sea shore.
- SEA-GREEN, *a.* [*sea and green.*] Having the color of sea water; being of a faint green color. *Locke.*
- SEA-GREEN, *n.* 1. The color of sea water. 2. A plant.
- SEA-GULL, *n.* [*sea and gull.*] A fowl of the genus *larus*; a species of gull; called, also, *sea-crow*.
- SEA-HARE, *n.* [*sea and hare.*] A marine animal.
- SEA-HEDGE-HOG, *n.* A sea shell, a species of *echinus*.
- SEA-HEN, *n.* Another name of the *guillemot*.
- SEA-HOG, *n.* [*sea and hog.*] The porpoise, which see.
- SEA-HOL-LY, *n.* A plant of the genus *eryngium*.
- SEA-HOLM, *n.* [*sea, and Dan. holm.*] 1. A small, uninhabited isle. 2. Sea-holly. *Carew.*
- SEA-HORSE, *n.* 1. In *ichthyology*, the morse. 2. The hippopotamus, or river-horse. 3. A fish of the needle-fish kind.
- SEA-LEGS, *n.* The ability to walk on a ship's deck when pitching or rolling. *Mar. Dict.*
- SEA-LEM-ON, *n.* [*sea and lemon.*] A marine animal.
- SEA-LIKE, *a.* [*sea and like.*] Resembling the sea.
- SEA-LI-ON, *n.* An animal of the genus *phoca* or seal.
- SEA-MAID, *n.* 1. The mermaid. 2. A sea nymph.
- SEA-MALL, or SEA-MEW, *n.* A fowl, a species of gull or *larus*.
- SEA-MAN, *n.* [*sea and man.*] 1. A sailor; a mariner.—2. By way of distinction, a skillful mariner; also, a man who is well versed in the art of navigating ships. 3. Mermaid, the male of the mermaid; *little used.* *Locke.*
- SEA-MAN-SHIP, *n.* The skill of a good seaman; an acquaintance with the art of managing and navigating a ship.
- SEA-MARK, *n.* Any elevated object on land which serves for a direction to mariners in entering a harbor, or in sailing along or approaching a coast; a beacon.
- SEA-MEW, *n.* A fowl, a species of gull or *larus*.
- SEA-MON-STER, *n.* A huge marine animal.
- SEA-MOSS, *n.* A name given to coral.
- SEA-MOUSE, *n.* A marine animal.
- SEA-NA-VEL-WORT, *n.* A plant. *Johnson.*
- SEA-NEE-TLE, *n.* A name of the gar or garfish.
- SEA-NET-TLE, *n.* Another name of the animal fower or sea-anemony. *Encyc.*
- SEA-NURSED, *a.* Nursed by the sea. *J. Barlow.*
- SEA-NYPH, *n.* A nymph or goddess of the sea.
- SEA-ON-ION, *n.* [*sea and onion.*] A plant. *Jainsworth.*
- SEA-OOZE, *n.* [*sea and ooze.*] The soft mud on or near the sea-shore. *Mortimer.*
- SEA-OT-TER, *n.* A species of otter.
- SEA-OWL, *n.* Another name of the lump-fish.
- SEA-PAD, *n.* The star-fish, *stella marina*.
- SEA-PAN-THER, *n.* A fish like a lamprey.
- SEA-PHEASANT, *n.* The pin-tailed duck.
- SEA-PIE, or SEA-PYE, *n.* A fowl of the genus *hamatopus*, and garlic order.
- SEA-PIE, *n.* A dish of food consisting of paste and meat boiled together.
- SEA-PIECE, *n.* A picture representing a scene at sea.
- SEA-PLANT, *n.* A plant that grows in salt water.
- SEA-POOL, *n.* A lake of salt water. *Spence.*
- SEA-PÖRT, *n.* [*sea and port.*] 1. A harbor near the sea, formed by an arm of the sea or by a bay. 2. A city or town situated on a harbor, on or near the sea.
- SEA-RE-SEMBLING, *a.* Like the sea; sea-like.
- SEA-RISK, *n.* Hazard or risk at sea.
- SEA-ROB-BER, *n.* [*sea and robber.*] A pirate; one that robs on the high seas.
- SEA-ROCK-ET, *n.* A plant of the genus *burnias*.
- SEA-ROOM, *n.* Ample space or distance from land, shoals or rocks.
- SEA-RÖ-VER, *n.* 1. A pirate; one that cruises for plunder. 2. A ship or vessel that is employed in cruising for plunder.
- SEA-RUFF, *n.* A kind of sea fish. [*L. orphus.*]
- SEA-SCORP-I-ON, *n.* The fatherlasher.
- SEA-SER-PENT, *n.* [*sea and serpent.*] A huge animal like a serpent inhabiting the sea. *Guthrie.*
- SEA-SER-VICE, *n.* [*sea and service.*] Naval service; service in the navy or in ships of war.
- SEA-SHARK, *n.* A ravenous sea fish. *Shak.*
- SEA-SHELL, *n.* [*sea and shell.*] A marine shell; a shell that grows in the sea. *Mortimer.*
- SEA-SHORE, *n.* [*sea and shore.*] The coast of the sea the land that lies adjacent to the sea or ocean.
- SEA-SICK, *a.* Affected with sickness or nausea by means of the pitching or rolling of a vessel. *Swift.*
- SEA-SICK-NESS, *n.* The sickness or nausea occasioned by the pitching and rolling of a ship in an agitated sea.
- SEA-SIDE, *n.* The land bordering on the sea; the country adjacent to the sea, or near it. *Pope.*
- SEA-STAR, *n.* [*sea and star.*] The star fish.
- SEA-SUR-GEON, *n.* A surgeon employed on shipboard.
- SEA-SUR-ROUND-ED, *a.* Encompassed by the sea.
- SEA-TERM, *n.* A word or term used appropriately by seamen, or peculiar to the art of navigation.
- SEA-THIEF, *n.* [*sea and thief.*] A pirate.
- SEA-TOAD, *n.* An ugly fish, so called. *Cotgrave.*
- SEA-TORN, *a.* [*sea and torn.*] Torn by or at sea.
- SEA-TOSSED, *a.* Tossed by the sea. *Shak.*
- SEA-UR-CHIN, *n.* A genus of marine animals.
- SEA-WALLED, *a.* Surrounded or defended by the sea.
- SEA-WARD, *a.* Directed towards the sea. *Donne.*
- SEA-WARD, *adv.* Towards the sea. *Drayton.*
- SEA-WA-TER, *n.* [*sea and water.*] Water of the sea or ocean, which is salt. *Bacon.*
- SEA-WEED, *n.* [*sea and weed.*] A marine plant.
- SEA-WITH-WIND, *n.* Bindweed.
- SEA-WOLF, *n.* A fish of the genus *anarrhicas*.
- SEA-WORM-WOOD, *n.* A sort of wormwood. *Lee.*
- SEA-WOR-THI-NESS, *n.* The state of being able to resist the ordinary violence of wind and weather; applied to a ship.
- SEA-WÖR-FHY, *a.* Fit for a voyage; worthy of being trusted to transport a cargo with safety.
- SEAL, *n.* [*Sax. seol, secl, sylt; Sw. sidl.*] The common name for the species of the genus *phoca*.
- SEAL, *n.* [*Sax. sigel, sigle; G. siegel; L. sigillum; It. sigillo; Sp. sigilo.*] 1. A piece of metal or other hard substance, usually round or oval, on which is engraved some image or device used for making impressions on wax. 2. The wax set to an instrument, and impressed or stamped with a seal. 3. The wax or wafer that makes fast a letter or other paper. 4. Any act of confirmation. 5. That which confirms, ratifies or makes stable; assurance. 2 *Tim. ii* 6. That which effectually shuts, confines or secures; that which makes fast. *Rev. xx.*
- SEAL, *v. t.* [*Sw. besegla, försiegla; Dan. besegler, forsejler; G. siegeln.*] 1. To fasten with a seal; to attach together with a wafer or with wax. 2. To set or affix a seal as a mark of authenticity. 3. To confirm; to ratify;

- to establish. 4. To shut or keep close. 5. To make fast. 6. To mark with a stamp, as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality. 7. To keep secret. 8. To mark as one's property, and secure from danger. *Cant.* iv. 9. To close; to fulfill; to complete; with *up.* *Dan.* ix. 10. To imprint on the mind. *Job* xxxiii. 11. To inclose; to hide; to conceal. *Job* xiv. 12. To confine; to restrain. *Job* xxxvii.—13. In architecture, to fix a piece of wood or iron in a wall with cement.
- SEAL**, *v. i.* To fix a seal. [*Unusual*] *Shak.*
- SEALED**, *pp.* Furnished with a seal; fastened with a seal; confirmed; closed.
- SEALER**, *n.* 1. One who seals; an officer in chancery who seals writs and instruments.—2. In *New England*, an officer to examine and try weights and measures.
- SEALING**, *ppr.* Fixing a seal; fastening with a seal; confirming; closing; keeping secret.
- SEALING**, *n.* [from *seal*, the animal.] The operation of taking seals and curing their skins.
- SEALING-VOYAGE**, *n.* A voyage for the purpose of killing seals and obtaining their skins.
- SEALING-WAX**, *n.* [*seal* and *wax.*] Hard wax used for sealing letters.
- SEAM**, *n.* [*Sax. seam*; *D. zoom*; *G. saum*; *Dan. søm.*] 1. The suture or uniting of two edges of cloth by the needle. 2. The joint or juncture of planks in a ship's side or deck; or rather the intervals between the edges of boards or planks in a floor, &c.—3. In *mines*, a vein or stratum of metal, ore, coal and the like. 4. A cicatrix or scar. 5. A measure of eight bushels of corn; or the vessel that contains it.
- † **SEAM**, *n.* [*Sax. seim*; *W. saim.*] Tallow; grease; lard.
- SEAM**, *v. t.* 1. To form a seam; to sew or otherwise unite. 2. To mark with a cicatrix; to scar. *Pope.*
- SEAMAN**. *See* under **SEA**.
- SEAMED**, *pp.* Marked with seams; having seams.
- SEAMING**, *ppr.* Marking with seams; making seams.
- SEAMLESS**, *a.* Having no seam.
- SEAM-RENT**, *n.* [*seam* and *rent.*] The rent of a seam; the separation of a suture.
- SEAMSTER**, *n.* One that sews well, or whose occupation is to sew.
- SEAMSTRESS**, *n.* [that is, *seamsteress*; *Sax. seamestre.*] A woman whose occupation is sewing.
- SEAMY**, *a.* Having a seam; containing seams.
- SEAN**, *n.* A net. *See* **SEINE**.
- SEAPOY**, or **SEPOY**, *n.* [*Pers. sipahi*; *Hindoo, sepahai.*] A native of India in the military service of an European power.
- SEAR**, *v. t.* [*Sax. searan.*] 1. To burn to dryness and hardness the surface of any thing; to cauterize; to expose to a degree of heat that changes the color of the surface, or makes it hard. 2. To wither; to dry. 3. To make callous or insensible.—*To sear up*, to close by searing or cauterizing; to stop.
- SEAR**, *a.* Dry; withered. *Milton. Ray.*
- SEARCE**, (*sers*) *v. t.* To sift; to bolt; to separate the fine part of meal from the coarse. [*Little used.*] *Mortimer.*
- SEARCE**, (*sers*) *n.* A sieve; a bolter. [*Little used.*]
- SEARCER**, (*serster*) *n.* One that sifts or bolts. [*L. u.*]
- SEARCH**, (*serch*) *v. t.* [*Fr. chercher*; *It. cercare.*] 1. To look over or through for the purpose of finding something; to explore; to examine by inspection. 2. To inquire; to seek for. 3. To probe; to seek the knowledge of by feeling with an instrument. 4. To examine; to try. *Ps. cxxxix.*—*To search out*, to seek till found, or to find by seeking.
- SEARCH**, (*serch*) *v. i.* 1. To seek; to look for; to make search. 2. To make inquiry; to inquire.—*To search for*, to look for; to seek; to try to find.
- SEARCH**, (*serch*) *n.* 1. A seeking or looking for something that is lost, or the place of which is unknown. 2. Inquiry; a seeking. 3. A quest; pursuit for finding.
- SEARCHABLE**, (*serch-able*) *a.* That may be searched or explored. *Cutgrave.*
- SEARCHED**, (*sercht*) *pp.* Looked over carefully; explored; examined.
- SEARCHER**, (*sercher*) *n.* 1. One who searches, explores or examines for the purpose of finding something. 2. A seeker; an inquirer. 3. An examiner; a trier. 4. An officer in *London*, appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of their death. 5. An inspector of leather.—7. In *military affairs*, an instrument for examining ordnance, to ascertain whether guns have any cavities in them. 8. An instrument used in the inspection of butter, &c. to ascertain the quality of that which is contained in firkins; [*local.*] *Mass.*
- SEARCHING**, (*serch'ing*) *ppr.* 1. Looking into or over; exploring; examining; inquiring; seeking; investigating. 2. *a.* Penetrating; trying; close.
- SEARCHING**, (*serch'ing*) *n.* Examination; severe inquisition. *Judges v.*
- SEARCHLESS**, (*serch'les*) *a.* Inscrutable eluding search or investigation.
- SEAR-CLOTH**, *n.* [*Sax. sar-clath.*] A cloth to cover a sore; a plaster. *Mortimer.*
- SEARED**, *pp.* Burnt on the surface; cauterized
- SEARED-NESS**, *n.* The state of being seared, cauterized or hardened; hardness; insensibility.
- SEASON**, (*se'zn*) *n.* [*Fr. saison.*] 1. A fit or suitable time; the convenient time; the usual or appointed time. 2. Any time, as distinguished from others. 3. A time of some continuance, but not long. 4. One of the four divisions of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter. 5. To be in season, to be in good time; sufficiently early. 6. To be out of season, to be too late, beyond the proper time. 7. That which matures or prepares for the taste; and which gives a relish.
- SEASON**, *v. t.* [*Fr. assaisonner*; *Sp., Port. sazonar.*] 1. To render palatable, or to give a higher relish to, by the addition or mixture of another substance more pungent or pleasant. 2. To render more agreeable, pleasant or delightful; to give a relish or zest to by something that excites, animates or exhilarates. 3. To render more agreeable, or less rigorous and severe; to temper; to moderate, to qualify by admixture. 4. To imbue; to tinge or tint. 5. To fit for any use by time or habit; to mature; to prepare. 6. To prepare for use by drying or hardening; to take out or suffer to escape the natural juices. 7. To prepare or mature for a climate; to accustom to and enable to endure.
- SEASON**, *v. i.* 1. To become mature; to grow fit for use; to become adapted to a climate, as the human body. 2. To become dry and hard by the escape of the natural juices, or by being penetrated with other substances. 3. To betoken; to savor; [*obs.*]
- SEASON-ABLE**, *a.* Opportune; that comes, happens or is done in good time, in due season or in proper time for the purpose.
- SEASON-ABLE-NESS**, *n.* Opportuneness of time; the state of being in good time, or in time convenient for the purpose, or sufficiently early.
- SEASON-ABLY**, *adv.* In due time; in time convenient; sufficiently early.
- † **SEASON-AGE**, *n.* Seasoning; sauce. *South.*
- SEASONED**, *pp.* Mixed or sprinkled with something that gives a relish; tempered; moderated; qualified; mixed; dried and hardened.
- SEASONER**, *n.* He that seasons; that which seasons, matures or gives a relish.
- SEASONING**, *ppr.* Giving a relish by something added; moderating; qualifying; maturing; drying and hardening; fitting by habit.
- SEASONING**, *n.* 1. That which is added to any species of food to give it a higher relish. 2. Something added or mixed to enhance the pleasure of enjoyment.
- SEAT**, *n.* [*It. sedia*; *Sp. sede, sitio*; *L. sedes, sedula.*] 1. That on which one sits; a chair, bench, stool or any other thing on which a person sits. 2. The place of sitting; throne; chair of state; tribunal; post of authority. 3. A mansion; residence; dwelling; abode. 4. Site; situation. 5. That part of a saddle on which a person sits. 6. In *horsemanship*, the posture or situation of a person on horseback. 7. A pew or slip in a church; a place to sit in. 8. The place where a thing is settled or established.
- SEAT**, *v. t.* 1. To place on a seat; to cause to sit down. 2. To place in a post of authority, in office or a place of distinction. 3. To settle; to fix in a particular place or country. 4. To fix; to set firm. 5. To place in a church, to assign seats to. 6. To appropriate the pews in to particular families. 7. To repair by making the seat new. 8. To settle; to plant with inhabitants. *Sith, Ferguson.*
- † **SEAT**, *v. i.* To rest; to lie down. *Spenser.*
- SEATED**, *pp.* Placed in a chair or on a bench, &c.; settled; fixed; settled; established; furnished with a seat.
- SEATING**, *ppr.* Placing on a seat; setting; settling; furnishing with a seat; having its seats assigned to individuals, as a church.
- SEAVES**, *n. plu.* [*Sw. säf*; *Dan. siv.*] Rushes. [*Local.*]
- SEAVY**, *a.* Overgrown with rushes. [*Local.*]
- SE-BACEOUS**, *a.* [*Low L. sebaceus.*] Made of tallow or fat; pertaining to fat.
- SE-BACIC**, *a.* In *chemistry*, pertaining to fat.
- SE-BATE**, *n.* In *chemistry*, a salt formed by the sebaceous acid and a base. *Hooper.*
- SE-BESTEN**, *n.* The Assyrian plum, a plant.
- SE-CANT**, *a.* [*L. secans.*] Cutting; dividing into two parts.
- SE-CANT**, *n.* [*It., Fr., Sp. secante.*] 1. In *geometry*, a line that cuts another, or divides it into parts.—2. In *trigonometry*, the *secant* of an arc is a right line drawn from the centre through one end of the arc, and terminated by a tangent drawn through the other end.
- SE-CEDE**, *v. i.* [*L. secedo.*] To withdraw from fellowship, communion or association; to separate one's self.

- SE-CEDER**, *n.* One who secedes. In Scotland, the *seceders* are a numerous body of Presbyterians.
- SE-CEDING**, *ppr.* Withdrawing from fellowship.
- SE-CERN**, *v. t.* [*L. secerno.*] In the animal economy, to secrete.
- SE-CERNED**, (*se-sernd'*) *pp.* Separated; secreted.
- SE-CERNENT**, *n.* That which promotes secretion; that which increases the irritative motions, which constitute secretion.
- SE-CERNING**, *ppr.* Separating; secreting.
- SE-CESS**, *n.* [*L. secessus.*] Retirement; retreat.
- SE-CES-SION**, *n.* [*L. secessio.*] 1. The act of withdrawing, particularly from fellowship and communion. 2. The act of departing; departure.
- SE-CLE**, *n.* [*Fr. siècle; L. seculum.*] A century.
- SE-CLODE**, *v. t.* [*L. secludo.*] 1. To separate, as from company or society; and, usually, to keep apart for some length of time, or to confine in a separate state. 2. To shut out; to prevent from entering; to preclude.
- SE-CLOD-ED**, *pp.* Separated from others; living in retirement; shut out.
- SE-CLOD-ING**, *ppr.* Separating from others; confining in solitude or in a separate state; preventing entrance.
- SE-CLO-SION**, *n.* The act of separating from society or connection; the state of being separate or apart; separation; a shutting out.
- SE-CLO-SIVE**, *a.* That secludes or sequesters; that keeps separate or in retirement.
- SE-COND**, *a.* [*Fr.; L. secundus; It. secondo.*] 1. That immediately follows the first; the next following the first in order of place or time; the ordinal of two. 2. Next in value, power, excellence, dignity or rank; inferior.
- SE-COND**, *n.* 1. One who attends another in a duel, to aid him, and see that all proceedings between the parties are fair. 2. One that supports or maintains another; that which supports. 3. The sixtieth part of a minute of time or of a degree.—4. In music, an interval of a conjoint degree.
- SE-COND**, *v. t.* [*L. secundo; Fr. seconder; It. secondare.*] 1. To follow in the next place. 2. To support; to lend aid to the attempt of another; to assist; to forward; to promote; to encourage; to act as the maintainer.—3. In legislation, to support, as a motion or the mover.
- SE-COND-A-R-I-LY**, *adv.* In the second degree or second order; not primarily or originally; not in the first intention.
- SE-COND-A-R-I-N-ESS**, *n.* The state of being secondary.
- SE-OND-A-R-Y**, *a.* [*L. secundarius.*] 1. Succeeding next in order to the first; subordinate. 2. Not primary; not of the first intention. 3. Not of the first order or rate; revolving about a primary planet. 4. Acting by deputation or delegated authority. 5. Acting in subordination.—*Secondary rocks*, those later formed and containing petrifications.
- SE-OND-A-R-Y**, *n.* 1. A delegate or deputy; one who acts in subordination to another. *Encyc.* 2. A feather growing on the second bone of a fowl's wing.
- SE-COND-ED**, *pp.* Supported; aided.
- SE-COND-ER**, *n.* One that supports what another attempts, or what he affirms, or what he moves or proposes.
- SE-COND-HAND**, *n.* Possession received from the first possessor. *Johnson.*
- SE-COND-HAND**, *a.* 1. Not original or primary; received from another. *Locke.* 2. Not new; that has been used by another.
- SE-COND-LY**, *adv.* In the second place. *Bacon.*
- SE-COND-RATE**, *n.* [*second and rate.*] The second order in size, dignity or value. *Addison.*
- SE-COND-RATE**, *a.* Of the second size, rank, quality or value. *Dryden.*
- SE-COND-SIGHT**, *n.* The power of seeing things future or distant; a power claimed by some of the Highlanders in Scotland. *Addison.*
- SE-COND-SIGHT-ED**, *a.* Having the power of second-sight.
- SE-CRE-CY**, *n.* 1. Properly, a state of separation; hence, concealment from the observation of others, or from the notice of any persons not concerned; privacy; a state of being hid from view. 2. Solitude; retirement; seclusion from the view of others. 3. Forbearance of disclosure or discovery. 4. Fidelity to a secret; the act or habit of keeping secrets.
- SE-CRET**, *a.* [*Fr. secret; It., Sp., Port. secreto; L. secretus.*] 1. Properly, separate; hence, hid; concealed from the notice or knowledge of all persons except the individual or individuals concerned. 2. Unseen; private; secluded; being in retirement. 3. Removed from sight; private; unknown. 4. Keeping secrets; faithful to secrets entrusted; [unusual.] 5. Private; affording privacy. 6. Occult; not seen; not apparent. 7. Known to God only. 8. Not proper to be seen; kept or such as ought to be kept from observation.
- SE-CRET**, *n.* [*Fr.; L. secretum.*] 1. Something studiously concealed. 2. A thing not discovered and therefore unknown.—3. *Secrets*, plu., the parts which modesty and propriety require to be concealed.—*In secret*, in a private place; in privacy or secrecy.
- SE-CRET**, *v. t.* To keep private. *Bacon.*
- SE-CRE-TA-R-I-SHIP**, *n.* The office of a secretary.
- SE-CRE-TA-R-Y**, *n.* [*Fr. secrétaire; Sp., It. secretario.*] 1. A person employed by a public body, by a company or by an individual, to write orders, letters, dispatches, public or private papers, records and the like. 2. An officer whose business is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department of government.
- SE-CRE-TE**, *v. t.* 1. To hide; to conceal; to remove from observation or the knowledge of others. 2. To secrete one's self; to retire from notice into a private place; to abscond.—3. In the animal economy, to secrete; to produce from the blood substances different from the blood itself, or from any of its constituents; as the glands.
- SE-CRE-T-ED**, *pp.* Concealed; secreted.
- SE-CRE-T-ING**, *ppr.* Hiding; secreting.
- SE-CRE-TION**, *n.* 1. The act of secreting; the act of producing from the blood substances different from the blood itself, or from any of its constituents, as bile, saliva, mucus, urine, &c. 2. The matter secreted, as mucus, perspirable matter, &c.
- SE-CRE-T-IST**, *n.* A dealer in secrets. *Boyle.*
- SE-CRE-T-I-TIOUS**, *a.* Parted by animal secretion.
- SE-CRET-LY**, *adv.* 1. Privately; privily; not openly; without the knowledge of others. 2. Inwardly; not apparently or visibly; latently.
- SE-CRET-NESS**, *n.* 1. The state of being hid or concealed. 2. The quality of keeping a secret. *Donne.*
- SE-CRE-T-O-R-Y**, *a.* Performing the office of secretion.
- SE-CT**, *n.* [*Fr. secte; It. setta; L., Sp. secta.*] 1. A body or number of persons united in tenets, chiefly in philosophy or religion, but constituting a distinct party by holding sentiments different from those of other men. 2. A cutting or cision; [obs.]
- SE-CTA-R-I-AN**, *a.* [*L. sectarius.*] Pertaining to a sect.
- SE-CTA-R-I-AN**, *n.* One of a sect; one of a party in religion which has separated itself from the established church, or which holds tenets different from those of the prevailing denomination in a kingdom or state.
- SE-CTA-R-I-AN-ISM**, *n.* The disposition to dissent from the established church or predominant religion, and to form new sects.
- SECTA-R-I-SM**, *n.* Sectarism. [*Little used.*]
- SECTA-R-I-ST**, *n.* A sectary. [*Not much used.*] *Warton.*
- SECTA-R-Y**, *n.* [*Fr. sectaire.*] 1. A person who separates from an established church, or from the prevailing denomination of Christians; one that belongs to a sect; a dissenter. 2. A follower; a pupil; [obs.]
- SE-CTA-TOR**, *n.* [*Fr. sectateur.*] A follower; a disciple; an adherent to a sect. *Raleigh.*
- SECTILE**, *a.* [*L. sectilis.*] A *sectile mineral* is one that is midway between the brittle and the malleable.
- SE-CT-I-ON**, *n.* [*Fr.; L. sectio.*] 1. The act of cutting or of separating by cutting. 2. A part separated from the rest; a division.—3. In books and writings, a distinct part or portion; the subdivision of a chapter; the division of a law or other writing or instrument. 4. A distinct part of a city, town, country or people.—5. In geometry, a side or surface of a body or figure cut off by another; or the place where lines, planes, &c. cut each other.
- SE-CT-I-ON-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to a section or distinct part of a larger body or territory.
- SE-CT-OR**, *n.* [*Fr. secteur.*] 1. In geometry, a part of a circle comprehended between two radii and the arch; or a mixed triangle, formed by two radii and the arch of a circle. 2. A mathematical instrument so marked with lines of sines, tangents, secants, chords, &c. as to fit all radii and scales, and useful in finding the proportion between quantities of the same kind.
- SE-CU-LAR**, *a.* [*Fr. seculaire; It. secolare; Sp. secular; L. secularis.*] 1. Pertaining to this present world, or to things not spiritual or holy; relating to things not immediately or primarily respecting the soul, but the body, worldly.—2. Among catholics, not regular; not bound by monastic vows or rules; not confined to a monastery, or subject to the rules of a religious community. 3. Coming once in a century.
- SE-CU-LAR**, *n.* A church officer or officiate whose functions are confined to the vocal department of the choir.
- SE-CU-LAR-I-TY**, *n.* Worldliness; supreme attention to the things of the present life. *Buchanan.*
- SE-CU-LAR-I-ZA-TION**, *n.* The act of converting a regular person, place or benefice into a secular one.
- SE-CU-LAR-I-ZE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. seculariser.*] 1. To make secular; to convert from spiritual appropriation to secular or common use; or to convert that which is regular or monastic into secular. 2. To make worldly.
- SE-CU-LAR-I-Z-ED**, *pp.* Converted from regular to secular.
- SE-CU-LAR-I-Z-ING**, *ppr.* Converting from regular or monastic to secular.
- SE-CU-LAR-LY**, *adv.* In a worldly manner.
- SE-CU-LAR-N-ESS**, *n.* A secular disposition; worldliness

SECUN-DINE, *n.* [Fr. *secundines*.] *Secundines*, in the plural, as generally used, are the several coats or membranes in which the fetus is wrapped in the womb; the after-birth.

SE-CURE, *a.* [L. *securus*; It. *sicuro*; Sp. *seguro*.] 1. Free from danger (being taken by an enemy; that may resist assault or attack. 2. Free from danger; safe; applied to persons. 3. Free from fear or apprehension of danger; not alarmed; not disturbed by fear; confident of safety; hence, careless of the means of defense. 4. Confident; not distrustful. 5. Careless; wanting caution. 6. Certain; very confident.

SE-CURE, *v. t.* 1. To guard effectually from danger; to make safe. 2. To make certain; to put beyond hazard. 3. To inclose or confine effectually; to guard effectually from escape; sometimes, to seize and confine. 4. To make certain of payment. 5. To make certain of receiving a precarious debt by giving bond, bail, surety or otherwise. 6. To insure, as property. 7. To make fast.

SE-CURED, (*se-kurd*) *pp.* Effectually guarded or protected; made certain; put beyond hazard; effectually confined; made fast.

SE-CURELY, *adv.* 1. Without danger; safely. 2. Without fear or apprehension; carelessly; in an unguarded state; in confidence of safety.

† **SE-CUREMENT**, *n.* Security; protection. *Brown.*

SE-CURENESS, *n.* Confidence of safety; exemption from fear; hence, want of vigilance or caution.

SE-CURER, *n.* He or that which secures or protects.

SE-CURI-FORM, *a.* [L. *securis*, and *form*.] In botany, having the form of an axe or hatchet. *Lee.*

SE-CURI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *securité*; L. *securitas*.] 1. Protection; effectual defense or safety from danger of any kind. 2. That which protects or guards from danger. 3. Freedom from fear or apprehension; confidence of safety; whence, negligence in providing means of defense. 4. Safety; certainty. 5. Any thing given or deposited to secure the payment of a debt, or the performance of a contract. 6. Something given or done to secure peace or good behavior.

SE-DAN, *n.* [Fr.] A portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying a single person. *Dryden.*

SE-DATE, *a.* [L. *sedatus*.] Settled; composed; calm; quiet; tranquil; still; serene; unruffled by passion; undisturbed.

SE-DATELY, *adv.* Calmly; without agitation of mind. **SE-DATENESS**, *n.* Calmness of mind, manner or countenance; freedom from agitation; a settled state; composure; serenity; tranquillity.

† **SE-DATION**, *n.* The act of calming. *Coles.*

SE-DATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *sedatif*.] In medicine, moderating or assuaging action or animal energy. *Coxe.*

SE-DATIVE, *n.* A medicine that moderates muscular action or animal energy. *Coxe.*

SEDEN-TA-RI-LY, *adv.* In a sedentary manner.

SEDEN-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being sedentary.

SEDEN-TA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *sedentaire*; It., Sp. *sedentario*; L. *sedentarius*.] 1. Accustomed to sit much, or to pass most of the time in a sitting posture. 2. Requiring much sitting. 3. Passed for the most part in sitting. 4. Inactive; motionless; sluggish.

SEDE, *n.* [Sax. *seeg*.] 1. A narrow flag, or growth of such flags; called, in the north of England, *seg*, or *sag*. *Barret*.—2. In *New England*, a species of very coarse grass growing in swamps.

SEDED, *a.* Composed of flags or sedge. *Shak.*

SEDEY, *a.* Overgrown with sedge. *Shak.*

SEDI-MENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sedimentum*.] The matter which subsides to the bottom of liquor; settlings; lees; dregs.

SE-DI-TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *seditio*.] A factious commotion of the people, or a tumultuous assembly of men rising in opposition to law or the administration of justice, and in disturbance of the public peace. *Sedition* is a rising or commotion of less extent than an *insurrection*, and both are less than *rebellion*; but some kinds of *sedition*, in *Great Britain*, amount to high treason. In general, *sedition* is a local or limited insurrection in opposition to civil authority, as mutiny is to military.

SE-DI-TION-A-RY, *n.* An inciter or promoter of *sedition*.

SE-DI-TIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *seditieux*; L. *seditiosus*.] 1. Pertaining to *sedition*; partaking of the nature of *sedition*. 2. Tending to excite *sedition*; as *seditious* words. 3. Disposed to excite-violent or irregular opposition to law or lawful authority; turbulent; factious; or guilty of *sedition*.

SE-DI-TIOUS-LY, *adv.* With tumultuous opposition to law; in a manner to violate the public peace.

SE-DI-TIOUSNESS, *n.* The disposition to excite popular commotion in opposition to law; or the act of exciting such commotion.

SE-DCCE, *v. t.* [L. *seduco*; Fr. *seduire*; It. *sedurre*; Sp. *seducir*.] 1. To draw aside or entice from the path of rectitude and duty in any manner, by flattery, promises, bribes or otherwise; to tempt and lead to iniquity; to

corrupt; to deprave. 2. To entice to a surrender of chastity.

SE-DUCED, (*se-dust*) *pp.* Drawn or enticed from virtue; corrupted; depraved.

SE-DUCEMENT, *n.* 1. The act of seducing; seduction. 2. The means employed to seduce; the arts of flattery, falsehood and deception. *Pope.*

SE-DUCER, *n.* 1. One that seduces; one that entices another to depart from the path of rectitude and duty; one that persuades a female to surrender her chastity. 2. That which leads astray; that which entices to evil.

SE-DCI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being drawn aside from the path of rectitude; corruptible. *Brown.*

SE-DCING, *ppr.* Enticing from the path of virtue or chastity.

SE-DUCTION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *seductio*.] 1. The act of seducing, or of enticing from the path of duty. 2. *Appropriately*, the act or crime of persuading a female, by flattery or deception, to surrender her chastity.

SE-DUCTIVE, *a.* Tending to lead astray; apt to mislead by flattering appearances. *Stephens.*

SE-DULI-TY, *n.* [L. *sedulitas*; It. *sedulità*.] Diligent and assiduous application to business; constant attention; unremitting industry in any pursuit. It denotes *constancy* and *perseverance* rather than *intensity* of application.

SED-U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *sedulus*.] Assiduous; diligent in application or pursuit; constant, steady and persevering in business or in endeavors to effect an object; steadily industrious.

SED-U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* Assiduously; industriously; diligently; with constant or continued application.

SED-U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Assiduity; assiduousness; steady diligence; continued industry or effort.

SEE, *n.* [Fr. *siège*; Scot. *sege*.] 1. The seat of episcopal power; a diocese; the jurisdiction of a bishop. 2. The seat of an archbishop; a province or jurisdiction of an archbishop. 3. The seat, place or office of the pope or Roman pontiff. 4. The authority of the pope or court of Rome.

SEE, *v. t.* pret. *saw*; *pp.* *seen*. [Sax. *seon*, *seogan*, *geman*; G. *sehen*; D. *zien*; Dan. *seer*; Sw. *se*.] 1. To perceive by the eye; to have knowledge of the existence and apparent qualities of objects by the organs of sight; to behold. 2. To observe; to note or notice; to know; to regard or look to; to take care. 3. To discover; to discern; to understand. 4. To converse or have intercourse with. 5. To visit. 6. To attend; to remark or notice. 7. To behold with patience or suffering; to endure.—8. In *Scripture*, to hear or attend to. 9. To feel; to suffer to experience. 10. To know; to learn. 11. To perceive; to understand; to comprehend. 12. To perceive; to understand experimentally. 13. To beware. 14. To know by revelation. 15. To have faith in and reliance on. 16. To enjoy; to have fruition of.

SEE, *v. i.* 1. To have the power of perceiving by the proper organs, or the power of sight. 2. To discern; to see; intellectual sight; to penetrate; to understand. 3. To examine or inquire. 4. To be attentive. 5. To have full understanding.—*See to it*, look well to it; attend; consider; take care.—*Let me see*, let us see, are used to express consideration, or to introduce the particular consideration of a subject.

SEED, *n.* [Sax. *sed*; G. *saat*; D. *zaad*; Dan. *seed*.] 1. The substance, animal or vegetable, which nature prepares for the reproduction and conservation of the species. 2. That from which any thing springs; first principle; original. 3. Principle of production. 4. Progeny; offspring; children; descendants. 5. Race; generation; birth.

SEED, *v. i.* 1. To grow to maturity, so as to produce seed. *Swift*. 2. To shed the seed. *Mortimer*.

SEED, *v. t.* To sow; to sprinkle with seed, which germinates and takes root. *Belknap*.

SEED-BUD, *n.* [*seed* and *bud*.] The germ, nucleus or rudiment of the fruit in embryo.

SEED-CAKE, *n.* [*seed* and *cake*.] A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds. *Tusser*.

SEED-COAT, *n.* In botany, the outer coat of a seed.

SEED-LEAF, *n.* In botany, the primary leaf.

SEED'ED, *a.* Bearing seed; covered thick with seed. *Fletcher*. Interspersed as with seeds. *B. Johnson*.

SEED'ER, *n.* [Sax. *sadere*.] One who sows.

SEED'LING, *n.* A young plant or root just spring from the seed. *Evelyn*.

SEED-LIP, *n.* A vessel in which a sower carries the seed to be sown.

SEED-LOBE, *n.* The lobe of a seed; a cotyledon.

† **SEED'NESS**, *n.* Seed time.

SEED-PEARL, *n.* Small grains of pearl. *Eggle*.

SEED-PLAT, *n.* 1. The ground on which seeds are sown. 2. A nursery.

SEEDS'MAN, *n.* [*seed* and *man*.] A person who deals in seeds; also, a sower. *Dict*.

SEED-TIME, *n.* The season proper for sowing.

SEED-VES-SEL, *n.* In botany, the pericarp which contains the seeds.

SEEDY, *a.* [from *seed*.] 1. Abounding with seeds. 2. Having a peculiar flavor, supposed to be derived from the weeds growing among the vines.

SEEING, *ppr.* [from *see*.] Perceiving by the eye; knowing; understanding; observing; beholding.

[*Note.* It is sometimes classed among adverbs, but is properly a participle, and is used indefinitely, or without direct reference to a person or persons, as, "Wherefore come ye to me, seeing ye hate me?" *Gen. xxvi.*; that is, since, or the fact being that or thus; because that.]

SEEING, *n.* Sight; vision. *Shak.*

SEEK, *v. t.* Pret. and *pp.* *sought*, pronounced *sawt*. [*Sax. secan, secan, gesacan; G. suchen; D. zoeken.*] 1. To go in search or quest of; to look for; to search for by going from place to place. 2. To inquire for; to ask for; to solicit; to endeavor to find or gain by any means. 3. *Seek* is followed sometimes by *out* or *after*.

SEEK, *v. i.* 1. To make search or inquiry; to endeavor to make discovery. 2. To endeavor.—*To seek after*, to make pursuit; to attempt to find or take.—*To seek for*, to endeavor to find. *Knolles*.—*To seek to*, to apply to; to resort to. 1 *Kings x.*

SEEKER, *n.* 1. One that seeks; an inquirer. 2. One of a sect that professes no determinate religion. *Johnson*

SEEK-SOL-RÖW, *n.* [*seek and sorrow.*] One that contrives to give himself vexation. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*

SEEL, *v. t.* [*Fr. sceller.*] To close the eyes; a term of falconry, from the practice of closing the eyes of a wild hawk.

† **SEEL**, *v. i.* [*Sax. sylan.*] To lean; to incline to one side.

† **SEEL**, *n.* The rolling or agitation of a ship in a SEELING, } storm. *Ainsworth.*

† **SEEL**, *n.* [*Sax. sæl.*] Time; opportunity; season.

† **SEEL-LY**, *adv.* In a silly manner.

† **SEELY**, *a.* 1. Lucky; fortunate. *Spenser.* 2. Silly; foolish; simple; [*see SILLY.*] *Tusser.*

SEEM, *v. i.* [*G. ziemen, geziemen; D. zeeunen.*] 1. To appear; to make or have a show or semblance. 2. To have the appearance of truth or fact; to be understood as true.

† **SEEM**, *v. t.* To become; to befit. *Spenser.*

SEEMER, *n.* One that carries an appearance or semblance.

SEEMING, *ppr.* 1. Appearing; having the appearance or semblance, whether real or not. 2. *a.* Specious.

SEEMING, *n.* 1. Appearance; show; semblance. 2. Fair appearance. 3. Opinion or liking; favorable opinion; [*obs.*]

SEEMING-LY, *adv.* In appearance; in show; in semblance. *Addison.*

SEEMING-NESS, *n.* Fair appearance; plausibility.

† **SEEMLESS**, *a.* Unseemly; unfit; indecorous.

SEEM-LI-NESS, *n.* Comeliness; grace; fitness; propriety; decency; decorum. *Camden.*

SEEM-LY, *a.* [*G. ziemlich; Dan. sømmelig.*] Becoming; fit; suited to the object, occasion, purpose or character; suitable.

SEEM-LY, *adv.* In a decent or suitable manner.

† **SEEM-LY-HED**, *n.* Comely or decent appearance.

SEEN, *pp.* of *see*. 1. Beheld; observed; understood. 2. *a.* Versed; skilled; [*obs.*]

SEER, *n.* [from *see*.] 1. One who sees. 2. A prophet; a person who foresees future events. 1 *Sam. ix.*

SEER-WOOD. *See* **SEAR**, and **SEAR-WOOD**, dry wood.

SEE-SAW, *n.* A vibratory or reciprocating motion.

SEE-SAW, *v. i.* To move with a reciprocating motion; to move backward and forward, or upward and downward.

SEETH, *v. t.*; pret. *seethed*, *sod*; *pp.* *seethed*, *sodden*. [*Sax. seathan, seathan, sythan; D. zieden; G. sieden.*] To boil; to decoct or prepare for food in hot liquor.

SEETH, *v. i.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot.

SEETHED, *pp.* Boiled; decocted.

SEETHER, *n.* A boiler; a pot for boiling things.

SEETHING, *ppr.* Boiling; decocting.

† **SEG**, *n.* Sedge.

SEG, *n.* A castrated bull. *North of England.*

SEGHOL, *n.* A Hebrew vowel-point, or short vowel, thus *··*, indicating the sound of the English *e* in *men*. *M. Stuart.*

SEGHOL-LATE, *a.* Marked with a seghol.

SEGMENT, *n.* [*Fr.; L. segmentum.*] 1. In geometry, that part of the circle contained between a chord and an arch of that circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by the chord.—2. In general, a part cut off or divided; as the segments of a calyx.

† **SEG-NI-TUDE**, } *n.* [*L. segnus.*] Sluggishness; inactivity.

† **SEG-NI-TY**, } *ity.*

SEGRE-GATE, *v. t.* [*L. segrego.*] To separate from others; to set apart. *Sherwood.*

SEGRE-GATE, *a.* Select. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*

SEGRE-GA-FED, *pp.* Separated; parted from others

SEGRE-GA-TING, *ppr.* Separating.

SEGRE-GATION, *n.* [*Fr.*] Separation from others; a parting. *Shak.*

SEIGN-EO'RI-AL, (seen-yä're-al) *a.* [*Fr.*] 1. Pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial. 2. Vested with large powers; independent.

SEIGNIOR, (seen'yur) *n.* [*Fr. seigneur; It. signore; Sp. señor; Port. senhor; from L. senior.*] A lord; the lord of a manor; but used also in the south of Europe as a title of honor.

SEIGNIOR-AGE, (seen'yur-aje) *n.* A royal right or prerogative of the king of England, by which he claims an allowance of gold and silver brought in the mass to be exchanged for coin.

SEIGNIOR-IAL, (seen-yö're-al). The same as *seigneurial*.

SEIGNIOR-IZE, (seen'yur-ize) *v. t.* To lord it over. [*L. n.*]

SEIGNIO-RY, (seen'yo-ry) *n.* [*Fr. seigneurie.*] A lordship; a manor. 2. The power or authority of a lord; dominion.

SEIN, *n.* [*Sax. segne; Fr. seine; Arm. seigne.*] A large net for catching fish.

SEINER, *n.* A fisher with a sein or net. [*Little used.*]

SEI-TY, *n.* [*L. se, one's self.*] Something peculiar to a man's self. [*Not well authorized.*] *Tuttler.*

SEIZ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be seized; liable to be taken.

SEIZE, *v. t.* [*Fr. saisir; Arm. scizia, or sesya.*] 1. To fall or rush upon suddenly and lay hold on; or to gripe or grasp suddenly. 2. To take possession by force, with or without right. 3. To invade suddenly; to take hold of; to come upon suddenly. 4. To take possession by virtue of a warrant or legal authority. 5. To fasten; to fix.—*In seamen's language*, to fasten two ropes or different parts of one rope together with a cord.—*To be seized of*, to have possession. *Spenser*.—*To seize on* or *upon*, is to fall on and grasp; to take hold on.

SEIZED, *pp.* Suddenly caught or grasped; taken by force; invaded suddenly; taken possession of; fastened with a cord; having possession.

SEIZER, *n.* One that seizes.

SEIZIN, *n.* [*Fr. saisine.*] 1. In law, possession. *Seizin* is of two sorts, *seizin in deed*, or *fact*, and *seizin in law*. *Seizin in fact* or *deed* is actual or corporal possession; *seizin in law* is when something is done which the law descends to an heir, but he has not yet entered on them. 2. The act of taking possession; [not used except in law.] 3. The thing possessed; possession.

SEIZING, *ppr.* Falling on and grasping suddenly; laying hold on suddenly; fastening.

SEIZING, *n.* 1. The act of taking or grasping suddenly.—2. *In seamen's language*, the operation of fastening together ropes with a cord.

SEIZOR, *n.* One who seizes. *Wheaton.*

SEIZURE, *n.* 1. The act of seizing; the act of laying hold on suddenly. 2. The act of taking possession by force. 3. The act of taking by warrant. 4. The thing taken or seized. 5. Gripe; grasp; possession. 6. Catch; a catching.

SEJANT, *a.* In heraldry, sitting, like a cat with the fore feet straight; applied to a lion or other beast.

SEJOIN, *v. t.* To separate. *Whately. A Scottish word.*

SE-JO'GOUS, *a.* [*L. sejugis.*] In botany, a sejugous leaf is a pinnate leaf having six pairs of leaflets.

SE-JUNC-TION, *n.* [*L. se-junctio.*] The act of disjoining; a disuniting; separation. [*Little used.*] *Pearson.*

SE-JUNG-T-BLE, *a.* That may be disjoined. [*Little used.*]

† **SEKE**, for *sick*. *See* **SICK**. *Chaucer.*

† **SEL'GUTH**, *a.* [*Sax. sel, seld, and couth.*] Rarely known; unusual; uncommon. *Spenser.*

SEL'DOM, *adv.* [*Sax. seldom, seldom; D. seldom; G. selten.*] Rarely; not often; not frequently.

SEL'DOM, *a.* Rare; uninfrequent. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

SEL'DOM-NESS, *n.* Rareness; uncommonness; infrequency. *Hooker.*

† **SEL'DSHOWN**, *a.* Rarely shown or exhibited.

SE-LECT, *v. t.* [*L. selectus.*] To choose and take from a number; to take by preference from among others; to pick out; to cull.

SE-LECT, *a.* Nicely chosen; taken from a number by preference; choice; whence, preferable; more valuable or excellent than others.

SE-LECTED, *pp.* Chosen and taken by preference from among a number; picked; cull.

SE-LECTED-LY, *adv.* With care in selection.

SE-LECTING, *ppr.* Choosing and taking from a number; picking out; culling.

SE-LECTION, *n.* [*L. selectio.*] 1. The act of choosing and taking from among a number; a taking from a number by preference. 2. A number of things selected or taken from others by preference.

SE-LECTIVE, *a.* Selecting; tending to select. [*Unusual.*]

SE-LECT-MAN, *n.* [*select and man.*] In *New England*, a town officer chosen annually to manage the concerns of the town, provide for the poor, &c.

SE-LECT-NESS, *n.* The state of being select or well chosen.

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

versity, in which young persons are instructed in the several branches of learning. 6. A Romish priest educated in a seminary; a seminarist.

SEMI-NA-RY, *a.* Seminal; belonging to seed. *Smith.*

SEMI-NATE, *v. t.* [*L. semino.*] To sow; to spread; to propagate. *Waterhouse.*

SEMI-NATI'ON, *n.* [*L. seminatio.*] 1. The act of sowing.—2. In *botany*, the natural dispersion of seeds. *Martyn.*

† SEMINED, *a.* Thick covered, as with seeds.

SEMI-NIFÉ'ROUS, *a.* [*L. semen and fero.*] Seed-bearing; producing seed. *Darwin.*

SEMI-NIFÉ'IC, } *a.* [*L. semen and facio.*] Forming or
SEMI-NIFÉ'ICAL, } producing seed.

SEMI-NIFÉ'XTION, *n.* Propagation from the seed or seminal parts. *Hale.*

SEMI-O-PAQUE, } *a.* [*L. semi and opacus*] Half trans-
SEMI-O-PA'COUS, } parent only.

SEMI-OPAL, *n.* A variety of opal. *Jameson.*

SEMI-OR-BIC U-LAR, *a.* [*semi and orbicular.*] Having the shape of a half orb or sphere. *Martyn.*

SEMI-OR'DI-NATE, *n.* In *conic sections*, a line drawn at right angles to and bisected by the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to the other.

SEMI-OS'SEOUS, *a.* Half as hard as bone.

SEMI-O'VATE, *a.* [*semi and ovate.*] Half egg-shaped.

SEMI-OX'YGE-NA-TED, *a.* Half saturated with oxygen.

SEMI-PALMATE, } *a.* [*semi and palmate.*] Half pal-
SEMI-PALMA-TED, } mated or webbed.

SEMI-PED, *n.* [*semi*, and *L. pes.*] A half foot in poetry.

* SEMI-PÉ'DAL, *a.* Containing a half foot.

SEMI-PE-LA'GI-AN, *n.* In *ecclesiastical history*, the Semi-Pelagians are persons who retain some tincture of the doctrines of Pelagius.

SEMI-PE-LA'GI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Semi-Pelagians, or their tenets.

SEMI-PE-LA'GI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines or tenets of the Semi-Pelagians.

SEMI-PEL-LU'CID, *a.* [*semi and pellucid.*] Half clear, or imperfectly transparent. *Woodward.*

SEMI-PEL-LU-CID'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being imperfectly transparent.

SEMI-PER-SPI'CUOUS, *a.* [*semi and perspicuous.*] Half transparent; imperfectly clear. *Greav.*

SEMI-PHLO-GIS'TI-CA-TED, *a.* [*semi and phlogistica-ted.*] Partially impregnated with phlogiston.

SEMI-PRI-MIG'ENOUS, *a.* [*semi and primigenous.*] In *geology*, of a middle nature between substances of primary and secondary formation.

SEMI-PROOF, *n.* [*semi and proof.*] Half proof; evidence from the testimony of a single witness. [*Little used.*]

SEMI-PRO'TO-LITE, *n.* [*semi*, and *Gr. πρωτος and λιθος.*] A species of fossil.

SEMI-QUADRATE, } *n.* [*L. semi and quadratus.*] An
SEMI-QUA'TILE, } aspect of the planets, when dis-
tant from each other the half of a quadrant, or forty-five degrees, one sign and a half.

SEMI-QUA-VER, *n.* [*semi and quaver.*] In *music*, a note of half the duration of the quaver; the sixteenth of the semibreve.

SEMI-QUA-VER, *v. t.* To sound or sing in semiquavers.

SEMI-QUINTILE, *n.* [*L. semi and quintilis.*] An aspect of the planets, when distant from each other half of the quintile, or thirty-six degrees.

SEMI-SAV'AGE, *a.* Half savage; half barbarian.

SEMI-SAV'AGE, *n.* One who is half savage or imperfectly civilized. *J. Barlow.*

SEMI-SEX'TILE, *n.* [*semi and sextile.*] An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other the twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees. *Bailey.*

SEMI-SPHERIC, } *a.* Having the figure of a half
SEMI-SPHERICAL, } sphere.

SEMI-SPHE'ROIDAL, *a.* Formed like a half spheroid.

SEMI-TER'TIAN, *a.* [*semi and tertian.*] Compounded of a tertian and quotidian ague.

SEMI-TER'TIAN, *n.* An intermittent compounded of a tertian and quotidian. *Bailey.*

SEMI-TONE, *n.* [*semi and tone.*] In *music*, half a tone.

SEMI-TONIC, *a.* Pertaining to a semitone; consisting of a semitone.

SEMI-TRANSEPT, *n.* [*semi and transept.*] The half of a transept or cross aisle.

SEMI-TRANS-PARENT, (semi-e-trans-pair'ent) *a.* [*semi and transparent.*] Half or imperfectly transparent.

SEMI-TRANS-PAREN-CY, (semi-e-trans-pair'en-se) *n.* Imperfect transparency; partial opacity.

SEMI-VIT'REOUS, *a.* Partially vitreous. *Bigelow.*

SEMI-VIT-RI-FI-CATION, *n.* 1. The state of being imperfectly vitrified. 2. A substance imperfectly vitrified.

SEMI-VITRI-FIED, *a.* Half or imperfectly vitrified; partially converted into glass.

SEMI-VOCAL, *a.* [*semi and vocal.*] Pertaining to a semi-vowel; half vocal; imperfectly sounding.

SEMI-VOW-EL, *n.* [*semi and vowel.*] In *grammar*, a half-

vowel, or an articulation which is accompanied with an imperfect sound.

SEMI-PER-VIRENT, *a.* [*L. semper and virens.*] Always fresh; evergreen. *Lee.*

SEMI-PER-VIVE, *n.* [*L. semper and vivus.*] A plant.

SEMI-PI-TERNAL, *a.* [*Fr. sempiternel; L. sempiternus.*]

1. Eternal in futurity; everlasting; endless; having no beginning, but no end. 2. Eternal; everlasting.

SEMI-PI-TERN'I-TY, *n.* [*L. sempiternitas.*] Future duration without end. *Hale.*

† SEM'STER, *n.* A seamster; a man who uses a needle.

SEMI-STRESS, *n.* [*Sax. seamstre.*] A woman whose busi-

ness is to sew *Swift.* Often written *sempstress*.

SEN, or SENS, *adv.* Since. *Spenser.* This word is still used by some of our common people for *since*.

SEN'A-RY, *a.* [*L. seni, senarius.*] Of six; belonging to six; containing six.

SEN'ATE, *n.* [*Fr. senat; It. senato; Sp. senado; L. senatus.*] 1. An assembly or council of senators; a body of the principal inhabitants of a city or state, invested with a share in the government.—2. In the *United States*, *senate* denotes the higher branch or house of a legislature.—3. In a *looser sense*, any legislative or deliberative body of men.

SEN'ATE-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which a senate meets, or a place of public council. *Shak.*

SEN'A-TOR, *n.* 1. A member of a senate. 2. A counsellor, a judge or magistrate. *Ps. cv.*

SEN-A-TORIAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a senate; becoming a senator. 2. Entitled to elect a senator; as a senatorial district. *U. States.*

SEN-A-TORIAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a senate, with dignity or solemnity.

† SEN-A-TOR'IAN. The same as *senatorial*.

SEN'A-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of a senator.

SEND, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sent.* [*Sax. sendan; Goth. sendan; D. senden; G. senden; Sv. senda; Dan. sende.*]

1. In a *general sense*, to throw, cast or thrust; to impel or drive by force to a distance. 2. To cause to be conveyed or transmitted. 3. To cause to go or pass from place to place. 4. To commission, authorize or direct by and act. 5. To cause to come or fall; to bestow. 6. To cause to come or fall; to dismiss. 7. To precipitate; to diffuse.—To send away, to dismiss; to cause to depart.—To send forth or out. 1. To produce; to put or bring forth. 2. To emit.

SEND, *v. i.* To dispatch an agent or messenger for some purpose.—To send for, to request or require by message to come or be brought.

† SENDAL, *n.* [*Sp. sendal.*] A light, thin stuff of silk or thread. *Chaucer.*

SENDER, *n.* One that sends. *Shak.*

SEN'E-GÁ, } *n.* A plant called rattlesnake-root, of the genus

SEN'E-KA, } *polygala.*

SE-NES'CE'NCE, *n.* [*L. senescio.*] The state of growing old, decay by time. *Woodward.*

* SENES-CHAL, *n.* [*Fr. sénéchal; It. siniscalco; Sp. senescal; G. seneschall.*] A steward; an officer in the houses of princes and dignitaries, who has the superintendance of feasts and domestic ceremonies.

SENGREEN, *n.* A plant, the houseleek.

SEN'ILE, *a.* [*L. senilis.*] Pertaining to old age; proceeding from age. *Boyle.*

SE-NIL'I-TY, *n.* Old age. [*Not much used.*] *Boswell.*

SENIOR, (sen'yur) *a.* [*L. senior, comp. of senex.*] Older or older; but, as an adjective, it usually signifies older in office.

SENIOR, (sen'yur) *n.* 1. A person who is older than another; one more advanced in life. 2. One that is older in office, or one whose first entrance upon an office was anterior to that of another. 3. An aged person; one of the oldest inhabitants.

SEN-IOR'I-TY, (sen-yor'e-ty) *n.* 1. Eldership; superior age; priority of birth. 2. Priority in office.

SEN'NA, *n.* [*Pers., Ar.*] The leaf of the *cassia sena*, a native of the East, used as a cathartic.

SE'NIGHT, (sen'nit) *n.* [*contracted from seven-night, or fortnight from fourteen-night.*] The space of seven nights and days; a week.

SE-NO'C-U-LAR, *a.* [*L. seni and oculus.*] Having six eyes. *Derham.*

† SENS'A-TED, *a.* Perceived by the senses.

SEN-SA'TION, *n.* [*Fr. sensatione; Sp. sensacion.*] The perception of external objects by means of the senses. *Encyc.*

SENSE, (sens) *n.* [*Fr. sens; It. senso; L. sensus.*] 1. The faculty of the soul by which it perceives external objects by means of impressions made on certain organs of the body. 2. Sensation; perception by the senses. 3. Perception by the intellect; apprehension; discernment. 4. Sensibility; quickness or acuteness of perception. 5. Understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of animal reason. 6. Reason; reasonable or rational meaning. 7. Opinion; notion; judgment. 8. Consciousness; conviction. 9. Moral perception. 10. Meaning; import; sig-

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

- ification.—Common sense, that power of the mind which enables the possessor to discern what is right, useful, expedient or proper, and adopt the best means to accomplish his purpose.—Moral sense, a determination of the mind to be pleased with the contemplation of those affections, actions or characters of rational agents, which are called good or virtuous.
- †SENSED, *pp.* Perceived by the senses. *Glauville.*
- SENSEFUL, (sens'fʊl) *a.* Reasonable; judicious.
- SENSELESS, (sens'les) *a.* 1. Wanting the faculty of perception. 2. Unfeeling; wanting sympathy. 3. Unreasonable; foolish; stupid. 4. Unreasonable; stupid; acting without sense or judgment. 5. Contrary to reason or sound judgment. 6. Wanting knowledge; unconscious. 7. Wanting sensibility or quick perception.
- SENSELESS-LY, (sens'les-ly) *adv.* In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably.
- SENSELESSNESS, (sens'les-nes) *n.* Unreasonableness; folly; stupidity; absurdity. *Grew.*
- SENSI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *sensibilité.*] 1. Susceptibility of impressions; the capacity of feeling or perceiving the impressions of external objects. 2. Acuteness of sensation. 3. Capacity or acuteness of perception; that quality of the soul which renders it susceptible of impressions; delicacy of feeling. 4. Actual feeling. 5. It is sometimes used in the plural. 6. Nice perception, so to speak, of a balance; that quality of a balance which renders it movable with the smallest weight. *Lavoisier.*
- SENSI-BLE, *a.* [Fr., Sp.; It. *sensibile.*] 1. Having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects; capable of perceiving by the instrumentality of the proper organs. 2. Perceptible by the senses. 3. Perceptible or perceived by the mind. 4. Perceiving or having perception, either by the mind or the senses. *Locke.* 5. Having moral perception; capable of being affected by moral good or evil. 6. Having acute intellectual feeling; being easily or strongly affected. 7. Perceiving so clearly as to be convinced; satisfied; persuaded. 8. Intelligent; discerning. 9. Moved by a very small weight or impulse. 10. Affected by a slight degree of heat or cold. 11. Containing good sense or sound reason.
- SENSI-BLE, *n.* Sensation; also, whatever may be perceived. [*Little used.*]
- SENSI-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Possibility of being perceived by the senses. 2. Actual perception by the mind or body. 3. Sensibility; quickness or acuteness of perception. 4. Susceptibility; capacity of being strongly affected, or actual feeling; consciousness. 5. Intelligence; reasonableness; good sense. 6. Susceptibility of slight impressions.
- SENSI-BLY, *adv.* 1. In a manner to be perceived by the senses; perceptibly to the senses. 2. With perception, either of mind or body. 3. Externally; by affecting the senses. 4. With quick intellectual perception. 5. With intelligence or good sense; judiciously.
- SENSI-TIVE, *a.* [It., Sp. *sensitivo*; Fr. *sensitif*; L. *sensitivus.*] 1. Having sense or feeling, or having the capacity of perceiving impressions from external objects. 2. That affects the senses. 3. Pertaining to the senses, or to sensation; depending on sensation.
- SENSI-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a sensitive manner.
- SENSI-TIVE-PLANT, *n.* A plant of the genus *mimosa* [*mimic*], so called from the sensibility of its leaves.
- SEN-SO-R-I-A-L, *a.* Pertaining to the sensory or sensorium.
- SEN-SO-R-I-UM, *n.* [from L. *sensus, sentio.*] 1. The seat of sense; the brain and nerves. 2. Organ of sense.
- SENSU-AL, *a.* [It. *sensuale*; Sp. *sensual*; Fr. *sensuel.*] 1. Pertaining to the senses, as distinct from the mind or soul. *Pope.* 2. Consisting in sense, or depending on it. 3. Affecting the senses, or derived from them. Hence, 4. In *theology*, carnal; pertaining to the flesh or body, in opposition to the spirit; not spiritual or holy; evil. *James iii.* 5. Devoted to the gratification of sense; given to the indulgence of the appetites; lewd; luxurious.
- SENSU-AL-IST, *n.* A person given to the indulgence of the appetites or senses; one who places his chief happiness in carnal pleasures.
- SENSU-AL-I-TY, *n.* [It. *sensualità*; Sp. *sensualidad*; Fr. *sensualité.*] Devotedness to the gratification of the bodily appetites; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures.
- SENSU-AL-I-ZA-TION, *n.* The act of sensualizing; the state of being sensualized.
- SENSU-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make sensual; to subject to the love of sensual pleasure; to debase by carnal gratifications.
- SENSU-AL-LY, *adv.* In a sensual manner.
- †SENSU-OUS, *a.* Tender; pathetic. *Milton.*
- SENT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *send*.
- SENTENCE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *sentenza*; Sp. *sentencia.*] 1. In *law*, a judgment pronounced by a court or judge upon a criminal; a judicial decision publicly and officially declared in a criminal prosecution.—2. In *language* not *technical*, a determination or decision given, particularly a decision that condemns, or an unfavorable determination. 3. An opinion; judgment concerning a controverted point. *Acts xv.* 4. A maxim; an axiom; a short saying containing moral instruction. 5. Vindication of one's innocence.—6. In *grammar*, a period; a number of words containing complete sense or a sentiment, and followed by a full pause.
- SENTENCE, *v. t.* 1. To pass or pronounce the judgment of a court on; to doom. 2. To condemn; to doom to punishment.
- SEN-TEN-TIAL, *a.* 1. Comprising sentences. *Newcome* 2. Pertaining to a sentence or full period. *Sheridan.*
- †SEN-TEN-TI-OS-I-TY, *n.* Comprehension in a sentence.
- SEN-TEN-TIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *sentencieux*; It. *sentenzioso.*] 1. Abounding with sentences, axioms and maxims; short and energetic. 2. Comprising sentences.
- SEN-TEN-TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In short, expressive periods; with striking brevity. *Broome.*
- SEN-TEN-TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength. *Dryden.*
- SENTER-Y and SEN-TRY are corrupted from *sentinel*.
- SENTIENT, (sen'shent) *a.* [L. *sentiens.*] 1. That perceives; having the faculty of perception.
- SEN-TIENT, *n.* 1. A being or person that has the faculty of perception. 2. He that perceives.
- SEN-TI-MENT, *n.* [Fr.; It. *sentimento*; Sp. *sentimiento.*] 1. Properly, a thought prompted by passion or feeling.—2. In a *popular sense*, thought; opinion; notion; judgment; the decision of the mind formed by deliberation or reasoning. 3. The sense, thought or opinion contained in words, but considered as distinct from them. 4. Sensibility; feeling.
- SEN-TI-MENT-AL, *a.* 1. Abounding with sentiment or just opinions or reflections. 2. Expressing quick intellectual feeling. 3. Affecting sensibility.
- SEN-TI-MENT-AL-IST, *n.* One that affects sentiment, fine feeling or exquisite sensibility.
- SEN-TI-MENT-AL-I-TY, *n.* Affectation of fine feeling or exquisite sensibility. *Warton.*
- SEN-TI-NEL, *n.* [Fr. *sentinelle*; It., Port. *sentinella*; Sp. *centinela.*] In *military affairs*, a soldier set to watch or guard an army, camp or other place from surprise, to observe the approach of danger and give notice of it.
- SEN-TRY, *n.* Guard; watch; the duty of a sentinel.
- SEN-TRY-BOX, *n.* A box to cover a sentinel at his post, and shelter him from the weather.
- SE/PAL, *n.* [from L. *sepia.*] In *botany*, the small leaf or part of a calyx. *Necker.*
- SEP-A-RA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being separable, or of admitting separation or disunion.
- SEP-A-RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *separabilis.*] That may be separated, disjoined, disunited or rent.
- SEP-A-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being capable of separation or disunion. *Boyle.*
- SEP-A-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *separo*; Fr. *separer*; It. *separare*; Sp. *separar.*] 1. To disunite; to divide; to sever; to part, in almost any manner, either things naturally or casually joined. 2. To set apart from a number for a particular service. 3. To disconnect. 4. To make a space between.
- SEP-A-RATE, *v. i.* 1. To part; to be disunited; to be disconnected; to withdraw from each other. 2. To cleave; to open.
- SEP-A-RATE, *a.* [L. *separatus.*] 1. Divided from the rest; being parted from another; disjoined; disconnected. 2. Unconnected; not united; distinct. 3. Disunited from the body.
- SEP-A-RATE-D, *pp.* Divided; parted; disunited.
- SEP-A-RATE-LY, *adv.* In a separate or unconnected state; apart; distinctly; singly.
- SEP-A-RATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being separate.
- SEP-A-RATING, *pp.* Dividing; disjoining; putting or driving asunder; disconnecting; decomposing.
- SEP-A-RATION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *separatio*; It. *separazione*; Sp. *separación.*] 1. The act of separating, severing or disconnecting; disjunction. 2. The state of being separate; disunion; disconnection. 3. The operation of disuniting or decomposing substances; chemical analysis. 4. Divorce; disunion of married persons.
- SEP-A-RAT-IST, *n.* [Fr. *séparatiste.*] One that withdraws from a church, or rather from an established church, to which he has belonged; a dissenter; a seceder; a schismatic; a sectary.
- SEP-A-RAT-OR, *n.* One that divides or disjoins; a divider.
- SEP-A-RAT-O-RY, *a.* That separates. [L. *u.*] *Cheyne.*
- SEP-A-RAT-O-RY, *n.* A chemical vessel for separating liquids; and a surgical instrument for separating the cranium from the brain.
- SE-PAWN, or SE-PON, *n.* A species of food consisting of meal of maize boiled in water.
- †SEPI-I-BLE, *a.* That may be buried. *Bailey.*
- SEP-I-MENT, *n.* [L. *sepimentum.*] A hedge; a fence; something that separates or defends.

†SE-POSE, *v. t.* [L. *sepono, sepositus.*] To set apart. *Donne.*

†SEP-O-SI^{ON}, *n.* The act of setting apart; segregation.

SE-POY, *n.* A native of India, employed as a soldier in the service of European powers.

SEPS, *n.* [L.] A species of venomous eel or lizard.

SEPT, *n.* A clan, race or family, proceeding from a common progenitor; used of the races or families in Ireland. *Spenser.*

SEP-TANGU-LAR, *a.* [L. *septem* and *angulus.*] Having seven angles or sides

SEP-TARI-A, *n.* [L. *septa.*] A name given to nodules or spheroidal masses of calcareous marl.

SEP-TEMBER, *n.* [L. *septem*; Fr. *septembre*; It. *settembre*; Sp. *septiembre.*] The seventh month of the year. *September* is now the ninth month of the year.

SEP-TEMPAR-TITE, *a.* Divided into seven parts.

SEPTEN-ARY, *a.* [Fr. *septénaire*; It. *settenario*; Sp. *septenario*; L. *septennarius.*] Consisting of seven.

SEP-TEN-ARY, *n.* The number seven. *Burnet.*

SEP-TENNI-AL, *a.* [L. *septennis.*] 1. Lasting or continuing seven years. 2. Happening or returning once in every seven years.

SEP-TEN-TRIF-ON, *n.* [Fr.; L. *septentrio.*] The north or northern regions. *Shak.*

SEP-TEN-TRI-ON, } *a.* [L. *septentrionalis.*] Northern; }
SEP-TEN-TRI-O-NAL, } pertaining to the north. }
SEP-TEN-TRI-O-NAL-I-TY, } Northernliness. }
SEP-TEN-TRI-O-NAL-LY, } *adv.* Northerly; towards the }
north. }

SEP-TEN-TRI-O-NATE, *v. i.* To tend northerly. *Brown.*

SEPT-FOIL, *n.* [L. *septem* and *folium.*] A plant of the genus *tormentilla.*

SEPTIC, or SEPTI-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *σηπτικός.*] 1. Having power to promote putrefaction. 2. Proceeding from or generated by putrefaction.

SEPTIC, *n.* A substance that promotes the putrefaction of bodies. *Encyc.*

SEPTICITY, *n.* Tendency to putrefaction. *Fourcroy.*

SEP-TI-LATER-AL, *a.* [L. *septem* and *latus.*] Having seven sides. *Brown.*

SEP-TIN^{SU}-LAR, *a.* [L. *septem* and *insula.*] Consisting of seven isles; as, the *septinsular* republic. *Quart. Rev.*

SEP-TU-AGEN-ARY, *a.* [Fr. *septuagénnaire*; L. *septuagenarius.*] Consisting of seventy. *Brown.*

SEP-TU-AGEN-ARY, *n.* A person seventy years of age.

SEP-TU-AGESI-MA, *n.* [L. *septuagesimus.*] The third Sunday before Lent, or before Quadragesima Sunday.

SEP-TU-AGESI-MAL, *a.* Consisting of seventy.

SEP-TU-A-GINT, *n.* [L. *septuaginta.*] A Greek version of the Old Testament, so called because it was the work of seventy, or rather of seventy-two interpreters.

SEP-TU-A-GINT, *a.* Pertaining to the Septuagint; contained in the Greek copy of the Old Testament.

SEP-TU-ARY, *n.* [L. *septem.*] Something composed of seven; a week. [Little used.] *Cole.*

SEP-TU-PLE, *a.* [Low L. *septuplex.*] Seven-fold.

SE-PUL-CHRAL, *a.* [L. *sepulchralis.*] Pertaining to burial, to the grave, or to monuments erected to the memory of the dead.

SEP-UL-CHRE, } *n.* [L. *sepulchre*; Sp., Port. *sepulcro*;
SEP-UL-CHER, } It. *sepulcro*; L. *sepulchrum.*] A grave;
a tomb; the place in which the dead body of a human being is interred.

SEP-UL-CHRE, *v. t.* To bury; to inter; to entomb.

SEP-UL-TURE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sepultura.*] Burial; interment; the act of depositing the dead body of a human being in the grave.

SE-QUA-CIOUS, *a.* [L. *sequax.*] 1. Following; attendant. 2. Ductile; pliant; [little used.]

SE-QUA-CIOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being sequacious; disposition to follow. *Taylor.*

SE-QUACI-TY, *n.* 1. A following, or disposition to follow. 2. Ductility; pliability; [little used.] *Bacon.*

SE-QUEL, *n.* [Fr. *séquelle*; L., It., Sp. *sequela.*] 1. That which follows, a succeeding part. 2. Consequence; event. 3. Consequence inferred; consequentialness; [l. u.]

SEQUENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sequens.*] 1. A following, or that which follows; a consequent. 2. Order of succession. 3. Series; arrangement; method.—4. In music, a regular alternate succession of similar chords.

SE-QUENT, *a.* 1. Following; succeeding. 2. Consequential; [little used.]

†SE-QUENT, *n.* A follower. *Shak.*

SE-QUES-TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *séquestrer*; It. *sequestrare*; Sp. *sequestrar*; Low L. *sequestro.*] 1. To separate from the owner for a time; to seize or take possession of some property which belongs to another, and hold it till the profits have paid the demand for which it is taken. 2. To take from parties in controversy and put into the possession of an indifferent person. 3. To put aside; to remove; to separate from other things. 4. To sequester

one's self, to separate one's self from society; to withdraw or retire. 5. To cause to retire or withdraw into obscurity.

SE-QUES-TER, *v. i.* To decline, as a widow, any concern with the estate of a husband.

SE-QUES-TERED, *pp.* Seized and detained for a time, to satisfy a demand; separated; secluded; private.

SE-QUES-TRA-BLE, *a.* That may be sequestered or separated; subject or liable to sequestration.

SE-QUES-TRATE, *v. t.* To sequester.

SE-QUES-TRATION, *n.* 1. The act of taking a thing from parties contending for it, and intrusting it to an indifferent person.—2. In the civil law, the act of the creditor, disposing of the goods and chattels of one deceased whose estate no one will meddle with. 3. The act of taking property from the owner for a time, till the rents, issues and profits satisfy a demand. 4. The act of seizing the estate of a delinquent for the use of the state. 5. Separation; retirement; seclusion from society. 6. State of being separated or set aside. 7. Disunion; disjunction; [obs.]

*SE-QUES-TRATOR, *n.* 1. One that sequesters property or takes the possession of it for a time, to satisfy a demand out of its rents or profits. 2. One to whom the keeping of sequestered property is committed.

SE-QUIN, *n.* A gold coin of Venice and Turkey. See *ZACHIN.*

SE-RAG-LIO, (se-ral'yo) *n.* [Fr. *serail*; Sp. *seralla*; It. *serraglio.*] The palace of the grand seignor or Turkish sultan, or the palace of a prince.

SER-APH, *n.*; *plu.* SER-APHS; but sometimes the Hebrew plural, SERAPHIM, is used. [from Heb. שֵׁרָפִים, to burn. An angel of the highest order.]

SER-APHIC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to a seraph; angelic;
SER-APHIC-AL, } sub^l.me. 2. Pure; refined from sensuality. 3. Burning or inflamed with love or zeal.

SER-APHIM, *n.* [the Hebrew plural of *seraph.*] Angels of the highest order in the celestial hierarchy.

SER-ASKIER, *n.* A Turkish general or commander of land forces.

SER-ASS, *n.* A fowl of the East Indies of the crane kind. SERE, *a.* Dry; withered; usually written *sear.*

†SERE, *n.* A claw or talon, *Chapman.*

SER-E-NADE, *n.* [Fr.; It., Sp. *serenata.*] 1. An entertainment of music given in the night by a lover to his mistress under her window. 2. Music performed in the streets during the stillness of the night. *Addison.*

SER-E-NADE, *v. t.* To entertain with nocturnal music.

SER-E-NADE, *v. i.* To perform nocturnal music.

SER-ENA GUT'TA. See *GUTTA SERENA.*

SER-ENATA, *n.* A vocal piece of music on an anonymous subject. *Busby.*

SER-ENE, *a.* [Fr. *serain*; It., Sp. *sereno*; L. *serenus.*] Clear or fair, and calm. 2. Bright. *Pope.* 3. Calm; undisturbed; undisturbed. 4. A title given to several princes and magistrates in Europe.

†SER-ÈNE, *n.* A cold, damp evening. *B. Jonson.*

SER-ÈNE, *v. t.* 1. To make clear and calm; to brighten. 2. To clear; to brighten. *Philips.*

SER-ÈNE-LY, *adv.* Calmly; quietly. *Pope.* 2. With a ruffled temper; coolly. *Prior.*

SER-ÈNE-NESS, *n.* The state of being serene; serenity.

†SE-RENT-TUDE, *n.* Calmness. *Wotton.*

SE-RENTI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *serenité*; L. *serenitas.*] 1. Calmness and calmness. 2. Calmness; quietness; stillness; peace. 3. Calmness of mind; evenness of temper; undisturbed state; coolness. 4. A title of respect.

SERF, *n.* [Fr. *serf*; L. *servus.*] A servant or slave employed in husbandry, and in some countries, attached to the soil and transferred with it.

SERGE, *n.* [Fr. *serge*; Sp. *serga.*] A woolen, quilted stuff, manufactured in a loom with four treadles, after the manner of ratteens.

SER-GEAN-CY, *n.* The office of a sergeant at law. *Diction.*

SER-GEANT, (sàr'jent) *n.* [Fr. *sergent*; It. *sergente*; Sp. *Port. sargento.*] 1. Formerly, an officer in England, nearly answering to the more modern bailiff of the hundred; also, an officer whose duty was to attend on the king, and on the lord high steward in court, to arrest traitors and other offenders.—2. In military service, a non-commissioned officer.—3. In England, a lawyer of the highest rank, and answering to the doctor of the civil law. 4. A title sometimes given to the king's serjeant.

SER-GEANT-RY, (sàr'jent-ry) *n.* In England, serjeantry is of two kinds; grand serjeantry and petty serjeantry. Grand serjeantry is a particular kind of knight's service tenure by which the tenant was bound to do some special honorary service to the king in person.—Petty serjeantry was a tenure by which the tenant was bound to render to the king, annually, some small implement of war, as a bow.

SER-GEANT-SHIP, (sàr'jent-ship) *n.* The office of a serjeant.

SERGE-MAK-ER, *n.* A manufacturer of serges.

SER-PICEOUS, a [*L. sericus*]. Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk; silky.—In *botany*, covered with very soft hairs pressed close to the surface.

SERIES, n. [*L.*] 1. A continued succession of things in the same order, and bearing the same relation to each other. 2. Sequence; order; course; succession of things.—3. In *natural history*, an order or subdivision of some class of natural bodies.—4. In *arithmetic and algebra*, a number of terms in succession, increasing or diminishing in a certain ratio.

SERIN, n. A song bird of Italy and Germany.

SERIOUS, a. [*Fr. serieux*; *Sp. serio*; *It. serio, serio*; *L. serius*]. 1. Grave in manner or disposition; solemn; not light, gay or volatile. 2. Really intending what is said; being in earnest; not jesting or making a false pretense. 3. Important; weighty; not trifling. 4. Particularly attentive to religious concerns or one's own religious state.

SERIOUS-LY, *adv.* Gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity.

SERIOUSNESS, n. 1. Gravity of manner or of mind; solemnity. 2. Earnest attention, particularly to religious concerns.

†**SER-MOC-I-NATION**, n. Speech-making. *Peachment*.

†**SER-MOC-I-NATOR**, n. One that makes sermons or speeches.

SERMON, n. [*Fr.*; *L. sermo*]. 1. A discourse delivered in public by a clergyman for the purpose of religious instruction. 2. A printed discourse.

SERMON, v. t. 1. To discourse as in a sermon; [*L. u.*] 2. To tutor; to lesson; to teach; [*L. u.*] *Shak.*

SERMON, v. i. To compose or deliver a sermon. [*L. u.*]

†**SERMON-ING**, n. Discourse; instruction; advice. *Chaucer*.

SERMONIZE, *v. i.* 1. To preach. *Bp. Nicholson*. 2. To inculcate rigid rules. *Chesterfield*. 3. To make sermons; to compose or write a sermon or sermons. [*Thus used in the United States.*]

SERMONIZER, n. One that composes sermons.

SERMONIZING, *ppr.* Preaching; inculcating rigid precepts; composing sermons.

SERMON-TAIN, n. A plant; laserwort; seseli.

SER-ROON, n. [*Sp. seron*]. A quantity; bale or package.

SER-ROSI-TY, n. [*Fr. serosité*]. In *medicine*, the watery part of the blood. *Encyc.*

SER-O-TINE, n. A species of bat.

SER-ROUS, a. [*Fr. séreux*]. 1. Thin; watery; like whey. 2. Pertaining to serum. *Arbuthnot*.

SERPENT, n. [*L. serpens*]. 1. An animal of the order *serpentes*, [creepers, crawlers,] of the class *amphibia*.—2. In *astronomy*, a constellation in the northern hemisphere. 3. An instrument of music, serving as a base to the cornet or small shawm. 4. *Figuratively*, a subtle or malicious person.—5. In *mythology*, a symbol of the sun. *Encyc.*

SERPENT-CUM-BER, n. A plant.

SERPENT-EATER, n. A fowl of Africa.

SERPENT-FISH, n. A fish of the genus *tania*.

SERPENT'S-TONGUE, n. A plant.

SERPENT-TAIL, n. A plant, called also *snake-root*.

SERPENT-TAIL, n. A constellation in the northern hemisphere, containing seventy-four stars.

SERPENTINE, a. [*L. serpentinus*]. 1. Resembling a serpent; usually, winding or turning one way and the other, like a moving serpent; anfractuons. 2. Spiral; twisted. 3. Like a serpent; having the color or properties of a serpent.

SERPENTINE, v. t. To wind like a serpent; to meander.

SERPENTINE, n. A species of talck or magnes-
SERPENTINE-STONE, } sian stone.

SERPENTIZE, *v. t.* To wind; to turn or bend, first in one direction and then in the opposite; to meander.

†**SERPET**, n. A basket. *Ainsworth*.

SERPENT-POUS, a. [*L. serpigio*]. Affected with serpigio.

***SERP-PTGO**, n. [*L.*] A kind of herpes or tetter; called, in popular language, a *ringworm*. *Encyc.*

SERPULITE, n. Petrified shells or fossil remains of the genus *serpula*. *Jamson*.

†**SERR**, *v. t.* [*Fr. serrer*; *Sp. Port. cerrar*]. To crowd, press or drive together. *Bacon*.

SERRATE, } a. [*L. serratus*]. Jagged; notched; in-
SERRATED, } dented on the edge, like a saw.

SERRATION, n. Formation in the shape of a saw.

SERRATURE, n. An indenting or indenture in the edge of any thing, like those of a saw. *Martyn*.

SERROUS, a. Like the teeth of a saw; irregular. [*L. u.*]

SERRULATE, a. Finely serrate; having minute teeth.

†**SERRY**, *v. t.* [*Fr. serrer*]. To crowd; to press together. *Milton*.

SERUM, n. [*L.*] 1. The thin, transparent part of the blood. 2. The thin part of milk; whey.

SERVAL, n. An animal of the feline genus.

SERVANT, n. [*Fr.*; *L. servans*]. 1. A person that attends another for the purpose of performing menial offices for him, or who is employed by another for such offices or

for other labor, and is subject to his command. The word is correlative to *master*.—*Servant* differs from *slave* as the servant's subjection to a master is voluntary, but every slave's is not. Every slave is a servant, but every servant is not a slave. 2. One in a state of subjection.—3 In *Scripture*, a slave; a bondman. 4. The subject of a king. 2 *Sam.* viii. 5. A person who voluntarily serves another or acts as his minister. *Is.* xlii. 6. A person employed or used as an instrument in accomplishing God's purposes. 7. One who yields obedience to another. 8 That which yields obedience, or acts in subordination as an instrument. *Ps.* cxix. 9. One that makes painful sacrifices in compliance with the weakness or wants of others. 1 *Cor.* ix. 10. A person of base condition or ignoble spirit. *Eccles.* x. 11. A word of civility. *Swift*

†**SERVANT, v. t.** To subject. *Shak.*

SERVE, (*serv*) *v. t.* [*Fr. servir*; *It. servire*; *Sp. servir*; *L. servio*]. 1. To work for; to bestow the labor of body and mind in the employment of another. 2. To act as the minister of; to perform official duties to. 3. To attend at command; to wait on. 4. To obey servilely or meanly. 5. To supply with food. 6. To be subservient or subordinate to. 7. To perform the duties required in. 8. To obey; to perform duties in the employment of. 9 To be sufficient to, or to promote. 10. To help by good offices. 11. To comply with; to submit to. 12. To be sufficient for; to satisfy; to content. 13. To be in the place of any thing to one. 14. To treat; to requite.—15. In *Scripture and theology*, to obey and worship; to act in conformity to the law of a superior, and treat him with due reverence.—16. In a *bad sense*, to obey; to yield compliance or act according to. 17. To worship; to render homage to. 18. To be a slave to; to be in bondage to. *Gen.* xv.—19. *To serve one's self*, of; to use; to make use of; a *Gallicism*, [*see servir de*]. 20. To use; to manage; to apply.—21. In *seamen's language*, to wind something round a rope to prevent friction.

To serve up, to prepare and present in a dish.—*To serve out*, to distribute in portions.—*To serve a writ*, to read it to the defendant; or to leave an attested copy at his usual place of abode.—*To serve an attachment, or writ of attachment*, to levy it on the person or goods by seizure; or to seize.—*To serve an execution*, to levy it on lands, goods or person by seizure or taking possession.—*To serve a warrant*, to read it, and to seize the person against whom it is issued.—*To serve an office*, to discharge a public duty.

SERVE, (*serv*) *v. i.* 1. To be a servant or slave. 2. To be employed in labor or other business for another. *Gen.* xxix. 3. To be in subjection. *Is.* xliii. 4. To wait; to attend; to perform domestic offices to another. *Luke* x. 5. To perform duties, as in the army, navy, or in any office. 6. To answer; to accomplish the end. 7. To be sufficient for a purpose. 8. To suit; to be convenient. 9. To conduce; to be of use. 10. To officiate or minister; to do the honors of.

SERVED, *pp.* Attended; waited on; worshiped; levied.

SERVICE, n. [*Fr.*; *It. servizio*; *Sp. servicio*; *L. servitium*].

1. In a *general sense*, labor of body, or of body and mind, performed at the command of a superior, or in pursuance of duty, or for the benefit of another. 2. The business of a servant; menial office. 3. Attendance of a servant. 4. Place of a servant; actual employment of a servant. 5. Any thing done by way of duty to a superior. 6. Attendance on a superior. 7. Profession of respect uttered or sent. 8. Actual duty; that which is required to be done in an office. 9. That which God requires of man worship; obedience. 10. Employment; business; office. 11. Use; purpose. 12. Military duty by land or sea. 13. A military achievement. 14. Useful office; advantage conferred. 15. Favor. 16. The duty which a tenant owes to his lord for his fee. 17. Public worship, or office of devotion. 18. A musical church composition consisting of choruses, trios, duets, solos, &c.—19. The official duties of a minister of the gospel, as in church, at a funeral, marriage, &c. 20. Course; order of dishes at table.—21. In *seamen's language*, the materials used for serving a rope, as spun-yarn, small lines, &c. 22. A tree and its fruit, of the genus *sorbus*.

SERVICE-ABLE, a. 1. That does service; that promotes happiness, interest, advantage or any good; useful; beneficial; advantageous. 2. Active; diligent; officious.

SERVICE-ABLENESS, n. 1. Usefulness in promoting good of any kind; beneficialness. 2. Officiousness; readiness to do service.

†**SERVIENT**, a. [*L. serviens*]. Subordinate. *Dyer*.

SERVILE, a. [*Fr.*; *L. servilis*]. 1. Such as pertains to a servant or slave; slavish; mean; such as proceeds from dependence. 2. Held in subjection; dependent. 3. Cringing; fawning; meanly submissive.

SERVILE-LY, *adv.* 1. Meanly; slavishly; with base submission or obsequiousness. 2. With base deference to another.

SERVILENESS, } n. Slavery; the condition of a slave or
SERVILITY, } bondman. 2. Mean submission;

baseness; slavishness. 3. Mean obsequiousness; slavish deference.

SERVING, *ppr.* Working for; acting in subordination to; worshipping; also, performing duties.

SERVING-MÄID, *n.* A female servant; a menial.

SERVING-MAN, *n.* A male servant; a menial.

SERVITOR, *n.* [It. *servitore*; Sp. *servidor*; Fr. *serviteur*.] 1. A servant; an attendant. 2. One that acts under another; a follower or adherent. 3. One that professes duty and obedience. *Shak.*—4. In the university of Oxford, a student who attends on another for his maintenance and learning; such as is called, in Cambridge, a *sizer*.

SERVITOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a servitor.

SERVITUDE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *servitudo*.] 1. The condition of a slave; the state of involuntary subjection to a master; slavery; bondage. 2. The state of a servant. 3. The condition of a conquered country. 4. A state of slavish dependence. 5. Servants, collectively; [obs.]

SESAME, *n.* [Fr. *sesame*; It. *sesamo*; L. *sesama*.] **SESAMUM**, *n.* Oily grain; a genus of annual herbaceous plants, from the seeds of which an oil is expressed.

SESBAN, *n.* A plant; a species of *aschynomene*.

SES-LE, *n.* [L., Gr. *σέλι*.] A genus of plants; meadow saxifrage; *hartwort*. *Encyc.*

SES-QUI-AL-TER, *a.* [L.] 1. In geometry, designating a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once, and half as much more; as 9 contains 6 and its half.—2. A *sesquialteral floret* is when a large fertile floret is accompanied with a small abortive one.

SES-QUI-DU-PLI-CATE, *a.* [L. *sesqui* and *duplicatus*.] Designating the ratio of two and a half to one.

***SES-QUIPE-DAL**, *a.* [L. *sesqui* and *pedalis*.] **CONSES-QUIPE-DAL-LIAN**, *a.* [L.] **SES-QUI-PLI-CATE**, *a.* [L. *sesqui* and *plicatus*.] Designating the ratio of one and a half to one.

SES-QUI-TER-TIAN, *a.* [L. *sesqui* and *tertius*.] **DESSES-QUI-TER-TION-AL**, *a.* [L.] Designating the ratio of one and one third.

SES-QUI-TONE, *n.* In music, a minor third, or interval of three semitones. *Busby*.

SESS, *n.* [L. *sessio*.] A tax. [L. u.] See **ASSESSMENT**.

SESSILE, *a.* [L. *sessilis*.] In botany, sitting on the stem.

SESSION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sessio*.] 1. A sitting or being placed. 2. The actual sitting of a court, council, legislature, &c. 3. The time, space or term during which a court, council, legislature and the like, meet daily for business.—4. *Sessions*, in some of the States, is particularly used for a court of justices, held for granting licenses to innkeepers or taverners, for laying out new highways or altering old ones, and the like.

SESS-POOL, *n.* A cavity sunk in the earth to receive and retain the sediment of water conveyed in drains.

SESTERCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sestertius*.] A Roman coin, in value the fourth part of a denarius, about two pence sterling or four cents.—The *sestertium*, that is, *sestertium pondus*, was two pounds and a half, or two hundred and fifty denarii; about seven pounds sterling, or thirty one dollars.

SET, *v. t.; pret. and pp. set.* [Sax. *setan*, *setan*, *settan*; L. *seta*; G. *setzen*; D. *zetten*; Sw. *sätta*; Dan. *setter*.] 1. To put or place; to fix or cause to rest in a standing posture. 2. To put or place in its proper or natural posture. 3. To put, place or fix in any situation. 4. To put into any condition or state. 5. To put; to fix; to attach to. 6. To fix; to render motionless. 7. To put or fix, as a price. 8. To fix; to state by some rule. 9. To regulate or adjust; as, to set a time-piece by the sun. 10. To fit to music; to adapt with notes. 11. To pitch; to begin to sing in public. 12. To plant, as a shrub, tree or vegetable. 13. To variegate, intersperse or adorn with something fixed; to stud. 14. To return to its proper place or state; to replace; to reduce from a dislocated or fractured state. 15. To fix; to place. 16. To fix firmly; to predetermine. 17. To fix by appointment; to appoint; to assign. 18. To place or station; to appoint to a particular duty. 19. To stake at play; [L. u.] 20. To offer a wager at dice to another; [L. u.] 21. To fix in metal. 22. To fix; to cause to stop; to obstruct. 23. To embarrass; to perplex. 24. To put in good order; to fix for use; to bring to a fine edge. 25. To loose and extend; to spread. 26. To point out without noise or disturbance. 27. To oppose. 28. To prepare with runnet for cheese. 29. To dim; to darken or extinguish.

To set by the compass, among seamen, to observe the bearing or situation of a distant object by the compass.—*To set about*, to begin, as an action or enterprise; to apply to.—*To set one's self against*, to place in a state of enmity or opposition.—*To set against*, to oppose; to set in comparison.—*To set apart*, to separate to a particular use; to separate from the rest.—*To set aside*, 1. To omit for the present; to lay out of the question. 2. To reject. 3. To annul; to vacate.—*To set abroad*, to spread.—*To set a-going*, to cause to begin to move.—*To set by*, 1. To

set apart or on one side; to reject. 2. To esteem; to regard; to value.—*To set down*, 1. To place upon the ground or floor. 2. To enter in writing; to register. 3. To explain or relate in writing. 4. To fix on a resolve. [L. u.] 5. To fix; to establish; to ordain.—*To set forth*, 1. To manifest; to offer or present to view. *Rom. iii.* 2. To publish; to promulgate; to make appear. 3. To send out; to prepare and send; [obs.] 4. To display; to exhibit; to present to view; to show.—*To set forward*, to advance; to move on; also, to promote.—*To set in*, to put in the way to begin.—*To set off*, 1. To adorn; to decorate; to embellish. 2. To give a pious or flattering description of; to eulogize; to recommend. 3. To place against as an equivalent. 4. To separate or assign for a particular purpose.—*To set on or upon*, 1. To incite; to instigate; to animate to action. 2. To assault or attack; seldom used transitively, but the passive form is often used. 3. To employ, as in a task. 4. To fix the attention; to determine to any thing with settled purpose.—*To set out*, 1. To assign; to allot. 2. To publish. 3. To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space. 4. To adorn; to embellish. 5. To raise, equip and send forth; to furnish; [L. u.] 6. To show; to display; to recommend; to set off. 7. To show; to prove; [L. u.]—*In law*, to recite; to state at large.—*To set up*, 1. To erect. 2. To begin a new institution; to institute; to establish; to found. 3. To enable to commence a new business. 4. To raise; to exalt; to put in power. 5. To place in view. 6. To raise; to utter loudly. 7. To advance; to propose as truth or for reception. 8. To raise from depression or to a sufficient fortune.—9. In seamen's language, to extend, as the shrouds, stays, &c.—*To set at naught*, to undervalue; to contemn; to despise.—*To set in order*, to adjust or arrange; to reduce to method.—*To set eyes on*, to see; to behold; to fasten the eyes on.—*To set the teeth on edge*, to affect the teeth with a painful sensation.—*To set over*, 1. To appoint or constitute. 2. To assign; to transfer; to convey.—*To set right*, to correct; to put in order.—*To set at ease*, to quiet; to tranquillize.—*To set free*, to release from confinement, imprisonment, bondage; to liberate; to emancipate.—*To set at work*, to cause to enter on work or action; or to direct how to enter on work.—*To set on fire*, to communicate fire to; to inflame; and, figuratively, to enkindle the passions; to make to rage; to irritate.—*To set before*, to offer; to propose; to present to view.

SET, *v. i.* 1. To decline; to go down; to pass below the horizon. 2. To be fixed hard; to be close or firm. 3. To fit music to words. 4. To congeal or concrete. 5. To begin a journey; [obs.] 6. To plant. 7. To flow; to have a certain direction in motion. 8. To catch hold with a dog that sets them, that is, one that lies down and points them out, and with a large net.—*To set one's self about*, to begin; to enter upon; to take the first step.—*To set one's self*, to apply one's self.—*To set about*, to fall on; to begin; to take the first steps in a business or enterprise.—*To set in*, 1. To begin. 2. To become settled in a particular state.—*To set forward*, to move or march; to begin to march; to advance.—*To set on or upon*, 1. To begin a journey or an enterprise. 2. To assault; to make an attack. *Shak.*—*To set out*, 1. To begin a journey or course. 2. To have a beginning.—*To set in*, to apply one's self to.—*To set up*, 1. To begin business or a scheme of life. 2. To profess openly; to make pretensions.

SET, *pp. l.* Placed; put; located; fixed; adjusted; composed; studded or adorned; reduced, as a dislocated or broken bone. 2. *a.* Regular; uniform; formal; as, a set speech. 3. Fixed in opinion; determined; firm; established. 4. Established; prescribed.

SET, *n.* 1. A number or collection of things of the same kind and of similar form, which are ordinarily used together. 2. A number of things fitted to be used together though different in form. 3. A number of persons associated; as, a set of men. 4. A number of particular things that are united in the formation of a whole. 5. A young plant for growth. 6. The descent of the sun or other luminary below the horizon. 7. A wager at dice. 8. A game.

SE-TAC-EOUS, *a.* [L. *seta*.] 1. Bristly; set with strong hairs; consisting of strong hairs.—2. In botany, bristle-shaped; having the thickness and length of a bristle.—*Sesacium*, a name given to a water-worm that resembles a horse hair, vulgarly supposed to be an animated hair.

SET-DOWN, *n.* A powerful rebuke or reprehension.

SET-FOIL. See **SEPT-FOIL**.

SETI-FORM, *a.* [L. *seta*, and *form*.] Having the form of a bristle. *Journ. of Science*.

† **SET-NESS**, *n.* Regulation; adjustment. *Masters*.

SET-OFF, *n.* [set and off.] The act of admitting one claim to counterbalance another.—In New England, used sometimes used for set-off.

SETON, *n.* [Fr.] In surgery, a few horse hairs or small threads, or a twist of silk, drawn through the skin by a

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

- large needle, by which a small opening is made and continued for the discharge of humors.
- SETTOUS**, *a.* [It. *setoso*; L. *setosus*.] In botany, bristly; having the surface set with bristles. *Martyn.*
- SET-TEE'**, *n.* 1. A long seat with a back to it. 2. A vessel with one deck, and a very long, sharp prow, carrying two or three masts with latteen sails; used in the Mediterranean.
- SETTER**, *n.* 1. One that sets. 2. A dog that beats the field and starts birds for sportsmen. 3. A man that performs the office of a setting-dog, or finds persons to be plundered. 4. One that adapts words to music in composition. 5. Whatever sets off, adorns or recommends; [*obs.*]
- SETTER-WORT**, *n.* A plant, a species of *helleborus*.
- SETTING**, *ppr.* Placing; putting; fixing; studding; appointing; sinking below the horizon, &c.
- SETTING**, *n.* 1. The act of putting, placing, fixing or establishing. 2. The act of sinking below the horizon. 3. The act or manner of taking birds by a setting dog. 4. Inclosure. 5. The direction of a current at sea.
- SETTING-DOG**, *n.* A setter; a dog trained to find and start birds for sportsmen.
- SETTLE**, *n.* [Sax. *settl*; G. *sessel*; D. *zetel*.] A seat or bench; something to sit on. *Dryden.*
- SETTLE**, *v. t.* 1. To place in a permanent condition after wandering or fluctuation. 2. To fix; to establish; to make permanent in any place. 3. To establish in business or way of life. 4. To marry. 5. To establish; to confirm. 6. To determine what is uncertain; to establish; to free from doubt. 7. To fix; to establish; to make certain or permanent. 8. To fix or establish; not to suffer to doubt or waver. 9. To make close or compact. 10. To cause to subside after being heaved and loosened by frost; or to dry and harden after rain. 11. To fix or establish by gift, grant or any legal act. 12. To fix firmly. 13. To cause to sink or subside, as extraneous matter in liquors. 14. To compose; to tranquilize what is disturbed. 15. To establish in the pastoral office; to ordain over a church and society, or parish. *U. States. Boswell.* 16. To plant with inhabitants; to colonize. 17. To adjust; to close by amicable agreement or otherwise. 18. To adjust; to liquidate; to balance, or to pay.—*To settle the land, among seamen, to cause it to sink or appear lower by receding from it.*
- SETTLE**, *v. i.* 1. To fall to the bottom of liquor; to subside; to sink and rest on the bottom. 2. To lose motion or fermentation; to deposit, as feces. 3. To fix one's habitation or residence. 4. To marry and establish a domestic state. 5. To become fixed after change or fluctuation. 6. To become stationary; to quit a rambling or irregular course for a permanent or methodical one. 7. To become fixed or permanent; to take a lasting form or state. 8. To rest; to repose. 9. To become calm; to cease from agitation. 10. To make a jointure for a wife. 11. To sink by its weight; and, in *to set bodies*, to become more compact. 12. To sink after being heaved, and to dry. 13. To be ordained or installed over a parish, church or congregation. 14. To adjust differences or accounts; to come to an agreement.
- SETTLED**, *pp.* Placed; established; fixed; determined; composed; adjusted.
- SETTLED-NESS**, *n.* The state of being settled; confirmed state. [*Little used.*] *K. Charles.*
- SETTLEMENT**, *n.* 1. The act of settling, or state of being settled. 2. The falling of the foul or foreign matter of liquors to the bottom; subsidence. 3. The matter that subsides; lees; dregs; [*obs.*] 4. The act of giving possession by legal sanction. 5. A jointure granted to a wife, or the act of granting it. 6. The act of taking a domestic state; the act of marrying and taking a permanent residence after a roving course of life. 8. The act of planting or establishing, as a colony; also, the place, or the colony established. 9. Adjustment; liquidation; the ascertainment of just claims, or payment of the balance of an account. 10. Adjustment of differences; pacification; reconciliation. 11. The ordaining or installment of a clergyman over a parish or congregation. 12. A sum of money or other property granted to a minister on his ordination, exclusive of his salary. 13. Legal residence or establishment of a person in a particular parish or town.
- SETTLING**, *ppr.* Placing; fixing; establishing; regulating; adjusting; planting; subsiding; composing; ordaining or installing.
- SETTLING**, *n.* 1. The act of making a settlement; a planting or colonizing. 2. The act of subsiding, as lees. 3. The adjustment of differences.—4. *Settlings*, plu. lees; dregs; sediment.
- SET-TÖ'**, *n.* An argument; a debate. *Brockett.*
- SETWALL**, *n.* [*set* and *wall*.] A plant. The garden set-wall is a species of *valeriana*.
- SEVEN**, (*sev'n*) *a.* [Sax. *seofu*, *seofan*; Goth. *sibru*. D. *zeven*; G. *sieben*; L. *septem*.] Four and three; one more than six or less than eight.
- SEVEN-FOLD**, *a.* [*seven* and *fold*.] Repeated seven times doubled seven times.
- SEVEN-FÖLD**, *adv.* Seven times as much or often.
- SEVEN-NIGHT**, (*sen'nit*) *n.* [*seven* and *night*.] A week the period of seven days and nights.—*Sev'nights* is now contracted into *sev'nights*, which see.
- SEVEN-SCORE**, *n.* [*seven* and *score*.] Seven times twenty, that is, a hundred and forty. *Bacon.*
- SEVEN-TEEN**, *a.* [Sax. *seofontene*.] Seven and ten.
- SEVEN-TEENTH**, *a.* [*from seven* and *teen*.] The ordinal of seventeen; the seventh after the tenth.
- SEVENTH**, *a.* [Sax. *seoftha*.] 1. The ordinal of seven, the first after the sixth. 2. Containing or being one part in seven.
- SEVENTH**, *n.* 1. The seventh part; one part in seven.—2. In music, a dissonant interval or heptachord.
- SEVENTH-LY**, *adv.* In the seventh place. *Bacon.*
- SEVEN-TIETH**, *a.* [*from seventy*.] The ordinal of seventy.
- SEVENTY**, *a.* [D. *zevntig*.] Seven times ten.
- SEVENTY**, *n.* The Septuagint or seven translators of the Old Testament into the Greek language.
- SEVER**, *v. t.* [Fr. *sever*; It. *severare*.] 1. To part or divide by violence; to separate by cutting or rending. 2. To part from the rest by violence. 3. To separate; to disjoin, as distinct things, but united. 4. To separate and put in different orders or places. 5. To disjoin; to disunite; in a general sense, but usually implying violence. 6. To keep distinct or apart. *Ex. viii.—7. In law, to disunite; to disconnect; to part possession.*
- SEVER**, *v. i.* 1. To make a separation or distinction; to distinguish. 2. To suffer disjunction; to be parted or rent asunder. *Shak.*
- SEVER-AL**, *a.* [*from sever*.] 1. Separate; distinct; not common to two or more. 2. Separate; different; distinct. 3. Divers; consisting of a number; more than two, but not very many. 4. Separate; single, particular. 5. Distinct; appropriate.
- SEVER-AL**, *n.* 1. Each particular, or a small number, singly taken. 2. An inclosed or separate place; inclosed ground; [*obs.*].—*In several*, in a state of separation; [*little used.*]
- SEVER-AL-TY**, *n.* Each particular singly taken; disjunction. *Bp. Hall.*
- SEVER-AL-IZE**, *v. t.* To distinguish. *Bp. Hall.*
- SEVER-AL-LY**, *adv.* Separately; distinctly; apart from others.
- SEVER-AL-TY**, *n.* A state of separation from the rest, or from all others.
- SEVER-ANCE**, *n.* Separation; the act of dividing or disuniting.
- SE-VERE'**, *a.* [Fr.; L. *severus*; It. Sp. *severo*.] 1. Rigid; harsh; not mild or indulgent. 2. Sharp; hard; rigorous. 3. Very strict; or sometimes, perhaps, unreasonably strict or exact; giving no indulgence. 4. Rigorous, perhaps cruel. 5. Grave; sober; sedate to an extreme. 6. Rigidly exact; strictly methodical; not lax or airy. 7. Sharp; afflictive; distressing; violent. 8. Sharp; biting; extreme. 9. Close; concise; not luxuriant. 10. Exact; critical; nice.
- SEVERELY**, *adv.* 1. Harshly; sharply. 2. Strictly; rigorously. 3. With extreme rigor. 4. Painfully; afflictively; greatly. 5. Fiercely; ferociously.
- SEVER-ITE**, *n.* A mineral found near St. Sever.
- SEVER-LTY**, *n.* [L. *severitas*.] 1. Harshness; rigor; austerity; want of mildness or indulgence. 2. Rigor; extreme strictness. 3. Excessive rigor; extreme degree or amount. 4. Extremity; quality or power of distressing. 5. Extreme degree. 6. Extreme coldness or inclemency. 7. Harshness; cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment. 8. Exactness; rigor; niceness. 9. Strictness; rigid accuracy.
- SEV-O-CATION**, *n.* [L. *sevoc*.] The act of calling aside.
- SEV-RÜGA**, *n.* A fish, the accipenser *stellatus*. *Tooke.*
- SEW**, to follow. [See *SUE*.] *Spenser.*
- SEW**, (*sö*) *v. t.* [Sax. *siwian*, *siwian*; Goth. *siuyan*; Sw. *sy*; Dan. *syer*; L. *suo*.] To unite or fasten together with a needle and thread.—*To sew up*, to inclose by sewing; to inclose in any thing sewed.
- SEW**, (*sö*) *v. i.* To practice sewing; to join things with stitches.
- SEW**, (*sö*) *v. t.* [L. *sicc*.] To drain a pond for taking the fish.
- SEWED**, (*söde*) *pp.* United by stitches.
- SEWEL**, *n.* Among huntsmen, something hung up to prevent deer from entering a place.
- *SEWER**, *n.* [G. *anwacht*.] A drain or passage to convey off water under ground; a subterranean canal, particularly in cities; corruptly pronounced *shore* or *seer*.

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

- * **SEWER**, (sō'er) n. [*D. schaffer*; *G. schaffner*.] An officer who serves up a feast and arranges the dishes.
- SEW ER**, (sō'er) n. One who sews, or uses the needle.
- SEWING**, (sō'ing) ppr. Joining with the needle or with stitches.
- SEW I-TUDE**, n. A term derived from the civil law, equivalent to *easement* in the common law.
- † **SEW'ISTER**, (sō'ister) n. A woman that sows or spins. *B. Jonson*.
- SEX**, n. [*Fr. sexe*; *Sp. sexo*; *It. sesso*; *L. sexus*.] 1. The distinction between male and female; or that property or character by which an animal is male or female. 2. *By way of emphasis, womankind*; females.
- SEX-A-GE-NĀRI-AN**, n. A person who has arrived at the age of sixty years. *Cowper*.
- * **SEX-A-GEN-A-RY**, or **SEX-AGEN-A-RY**, a. [*Fr. sexagénaire*; *L. sexagenarius*.] Designating the number sixty; as a *noun*, a person sixty years of age; also, something composed of sixty.
- SEX-A-GESI-MĀ**, n. [*L. sexagesimus*.] The second Sunday before Lent, the next to Shrove-Sunday, so called as being about the 60th day before Easter.
- SEX-A-GESI-MĀL**, a. Sixtieth; pertaining to the number sixty.
- SEX-ANGLED**, } a. [*L. sex and angulus*.] Having six
SEX-ANGU-LAR, } angles; hexagonal.
- SEX-ANGU-LAR-LY**, adv. With six angles; hexagonally.
- SEX-DECI-MĀL**, a. [*L. sex and decem*.] In *crystallography*, when a prism or the middle part of a crystal has six faces and two summits, and, taken together, ten faces, or the reverse.
- SEX-DU-O-DECI-MĀL**, a. [*L. sex and duodecim*.] In *crystallography*, designating a crystal when the prism or middle part has six faces and two summits, having together twelve faces.
- SEX-EN-NI-AL**, a. [*L. sex and annus*.] Lasting six years, or happening once in six years.
- SEX-EN-NI-AL-LY**, adv. Once in six years.
- SEX'FID**, a. [*L. sex and fido*.] In *botany*, six-cleft.
- SEX-LOC'U-LAR**, a. [*L. sex and locus*.] In *botany*, six-celled; having six cells for seeds.
- SEXTAIN**, n. [*L. sextans*.] A stanza of six lines.
- SEXTANT**, n. [*L. sextans*.] 1. In *mathematics*, the sixth part of a circle. Hence, 2. An instrument formed like a quadrant, excepting that its limb comprehends only 60 degrees, or the sixth part of a circle.—3. In *astronomy*, a constellation of the southern hemisphere.
- SEX'TA-RY**, n. [*L. sextarius*.] A measure of a pint and a half.
- † **SEX'TA-RY**, or † **SEX'TRY**, n. The same as *sacristan*. *Dict.*
- SEX'TILE**, n. [*L. sextilis*.] Denoting the aspect or position of two planets, when distant from each other 60 degrees.
- SEX'TON**, n. [contracted from *sacristan*.] An under officer of the church, whose business is to take care of the vessels, vestments, &c. belonging to the church, to attend on the officiating clergyman, and perform other duties pertaining to the church, to dig graves, &c.
- SEXTON SHIP**, n. The office of a sexton. *Swift*.
- SEX'TU-PLE**, a. [*Low L. sextuplus*.] 1. Sixfold; six times as much.—2. In *music*, denoting a mixed sort of triple, beaten in double time, or a measure of two times composed of six equal notes, three for each time.
- SEX'U-AL**, a. 1. Pertaining to sex or the sexes; distinguishing the sex; denoting what is peculiar to the distinction and office of male and female.—2. *Sexual system*, in *botany*, the system which ascribes to vegetables the distinction of sexes.
- SEXU-AL-IST**, n. One who believes and maintains the doctrine of sexes in plants. *Milne*.
- SEX-U-AL-I-TY**, n. The state of being distinguished by sex.
- SHAB**, v. i. To play mean tricks.—In some parts of *New England*, it signifies to reject or dismiss. [*Vulgar*.]
- SHAB'BED**, a. Mean; shabby. *A. Wood*.
- SHAB'BI-LY**, adv. 1. Raggedly; with rent or ragged clothes. 2. Meantly; in a despicable manner.
- SHAB'BI-NESS**, n. 1. Raggedness. 2. Meanness; paltriness.
- SHAB'BY**, a. [*D. schabbig*; *G. schäbig*.] 1. Ragged; torn, or worn to rags. 2. Clothed with ragged garments. 3. Mean; paltry; despicable.
- SHACK**, n. In *ancient customs of England*, a liberty of winter pasturage. Stock turned into the stubble after the harvest are said to be *shack*.—In *New England*, *shack* is used in a somewhat similar sense for mast or the food of swine, and for feeding at large or in the forest.
- SHACK**, v. t. 1. To shed, as corn at harvest; [*local*.] *Grose*. 2. To feed in stubble, or upon the waste corn of the field; [*local*.] *Pegge*.
- SHACKLE**, n. Stubble.
- SHACKLE**, v. t. [*Sax. sceacal*; *D. schakel*.] 1. To chain; to fetter; to tie or confine the limbs so as to prevent free motion. 2. To bind or confine so as to obstruct or embarrass action.
- SHACKLE**, or **SHACKLES**, n. 1. Fetters, gyves, hand cuffs. 2. That which obstructs or embarrasses free action.
- SHACKLED**, ppr. Tied; confined; embarrassed.
- SHACKLING**, ppr. Fettering; binding; confining.
- SHAD**, n. [*G. schade*.] A fish, a species of *clupea*.
- SHAD'DOCK**, n. A variety of the orange, *pampulose*.
- SHADE**, n. [*Sax. scad, scead, secd*; *G. schatten*.] 1. Literally, the interception, cutting off or interruption of the rays of light; hence, the obscurity which is caused by such interception. *Shade* differs from *shadow*, as it implies no particular form or definite limit; whereas a *shadow* represents in form the object which intercepts the light. 2. Darkness; obscurity. 3. An obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood, which precludes the sun's rays and hence, a secluded retreat. 4. A screen; something that intercepts light or heat. 5. Protection; shelter.—In *painting*, the dark part of a picture. 7. Degree or gradation of light. 8. A shadow; [*see SHADOW*, *Fig.*] The soul, after its separation from the body; so called because the ancients supposed it to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch; a spirit; a ghost. *Dryden*.
- SHADE**, v. t. [*Sax. sceadan, gesceadan*.] 1. To shelter or screen from light by intercepting its rays. 2. To overspread with darkness or obscurity; to obscure. 3. To shelter; to hide. 4. To cover from injury; to protect; to screen. 5. To paint in obscure colors; to darken. 6. To mark with gradations of color. 7. To darken; to obscure.
- SHAD'ED**, ppr. Defended from the rays of the sun; darkened.
- SHAD'ER**, n. He or that which shades.
- SHAD-I-NESS**, n. The state of being shady; umbrageousness.
- SHAD'ING**, ppr. Sheltering from the sun's rays.
- SHAD'OW**, n. [*Sax. scadu, sceadu*.] 1. Shade within defined limits; obscurity or deprivation of light, apparent on a plane, and representing the form of the body which intercepts the rays of light. 2. Darkness; shade; obscurity. 3. Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat or influence of the air. 4. Obscure place; secluded retreat; [*obs.*] 5. Dark part of a picture; [*obs.*] 6. A spirit; a ghost; [*obs.*]—7. In *painting*, the representation of a real shadow. 8. An imperfect and faint representation; opposed to *substance*. 9. Inseparable comparison. 10. Type; mystical representation. 11. Protection; shelter; favor. *Lam. iv.* 12. Slight or faint appearance. *James i.*
- SHAD'OW**, v. t. 1. To overspread with obscurity. 2. To cloud; to darken. 3. To make cool; to refresh by shade, or to shade. 4. To conceal; to hide; to screen. 5. To protect; to screen from danger; to shroud. 6. To mark with slight gradations of color or light. *Locke*. 7. To paint in obscure colors. 8. To represent faintly or imperfectly. 9. To represent typically.
- SHAD'OW'ED**, ppr. Represented imperfectly or typically.
- SHAD'OW-GRASS**, n. A kind of grass so called.
- SHAD'OW-ING**, ppr. Representing by faint or imperfect resemblance.
- SHAD'OW-ING**, n. Shade or gradation of light and color.
- SHAD'OW-Y**, a. [*Sax. sceadrig*.] 1. Full of shade; dark; gloomy. 2. Not brightly luminous; faintly light. 3. Faintly representative; typical. 4. Unsubstantial; unreal. 5. Dark; obscure; opaque.
- † **SHAD'OW-Y-NESS**, n. State of being shadowy.
- SHAD'Y**, a. 1. Abounding with shade or shades; overgrown with shade. 2. Sheltered from the glare of light or sun's heat.
- † **SHAFF'LE**, v. i. To hobble or limp.
- † **SHAFF'LER**, n. A hobbler; one that limps.
- SHAFT**, n. [*Sax. scaft*; *D. G. schaft*; *Sw. Dan. skäp*.] 1. An arrow; a missile weapon.—2. In *mining*, a pit or long, narrow opening or entrance into a mine.—3. In *architecture*, the shaft of a column is the body of it, between the base and the capital. 4. Any thing straight. 5. The stem or stock of a feather or quill. 6. The pole of a carriage, sometimes called *tongue* or *nap*. 7. The handle of a weapon.
- SHAFT'ED**, a. Having a handle; a term, in *heraldry*, applied to a spear-head.
- † **SHAFT'MENT**, n. [*Sax. scaftmund*.] A span, a measure of about six inches. *Ray*.
- SHAG**, n. [*Sax. sceaga*; *Dan. shiag*; *Sw. skagg*.] 1. Coarse hair or nap, or rough, woolly hair. 2. A kind of cloth having a long, coarse nap.—3. In *ornithology*, an aquatic fowl.
- SHAG**, a. Hairy; shaggy. *Shak*.
- SHAG**, v. t. 1. To make rough or hairy. *J. Barlow*. 2. To make rough or shaggy; to deform. *Thomson*.
- SHAG'GED**, or **SHAG'GY**, a. 1. Rough with long hair or wool. 2. Rough; rugged.
- SHAG'GED-NESS**, or **SHAG'GI-NESS**, n. The state of being shaggy; roughness with long, loose hair or wool.

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

SHA-GREEN, *n.* [Pers.] A kind of grained leather prepared of the skin of a fish, a species of *squalus*.
SHA-GREEN, *a.* Made of the leather called shagreen.
SHA-H, *n.* for *chagrin*. See **CHAGRIN**.
SHAH, *n.* A Persian word signifying king. *Eton*.
SHAIK, **SCHIECH**, or **SCHIECK**, *n.* Among the *Arabians* and *Moors*, an old man; and hence, a chief, a lord, a man of eminence.
SHĀILĀ, *v. t.* To walk sidewise. *L'Estrange*.
SHAKE, *v. t.*; pret. *shook*; pp. *shaken*. [Sax. *seccean*; Sw. *shaka*; D. *schokken*.] 1. To cause to move with quick vibrations; to move rapidly one way and the other; to agitate. 2. To make to totter or tremble. 3. To cause to shiver. 4. To throw down by a violent motion. 5. To throw away; to drive off. 6. To move from firmness; to weaken the stability of; to endanger; to threaten to overthrow. 7. To cause to waver or doubt; to impair the resolution of; to depress the courage of. 8. To trill.—*To shake hands*; sometimes, to unite with; to agree or contract with; more generally, to take leave of, from the practice of shaking hands at meeting and parting.—*To shake off*, to drive off; to throw off or down by violence.
SHAKE, *v. i.* 1. To be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion. 2. To tremble; to shiver; to quake. 3. To totter.
SHAKE, *n.* 1. Concussion; a vacillating or wavering motion; a rapid motion one way and the other; agitation. 2. A trembling or shivering; agitation. 3. A motion of hands clasped.—4. In *music*, a trill; a rapid reiteration of two notes comprehending an interval not greater than one whole tone, nor less than a semitone.
SHAKEN, (*shā'kn*) *pp.* 1. Impelled with a vacillating motion; agitated. 2. *a.* Cracked or split.
SHAKER, *n.* 1. A person or thing that shakes or agitates. *Pope*.—2. In the *United States*, *Shakers* is the name given to a sect of Christians.
SHAKING, *ppr.* 1. Impelling to a wavering motion; causing to vacillate or waver; agitating. 2. Trembling; shivering; quaking.
SHAKING, *n.* 1. The act of shaking or agitating; brandishing. *Job* xli. 2. Concussion. 3. A trembling or shivering.
SHAKY, *a.* Cracked, as timber. *Chambers*.
SHALL, (*shal*) { *v. i.* *verb* auxiliary; pret. *should*. [Sax. *scellan*, *scyllan*. *Shall* is defective, having no infinitive, imperative or participle.] 1. *Shall* is primarily in the present tense. We still use *shall* and *should* before another verb in the infinitive, without the sign *to*; but the signification of *shall* is considerably deflected from its primitive sense. It is now treated as a mere auxiliary to other verbs, serving to form some of the tenses.—In the *present tense*, *shall*, before a verb in the infinitive, forms the future tense; but its force and effect are different with the different persons or personal pronouns. Thus, in the *first person*, *shall* simply foretells or declares what will take place; as, *I or we shall ride to town on Monday*.—2. In the *second and third persons*, *shall* implies a promise, command or determination; as, *you shall receive your wages*.—3. *Shall I go? shall he go?* interrogatively, asks for permission or direction. But *shall you go?* asks for information of another's intention. 4. But after another verb, *shall*, in the *third person*, simply foretells; as, he says that he shall leave town to-morrow. So also in the *second person*; as you say that you shall ride to-morrow. 5. After *if*, and some verbs which express condition or supposition, *shall*, in all the persons, simply foretells.—6. *Should*, in the *first person*, implies a conditional event. 7. *Should*, though properly the past tense of *shall*, is often used to express a contingent future event; as, *if it should rain to-morrow*.
SHALE, *v. t.* To peel. See **SHELL**.
SHALE, *n.* [*G. schale*.] 1. A shell or husk.—2. In *natural history*, a species of silt or shistons clay; slate-clay.
SHAL-LOON, *n.* [said to be from *Chalons*, in France; Sp. *chaleon*.] A slight woollen stuff. *Swift*.
SHALLOP, *n.* [*Fr. chaloupe*; Sp., Port. *chalupa*.] 1. A sort of large boat with two masts, and usually rigged like a schooner. 2. A small, light vessel.
SHALLOT, *n.* An *eschalot*, which see.
SHALLOW, *a.* [from *shoal*; Sax. *scœl*.] 1. Not deep; having little depth; shoal. 2. Not deep; not entering far into the earth. 3. Not intellectually deep; not profound; not penetrating deeply into abstruse subjects; superficial. 4. Slight; not deep.
SHALLOW, *n.* A shoal; a shelf; a flat; a sand-bank; any place where the water is not deep. *Dryden*.
SHALLOW, *v. t.* To make shallow. [*L. u.*] *Herbert*.
SHALLOW-BRAINED, *a.* Weak in intellect; foolish; empty-headed. *South*.
SHALLOW-LY, *adv.* 1. With little depth. 2. Superficially; simply; not wisely.
SHALLOW-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of depth; small depth. 2. Superficialness of intellect; want of power to enter deeply into subjects; emptiness; silliness.
SHALM, or **SHAWM**, *n.* [*G. schalmeyo*.] A kind of musical pipe. *Knolles*.

SHA-LÔTE, *n.* The French *echalote* anglicized
SHALSTONE, *n.* A mineral, *tafelspath*.
SHALT. The second person singular of *shall*.
SHAM, *n.* [*W. siom*.] That which deceives expectation; any trick, fraud or device that deludes and disappoints, delusion; imposture. [*Not an elegant word*.] *Addison*.
SHAM, *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended; as, a *sham fight*.
SHAM, *v. t.* [*W. siomi*.] 1. To deceive expectation; to trick; to cheat; to delude with false pretenses; [*not elegant*.] 2. To obtrude by fraud or imposition.
SHAM, *v. i.* To make mocks. *Prior*.
SHAM'AN, *n.* In *Russia*, a wizard or conjurer. *Encyc.*
SHAM'BLE, *n.* [Sax. *scamel*; L. *scamnum*.] 1. The place where butcher's meat is sold; a flesh-market.—2. In *mining*, a niche or shelf left at suitable distances to receive the ore which is thrown from one to another, and thus raised to the top.
SHAMBLING, *a.* [from *scamble*, *scambling*.] Moving with an awkward, irregular, clumsy pace. *Smith*.
SHAMBLING, *n.* An awkward, clumsy, irregular pace or gait.
SHAME, *n.* [Sax. *scama*, *scam*, *secom*; G. *scham*.] 1. A painful sensation excited by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done something which injures reputation; or by the exposure of that which nature or modesty prompts us to conceal. 2. The cause or reason of shame; that which brings reproach, and degrades a person in the estimation of others. 3. Reproach; ignominy; derision; contempt. 4. The parts which modesty requires to be covered. 5. Dishonor; disgrace. *Prov. ix*.
SHAME, *v. t.* 1. To make ashamed; to excite a consciousness of guilt or of doing something derogatory to reputation; to cause to blush. 2. To disgrace. 3. To mock at.
SHAME, *v. i.* To be ashamed.
SHAMED, *pp.* Made ashamed.
SHAME/FACED, *a.* Bashful; easily confused or put out of countenance.
SHAME/FACED-LY, *adv.* Bashfully; with excessive modesty. *Woolton*.
SHAME/FACED-NESS, *n.* Bashfulness; excess of modesty. *Dryden*.
SHAME/FUL, *a.* [*shame and full*.] 1. That brings shame or disgrace; scandalous; disgraceful; injurious to reputation. 2. Indecent; raising shame in others.
SHAME/FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. Disgracefully; in a manner to bring reproach. 2. With indignity or indecency; in a manner that may cause shame.
SHAME/FUL-NESS, *n.* Disgracefulness. *Johnson*.
SHAME/LESS, *a.* [*shame and less*.] 1. Destitute of shame; wanting modesty; impudent; brazen-faced; immodest; audacious; insensible to disgrace. *Pope*. 2. Done without shame; indicating want of shame.
SHAME/LESS-LY, *adv.* Without shame; impudently. *Hale*.
SHAME/LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of shame; want of sensibility to disgrace or dishonor; impudence.
SHAMER, *n.* One who makes ashamed; that which confounds.
SHAMING, *ppr.* Making ashamed; causing to blush; confounding.
SHAMMER, *n.* One that shams; an impostor.
SHAM'ONS, { (*sham'omy*) { *n.* [*Fr. chamois*; It. *camozza*;
SHAM'MY, { Sp. *gamuzza*; Port. *gamo*.] 1.
A species of wild goat. 2. A kind of leather prepared from the skin of the wild goat.
SHAMROCK, *n.* The Irish name for three-leaved grass.
SHANK, *n.* [Sax. *scanc*, *seanc*; Sw. *shank*.] 1. The whole joint from the knee to the ankle. 2. The tibia or large bone of the leg. 3. The long part of an instrument. 4. A plant.
SHANKED, *a.* Having a shank.
SHANKER, *n.* [from *Fr. chancre*.] A malignant ulcer, usually occasioned by some venereal complaint.
SHANK-PAINTER, *n.* With *seamen*, a short rope and chain which sustain the shank and flukes of an anchor against the ship's side.
SHANSKRIT, *n.* The Sanscrit, or ancient language of Hindostan. See **SANSKRIT**.
SHAN'TY, for *janty*, gay; showy [*Not in use, or local*.]
SHAPE, *v. t.*; pret. *shaped*; pp. *shaped*, or *shapen*. [Sax. *scæpan*, *scæpan*, *scipan*, or *scæpan*; D. *schuppen*, *schaffen*.] 1. To form or create. 2. To mold or make into a particular form; to give form or figure to. 3. To mold; to cast; to regulate; to adjust; to adapt to a purpose. 4. To direct. 5. To image; to conceive.
SHAPE, *v. i.* To square; to suit; to be adjusted.
SHAPE, *n.* 1. Form or figure as constituted by lines and angles. 2. External appearance. 3. The form of the trunk of the human body. 4. A being as endowed with form. 5. Idea; pattern. 6. Form. 7. Manner.
SHAPED, or **SHĀPEN**, *pp.* Formed; molded; cast; conceived.
SHAPELESS, *a.* Destitute of regular form; wanting symmetry of dimensions. *Shak*.

- SHAPE-LESS-NESS**, *n.* Destitution of regular form.
- SHAPE-LE-NESS**, *n.* [from *shapely*.] Beauty or proportion of form. [*Lit' e used.*]
- SHAPE-LESS**, *a.* [from *shape*.] Well-formed; having a regular shape; symmetrical. *Warton*.
- SHAPE-SMITH**, *n.* One that undertakes to improve the form of the body. [*In burlesque.*]
- SHAPING**, *ppr.* Forming; molding; casting; conceiving; giving form.
- SHARD**, *n.* [*Sax. sceard.*] 1. A piece or fragment of an earthen vessel or of any brittle substance; [*obs.*] 2. The shell of an egg or of a snail. 3. A plant; [*chard.*] 4. A frit or strait. 5. A gap. 6. A fish.
- SHARD-BORN**, *a.* [*shard and born.*] Born or produced among fragments or in crevices. *Shak.*
- SHARDED**, *a.* Having wings sheathed with a hard case. Inhabiting sharas.
- SHARE**, *n.* [*Sax. scear, sceara.*] 1. A part; a portion; a quantity. 2. A part or portion of a thing owned by a number in common. 3. The part of a thing allotted or distributed to each individual of a number; dividend; separate portion. 4. A part belonging to one; portion possessed. 5. A part contributed. 6. The broad iron or blade of a plough which cuts the ground; or furrow-slice. — *To go shares, to partake; to be equally concerned.*
- SHARE**, *v. t.* [*Sax. scearan, scyran.*] 1. To divide; to part among two or more. 2. To partake or enjoy with others; to seize and possess jointly or in comm.n. 3. To cut; to shear; [*obs.*]
- SHARE**, *v. i.* To have part. *Locke.*
- SHARE-BONE**, *n.* The *os pubis*. *Derham.*
- SHARED**, *pp.* Held or enjoyed with another or others; divided; distributed in shares.
- SHARE-HOLDER**, *n.* [*share and holder.*] One that holds or owns a share in a joint fund or property. *Med. Repos.*
- SHARER**, *n.* A partaker; one that participates any thing with another; one who enjoys or suffers in common with another or others.
- SHARING**, *ppr.* Partaking; having a part with another; enjoying or suffering with others.
- SHARKING**, *n.* Participation.
- SHARK**, *n.* [*L. carcharias.*] 1. A voracious fish of the genus *squalus*, of several species. 2. A greedy, artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by sly tricks; [*low.*] 3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine; [*l. u.*].—4. In *New England*, one that lives by shifts, contrivance or stratagem.
- SHARK**, *v. t.* To pick up hastily, slyly or in small quantities. [*Low.*] *Shak.*
- SHARK**, *v. i.* 1. To play the petty thief; or rather to live by shifts and petty stratagems. [*In New England* the common pronunciation is *shurk.*] 2. To cheat; to trick; [*low.*] 3. To fawn upon for a dinner; to beg.—*To shark out, to slip out or escape by low artifices; [vulgar.]*
- SHARKER**, *n.* One that lives by sharking; an artful fellow. *Wotton.*
- SHARKING**, *ppr.* Picking up in haste; living by petty rapine, or by shifts and devices.
- SHARKING**, *n.* 1. Petty rapine; trick. *Westfield.* 2. The seeking of a livelihood by shifts and devices.
- SHARP**, *a.* [*Sax. scearp; D. scharp; G. scharf; Dan., Sw. skarp.*] 1. Having a very thin edge or fine point; keen; acute; not blunt. 2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse. 3. Forming an acute or too small angle at the ridge. 4. Acute of mind; quick to discern or distinguish; penetrating; ready at invention; witty; ingenious. 5. Being of quick or nice perception; applied to the senses or organs of perception. 6. Affecting the organs of taste like fine points; sour; acid. 7. Affecting the organs of hearing like sharp points; piercing; penetrating; shrill. 8. Severe; harsh; biting; sarcastic. 9. Severely rigid; quick or severe in punishing; cruel. 10. Eager for food; keen. 11. Eager in pursuit; keen in quest. 12. Fierce; ardent; fiery; violent. 13. Keen; severe; pungent. 14. Very painful or distressing. 15. Very attentive or vigilant. 16. Making nice calculations of profit; or close and exact in making bargains or demanding dues. 17. Biting; pinching; piercing. 18. Subtil; nice; witty; acute.—19. Among *workmen*, hard. 20. Emaciated; lean; thin.—*To brace sharp, in seamanship, to turn the yards to the most oblique position possible, that the ship may lay well up to the wind.*
- SHARP**, *n.* 1. In *music*, an acute sound. 2. A note artificially raised a semitone; or, 3. The character which directs the note to be thus elevated. 4. A pointed weapon; [*obs.*]
- SHARP**, *v. t.* 1. To make keen or acute. 2. To render quick. 3. To mark with a sharp, in *musical composition*; or to raise a note a semitone.
- SHARP**, *v. i.* To play tricks in bargaining; to act the sharper.
- SHARP-EDGED**, *a.* Having a fine, keen edge.
- SHARPEN**, (*shárp'n*) *v. t.* [*G. schärfen; D. scherpen; Sw. skarpa.*] 1. To make sharp; to give a keen edge or fine point to a thing; to edge; to point. 2. To make more eager or active. 3. To make more pungent and pointed. 4. To make more quick, acute or ingenious. 5. To render perception more quick or acute. 6. To render more keen; to make more eager for food or for any gratification. 7. To make biting, sarcastic or severe. 8. To render less flat, or more shrill or piercing. 9. To make more tart or acid; to make sour. 10. To make more distressing.—*In music, to raise a sound by means of a sharp.* *Fisher.*
- SHARPEN**, *v. i.* To grow or become sharp. *Shak.*
- SHARPER**, *n.* A shrewd man in making bargains; a tricking fellow; a cheat in bargaining or gaming.
- SHARPLY**, *adv.* 1. With a keen edge or a fine point. 2. Severely; rigorously; roughly. 3. Keenly; acutely; vigorously. 4. Violently; vehemently. 5. With keen perception; exactly; minutely. 6. Acutely; wisely; with nice discernment.
- SHARPNESS**, *n.* 1. Keeness of an edge or point. 2. Not obtuseness. 3. Pungency; acidity. 4. Pungency of pain; keenness; severity of pain or affliction. 5. Plainness; afflictiveness. 6. Severity of language; pungency; satirical sarcasm. *Dryden.* 7. Acuteness of intellect; the power of nice discernment; quickness of understanding; ingenuity. 8. Quickness of sense or perception. 9. Keeness; severity.
- SHARP-SET**, *a.* 1. Eager in appetite; affected by keen hunger; ravenous. 2. Eager in desire of gratification.
- SHARP-SHOOT-ER**, *n.* One skilled in shooting at an object with exactness; one skilled in the use of the rifle.
- SHARP-SIGHT-ED**, *a.* 1. Having quick or acute sight. 2. Having quick discernment or acute understanding.
- SHARP-VIS-AGED**, *a.* Having a sharp or thin face.
- SHARP-WIT-TED**, *a.* Having an acute or nicely directed mind. *Wotton.*
- SHASH**. See *SASH*.
- SHASTER**, *n.* Among the *Hindoos*, a sacred book containing the dogmas of the religion of the Bramins.
- SHATTER**, *v. t.* [*D. schateren.*] 1. To break at once into many pieces; to dash, burst, rend or part by violence into fragments. 2. To rend; to crack; to split; to give into splinters. 3. To dissipate; to make incapable of close and continued application. 4. To disorder; to demage; to render delirious.
- SHATTER**, *v. i.* To be broken into fragments; to fall or crumble to pieces by any force applied.
- SHATTER-BRAINED**, or **SHATTER-PIT-ED**, *v. t.* Disordered or wandering in intellect. 2. Headless; weak; not consistent.
- SHATTERED**, *pp.* Broken or dashed to pieces; rent.
- SHATTER-ING**, *ppr.* Dashing or breaking to pieces.
- SHATTERS**, *n. plu.* The fragments of any thing formerly rent or broken. *Swift.*
- SHATTER-Y**, *a.* Brittle; easily falling into many pieces; not compact; loose of texture.
- SHAVE**, *v. t.* [*pret. shaved; pp. shaved, or shaven. [Sax. sceafan, scafan; D. schaven; G. schaben; Dan. skave.]*] 1. To cut or pare off something from the surface of a body by a razor or other edged instrument. 2. To shave off; to cut off. 3. To pare close. 4. To cut off thin slices; or to cut in thin slices. 5. To skim along the surface or near it; to sweep along. 6. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to fleece. 7. To make smooth by paring or cutting off slices.—*To shave a note, to purchase it at a great discount, a discount much beyond the legal rate of interest; [a law phrase.]*
- SHAVE**, *n.* [*Sw. skaf; G. schabe; Sax. scafa, scefa.*] An instrument with a long blade and a handle at each end for shaving hoops, &c.
- SHAVED**, *pp.* Pared; made smooth with a razor or other cutting instrument; fleeced.
- SHAVE-GRASS**, *n.* A plant of the genus *equisetum*.
- SHAVELING**, *n.* A man shaved; a friar or religious; in contempt. *Spenser.*
- SHAV-ER**, *n.* 1. One that shaves or whose occupation is to shave. 2. One that is close in bargains or a sharp dealer. 3. One that fleeces; a pillager; a plunderer.
- SHAV-ER**, *n.* [*Gipsej, tschabe, or tschawo.*] A boy or young man. *This word is still in common use in New England.*
- SHAVING**, *ppr.* Paring the surface with a razor or other sharp instrument; making smooth by paring; fleecing.
- SHAVING**, *n.* 1. The act of paring the surface. 2. A thin slice pared off.
- SHAW**, *n.* [*Sax. scwa, scwua; Sw. skugga; Dan. skov.*] A thicket; a small wood. [*Local in England.*]
- SHAW-POW**, *n.* [*shaw and fowl.*] The representation or image of a fowl made by fowlers to shoot at.
- SHAWL**, *n.* A cloth of wool, cotton, silk or hair, used by females as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders.
- † **SHAWM**, *n.* [*G. schalmec.*] A hautboy or cornet; with ten, also, *shalm*. *Com. Prayer.*
- SHE**, *pronoun personal of the feminine gender.* [*Sax. see Gotli. si; D. zy; G. sie.*] 1. A pronoun which is the substitute for the name of a female, and of the feminine gender; the word which refers to a female mentioned in the

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

- preceding or following part of a sentence or discourse.
 2. *She* is sometimes used as a noun for woman or female, and in the plural; but in contempt or in ludicrous language.
 3. *She* is used also in composition for female, representing sex; as, a *she-bear*.
- SHEADING**, *n.* [*G. scheiden*; *Sax. sceadan*.] In the *isle of Man*, a riding, tithing or division.
- SHEAF**, *n.*; *plu. SHEAVES*. [*Sax. scæf*; *D. schoof*.] 1. A quantity of the stalks of wheat, rye, oats or barley bound together; a bundle of stalks or straw. 2. Any bundle or collection.
- SHEAF**, *v. t.* To collect and bind; to make sheaves. *Shak.*
- SHEAL**, *v. t.* To shell. *Shak.*
- SHEAR**, *v. t.*; *pret. sheared*; *pp. sheared*, or *shorn*. The old *pret. shorn* is entirely obsolete. [*Sax. scearan, scyran, sciran*; *G. scheren*.] 1. To cut or clip something from the surface with an instrument of two blades. 2. To separate by shears. 3. To reap; [*obs.*] *Gover*.
- SHEAR**, *v. i.* To deviate. See **SHEER**.
- SHEAR-BILL**, *n.* A fowl, the black skimmer.
- SHEARD**, *n.* A shard. See **SHARD**.
- SHEARED**, *pp.* Clipped; deprived of wool, hair or nap.
- SHEARER**, *n.* One that shears. *Milton*.
- SHEARMAN**, *n.* One whose occupation is to shear cloth.
- SHEARS**, *n. plu.* [from the verb.] 1. An instrument consisting of two blades with a bevel edge, movable on a pin, used for cutting cloth and other substances. 2. Something in the form of the blades of shears. 3. Wings; [*obs.*]
4. An engine for raising heavy weights; [see **SHEARS**.]
 5. The denomination of the age of sheep from the cutting of the teeth; [*local*.]
- SHEAR-WATER**, *n.* A fowl. *Jinsworth*. A species of petrel. The cut-water. *Bartram*.
- SHEAT**. See **SHEET**.
- SHEAT-FISH**, *n.* [*G. scheide*.] A fish.
- SHEATH**, *n.* [*Sax. scæth, scæthe*; *G. scheide*; *D. scheede*.] 1. A case for the reception of a sword or other long and slender instrument; a scabbard.—2. In *botany*, a membrane investing a stem or branch, as in grasses. 3. Any thin covering for defense; the wing-case of an insect.
- SHEATH**, *v. t.* 1. To put into a case or scabbard. 2. **SHEATHING**, *v. t.* To inclose or cover with a sheath or case. 3. To cover or line. 4. To obtund or blunt, as acrimonious or sharp particles. 5. To fit with a sheath. *Shak.*
 6. To case or cover with boards or with sheets of copper.—*To sheathe the sword*, a figurative phrase, to put an end to war or enmity; to make peace.
- SHEATHED**, *pp.* 1. Put in a sheath; inclosed or covered with a case; covered; lined; invested with a membrane.—2. *a.* In *botany*, vaginate; invested by a sheath.
- SHEATHING**, *ppr.* Putting in a sheath, inclosing in a case; covering; lining; investing with a membrane.
- SHEATHING**, *n.* The casing or covering of a ship's bottom and sides; or the materials for such covering.
- SHEATHLESS**, *a.* Without a sheath or case for covering; unsheathed. *Percy's Masque*.
- SHEATH-WINGED**, *a.* [*sheath* and *wing*.] Having cases for covering the wings. *Brown*.
- SHEATHY**, *a.* Forming a sheath or case. *Brown*.
- SHEAVE**, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a wheel on which the rope works in a block.
- † **SHEAVE**, *v. t.* To bring together; to collect.
- † **SHEAVED**, *v. t.* Made of straw. *Shak.*
- SHEAVE-HOLE**, *n.* A channel cut in a mast, yard or other timber, in which to fix a sheave. *Mar. Dict.*
- SHECKLA-TON**, *n.* [*Fr. ciclaton*.] A kind of gilt leather.
- SHED**, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. shedd*. [*Sax. scedan*.] 1. To pour out; to effuse; to spill; to suffer to flow out. 2. To let fall; to cast. 3. To scatter; to emit; to throw off; to diffuse.
- SHED**, *v. i.* To let fall its parts. *Mortimer*.
- SHED**, *n.* [*Sax. seed*; *Sw. skydd*.] 1. A slight building; a covering of timber and boards, &c. for shelter against rain and the inconveniences of weather; a poor house or hovel.—2. In *composition*, effusion; as in *blood-shed*.
- SHED**, *v. t.* To keep off; to prevent from entering.
- SHEDDER**, *n.* One that sheds or causes to flow out.
- SHEDDING**, *ppr.* Effusing; causing to flow out; letting fall; casting; throwing off; sending out; diffusing.
- SHEEN**, or **SHEENY**, *a.* [*Sax. scene, scen*.] Bright; glittering; showy. *Fairfax*.
- SHEEN**, *n.* Brightness; splendor. *Milton*
- SHEEP**, *n. sing.* and *plu.* [*Sax. scæp, scæp*; *G. schaf*; *D. schæp*.] 1. An animal of the genus *ovis*. 2. In *contempt*, a silly fellow. 3. *Figuratively*, God's people are called *sheep*.
- † **SHEEP-BITE**, *v. t.* To practice petty thefts.
- † **SHEEP-BITER**, *n.* One who practices petty thefts.
- SHEEP-COT**, *n.* A small inclosure for sheep; a pen.
- SHEEPFOLD**, *n.* [*sheep* and *fold*.] A place where sheep are collected or confined. *Prior*.
- SHEEPHOOK**, *n.* A hook fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep.
- SHEEPISH**, *a.* 1. Like a sheep; bashful; timorous to excess; over-modest; meanly diffident. 2. Pertaining to sheep.
- SHEEPISH-LY**, *adv.* Bashfully; with mean timidity.
- SHEEPISH-NESS**, *n.* Bashfulness; excessive modesty or diffidence; mean timorosity. *Herebert*.
- SHEEP-MARKET**, *n.* A place where sheep are sold.
- SHEEP-MAS-TER**, *n.* [*sheep* and *master*.] A leader of sheep; one that has the care of sheep.
- SHEEP'S-EYE**, *n.* [*sheep* and *eye*.] A modest, diffident look, such as lovers cast at their mistresses. *Dryden*.
- SHEEP-SHANK**, *n.* Among *seamen*, a knot in a rope made to shorten it, as on a runner or tie. *Mar. Dict.*
- SHEEP'S-HEAD**, *n.* [*sheep* and *head*.] A fish caught on the shores of Connecticut and of Long Island.
- SHEEP-SHEAR-ER**, *n.* One that shears sheep.
- SHEEP-SHEAR-ING**, *n.* 1. The act of shearing sheep. 2. The time of shearing sheep; also, a feast made on that occasion.
- SHEEP-SKIN**, *n.* The skin of a sheep; or leather prepared from it.
- SHEEP-STEAL-ER**, *n.* [*sheep* and *steal*.] One that steals sheep.
- SHEEP-STEAL-ING**, *n.* The act of stealing sheep.
- SHEEP-WALK**, *n.* [*sheep* and *walk*.] Pasture for sheep; a place where sheep feed. *Milton*.
- SHEER**, *a.* [*Sax. scir, scyr*; *G. schier*; *Dan. skier*.] 1. Pure; clear; separate from any thing foreign; unmingled. *Shak.* 2. Clear; thin.
- † **SHEER**, *adv.* Clean; quite; at once. *Milton*
- SHEER**, *v. t.* To clear. *Dryden*.
- SHEER**, *v. i.* 1. In *seamen's language*, to decline or deviate from the line of the proper course, as a ship when not steered with steadiness. 2. To slip or move aside.—*To sheer off*, to turn or move aside to a distance.—*To sheer up*, to turn and approach to a place or ship.
- SHEER**, *n.* 1. The longitudinal curve or bend of a ship's deck or sides. 2. The position in which a ship is sometimes kept at single anchor, to keep her clear of it.
- SHEER-HULK**, *n.* An old ship of war, fitted with sheers or apparatus to fix or take out the masts of other ships.
- † **SHEERLY**, *adv.* At once; quite; absolutely.
- SHEERS**, *n. plu.* An engine consisting of two or more pieces of timber or poles, fastened together near the top; used for raising heavy weights.
- SHEET**, *n.* [*Sax. scæt, scæta, scyta*; *L. scheda*.] 1. A broad piece of cloth used as a part of bed-furniture. 2. A broad piece of paper as it comes from the manufacturer. 3. A piece of paper printed, folded and bound, or formed into a book. 4. Any thing expanded.—5. *Sheets*, *plu.* a book or pamphlet. 6. A sail.
- SHEET**, *n.* [*Fr. escote*; *Sp., Port. escota*.] In *nautical language*, a rope fastened to one or both the lower corners of a sail to extend and retain it in a particular situation.
- SHEET**, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with sheets; [*l. u.*] 2. To fold in a sheet; [*l. u.*] 3. To cover as with a sheet; to cover with something broad and thin.
- SHEET-ANCHOR**, *n.* 1. The largest anchor of a ship. 2. The chief support; the last refuge for safety.
- SHEET-COP-PER**, *n.* Copper in broad, thin plates.
- SHEETING**, *n.* Cloth for sheets.
- SHEET-IR-ON**, *n.* Iron in sheets or broad, thin plates.
- SHEET-LEAD**, *n.* Lead in sheets.
- SHEIK**, *n.* In *Egypt*, a person who has the care of a mosque; a kind of priest. *Encyc.*
- SHEK'EL**, *n.* [*Heb.*] An ancient weight and coin among the Jews and other nations of the same stock.
- SHELD**, *a.* Speckled.
- SHELD'A-FLE**, *n.* A chaffinch. This word is also writ **SHELD'A-PLE**, } ten shell-apple.
- SHELDRAKE**, *n.* An aquatic fowl of the duck kind.
- SHELDUCK**, *n.* A species of wild duck. *Mortimer*.
- SHELF**, *n.*; *plu. SHELVES*. [*Sax. scylf*.] 1. A platform of boards or planks, elevated above the floor, and fixed or set on a frame, or contiguous to a wall, for holding vesse's, utensils, books and the like. 2. A sand-bank in the sea, or a rock or ledge of rocks.—3. In *mining*, fast ground; that part of the internal structure of the earth which lies in an even, regular form.
- SHELFY**, *a.* 1. Full of shelves; abounding with sand-banks or rocks. 2. Hard; firm; [*obs.*]
- SHELL**, *n.* [*Sax. scyl, scyll, scell*.] 1. The hard or stony covering of certain fruits and of certain animals. 2. The outer coat of an egg. 3. The outer part of a house unfinished. 4. An instrument of music, like *testudo* in Latin. 5. Outer or superficial part. 6. A bomb.—*Fossil shells*, shells dug from the earth.
- SHELL**, *v. t.* 1. To strip or break off the shell; or to take out of the shell. 2. To separate from the ear.
- SHELL**, *v. i.* 1. To fall off, as a shell, crust or exterior coat. 2. To cast the shell or exterior covering. 3. To be disengaged from the husk.

SHELLED, *pp.* Deprived of the shell also, separated from the ear.

SHELL-FISH, *n.* An aquatic animal whose external covering consists of a shell, crustaceous or testaceous.

SHELLING, *ppr.* 1. Taking off the shell; casting the covering. 2. Separating from the ear.

SHELL-MEAT, *n.* Food consisting of shell-fish.

SHELL-WORK, *n.* Work composed of shells, or adorned with them. *Cotgrave.*

SHELLY, *a. i.* Abounding with shells. 2. Consisting of shells.

SHELTER, *n.* [Sw. *skyla*; Dan. *skild*] 1. That which covers or defends from injury or annoyance. 2. The state of being covered and protected; protection; security. 3. He that defends or guards from danger; a protector. *Ps. lxi.*

SHELTER, *v. t. i.* 1. To cover from violence, injury, annoyance or attack. 2. To defend; to protect from danger; to secure or render safe; to harbor. 3. To betake to cover or a safe place. 4. To cover from notice; to disguise for protection.

SHELTER, *v. i.* To take shelter. *Milton.*

SHELTERED, *pp.* Covered from injury or annoyance; defended; protected.

SHELTER-ING, *ppr.* Covering from injury or annoyance; protecting.

SHELTER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of shelter or protection; without home or refuge. *Rovce.*

SHELTER-Y, *a.* Affording shelter. [*Little used.*] *White.*

SHEL-TIE, *n.* A small but strong horse in Scotland.

† **SHELVE**, (*shelv*) *v. t.* To place on a shelf or on shelves.

SHELVE, (*shelv*) *v. i.* [Sax. *scylfan*.] To incline; to be sloping.

SHELVING, *ppr.* or *a.* Inclining; sloping; having declivity.

SHELVY, *a.* Full of rocks or sand-banks; shallow.

SHE-MITIC, *a.* Pertaining to Schem, the son of Noah. —The *Semitic languages* are the Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Hebrew, Samaritan, Ethiopic and Old Phœnician.

† **SHEND**, *v. t. i.* pret. and *pp.* *shent*. [Sax. *scendan*; D. *schenden*.] 1. To injure, mar or spoil. 2. To blame, reproach, revile, degrade, disgrace. 3. To overpower or surpass. *Spenser.*

SHENT, *pp.* Injured. [*Obsolete, unless in poetry.*]

SHEPHERD, (*shep'perd*) *n.* [Sax. *sceap-heard* or *hyrd*.] 1. A man employed in tending, feeding and guarding sheep in the pasture. 2. A swain; a rural lover. 3. The pastor of a parish, church or congregation.—God and Christ are, in *Scripture*, denominated *Shepherds*, as they lead, protect and govern their people, and provide for their welfare.

SHEPHERD-ESS, *n.* A woman that tends sheep; hence, a rural lass. *Sidney.*

SHEPHERD-ISH, *a.* Resembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral; rustic. *Sidney.*

SHEPHERD-LY, *a.* Pastoral; rustic. *Taylor.*

SHEPHERD'S NEE-DLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *scandix*; Venus's comb.

SHEPHERD'S POUCH, or **SHEPHERD'S PURSE**, *n.* A plant of the genus *thlaspi*.

SHEPHERD'S ROD, *n.* A plant; teasel.

SHEPHERD'S STAFF, *n.* A plant.

* **SHER-BET**, *n.* [Pers.] A drink composed of water, lemon-juice and sugar, sometimes with perfumed cakes dissolved in it, with an infusion of some drops of rose-water. Another kind is made with violets, honey, juice of raisins, &c.

SHERD, *n.* A fragment; usually written *shard*.

SHERIFF, } *n.* [Sax. *scir-gerefa*.] An officer in each coun-
SHERIFF, } ty, to whom is intrusted the execution of
the laws.

SHERIFF-AL-TY, } *n.* The office or jurisdiction of sheriff.
SHERIFF-DOM, } [*I believe none of these words is now*
SHERIFF-SHIP, } *in use.*] See **SHRIEVALTY**.

SHERIFF-WICK, } *n.* The title of a descendant of Mohammed
by Hassan Ibn Ali. *Encyc.*

SHERRY, *n.* [sometimes written *sherris*.] A species of wine; so called from *Xeres* in Spain, where it is made.

SHEW, **SHEWED**, **SHEWN**. See **SHOW**, **SKOWED**, **SHOWN**.

SHEW-BREAD. See **SHOW-BREAD**.

SHEWER, *n.* One that shows. See **SHOWER**.

SHEW-ING. See **SHOWING**.

SHIBBO-LETH, *n.* [Heb.] 1. A word which was made the criterion by which to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites. 2. The criterion of a party; or that which distinguishes one party from another. *South.*

SHIDE, *n.* [Sax. *sceadan*.] A piece split off; a cleft; a piece; a billet of wood; a splinter. [*Local in England.*]

SHIELD, *n.* [Sax. *scyld*; D. *G. schild*.] 1. A broad piece of defensive armor; a buckler; used in war for the protection of the body. 2. Defense; shelter; protection; or the person that defends or protects.—3. In *heraldry*, the

escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings or coats of arms.

SHIELD, *v. t. i.* 1. To cover, as with a shield; to cover from danger; to defend; to protect; to secure from assault or injury. 2. To ward off; to defend against.

SHIELDED, *pp.* Covered, as with a shield; defended; protected.

SHIELDING, *ppr.* Covering, as with a shield; defending from attack or injury; protected.

SHIFT, *v. i.* [Sax. *scyftan*; D. *schiften*; Dan. *skifte*.] 1. To move; to change place or position. 2. To change in direction; to vary. 3. To change; to give place to other things. 4. To change clothes, particularly the under garment or chemise. 5. To resort to expedients for a livelihood, or for accomplishing a purpose. 6. To practice indirect methods. 7. To seek methods of safety. 8. To change place.

SHIFT, *v. t. i.* 1. To change; to alter. 2. To transfer from one place or position to another. 3. To put out of the way by some expedient. 4. To change, as clothes. 5. To dress in fresh clothes.—*To shift about*, to turn quite round to a contrary side or opposite point.—*To shift off*, to delay; to defer. 2. To put away.

SHIFT, *n.* 1. A change; a turning from one thing to another; hence, an expedient tried in difficulty; or a thing tried when another fails.—2. In a *bed steer*, new refuge; last resource. 3. Fraud; artifice; expedient to effect a bad purpose; or an evasion; a trick to escape detection or evil. 4. A woman's under garment; a chemise.

SHIFTED, *pp.* Changed from one place or position to another.

SHIFTER, *n.* 1. One that shifts; the person that plays tricks or practices artifice.—2. In *ships*, a person employed to assist the ship's cook in washing, steeping and shifting the salt provisions.

SHIFTING, *ppr.* Changing place or position; resulting from one expedient to another.

SHIFTING-LY, *adv.* By shifts and changes; deceitfully.

SHIFT-LESS, *a.* Destitute of expedients, or not resorting to successful expedients; wanting means to act or live.

SHILF, *n.* [G. *schilf*, sedge.] Straw. *Toole.*

† **SHILL**. To shell.

SHILL, *v. t.* To put under cover; to steal. [*Not in use, local.*]

SHILLING, *n.* [Sax. *scilling*, *scilling*; G. *schilling*; D. *schelling*; Sw., Dan. *skilling*.] An English silver coin equal to twelve pence, or the twentieth part of a pound.

SHILLY-SHAL-LY, *n.* [Russ. *shalya*, to play the fool.] Foolish trifling; irresolution. [*Fulgur*. This word has probably been written *shill-I-shall-I* from an ignorance of its origin.]

SHILY. See **SHYLY**.

† **SHIMMER**, *v. i.* [Sax. *scymrian*; G. *schimmern*; D. *schimmern*.] To gleam; to glisten. *Chaucer.*

SHIN, *n.* [Sax. *scina*, *scyne*; G. *schiene*.] The front part of the leg, particularly of the human leg.

SHINE, *v. i. i.* pret. *shined*, or *shone*; *pp.* *shined*, or *shone*. [Sax. *scinan*; G. *schienen*.] 1. To emit rays of light; to give light; to beam with steady radiance; to emit brightness or splendor.—*Shining* differs from *glistening*, *glittering*, as it usually implies a steady radiation or emission of light, whereas the latter words usually imply irregular or interrupted radiation. This distinction is not always observed, and we may say, the fixed stars *shine*, as well as *sparkle*. But we never say, the sun or the moon *sparkles*. 2. To be brightly and lively and animated; to be brilliant. 3. To be clouded. 4. To be glossy or bright, as silk. 5. To be gay or splendid. 6. To be beautiful. 7. To be eminent, conspicuous or distinguished. 8. To give light, real or figurative. 9. To manifest glorious excellences. *Ps. lxxxv.* 10. To be clearly published. *Is. lx.* 11. To be conspicuously displayed; to be manifest.—*To cause the face to shine*, to be propitious. *Num. vi.*

SHINE, *n.* 1. Fair weather. 2. Brightness; splendor; lustre; gloss.

SHINNESS. See **SHYNESS**.

SHINGLE, *n.* [G. *schindel*; L. *scindula*.] 1. A thin board sawed or rived for covering buildings. 2. Round gravel or a collection of roundish stones. *Shingle* is also a last composed of gravel.—3. *Shingles*, plu. [*L. corpora*.] a kind of tetter or herpes which spreads around the face like a girdle; an eruptive disease.

SHINGLE, *v. t. i.* To cover with shingles.

SHINGLED, *pp.* Covered with shingles.

SHINGLING, *ppr.* Covering with shingles.

SHINING, *ppr.* 1. Emitting light; beaming; gleaming. 2. *a.* Bright; splendid; radiant. 3. Illustrious; distinguished; conspicuous.

SHINING, *n.* Effusion or clearness of light; brightness.

SHINING-NESS, *n.* Brightness; splendor. *Spenser.*

SHINY, *a.* Bright; luminous; clear; unclouded.

SHIP, as a termination, denotes state or office; as in *landship*.

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

SHIP. See SHAPR.
SHIP, *n.* [Sax. *scip*; D. *schip*; G. *schiff*.] In a general sense, a vessel adapted to navigation, or floating on water by means of sails.—In an appropriate sense, a building of a structure or form fitted for navigation, furnished with a bowsprit and three masts, a main-mast, a fore-mast and a mizen-mast, each of which is composed of a lower-mast, a top-mast and top-gallant-mast, and square-rigged.
SHIP, v. t. [Sax. *scipian*.] 1. To put on board of a ship or vessel of any kind. 2. To transport in a ship; to convey by water. 3. To receive into a ship or vessel.
SHIP-BUILD-ER, *n.* A man whose occupation is to construct ships and other vessels; a naval architect; a shipwright.
SHIP-BUILD-ING, *n.* Naval architecture; the art of constructing vessels for navigation.
SHIP-BILD-ING, *n.* Constructing vessels for navigation.
SHIPBOARD, *adv.* [ship and board.] 1. To go on ship-board or a shipboard, is to go aboard; to enter a ship; to embark. 2. *n.* The plank of a ship; [obs.]
SHIP-BOY, *n.* A boy that serves on board of a ship.
SHIP-CARP-EN-TER, *n.* A shipwright; a carpenter that works at ship-building.
SHIP-CHAN-D-LER, *n.* One who deals in cordage, canvas and other furniture of ships.
SHIP-HOLD-ER, *n.* The owner of a ship or of shipping.
SHIP-LESS, *a.* Destitute of ships. Gray.
SHIP-MAN, *n.* [ship and man.] A seaman or sailor.
SHIP-MAS-TER, *n.* [ship and master.] The captain, master or commander of a ship. *Jonah* i.
SHIPMENT, *n.* 1. The act of putting any thing on board of a ship or other vessel; embarkation. 2. The goods or things shipped, or put on board of a ship or other vessel.
SHIP-MON-NEY, *n.* [ship and money.] In English history, an imposition formerly charged on the ports, towns, cities, boroughs and counties of England, for providing and furnishing certain ships for the king's service.
SHIPPED, *pp.* Put on board of a ship or vessel; received on board.
SHIPPEN, *n.* [Sax. *scipen*.] A stable; a cow-house.
SHIPPING, *pp.* 1. Putting on board of a ship or vessel; receiving on board. 2. *a.* Relating to ships.
SHIPPING, *n.* Ships in general; ships or vessels of any kind for navigation.—To take shipping, to embark; to enter on board a ship or vessel for conveyance or passage.
SHIP-SHAPE, *adv.* In a seamanlike manner. *Mar. Dict.*
SHIPWRECK, *n.* [ship and wreck.] 1. The destruction of a ship or other vessel by being cast ashore or broken to pieces by beating against rocks and the like. 2. The parts of a shattered ship; [unusual.] 3. Destruction.
SHIPWRECK, v. t. 1. To destroy by running ashore or on rocks or sand-banks. 2. To suffer the perils of being cast away; to be cast ashore with the loss of the ship.
SHIPWRECKED, *pp.* Cast ashore; dashed upon the rocks or banks; destroyed.
SHIPWRIGHT, *n.* One whose occupation is to construct ships; a builder of ships or other vessels.
***SHIRE, or SHIRE,** *n.* [Sax. *scir*, *scire*, *scyre*.] In England, a division of territory, otherwise called a county.—In the United States, the corresponding division of a state is called a county, but we retain shire in the compound half-shire.
***SHIRE-MOTE,** *n.* [Sax. *scyr-gemote*.] Anciently, in England, the county court; sheriff's turn or court. *Blackstone*.
SHIRK, a different spelling of *shark*, which see.
SHIRL, a different spelling of *short*. See *SHOUL*.
SHIRLEY, *n.* A bird, called the greater bullfinch.
SHIRT, *n.* [Dan. *skiorte*; Sw. *skiorta*.] A loose garment of linen, cotton or other material, worn by men and boys next the body.
SHIRT, v. t. To cover or clothe, as with a shirt. 2. To change the shirt and put on a clean one.
SHIRT-LESS, *a.* Wanting a shirt. *Pope*.
SHIST, or SHIST'US, *n.* A species of argillaceous earth or slate; clay-slate.
SHISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to shist, or partaking of its properties.
SHITTAH, *n.* In Scripture, a sort of precious wood.
SHITTIM, *n.* In Scripture, a sort of precious wood.
SHITTLE, *a.* Wavering; unsettled. [Not used, or local.]
SHITTLE-COCK, See *SHUTTLE-COCK*.
SHITTLE-NESS, *n.* Unsettledness; inconstancy. [L. u.]
***SHIVE, (shiv) n.** [D. *schyf*; G. *schiebe*.] 1. A slice; a thin cut; [obs.] 2. A thin, flexible piece cut off; [obs.] *Boyle*. 3. A little piece or fragment; as the shives of flax.
SHIVER, *n.* [G. *schiefer*, *schiefern*.] 1. In mineralogy, a species of blue slate; shist; shale.—2. In seamen's language, a little wheel; a sheave.
SHIVER, v. t. To break into many small pieces or splinters; to shatter; to dash to pieces by a blow.
SHIVER, v. i. 1. To fall at once into many small pieces or

parts. 2. To quake; to tremble; to shudder; to shake as with cold, ague, fear or horror. 3. To be affected with a thrilling sensation, like that of chilliness.
SHIVER, n. 1. A small piece or fragment into which a thing breaks by any sudden violence. 2. A slice; a shiver.
SHIVERED, *pp.* Broken or dashed into small pieces.
SHIVER-ING, *pp.* 1. Breaking or dashing into small pieces. 2. Quaking; trembling; shaking, as with cold or fear.
SHIVER-ING, n. 1. The act of breaking or dashing to pieces; division; severance. 2. A trembling; a shaking with cold or fear.
SHIVER-SPAR, n. [G. *schiefer-spath*.] A carbonate of lime; called, also, *slate-spar*.
SHIVER-Y, a. Easily falling into many pieces; not firmly cohering; incompact.
SHOAL, n. Among miners, a train of metallic stones, which serves to direct them in the discovery of mines.
SHOAL-STONE, n. A small stone, smooth, of a dark liver color, with a shade of purple.
SHOAL, n. [Sax. *scol*.] 1. A great multitude assembled; a crowd; a throng. 2. A place where the water of a river, lake or sea is shallow or of little depth; a sand-bank or bar; a shallow.
SHOAL, v. i. 1. To crowd; to throng; to assemble in a multitude. 2. To become more shallow.
SHOAL, a. Shallow; of little depth; as, *shoal water*.
SHOAL-NESS, n. 1. Shallowness; little depth of water. 2. The state of abounding with shoals.
SHOALY, a. Full of shoals or shallow places. *Dryden*.
SHOCK, n. [D. *schok*; Fr. *choc*.] 1. A violent collision of bodies, or the concussion which it occasions; a violent striking or dashing against. 2. Violent onset; conflict of contending armies or foes. 3. External violence. 4. Offense; impression of disgust.—5. In electricity, the effect on the animal system of a discharge of the fluid from a charged body. 6. A pile of sheaves of wheat, rye, &c.—7. In *New England*, the number of sixteen sheaves of wheat, rye, &c. 8. [from *shag*.] A dog with long, rough hair or shag.
SHOCK, v. t. [D. *schokken*; Fr. *choquer*.] 1. To shake by the sudden collision of a body. 2. To meet force with force; to encounter. 3. To strike, as with horror or disgust; to cause to recoil, as from something odious or horrible; to offend extremely; to disgust.
SHOCK, v. i. To collect sheaves into a pile; to pile sheaves.
SHOCKED, *pp.* 1. Struck, as with horror; offended; disgusted. 2. Piled, as sheaves.
SHOCKING, *pp.* 1. Shaking with sudden violence. 2. Meeting in onset or violent encounter. 3. *a.* Striking, as with horror; causing to recoil with horror or disgust.
SHOCKING-LY, adv. In a manner to strike with horror or disgust. *Chesterfield*.
SHOD, for shoed, pret. and pp. of *shoe*.
SHOE, (sho) n.; plu. shoes, (shooz). [Sax. *scoc*, *scog*; G. *schuh*; D. *soehn*.] 1. A covering for the foot, usually of leather, composed of a thick species for the sole, and a thinner kind for the vamp and quarters. 2. A plate or rim of iron nailed to the hoof of a horse or an ox to defend it from injury. 3. The plate of iron which is nailed to the bottom of the runner of a sleigh, or any vehicle that slides on the snow in winter. 4. A piece of timber fastened with pins to the bottom of the runners of a sled, to prevent them from wearing. 5. Something in form of a shoe. 6. A cover for defense.
SHOE, v. t.; pret. and pp. shod. 1. To furnish with shoes; to put shoes on. 2. To cover at the bottom.
SHOE/BLACK, n. A person that cleans shoes.
SHOE/BOY, n. [shoe and boy.] A boy that cleans shoes.
SHOE/BUC-KLE, n. [shoe and buckle.] A buckle for fastening the shoe to the foot.
SHOEING, pp. Putting on shoes.
SHOEING-HORN, n. 1. A horn used to facilitate the entrance of the foot into a narrow shoe. 2. Any thing by which a transaction is facilitated; any thing used as a medium; in contempt.
SHOE-LEATH-ER, n. Leather for shoes.
SHOELESS, a. Destitute of shoes. *Dr. Addison*.
SHOE-MAK-ER, n. [shoe and maker.] One whose occupation or trade is to make shoes and boots.
SHOER, n. One that fits shoes to the feet; one that furnishes or puts on shoes; as a farrier.
SHOE-STRING, n. [shoe and string.] A string used to fasten a shoe to the foot.
SHOETYE, n. [shoe and tye.] A ribbon used for fastening a shoe to the foot. *Hudibras*.
†SHOG, for shock, a violent concussion. *Dryden*.
†SHOG, v. t. To shake; to agitate. *Cares*.
†SHOG, v. l. To move off; to be gone; to jog. See *JOG*.
†SHOG'GING, n. Concussion. *Harmar*.
SHOG'GLE, v. t. To shake; to joggle. See *JOGGLE*.

BHOLE, *n.* [*Sax. sceol.*] A throng; a crowd; a great multitude assembled. *See* SHOAL.

***SHONE**, *pp.* of *shine*.

SHOOK, *pp.* of *shake*.

†**SHOON**, *old plu.* of *shoe*.

SHOOT, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *shot*. The old participle *shotten* is obsolete. [*Sax. sceotan, scytan*; *G. schossen.*] 1. To let fly and drive with force. 2. To discharge and cause to be driven with violence. 3. To send off with force: to dart. 4. To let off; *used of the instrument.* 5. To strike with any thing shot. 6. To send out; to push forth. 7. To push out; to emit; to dart; to thrust forth. 8. To push forward; to drive; to propel. 9. To push out; to thrust forward. 10. To pass through with swiftness. 11. To fit to each other by planing; a *workman's term.* 12. To kill by a ball, arrow or other thing shot.

SHOOT, *v. i.* 1. To perform the act of discharging, sending with force, or driving any thing by means of an engine or instrument. 2. To germinate; to bud; to sprout; to send forth branches. 3. To form by shooting, or by an arrangement of particles into spiculae. 4. To be emitted, sent forth or driven along. 5. To protuberate; to be pushed out; to jut; to project. 6. To pass, as an arrow or pointed instrument; to penetrate. 7. To grow rapidly; to become by rapid growth. 8. To move with velocity. 9. To feel a quick, darting pain.—*To shoot ahead*, to outstrip in running, flying or sailing.

SHOOT, *n.* 1. The act of propelling or driving any thing with violence; the discharge of a fire-arm or bow. 2. The act of striking or endeavoring to strike with a missile weapon. 3. A young branch. 4. A young swine; [*in New England pronounced shote.*]

SHOOTER, *n.* One that shoots; an archer; a gunner.

SHOOTING, *ppr.* Discharging, as fire-arms; pushing out; germinating; branching; glancing, as pain.

SHOOTING, *n.* 1. The act of discharging fire-arms, or of sending an arrow with force; a firing. 2. Sensation of a quick, glancing pain.—3. In *sportsmanship*, the act or practice of killing game with guns or fire-arms.

SHOOTY, *a.* Corresponding in size or growth; of an equal size. *Grass.*

SHOP, *n.* [*Norm. schope*; *Sax. sceoppa.*] 1. A building in which goods, wares, drugs, &c. are sold by retail. 2. A building in which mechanics work, and where they keep their manufactures for sale.

SHOP, *v. i.* To visit shops for purchasing goods; used chiefly in the participle.

SHOPBOARD, *n.* A bench on which work is performed.

SHOPBOOK, *n.* [*shop and book.*] A book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts. *Locke.*

†**SHOPE**, *old pret.* of *shape*. Shaped. *Spenser.*

SHOPKEEPER, *n.* A trader who sells goods in a shop or by retail; in distinction from a *merchant*, or one who sells by wholesals. *Addison.*

SHOPLIFTER, *n.* One who steals any thing in a shop, or takes goods privately from a shop.

SHOPLIFTING, *n.* Larceny committed in a shop; the stealing of any thing from a shop.

SHOPLIKE, *a.* Low; vulgar. *B. Johnson.*

SHOPMAN, *n.* 1. A petty trader. 2. One who serves in a shop.

SHOPPING, *ppr.* Visiting shops for the purchase of goods.

†**SHORE**, *the old pret.* of *shear*.

SHORE, *n.* [*Sax. scora.*] The coast or land adjacent to the ocean or sea, or to a large lake or river.

SHORE, *n.* The popular but corrupt pronunciation of *sewer*.

SHORE, *n.* [*Sp., Port. escora*; *D. schoor.*] A prop; a buttress; something that supports a building.

SHORE, *v. t.* 1. To prop; to support by a post or buttress. 2. To set on shore; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

SHORED, *pp.* Propped; supported by a prop.

SHORELESS, *a.* Having no shore or coast; of indefinite or unlimited extent. *Boyle.*

SHORELING, *n.* In *England*, the skin of a living sheep

SHORLING, *n.* shorn, as distinct from the *morling*, or skin taken from a dead sheep.

SHORL, *n.* [*Sw. skörl.*] A mineral.

SHOR-LACEOUS, *a.* Like shorl. *Kirwan.*

SHORTE, *n.* A mineral of a greenish-white color.

SHORN, *pp.* of *shear*. 1. Cut off. 2. Having the hair or wool cut off or sheared. 3. Deprived.

SHORT, *a.* [*Sax. sceort, seyr*; *G. kurz*; *D., Sw., Dan. kort*; *Fr. court*; *It. corto*; *L. curtus.*] 1. Not long; not having great length or extension. 2. Not extended in time; not of long duration. 3. Not of usual or sufficient length, reach or extent. 4. Not of long duration; repeated at small intervals of time. 5. Not of adequate extent or quantity; not reaching the point demanded, desired or expected. 6. Deficient; defective; imperfect. 7. Not adequate; insufficient; scanty. 8. Not sufficiently supplied; scantily furnished. 9. Not far distant in time; future. 10. Net fetching a compass; as in the phrase *turn short*. 11. Not going to the point intended; as, to

stop short. 12. Defective in quantity. 13. Narrow limited; not extended; not large or comprehensive. 14. Brittle; friable; breaking all at once without splintering or shattering. 15. Not bending. 16. Abrupt; brief; pointed; petulant; severe.—*To be short*, to be scantily supplied.—*To come short*. 1. To fail; not to do what is demanded or expected. 2. Not to reach or obtain. *Rev. iii.* 3. To fail; to be insufficient.—*To cut short*, to abridge; to detract.—*To fall short*. 1. To fail; to be inadequate or scanty. 2. To fail; not to do or accomplish. 3. To be less.—*To stop short*, to stop at once; also, to stop without reaching the point intended.—*To turn short*. 1. To turn on the side occupied; to turn without making a compass.—*To be short*, to be seized with urgent necessity.—*In short*, in few words; briefly.

SHORT, *n.* A summary account. *Shak.*

SHORT, *adv.* Not long. *Dryden.*

SHORT, *v. t.* 1. To shorten. 2. *v. i.* To fail; to decrease.

[*obs.*]

SHORT-BREATHED, (*short breth*) *a.* Having short breath or quick respiration.

SHORT-DATED, *a.* Having little time to run.

SHORTEN, (*short'n*) *v. t.* [*Sax. scortan.*] 1. To make short in measure, extent or time. 2. To abridge; to lessen. 3. To curtail. 4. To contract; to lessen; to diminish in extent or amount. 5. To confine; to restrain. 6. To lop; to deprive.

SHORTEN, (*short'n*) *v. i.* 1. To become short or shorter. 2. To contract.

SHORTENED, *pp.* Made shorter; abridged; contracted.

SHORTENING, *ppr.* Making shorter; contracting.

SHORTENING, *n.* Something used in cookery to make paste short or friable, as butter or lard.

SHORT-HAND, *n.* Short writing; a compendious method of writing; otherwise called *stenoigraphy*.

SHORT-JOINTED, *a.* [*short and joint.*] A horse is said to be *short-jointed*, when the pastern is too short.

SHORT-LIVED, *a.* [*short and live.*] Not living or lasting long; being of short continuance. *Dryden.*

SHORTLY, *adv.* 1. Quickly; soon; in a little time. 2. In few words; briefly.

SHORTNER, *n.* He or that which shortens. *Swift.*

SHORTNESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being short in space or time; little length or little duration. 2. Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness. 3. Want of reach or the power of retention. 4. Deficiency; imperfection; limited extent.

SHORT-RIB, *n.* One of the lower ribs; a rib shorter than the others, below the sternum; a false rib.

SHORTS, *n. plu.* The bran and coarse part of meal. [*Ital.*]

SHORT-SIGHT, *n.* Short-sightedness; myopia; exact accurate only when the object is near. *Good.*

SHORT-SIGHTED, *a.* 1. Not able to see far; having limited vision. 2. Not able to look far into futurity; unable to understand things deep or remote; of limited intellect.

SHORT-SIGHT-ED-NESS, *n.* 1. A defect in vision, consisting in the inability to see things at a distance. 2. Defective or limited intellectual sight.

SHORT-WAIST-ED, *a.* Having a short waist.

SHORT-WIND-ED, *a.* [*short and wind.*] Affected with shortness of breath; having a quick respiration.

SHORT-WINGED, *a.* Having short wings.

SHORT-WIT-ED, *a.* Having little wit; not wise; scanty intellect or judgment. *Hales.*

SHOR Y, *a.* Lying near the shore or coast. [*Little used.*]

SHOT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *shoot*.

SHOT, *n.* [*Sax. scyt*; *D. shoot, schot.*] 1. The act of shooting; discharge of a missile weapon. 2. A missile weapon, particularly a ball or bullet. 3. Small globular masses of lead, used for killing fowls and other small animals. 4. The flight of a missile weapon, or the streamer which it passes from the engine. 5. A reckoning; charge or proportional share of expense.—*Shot of a cable*, in *men's language*, the splicing of two cables together; as the whole length of two cables thus united.

SHOTE, *n.* [*Sax. scotta.*] 1. A fish resembling the trout. 2. A young hog; *see* SHOOT.

SHOT-FREE, *a.* 1. Free from charge; exempted from any share of expense; scot-free. 2. Not to be injured by shot; [*obs.*] 3. Unpunished; [*obs.*]

SHOTTEN, (*shot'n*) *a.* [*from shoot.*] 1. Having ejected the spawn. 2. Shooting into angles. 3. Shot out of the socket; dislocated; as a bone.

†**SHOUGH**, (*shok*) *n.* A kind of shaggy dog. *See* SHOCK.

SHOULD, (*shud*) *The preterit of shall, but now used as an auxiliary verb, either in the past time or conditional present; and it often denotes obligation or duty.*

SHOULDDER, *n.* [*Sax. sculdre, sculdor, sculder*; *G. schoulder*; *D. schouder.*] 1. The joint by which the arm of a human being, or the fore leg of a quadruped, is connected with the body. 2. The upper joint of the fore leg of an animal used for the market. 3. Shoulders, in the plural, the upper part

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

- of the back 4. *Figuratively*, support; sustaining power; or that which elevates and sustains.—5. Among artificers, something like the human shoulder; horizontal or rectangular projection from the body of a thing.
- SHOULDER**, *v. t.* 1. To push or thrust with the shoulder; to push with violence. 2. To take upon the shoulder.
- SHOULDER-BELT**, *n.* [*shoulder and belt.*] A belt that passes across the shoulder. *Dryden.*
- SHOULDER-BLADE**, *n.* The bone of the shoulder, or blade-bone; called by anatomists *scapula*.
- SHOULDER-CLAP-PER**, *n.* One that claps another on the shoulder, or that uses great familiarity. *Shak.*
- SHOULDER-KNOT**, *n.* [*shoulder and knot.*] An ornamental knot of ribbon or lace worn on the shoulder; an epaulet.
- SHOULDER-SHOT-TEN**, *a.* [*shoulder and shot.*] Strained in the shoulder, as a horse. *Shak.*
- SHOULDER-SLIP**, *n.* [*shoulder and slip.*] Dislocation of the shoulder or of the humerus. *Swift.*
- SHOUT**, *v. i.* To utter a sudden and loud outcry, usually in joy or exultation, or to animate soldiers in an onset.
- SHOUT**, *n.* A loud burst of voice or voices; a vehement and sudden outcry, particularly of a multitude of men, expressing joy, triumph, exultation or animated courage.
- SHOUT**, *v. t.* To treat with shouts or clamor. *Hall.*
- SHOUTER**, *n.* One that shouts. *Dryden.*
- SHOUTING**, *ppr.* Uttering a sudden and loud outcry in joy or exultation.
- SHOUTING**, *n.* The act of shouting. 2 *Sam. vi.*
- SHOVE**, *v. t.* [*Sax. scufan; D. schuiven; Sw. skuffa; Dan. skuffer.*] 1. To push; to propel; to drive along by the direct application of strength without a sudden impulse; to push a body by sliding or causing it to move along the surface of another body. 2. To push; to press against.
- SHOVE**, *v. i.* 1. To push or drive forward; to urge a course. 2. To push off; to move in a boat or with a pole.
- SHOVE**, *n.* The act of pushing or pressing against by strength, without a sudden impulse. *Swift.*
- SHOVED**, *pp.* Pushed; propelled.
- SHOVEL**, (*shuv*) *n.* [*Sax. scoff; G. schaufel; D. schoffel.*] An instrument consisting of a broad scoop or hollow blade with a handle; used for throwing earth or other loose substances.
- SHOVEL**, *v. t.* 1. To take up and throw with a shovel. 2. To gather in great quantities.
- SHOVEL-BOARD**, *n.* A board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark. *Dryden.*
- SHOVELLED**, *pp.* Thrown with a shovel.
- SHOVEL-ER**, *n.* A fowl of the duck kind.
- SHOVEL-ING**, *ppr.* Throwing with a shovel.
- SHOW**, *v. t.*; pret. *showed*; pp. *shown* or *showed*. It is sometimes written *shew, shewed, shein*. [*Sax. sceatan; D. schouwen; G. schauen.*] 1. To exhibit or present to the view of others. 2. To afford to the eye or to notice; to contain in a visible form. 3. To make or enable to see. 4. To make or enable to perceive. 5. To make to know; to cause to understand; to make known to; to teach or inform. *Job x.* 6. To prove; to manifest. 7. To inform; to teach. 8. To point out, as a guide. 9. To bestow; to confer; to afford. *Ps. cxii.* 10. To prove by evidence. *Ezra ii.* 11. To disclose; to make known. 12. To discover; to explain. *Dan. ii.*—*To show forth*, to manifest; to publish; to proclaim. 1 *Pet. ii.*
- SHOW**, *v. i.* 1. To appear; to look; to be in appearance. 2. To have appearance; to become or suit well or ill; [*obs.*]
- SHOW**, *n.* 1. Superficial appearance; not reality. 2. A spectacle; something offered to view for money. 3. Ostentatious display or parade. 4. Appearance as an object of notice. 5. Public appearance, in distinction from concealment. 6. Semblance; likeness. 7. Spaciousness; plausibility. 8. External appearance. 9. Exhibition to view. 10. Pomp; magnificent spectacle. 11. A phantom. 12. Representative action. 13. External appearance; hypocritical pretense.
- SHOW-BREAD**, or **SHEW-BREAD**, *n.* [*show and bread.*] Among the *Jews*, bread of exhibition; the loaves of bread which the priest of the week placed before the Lord, on the golden table in the sanctuary. They were twelve in number, and represented the twelve tribes of Israel. They were to be eaten by the priest only.
- SHOW-ER**, *n.* One who shows or exhibits.
- SHOWER**, *n.* [*Sax. scur; G. schauer.*] 1. A fall of rain or hail, of short duration. 2. A fall of things from the air in thick succession. 3. A copious supply bestowed; liberal distribution.
- SHOWER**, *v. t.* 1. To water with a shower; to wet copiously with rain. 2. To bestow liberally; to distribute or scatter in abundance. 3. To wet with falling water, as in the shower-bath.
- SHOWER**, *v. i.* To rain in showers.
- SHOW-ERED**, *pp.* Wet with a shower; watered abundantly; bestowed or distributed liberally.
- SHOW-ER-LESS**, *a.* Without showers. *Armstrong.*
- SHOW-ER-Y**, *a.* Raining in showers; abounding with frequent falls of rain.
- SHOW-ILY**, *adv.* In a showy manner; pompously, with parade.
- SHOW-I-NESS**, *n.* State of being showy; pompousness, great parade.
- SHOW-ISH**, *a.* 1. Splendid; gaudy; [*l. u.*] 2. Ostentatious.
- SHOWN**, *pp.* of *show*. Exhibited; manifested; proved.
- SHOW-Y**, *a.* 1. Splendid; gay; gaudy; making a great show; fine. *Addison.* 2. Ostentatious.
- † **SHRAG**, *v. t.* To lop.
- † **SHRAG**, *n.* A twig of a tree cut off.
- † **SHRAGGER**, *n.* One that lops; one that trims trees.
- † **SHRANK**, *pret.* of *shrink*, nearly *obsolete*.
- † **SHRAP**, *n.* A place baited with chaff to invite birds.
- † **SHRAPE**, *n.* A place baited with chaff to invite birds.
- SHRED**, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shred*. [*Sax. screadan.*] T cut into small pieces, particularly narrow and long pieces.
- SHRED**, *n.* 1. A long, narrow piece cut off; as, *shreds* of cloth. *Bacon.* 2. A fragment; a piece. *Swift.*
- SHREDDING**, *ppr.* Cutting into shreds.
- SHREDDING**, *n.* That which is cut off; a piece.
- SHEW**, *n.* 1. A peevish, brawling, turbulent, vexatious woman. 2. A shrew-mouse.
- † **SHEW**, *v. t.* To beshrew; to curse. *Chaucer.*
- SHEW-D**, *a.* 1. Having the qualities of a shrew; vexatious; troublesome; mischievous; [*obs.*] *Shak.* 2. Sly; cunning; arch; subtil; artful; astute. 3. Sagacious; of nice discernment. 4. Proceeding from cunning or sagacity, or containing it. 5. Painful; vexatious; troublesome; [*obs.*]
- SHEW-D-LY**, *adv.* 1. Mischievously; destructively; [*obs.*] 2. Vexatiously; [*obs.*] 3. Archly; sagaciously; wittily good guess. *Locke.*
- SHEW-D-NESS**, *n.* 1. Sly cunning; archness. 2. Sagaciousness; sagacity; the quality of nice discernment. 3. Mischievousness; vexatiousness; [*obs.*]
- SHEW-ISH**, *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; forward; peevish; petulantly clamorous. *Shak.*
- SHEW-ISH-LY**, *adv.* Peevishly; clamorously.
- SHEW-ISH-NESS**, *n.* The qualities of a shrew; forwardness; petulance; turbulent clamorousness.
- SHEW-MOUSE**, *n.* [*Sax. screawa.*] A small animal resembling a mouse, but belonging to the genus *sorex*.
- SHRIEK**, *v. i.* [*Dan. skriger; Sw. skrika; G. schreien.*] To utter a sharp, shrill cry; to scream, as in a sudden fright, in horror or anguish. *Shak.*
- SHRIEK**, *n.* A sharp, shrill outcry or scream, such as is produced by sudden terror or extreme anguish.
- SHRIEKING**, *ppr.* Crying out with a shrill voice.
- † **SHRIEVAL**, *a.* Pertaining to a sheriff.
- SHRIEVAL-TY**, *n.* [*from sheriff.*] Sheriffalty; the office of a sheriff. *Blackstone.*
- † **SHRIEVE**, *n.* Sheriff.
- † **SHRIEPT**, *n.* [*Sax. scrift.*] Confession made to a priest.
- † **SHRIGHT**, for *shrieked*. *Chaucer.*
- † **SHRIGHT**, *n.* A shriek. *Spenser.*
- SHRIKE**, *n.* [*See SHRIEK.*] The butcher-bird.
- SHRILL**, *a.* [*W. grill; Arm. scrill; L. gryllus.*] 1. Sharp; acute; piercing; as sound. 2. Uttering an acute sound.
- SHRILL**, *v. i.* To utter an acute, piercing sound. *Spenser.*
- SHRILL**, *v. t.* To cause to make a shrill sound. *Spenser.*
- SHRILL-NESS**, *n.* Acuteness of sound; sharpness or fineness of voice. *Smith.*
- SHRILLY**, *adv.* Acutely, as sound; with a sharp sound.
- † **SHRIMP**, *v. t.* [*D. krimpen.*] To contract.
- SHRIMP**, *n.* 1. A crustaceous animal of the genus *cancer*. 2. A little wrinkled man; a dwarf; in contempt.
- SHRINE**, *n.* [*Sax. scrin; G. schrein; Sw. shrin; L. scrinium.*] A case or box; particularly applied to a case in which sacred things are deposited.
- SHRINK**, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shrank*. The old pret. *shrank* and pp. *shranken* are nearly *obsolete*. [*Sax. scrincan.*] 1. To contract spontaneously; to draw or be drawn into less length, breadth or compass by an inherent power. 2. To shrivel; to become wrinkled by contraction; as the skin. 3. To withdraw or retire, as from danger; to decline action from fear. 4. To recoil, as in fear, horror or distress. 5. To express fear, horror or pain by shrugging or contracting the body.
- SHRINK**, *v. t.* To cause to contract.
- SHRINK**, *n.* Contraction; a spontaneous drawing into less compass; corrugation. 2. Contraction; a withdrawing from fear or horror.
- SHRINKAGE**, *n.* A shrinking or contraction into a less compass.
- SHRINK-ER**, *n.* One that shrinks; one that withdraws from danger.
- SHRINK-ING**, *ppr.* Contracting; drawing together; with drawing from danger; causing to contract.
- SHRIVAL-TY**. See **SHRIEVALTY**.
- † **SHRIVE**, *v. t.* [*Sax. scrifan.*] To hear or receive the confession of; to administer confession; as a priest.

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

- SHRIVE**, *v. i.* To administer confession. *Spenser*.
- SHRIVEL**, (*shriv'l*) *v. i.* [from the root of *ried*, *Sax. gerifed.*] To contract; to draw or be drawn into wrinkles; to shrink and form corrugations.
- SHRIVEL**, *v. t.* To contract into wrinkles; to cause to shrink into corrugations.
- SHRIVELED**, *pp.* Contracted into wrinkles.
- SHRIVEL-ING**, *ppr.* Contracting into wrinkles.
- † **SHRIVER**, *n.* [from *shrive*.] A confessor. *Shak.*
- † **SHRIVING**, *n.* Shrift; confession taken. *Spenser*.
- SHROUD**, *n.* [*Sax. scrad.*] 1. A shelter; a cover; that which covers, conceals or protects. 2. The dress of the dead; a winding sheet.—3. *Shroud* or *shrouds* of a ship, a range of large ropes extending from the head of a mast to the right and left sides of the ship, to support the mast. 4. A branch of a tree.
- SHROUD**, *v. t.* 1. To cover; to shelter from danger or annoyance. 2. To dress for the grave; to cover; as a dead body. 3. To cover; to conceal; to hide. 4. To defend; to protect by hiding. 5. To overwhelm. 6. To lop the branches of a tree; [unusual.]
- SHROUD**, *v. i.* To take shelter or harbor. *Milton*.
- SHROUDED**, *pp.* Dressed; covered; sheltered.
- SHROUDING**, *ppr.* Dressing; covering; concealing.
- SHROUDY**, *a.* Affording shelter. *Milton*.
- † **SHROVE**, *v. i.* To join in the festivities of Shrove-tide.
- SHROVE-TIDE**, *n.* Confession-time; confession-tide.
- SHROVE-TUESDAY**, *n.* Tuesday; the Tuesday after Quinquagesima-Sunday, or the day immediately preceding the first of Lent, or Ash-Wednesday.
- SHROVING**, *n.* The festivity of Shrove-tide.
- SHRUB**, *n.* [*Sax. scrob*; *G. schraff.*] A low, dwarf tree; a woody plant of a size less than a tree.
- SHRUB**, *n.* [*Ar.*] A liquor composed of acid and sugar, with spirit to preserve it.
- SHRUB**, *v. t.* To clear of shrubs. *Anderson*.
- SHRUBBERY**, *n.* 1. Shrubs. 2. A plantation of shrubs.
- SHRUBBY**, *a.* 1. Full of shrubs. 2. Resembling a shrub. 3. Consisting of shrubs or brush. 4. A *shrubby* plant is perennial, with several woody stems.
- † **SHRUFF**, *n.* [*G. schraff.*] Dross; recrement of metals.
- SHRUG**, *v. t.* [*G. rücken*; *D. rug*; *Sax. hric*, or *hryg.*] To draw up; to contract; as, to *shrug* the shoulders.
- SHRUG**, *v. i.* To raise or draw up the shoulders.
- SHRUG**, *n.* A drawing up of the shoulders; a motion usually expressing dislike. *Hudibras*.
- SHRUGGING**, *ppr.* Drawing up, as the shoulders.
- SHRUNK**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *shrink*.
- SHRUNKEN**, *pp.* of *shrink*. [Nearly obsolete.]
- SHUD'DER**, *v. t.* [*G. schaudern*; *D. schudden.*] To quake; to tremble or shake with fear, horror or aversion; to shiver.
- SHUD'DER**, *n.* A tremor; a shaking with fear or horror.
- SHUD'DER-ING**, *ppr.* Trembling; quaking.
- SHUFFLE**, *v. t.* [*D. schaffelen.*] 1. *Properly*, to shove one way and the other; to push from one to another. 2. To mix by pushing or shoving; to confuse; to throw into disorder; especially, to change the relative positions of cards in the pack. 3. To remove or introduce by artificial confusion.—To *shuffle off*, to push off; to rid one's self of.—To *shuffle up*, to throw together in haste; to make up or form in confusion or with fraudulent disorder.
- SHUFFLE**, *v. i.* 1. To change the relative position of cards in a pack by little shoves. 2. To change the position; to shift ground; to prevaricate; to evade fair questions; to practice shifts to elude detection. 3. To struggle; to shift. 4. To move with an irregular gait. 5. To shove the feet; to scrape the floor in dancing. 6. To shuffle.
- SHUFFLE**, *n.* 1. A shoving, pushing or jostling; the act of mixing and throwing into confusion by change of places. 2. An evasion; a trick; an artifice.
- SHUFFLE-BOARD**, *n.* The old spelling of *shovel-board*.
- SHUFFLE-CAP**, *n.* A play performed by shaking money in a hat or cap. *Arbutnot*.
- SHUFFLED**, *pp.* Moved by little shoves; mixed.
- SHUFFLER**, *n.* One that shuffles or prevaricates; one that plays tricks; one that shuffles cards.
- SHUFFLING**, *ppr.* 1. Moving by little shoves; changing the places of cards; evading; playing tricks. 2. *a.* Evasive.
- SHUFFLING**, *n.* 1. The act of throwing into confusion. 2. Trick; artifice; evasion. 3. An irregular gait.
- SHUFFLING-LY**, *adv.* With shuffling; with an irregular gait or pace. *Dryden*
- SHUN**, *v. t.* [*Sax. scunian*, *ascunian.*] 1. To avoid; to keep clear of; not to fall on or come in contact with. 2. To avoid; not to mix or associate with. 3. To avoid; not to practice. 4. To avoid; to escape. 5. To avoid; to decline; to neglect.
- SHUNLESS**, *a.* Not to be avoided; inevitable. [*L. u.*]
- SHUNNED**, *ppr.* Avoided.
- SHUNNING**, *ppr.* Avoiding; keeping clear from; declining.
- SHURK**. See *SHARK*.
- SHUT**, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *shut*. [*Sax. scittan*; *scytlan.*] 1. To close so as to hinder ingress or egress. 2. To prohibit; to bar; to forbid entrance into. 3. To preclude; to exclude. 4. To close, as the fingers; to contract.—To *shut in*. 1. To inclose; to confine. 2. Spoken of points of land, when, by the progress of a ship, one point is brought to cover or intercept the view of another.—To *shut out*, to preclude from entering; to exclude.—To *shut up*. 1. To close; to make fast the entrances into. 2. To obstruct. 3. To confine; to imprison; to lock or fasten in. 4. To confine by legal or moral restraint. 5. To end; to terminate; to conclude.
- SHUT**, *v. i.* To close itself; to be closed.
- SHUT**, *pp.* 1. Closed; having the entrance barred. 2. *a.* Rid; clear; free. *L'Estrange*.
- SHUT**, *n.* 1. Close; the act of closing; [little used.] 2. *a.* small door or cover.
- SHUTTER**, *n.* 1. A person that shuts or closes. 2. *a.* door; a cover; something that closes a passage.
- SHUTTING**, *ppr.* Closing; prohibiting entrance.
- SHUTTLE**, *n.* [*Ice. skutul.*] An instrument used by weavers for shooting the thread of the woof in weaving from one side of the cloth to the other, between the threads of the warp.
- SHUTTLE-COCK**, *n.* [*Shuttle* and *cock*, or *cork.*] A nut stuck with feathers, used to be struck by a battledore to play; also, the play.
- SHY**, *a.* [*G. scheu*; *D. schuu*; *Sw. skugg*; *Dan. skp.*] 1. Fearful of near approach; keeping at a distance through caution or timidity; shunning approach. 2. Reserved; not familiar; coy; avoiding freedom of intercourse. 3. Cautious; wary; careful to avoid committing one's self or adopting measures. 4. Suspicious; jealous.
- SHY**, *v. i.* To shun by turning aside; applied to a horse.
- SHYLY**, *adv.* In a shy or timid manner; not familiarly; with reserve.
- SHYNESS**, *n.* Fear of near approach or of familiarity; reserve; coyness.
- SI-AL'O-GOGUE**, (*si-al'o-gog*) *n.* [*Gr. σιαλον* and *γογον*.] A medicine that promotes the salivary discharge. *Boerh.*
- † **SIB**, *a.* [*Sax. sib.*] Related by blood. *Chaucer*.
- SIB**, a relation, in *Saxon*, but not in use in *English*.
- SIB-ERI-AN**, *a.* [*Russ. siber*, north.] Pertaining to Siberia.
- SIBER-ITE**, *n.* Red tourmalin. *Ura.*
- SIBI-LANT**, *a.* [*L. sibilō.*] Hissing; making a hissing sound. *S* and *z* are called *sibilant* letters.
- SIBI-LANT**, *n.* A letter that is uttered with a hissing of the voice, as *s* and *z*.
- SIB-I-LATION**, *n.* A hissing sound. *Bacon*.
- SIBYL**, [*L. sibylla.*] In *pagan antiquity*, the *Sibyls* were certain women said to be endowed with a prophetic spirit.
- SYBIL-LINE**, *a.* Pertaining to the Sibyls; uttered, written or composed by Sibyls.
- SIC-A-MORE**, *n.* More usually written *sycamore*, which see.
- † **SIC-CATE**, *v. t.* To dry.
- † **SIC-CATION**, *n.* The act or process of drying.
- SIC-CATIVE**, *a.* [*L. siccō.*] Drying; causing to dry.
- SIC-CATIVE**, *n.* That which promotes the process of drying.
- † **SIC-CIFIC**, *a.* [*L. siccus* and *fic.*] Causing dryness.
- SIC-CI-TY**, *n.* [*L. siccitas.*] Dryness; aridity; destitution of moisture. *Brown*.
- SICE**, (*size*) *n.* [*Fr. six.*] The number six at dice.
- SICH**, for *such*. [See *SUCH*.] *Chaucer*.
- SICK**, *a.* [*Sax. seoc*; *D. zieck*; *Sw. sjuk*; *Ice. sykk.*] 1. Affected with nausea; inclined to vomit. 2. Disgusted; having a strong dislike to; with *of*. 3. Affected with disease of any kind; not in health. 4. Corrupted; [old *Shak.*—5. *The sick*, the person or persons affected with disease.
- † **SICK**, *v. t.* To make sick. See *SICKEN*.
- SICK-BIRTH**, *n.* In a ship of war, an apartment for the sick.
- SICKEN**, (*sick'n*) *v. t.* 1. To make sick; to disease. 2. To make squeamish. 3. To disgust. 4. To impair; [old *Shak.*]
- SICKEN**, *v. i.* 1. To become sick; to fall into disease. 2. To be satiated; to be filled to disgust. 3. To become disgusting or tedious. 4. To be disgusted; to be filled with aversion or abhorrence. 5. To become weak; to decay; to languish.
- † **SICKER**, *a.* [*L. securus*; *Dan. sikker*; *G. sicker*; *D. seker.*] Sure; certain; firm. *Spenser*.
- † **SICKER**, *adv.* Surely; certainly. *Spenser*.
- † **SICKER-LY**, *adv.* Surely.
- † **SICKER-NESS**, *n.* Security. *Spenser*.
- SICKISH**, *a.* [from *sick*.] 1. Somewhat sick or diseased. *Hakewill*. 2. Exciting disgust; nauseating.
- SICKISH-NESS**, *n.* The quality of exciting disgust.
- SICKLE**, (*sik'l*) *n.* [*Sax. sicel*, *sical*; *G. sichel*; *D. zickel.*] A reaping-hook; a hooked instrument with teeth; used for cutting grain.

- SICKLED**, *a.* Furnished with a sickle. *Thomson.*
- SICKLE-MAN**, { *n.* One that uses a sickle; a reaper. [*Not*
SICKLER, } used in *New England*.] *Shak.*
- SICKLY-WORT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *coronilla*.
- SICKLY-NESS**, *n.* 1. The state of being sickly; the state of being habitually diseased. 2. The state of producing sickness extensively. 3. The disposition to generate disease extensively.
- SICK-LIST**, *n.* A list containing the names of the sick.
- SICKLY**, *a.* 1. Not healthy; somewhat affected with disease; or habitually indisposed. 2. Producing disease extensively; marked with sickness. 3. Tending to produce sickness; as, a *sickly* climate. 4. Faint; weak; languid.
- † **SICKLY**, *v. t.* To make diseased. *Shak.*
- SICKNESS**, *n.* [*G. sucht.*] 1. Nausea; squeamishness. 2. State of being diseased. 3. Disease; malady; a morbid state of the body.
- SIDE**, *n.* [*Sax. sid, side, sida*; *D. zyde*; *G. seite*; *Sw. sida*; *Dan. side.*] 1. The broad and long part or surface of a thing, as distinguished from the *end*, which is of less extent, and may be a point. 2. Margin; edge; verge; border; the exterior line of any thing considered in length. 3. The part of an animal between the back and the face and belly. 4. The part between the top and bottom; the slope, declivity or ascent, as of a hill or mountain. 5. One part of a thing, or its superficies. 6. Any part considered in respect to its direction or point of compass. 7. Party; faction; sect; any man or body of men considered as in opposition to another. 8. Interest; favor. 9. Any part being in opposition or contradiction to another. 10. Branch of a family; separate line of descent. 11. Quarter; region; part.—*To take sides*, to embrace the opinions, or attach one's self to the interest of a party when in opposition to another.—*To choose sides*, to select parties for competition in exercises of any kind.
- SIDE**, *a.* 1. Lateral; as, a *side* post. 2. Being on the side, or toward the side; oblique; indirect. 3. Long; large; extensive; [*obs.*]
- SIDE**, *v. i.* 1. To lean on one side; [*L. u.*] 2. To embrace the opinions of one party, or engage in its interest, when opposed to another party.
- † **SIDE**, *v. t.* 1. To stand at the side of. 2. To suit; to pair.
- SIDEBOARD**, *n.* [*side* and *board*.] A piece of furniture or cabinet-work, consisting of a table or box with drawers or cells, placed at the side of a room or in a recess, and used to hold dining utensils, &c.
- SIDE-BOX**, *n.* A box or inclosed seat on the side of a theatre, distinct from the seats in the pit.
- SIDE-FLY**, *n.* An insect. *Derham.*
- SIDE-LING**, *adv.* [*D. sydelyng.*] 1. Sidewise; with the side foremost. 2. Sloping.
- SIDE-LONG**, *a.* [*side* and *long*.] Lateral; oblique; not directly in front; as, a *sidelong* glance. *Dryden.*
- SIDE-LONG**, *adv.* 1. Laterally; obliquely; in the direction of the side. *Milton.* 2. On the side.
- SIDER**, *n.* 1. One that takes a side or joins a party. 2. *Cler*; [*obs.*]
- SIDER-AL**, or **SI-DE'RE-AL**, *a.* [*L. sideratis.*] 1. Pertaining to a star or stars; astral. 2. Containing stars; stary.—*Sideral year*, in *astronomy*, the period in which the fixed stars apparently complete a revolution and come to the same point in the heavens.
- SIDER-A-TED**, *a.* [*L. sideratus.*] Blasted; planet-struck.
- SIDER-A-TION**, *n.* [*L. sideratio.*] A blasting or blast in plants; a sudden deprivation of sense; an apoplexy; a slight erysipelas. [*Little used.*]
- SIDER-ITE**, *n.* [*L. sideritis.*] 1. The loadstone; also, iron-ore, a genus of plants; also, the common ground pine.— 2. In *mineralogy*, a phosphate of iron. *Fourcroy.*
- SIDER-O-CALCITE**, *n.* Brown spar. *Ure.*
- SIDER-O-CLEPTE**, *n.* A mineral. *Saussure.*
- SIDER-O-GRAPHIC**, } *a.* Pertaining to siderography,
SIDER-O-GRAPHI-CAL, } or performed by engraved plates of steel.
- SIDER-OGRA-PHIST**, *n.* One who engraves steel plates, or performs work by means of such plates.
- SIDER-OGRA-PHY**, *n.* [*Gr. σιδηρος* and *γραφω*.] The art or practice of engraving on steel. *Perkins.*
- SIDER-SCOPE**, *n.* [*Gr. σιδηρος* and *σκοπεω*.] An instrument for detecting small quantities of iron in any substance.
- SIDE-SADDLE**, *n.* [*side* and *saddle*.] A saddle for a woman's seat on horseback.
- SIDE-SADDLE FLOWER**, *n.* A species of *sarracenia*.
- SIDESMAN**, *n.* [*side* and *man*.] 1. An assistant to the church-warden. 2. A party man. *Milton.*
- SIDE-TAKING**, *n.* A taking sides, or engaging in a party. *Hall.*
- SIDEWAYS**, } *adv.* 1. Towards one side; inclining. 2.
SIDEWISE, } Laterally; on one side. *Newton.*
- SIDING**, *ppr.* Joining one side or party.
- SIDING**, *n.* The attaching of one's self to a party.
- SIDLE**, *v. i.* 1. To go or move side foremost. 2. To lie on the side. *Swift.*
- SIEGE**, *n.* [*Fr. siege*; *Norm. sage*; *It. seggia, seggia.*] 1. The setting of an army around or before a fortified place for the purpose of compelling the garrison to surrender, or the surrounding or investing of a place by an army, and approaching it by passages and advanced works, which cover the besiegers from the enemy's fire. A *siege* differs from a *blockade*, as in a *siege* the investing army approaches the fortified place to attack and reduce it by force; but in a *blockade*, the army secures all the avenues to the place to intercept all supplies, and waits till famine compels the garrison to surrender. 2. Any continued endeavor to gain possession. 3. Seat; throne; [*obs.*] 4. Rank; place; class; [*obs.*] *Shak.* 5. Stool; [*obs.*]
- † **SIEGE**, *v. t.* To besiege. *Spenser.*
- SIENTE**, *n.* A compound granular rock. *Lunier.*
- SIEUR**, (*sē'ur*) *n.* [*Fr.*] A title of respect used by the French.
- SIEVE**, (*si'v*) *n.* [*Sax. sife, syfo*; *G. sieb*; *D. zeef, zijf.*] An utensil for separating flour from bran.
- SIFT**, *v. t.* [*Sax. sifian*; *G. sieben*; *D. riften.*] 1. To separate by a sieve, as the fine part of a substance from the coarse. 2. To separate; to part. 3. To examine minutely or critically; to scrutinize.
- SIFTED**, *pp.* Separated by a sieve; purified from the coarser parts; critically examined.
- SIFTER**, *n.* One that sifts; that which sifts; a sieve.
- SIFTING**, *ppr.* Separating the finer from the coarser part by a sieve; critically examining.
- SIG**, a Saxon word signifying *victory*, is used in names, as in *Sigbert*, bright victory. It answers to the Greek *vict*, in *Nicander*, and the Latin *vic*, in *Victorinus*.
- SIGH**, (*si*) *v. t.* [*Sax. sican*; *D. zugt, zugten*; *Dan. sukke*.] To inhale a larger quantity of air than usual, and immediately expel it; to suffer a single deep respiration.
- SIGH**, *v. i.* 1. To lament; to mourn. 2. To express by sighs.
- SIGH**, *n.* A single deep respiration; a long breath; the inhaling of a larger quantity of air than usual, and the sudden emission of it.
- SIGHER**, *n.* One that sighs.
- SIGHTING**, *ppr.* Suffering a deep respiration.
- SIGHTING**, *n.* The act of suffering a deep respiration, or taking a long breath.
- SIGHT**, *n.* [*Sax. gesiht*; *D. gesicht*; *G. sicht*; *Dan. sigt*; *Sw. sikt.*] 1. The act of seeing; perception of objects by the eye; view. 2. The faculty of vision, or of perceiving objects by the instrumentality of the eyes. 3. Open view; the state of admitting unobstructed vision; a being within the limits of vision. 4. Notice from seeing; knowledge. 5. Eye; the instrument of seeing. 6. An aperture through which objects are to be seen; or something to direct the vision. 7. That which is beheld; a spectacle; a show.—*To take sight*, to take aim; to look for the purpose of directing a piece of artillery, &c.
- SIGHTED**, *a.* In composition only, having sight, or seeing in a particular manner; as, *short-sighted*.
- † **SIGHTFULNESS**, *n.* Clearness of sight. *Sidney.*
- SIGHTLESS**, *a.* 1. Wanting sight; blind. *Pope.* 2. Offensive or displeasing to the eye. *Shak.*
- SIGHTLI-NESS**, *n.* Comely appearance; an appearance pleasing to the sight.
- SIGHTLY**, *a.* 1. Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view. 2. Open to the view; that may be seen from a distance.
- SIGHTSMAN**, *n.* Among *musicians*, one who reads music readily at first sight. *Busby.*
- SIGTL**, *n.* [*L. sigillum.*] A seal; signature. *Dryden.*
- † **SIGILLATIVE**, *a.* [*Fr. sigillatif*; *L. sigillum.*] Fit to seal; belonging to a seal; composed of wax. *Cotgrave.*
- SIG-MOIDAL**, *a.* [*Gr. σίψα* and *ειδος*.] Curved like the Greek σ , sigma. *Bigelow.*
- SIGN**, (*si'ne*) *n.* [*Fr. signe*; *It. segno*; *Sp. seña*; *L. signum*; *Sax. segan.*] 1. A token; something by which another thing is shown or represented. 2. A motion, action, nod or gesture indicating a wish or command. 3. A wonder; a miracle; a prodigy; a remarkable transaction, event or phenomenon. 4. Some visible transaction, event or appearance intended as proof or evidence of something else; hence, proof; evidence by sight. 5. Something hung or set near a house or over a door, to give notice of the tenant's occupation, or what is made or sold within. 6. A memorial or monument; something to preserve the memory of a thing. 7. Visible mark or representation. 8. A mark of distinction. 9. Typical representation.— 10. In *astronomy*, the twelfth part of the ecliptic.—11. In *algebra*, a character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed by them. 12. The subscription or of one's name; signature.—13. Among *physicians*, an appearance or symptom in the human body, which indicates its condition.—14. In *music*, any character, as a flat sharp, dot, &c.
- SIGN**, (*si'ne*) *v. t.* 1. To mark with characters or one's

- name. 2. To signify; to represent typically; [obs.] 3. To mark.
- †SIGN, *v. i.* To be a sign or omen. *Shak.*
- SIGNAL, *n.* [Fr. *signal*; Sp. *señal*.] A sign that gives or is intended to give notice; or the notice given.
- SIGNAL, *a.* Eminent; remarkable; memorable; distinguished from what is ordinary.
- †SIGNALITY, *n.* Quality of being signal or remarkable.
- SIGNALIZE, *v. t.* To make remarkable or eminent; to render distinguished from what is common.
- SIGNALIZED, *pp.* Made eminent.
- SIGNALIZING, *ppr.* Making remarkable.
- SIGNAL-LY, *adv.* Eminently; remarkably; memorably; in a distinguished manner.
- †SIGNATION, *n.* Sign given; act of betokening.
- SIGNA-TORY, *a.* Relating to a seal; used in sealing.
- SIGNATURE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A sign, stamp or mark impressed.—2. In *old medical writers*, an external mark or character on a plant. 3. A mark for proof, or proof from marks. 4. Sign manual; the name of a person written or subscribed by himself.—5. Among *printers*, a letter or figure at the bottom of the first page of a sheet or half sheet, by which the sheets are distinguished and their order designated, as a direction to the binder.—6. In *physiognomy*, an external mark or feature.
- †SIGNATURE, *v. t.* To mark; to distinguish.
- SIGNATURE-RIST, *n.* One who holds to the doctrine of signatures impressed upon objects. [Little used.]
- SIGNER, (sī'nēr) *n.* One that signs or subscribes his name.
- SIGNET, *n.* A seal; in *Great Britain*, the seal used by the king in sealing his private letters and grants.
- SIGNIFICANCE, } *n.* [L. *significans*.] 1. Meaning;
SIGNIFICANCY, } import; that which is intended to be expressed. 2. Force; energy; power of impressing the mind. 3. Importance; moment; weight; consequence.
- SIGNIFICANT, *a.* [L. *significans*.] 1. Expressive of something beyond the external mark. 2. Bearing a meaning; expressing or containing signification or sense. 3. Betokening something; standing as a sign of something. 4. Expressive or representative of some fact or event. 5. Important; momentous; [obs.]
- SIGNIFICANT-LY, *adv.* 1. With meaning. 2. With force of expression. *South.*
- SIGNIFICATION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *significatio*.] 1. The act of making known, or of communicating ideas to another by signs or by words, by any thing that is understood, particularly by words. 2. Meaning; that which is understood to be intended by a sign, character, mark or word.
- SIGNIFICATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *significatif*.] 1. Betokening or representing by an external sign. 2. Having signification or meaning; expressive of a certain idea or thing.
- SIGNIFICATIVE-LY, *adv.* So as to represent or express by an external sign. *Usher.*
- SIGNIFICATOR, *n.* That which signifies. *Burton.*
- SIGNIFICATIVE-TORY, *n.* That which betokens or signifies.
- SIGNIFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *signifier*; L. *significo*.] 1. To make known something, either by signs or words. 2. To mean; to have or contain a certain sense. 3. To import; to weigh; to have consequence. 4. To make known; to declare.
- SIGNIFY, *v. i.* To express meaning with force. [Little used.] *Swift.*
- SIGNOR, (seen'yūr) *n.* A title of respect among the *Italians*. See *SEIGNOR*.
- SIGNORIZE, (seen'yūr-ize) *v. i.* To exercise dominion; or to have dominion. [Little used.]
- SIGNORY, (seen'yūr-y) *n.* A different, but less common spelling of *seignory*, which see.
- SIGN-POST, [L. *signa* and *post*.] A post on which a sign hangs, or on which papers are placed to give public notice of any thing.
- †SIK, } *a.* Such. *Spenser.*
†SIKE, }
- SIKE, } [Sax. *sic*, *sich*.] A small stream or rill; one which is usually dry in summer.
- †SIKER, *a.* or *adv.* Sure; surely. See *SICKER*.
- †SIKER-NESS, *n.* Sureness; safety. *Chaucer.*
- SILE, *v. t.* [Su. Goth. *silā*.] To strain, as fresh milk from the cow.
- SILENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *silentium*; It. *silenzio*; Sp. *silencio*.] 1. In a general sense, stillness, or entire absence of sound or noise.—2. In *animals*, the state of holding the peace; forbearance of speech in man, or of noise in other animals. 3. Habitual taciturnity. 4. Secrecy. 5. Stillness; calmness; quiet; cessation of rage, agitation or tumult. 6. Absence of mention; oblivion.—7. *Silence* is used elliptically for *let there be silence*, an injunction to keep silence.
- SILENCE, *v. t.* 1. To oblige to hold the peace; to restrain from noise or speaking. 2. To still; to quiet; to re-
- strain; to appease. 3. To stop. 4. To still; to cease to cease firing. 5. To restrain from preaching by revoking a license to preach. *U. States.* 6. To put an end to; to cause to cease.
- SILENT, *a.* 1. Not speaking; mute. 2. Habitually taciturn; speaking little; not inclined to much talking; not loquacious. 3. Still; having no noise. 4. Not operative; wanting efficacy. 5. Not mentioning; not proclaiming. 6. Calm. 7. Not acting; not transacting business in person. 8. Not pronounced; having no sound.
- SILENTIARY, *n.* One appointed to keep silence and order in court; one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.
- SILENT-LY, *adv.* 1. Without speech or words. 2. Without noise. 3. Without mention.
- SILENT-NESS, *n.* State of being silent; stillness.
- SILE-SIA, (si-lē'zha) *n.* A country belonging to France; hence, a species of linen cloth so called; thin, coarse linen.
- SILESIAN, (si-lē'zhan) *a.* Pertaining to Silesia.
- SILEX, } *n.* One of the supposed primitive earths, and
SILICA, } ally found in the state of stone.
- SILICE, SILI-CULE, or SILI-CLE, *n.* [L. *silicula*.] A botany, a little pod or bivalvular pericarp, with seeds attached to both sutures.
- SILI-CAL-CARI-OUS, *a.* [silice and calcareus.] Consisting of silice and calcareous matter.
- SILI-CAL-CE, *n.* [L. *silice* or *silicea* and *calc.*] A mineral of the siliceous kind. *Cleveland.*
- SILI-CIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *silice* and *fero*.] Producing silice; or united with a portion of silice.
- SILI-CIFY, *v. t.* [L. *silice* and *facio*.] To convert into silice. *Say.*
- SILI-CIFY, *v. i.* To become silice.
- SILI-CI-MURITE, *n.* [silice and muria.] An earth composed of silice and magnesia.
- SILI-CIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to silice, or partaking of its nature and qualities.
- SILI-CI-TED, *a.* Impregnated with silice. *Kirwan.*
- SILI-CI-UM, *n.* The undecomposed and perhaps uncomposable base of silice or silica.
- SILI-CULOUS, *a.* Having silicles or little pods.
- SILI-LIG-NOSE, *a.* [L. *siliginosus*.] Made of fine wheat.
- †SILING-DISH, *n.* [Dnn. *siler*.] A colander.
- SILI-QUA, *n.* [L.] With gold-finers, a carat, six of which make a scruple. *Johnson.*
- SILI-QUA, } *n.* [L. *siliqua*.] A pod; an oblong, beak-like
SILIQUE, } naceous, bivalvular pericarp.
- SILI-QUOSE, } *a.* [L. *siliginosus*.] Having that species of
SILY-QUOUS, } pericarp called *siliqua*. *Mery.*
- SILK, *n.* [Sax. *seole*; Sw. *silke*; Dan. *silke*.] 1. The soft thread produced by the insect called *silkworm* or *bombyx*. 2. Cloth made of silk. 3. The filiform sign of the female flower of maize, which resembles real silk in fineness and softness.—*Virginia silk*, a plant of the genus *periploca*.
- SILK, *a.* Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk.
- SILK-COTTON-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus *bombax*.
- SILKEN, (silk'n) *a.* [Sax. *seolecan*.] 1. Made of silk. 2. Like silk; soft to the touch. 3. Soft; delicate; tender; smooth. 4. Dressed in silk.
- SILKEN, (silk'n) *v. t.* To render soft or smooth.
- SILK-NESS, *n.* 1. The qualities of silk; softness and smoothness to the feel. 2. Softness; effeminacy; delicacy; [little used.]
- SILKMAN, *n.* [silk and man.] A dealer in silks. *Blair.*
- SILK-MER-CER, *n.* A dealer in silks.
- SILKWEAVER, *n.* [silk and weaver.] One whose occupation is to weave silk stuffs. *Watts.*
- SILK-WORM, *n.* The worm which produces silk.
- SILKY, *a.* 1. Made of silk; consisting of silk. 2. Like silk; soft and smooth to the touch. 3. Plant; yielding silk. 4. [Sax. *syl*, *syle*, *syll*; Fr. *seuil*.] 1. The foundation of a thing; a piece of timber on which a building rests. 2. The timber or stone at the foot of a building threshold. 3. The timber or stone on which a window-frame stands; or the lowest piece in a window-frame. 4. The shaft or thill of a carriage. *Grosse.*
- SIL-LA-BUB, *n.* A liquor made by mixing wine or cider with milk, and thus forming a soft curd. *King.*
- SIL-LI-LY, *adv.* In a silly manner; foolishly; without the exercise of good sense or judgment.
- SIL-LI-MAN-TE, *n.* A mineral found at Saybrook in Connecticut, so named in honor of Prof. Silliman.
- SIL-LI-NESS, *n.* Weakness of understanding; want of sound sense or judgment; simplicity; harmless folly.
- SIL-LY, *a.* 1. Weak in intellect; foolish; without the exercise of ordinary strength of mind; simple. 2. Proceeding from want of understanding or common judgment; characterized by weakness or folly; unwise. 3. Weak; helpless; [obs.]
- †SIL-LY-HOW, *n.* The membrane that covers the head of the fetus. *Brown.*

SILT, *n.* Saltiness, or salt-marsh or mud.
SILU-RUS, } *n.* The sheat-fish; also, a name of the star-
SILURE, } *geon.* *Dict. Nat. Hist.*
SILVAN, *a.* [*L. silva.*] It is also written *silvan*. 1. Pertaining to a wood or grove; inhabiting woods. 2. Woody; abounding with woods.
SILVAN, *n.* Another name of *tellurium*. *Werner.*
SILVER, *n.* [*Sax. seolfer, siluer*; *Goth. silubr*; *G. silber*; *D. zilver*; *Sw. silfoer.*] 1. A metal of a white color and lively brilliancy. 2. Money; coin made of silver. 3. Any thing of soft splendor. *Pope.*
SILVER, *a.* 1. Made of silver. 2. White like silver. 3. White, or pale; of a pale lustre. 4. Soft; as, a *silver* voice.
SILVER, *v. t.* 1. To cover superficially with a coat of silver. 2. To foliate; to cover with tinfoil amalgamated with quicksilver. 3. To adorn with mild lustre; to make smooth and bright. 4. To make hoary.
SILVER-BEAT-ER, *n.* [*silver* and *beater.*] One that foliates silver, or forms it into a leaf.
SILVER-BUSH, *n.* A plant, a species of *anthyllis*.
SILVERED, *pp.* Covered with a thin coat of silver; rendered smooth and lustrous; made white or hoary.
SILVER-FIR, *n.* A species of fir. *Berkeley.*
SILVER-FISH, *n.* A fish of the size of a small carp.
SILVER-ING, *pp.* Covering the surface with a thin coat of silver; foliating; rendering mildly lustrous.
SILVER-ING, *n.* The art, operation or practice of covering the surface of any thing with silver.
SILVER-LING, *n.* A silver coin. *Is. vii.*
SILVER-LY, *adv.* With the appearance of silver. *Shak.*
SILVER-SMITH, *n.* [*silver* and *smith.*] One whose occupation is to work in silver.
SILVER-THIS-TLE, *n.* [*silver* and *thistle.*] A plant.
SILVER-TREE, *n.* A plant of the genus *protea*.
SILVER-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *potentilla*.
SILVER-Y, *a.* 1. Like silver; having the appearance of silver; white; of a mild lustre. 2. Besprinkled or covered with silver.
SIMAGRE, *n.* [*Fr. simagrée.*] Grimace. *Dryden.*
SIMAR, } *n.* [*Fr. sinarce.*] A woman's robe. *Dry-*
SIMARE, } *den.*
SIMILAR, *a.* [*Fr. similaire*; *It. simile*; *Sp. similar*; *L. similis.*] Like; resembling; having a like form or appearance.
SIMILARITY, *n.* Likeness; resemblance.
SIMILARLY, *adv.* In like manner; with resemblance.
SIMILAR-Y, *The same as similar.*
SIMILE, *n.* [*L.*] In rhetoric, similitude; a comparison of two things which, however different in other respects, have some strong point or points of resemblance.
SIMILITUDE, *n.* [*Fr.; L. similitudo.*] 1. Likeness; resemblance; likeness in nature, qualities or appearance. 2. Comparison; simile. *Dryden.*
SIMILITUDINARY, *a.* Denoting resemblance.
SIMILOR, *n.* A name given to an alloy of red copper and zinc, made to imitate silver and gold.
SIMILAR. See **CIMETER**.
SIMMER, *v. i.* To boil gently, or with a gentle hissing.
SIMMER-ING, *pp.* Boiling gently.
SIMMEL, *n.* [*Dan. simle*; *Sw. simla*; *G. semmel.*] A kind of sweet cake; a bun.
SIMONIAC, *n.* [*Fr. simoniaque.*] One who buys or sells preferment in the church. *Ayliffe.*
SIMONIA-CAL, *a.* 1. Guilty of simony. 2. Consisting in simony, or the crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.
SIMONIA-CAL-LY, *adv.* With the guilt or offense of simony.
SIMONI-CUS, *a.* Partaking of simony; given to simony.
SIMONY, *n.* [*From Simon Magus.*] The crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.
SIMONY, *n.* A hot, suffocating wind, that blows occasionally in Africa and Arabia.
SIMOUS, *a.* [*L. simo.*] 1. Having a very flat or snub nose, with the end turned up. 2. Concave. *Brown.*
SIMPER, *v. i.* To smile in a silly manner. *Shak.*
SIMPER, *n.* A smile with an air of silliness. *Addison.*
SIMPER-ING, *pp.* Smiling foolishly.
SIMPER-ING, *n.* The act of smiling with an air of silliness.
SIMPER-ING-LY, *adv.* With a silly smile.
SIMPLE, *a.* [*Fr.; L. simplex.*] 1. Single; consisting of one thing; uncompounded; unminged; uncombined with any thing else. 2. Plain; artless; not given to design, stratagem or duplicity; undesigning; sincere; harmless. 3. Artless; unaffected; unconstrained; inartificial; plain. 4. Unadorned; plain. 5. Not complex or complicated. 6. Weak in intellect; not wise or sagacious; silly.—7. In botany, undivided, as a root, stem or spike; only one on a petiole.—A simple body, in chemistry, is one that has not been decomposed, or separated into two or more bodies.
SIMPLE *n.* Something not mixed or compounded.

SIMPLE, *v. i.* To gather simples or plants. *Garth.*
SIMPLE-MIND-ED, *a.* Artless; undesigning.
SIMPLE-NESS, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being simple, single or uncompounded. 2. Artlessness; simplicity. 3. Weakness of intellect.
SIMPLER, *n.* One that collects simples; an herbalist; a simplist.
SIMPLESS, for *simplicity*, or *silliness*. *Spenser.*
SIMPLE-TON, *n.* A silly person; a person of weak intellect; a triller; a foolish person. *Pope.*
SIMPLICIAN, *n.* An artless or undesigning person.
SIMPLICITY, *n.* [*L. simplicitas*; *Fr. simplicité.*] 1. Singleness; the state of being unmixed; or uncompounded. 2. The state of being not complex, or of consisting of few parts. 3. Artlessness of mind; freedom from a propensity to cunning or stratagem; freedom from duplicity; sincerity. 4. Plainness; freedom from artificial ornament. 5. Plainness; freedom from subtlety or abstruseness. 6. Weakness of intellect; silliness. *Hooker.*
SIMPLIFICATION, *n.* The act of making simple; the act of reducing to simplicity, or to a state not complex.
SIMPLIFIED, *pp.* Made simple or not complex.
SIMPLIFY, *v. t.* [*L. simplex* and *facio*; *Fr. simplifier.*] To make simple; to reduce what is complex to greater simplicity; to make plain or easy. *Barrow.*
SIMPLIFY-ING, *pp.* Making simple.
SIMPLIST, *n.* One skilled in simples or medical plants.
SIMPLOCE. See **SYMPOCE**.
SIMPLY, *adv.* 1. Without art; without subtlety; artlessly, plainly. 2. Of itself; without addition; alone. 3. Merely; solely. 4. Weakly; foolishly.
SIMULACHRE, *n.* [*L. simulacrum.*] An image.
SIMULAR, *n.* [*See SIMULATE.*] One who simulates or counterfeits something. *Shak.*
SIMULATE, *v. t.* [*L. simulo.*] To feign; to counterfeit; to assume the mere appearance of something, without the reality.
SIMULATE, *a.* [*L. simulatus.*] Feigned; pretended.
SIMULATED, *pp.* or *a.* Feigned; pretended; assumed artificially. *Chatterfield.*
SIMULATING, *pp.* Feigning; pretending; assuming the appearance of what is not real.
SIMULATION, *n.* [*Fr.; L. simulatio.*] The act of feigning to be that which is not; the assumption of a deceitful appearance or character.
SIMULTANEOUS, *a.* [*Fr. simultané*; *Sp. simultaneo.*] Existing or happening at the same time.
SIMULTANEOUS-LY, *adv.* At the same time.
SIMULTANEOUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being or happening at the same time.
SIMULTANITY, *n.* [*L. simultas.*] Private grudge or quarrel.
SIN, *n.* [*Sax. sin, or syn; G. sünde*; *D. zonde*; *Sw., Dan synd.*] 1. The voluntary departure of a moral agent from a known rule of rectitude or duty, prescribed by God; any voluntary transgression of the divine law or violation of a divine command; a wicked act; iniquity. 2. A sin-offering; an offering made to atone for sin. 3. *Cor. v.* 3. A man enormously wicked; [obs.] *Shak.*
SIN, *v. i.* [*Sax. singian, syngian.*] 1. To depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God to man; to violate any known rule of duty. 2. To offend against right, against men or society; to trespass.
SIN, for *since*. [*Scot. synec.*] *Obsolete, or vulgar.*
SINAPISM, *n.* [*L. sinapis, sinape.*] In pharmacy, a cataplasm composed of mustard-seed pulverized, with some other ingredients.
SINCE, *prep.* or *adv.* [*Sw. sedan*; *Dan. siden*; *D. sint*; supposed to be contracted from *Sax. siththan*. Our early writers used *sith, sithen, sithence.*] 1. After; from the time that. 2. Ago; past; before this. 3. Because that; this being the fact that.—*Since*, when it precedes a noun, is called a *preposition*, but when it precedes a sentence, it is called an *adverb*.
SINCERE, *a.* [*Fr. L. sincerus.*] 1. Pure; unmixed. 2. Unhurt; uninjured; [obs.] 3. Being in reality what it appears to be; not feigned; not simulated; not assumed or said for the sake of appearance; real; not hypocritical.
SINCERELY, *adv.* Honestly; with real purity of heart, without simulation or disguise; unfeignedly.
SINCERENESS, *n.* Sincerity.
SINCERITY, *n.* [*Fr. sincérité*; *L. sinceritas.*] 1. Honesty of mind or intention; freedom from simulation or hypocrisy. 2. Freedom from hypocrisy, disguise or false pretense.
SINCEPUT, *n.* [*L.*] The fore part of the head from the forehead to the coronal suture. *Encyc.*
SINDON, *n.* [*L. sine linen.*] A wrapper. *Bacon.*
SINE, *n.* [*L. sinus.*] In geometry, the right sine of an arch or arc, is a line drawn from one end of that arch, perpendicular to the radius drawn through the other end, and is always equal to half the chord of double the arch.
SINE-CURE, *n.* [*L. sine cura.*] An office which has

- revenue without employment; in church affairs, a benefice without cure of souls.
- SINE DIE**, [L. without day.] An adjournment *sine die* is an adjournment without fixing the time of resuming business.
- SINE-PITE**, *n.* [L. *sinape*, mustard.] Something resembling mustard-seed. *De Costa.*
- SINEW**, *n.* [Sax. *sinu*, *sinu*, *sinve*; G. *sehne*.] 1. In anatomy, a tendon; that which unites a muscle to a bone.—2. In the plural, strength; or rather that which supplies strength. 3. Muscle; nerve.
- SINEW**, *v. t.* To knit as by sinews. *Shak.*
- SINEWED**, *a.* 1. Furnished with sinews. 2. Strong; firm; vigorous. *Shak.*
- SINEW-LESS**, *a.* Having no strength or vigor.
- SINEW-SHRUNK**, *a.* Gaunt-bellied; having the sinews under the belly shrunk by excess of fatigue.
- SINEW-Y**, *a.* 1. Consisting of a sinew or nerve. 2. Nervous; strong; well braced with sinews; vigorous; firm.
- SINFUL**, *a.* [from *sin*.] 1. Tainted with sin; wicked; iniquitous; criminal; unholy. 2. Containing sin, or consisting in sin; contrary to the laws of God.
- SINFUL-LY** *adv.* In a manner which the laws of God do not permit; wickedly; iniquitously; criminally.
- SINFUL-NESS**, *n.* 1. The quality of being sinful or contrary to the divine will; wickedness; iniquity; criminality. 2. Wickedness; corruption; depravity.
- SING**, *v. i.*; pret. *sung*, *sang*; pp. *sung*. [Sax. *singan*, *syngan*; G. *singen*; D. *zingen*; Sw. *singua*; Dan. *synger*.] 1. To utter sounds with various inflections or melodious modulations of voice, as fancy may dictate, or according to the notes of a song or tune. 2. To utter sweet or melodious sounds, as birds. 3. To make a small, shrill sound. 4. To tell or relate something in numbers or verse.
- SING**, *v. t.* 1. To utter with musical modulations of voice. 2. To celebrate in song; to give praises to in verse. 3. To relate or rehearse in numbers, verse or poetry.
- SINGE**, (*sin*) *v. t.* [Sax. *sangan*; G. *sengen*; D. *zen-gen*.] To burn slightly or superficially; to burn the surface of a thing, as the nap of cloth, or the hair of the skin.
- SINGE**, *n.* A burning of the surface; a slight burn.
- SINGED**, *pp.* Burnt superficially.
- SINGEING**, *ppr.* Burning the surface.
- SINGER**, *n.* [from *sing*.] 1. One that sings. 2. One versed in music, or one whose occupation is to sing. 3. A bird that sings.
- SINGING**, *ppr.* Uttering melodious or musical notes; making a shrill sound; celebrating in song; reciting in verse.
- SINGING**, *n.* The act of uttering sounds with musical inflections; musical articulation; the utterance of melodious notes.
- SINGING-BOOK**, *n.* A music-book, as it ought to be called; a book containing tunes.
- SINGING-LY**, *adv.* With sounds like singing.
- SINGING-MAN**, *n.* [singing and man.] A man who sings, or is employed to sing; as in cathedrals.
- SINGING-MASTER**, *n.* A music-master; one that teaches vocal music. *Addison.*
- SINGING-WOMAN**, *n.* A woman employed to sing.
- SINGLE**, *a.* [L. *singulus*.] 1. Separate; one; only; individual; consisting of one only. 2. Particular; individual. 3. Uncompounded. 4. Alone; having no companion or assistant. 5. Unmarried. 6. Not double; not complicated. 7. Performed with one person or antagonist on a side, or with one person only opposed to another. 8. Pure; simple; incorrupt; unbiased; having clear vision of divine truth. *Matt. vi.* 9. Small; weak; silly; [obs.].—10. In botany, a single flower is when there is only one on a stem, and, in common usage, one not double.
- SINGLE**, *v. t.* 1. To select, as an individual person or thing from among a number; to choose one from others. 2. To sequester; to withdraw; to retire; [obs.]. 3. To take alone; [obs.]. 4. To separate.
- SINGLED**, *pp.* Selected from among a number.
- SINGLE-NESS**, *n.* 1. The state of being one only or separate from all others; the opposite of doubleness, complication or multiplicity. 2. Simplicity; sincerity; purity of mind or purpose; freedom from duplicity.
- SINGLE-STICK**, *n.* A cudgel. *W. of Eng. and Scotland.*
- SINGLIN**, *n.* A single gleanings; a handful of gleaned corn.
- SINGLY**, *adv.* 1. Individually; particularly. 2. Only by himself. 3. Without partners or companions. 4. Honestly; sincerely.
- SINGSONG**, *n.* A contemptuous expression for bad singing.
- SINGU-LAR**, *a.* [Fr. *singulier*; L. *singularis*.] 1. Single; not complex or compound.—2. In grammar, expressing one person or thing, as the *Singular* number. 3. Particu-
- lar; existing by itself; unexampled. 4. Remarkably eminent; unusual; rare. 5. Not common; odd; being something censurable or not approved. 6. Being alone; that of which there is but one.
- SINGU-LAR**, *n.* A particular instance. [Unusual.]
- † **SINGU-LAR-IST**, *n.* One who affects singularity.
- SINGU-LAR-ITY**, *n.* [Fr. *singularité*.] 1. Pertaining to some character or quality of a thing by which it is distinguished from all, or from most others. 2. An uncommon character or form; something curious or peculiar. 3. Particular privilege, prerogative or distinction. Character or trait of character different from that of others; peculiarity. 5. Oddity. 6. Cellyacy; [obs.]. *Johnson.*
- † **SINGU-LAR-IZE**, *v. t.* To make single.
- SINGU-LAR-LY**, *adv.* 1. Peculiarly; in a manner more or less not common to others. 2. Oddly; strangely. So as to express one or the singular number.
- † **SINGULT**, *n.* [L. *singultus*.] A sigh.
- SINI-CAL**, *a.* [from *sine*.] Pertaining to a sine.
- SINI-TER**, *a.* [L.] 1. Left; on the left hand, or the side of the left hand. 2. Evil; bad; corrupt; perverse; dishonest. 3. Unlucky; inauspicious.
- † **SINI-TER-HANDED**, *a.* Left-handed.
- SINI-TER-LY**, *adv.* Absurdly; perversely; unrightly.
- SIN-IS-TROR-SAL**, *a.* [sinister, and Gr. *opos*.] Extending to the left to right, as a spiral line or helix. *Henry.*
- SIN-IS-TROUS**, *a.* 1. Being on the left side; inclining to the left. *Brown.* 2. Wrong; absurd; perverse.
- SIN-IS-TROUS-LY**, *adv.* 1. Perversely; wrongly. 2. With a tendency to use the left as the stronger hand.
- SINK**, *v. i.*; pret. *sank*; pp. *sunk*. The old pret. *sank* is obsolete. [Sax. *sencan*, *sincan*; Goth. *sinken*; *sinken*; D. *zinken*.] 1. To fall by the force of greater gravity, in a medium or substance of less specific gravity than the body. 2. To fall gradually. 3. To enter or pass into any body. 4. To fall; to become lower; to sink or settle to a level. 5. To be overwhelmed or depressed. 6. To enter deeply; to be impressed. 7. To become deep; to retire or fall within the surface of any thing. 8. To fall; to decline; to decay; to decrease. 9. To sink into rest or indolence. 10. To lower; to sink.
- SINK**, *v. t.* 1. To put under water; to immerse in water. 2. To make by digging or delving. 3. To depress to a lower grade. 4. To plunge into destruction. 5. To reduce to a lower state to be plunged. 6. To bring low; to reduce to a lower quantity. 7. To depress; to overbear; to crush. 8. To diminish; to lower or lessen; to degrade. 9. To reduce to a lower state or level. 10. To suppress; to conceal; to suppress; to suppress. 11. To depress; to lower in value or amount. 12. To reduce; to pay; to diminish or extinguish by payment. 13. To waste; to dissipate.
- SINK**, *n.* [Sax. *sinc*.] 1. A drain to carry off filth or water. 2. A kind of basin of stone or wood to receive filthy water.
- SINKING**, *ppr.* or *a.* Falling; subsiding; depressing; sinking.—*Sinking fund*, in finance, a fund created for the purpose of paying a public debt.
- SINLESS**, *a.* [from *sin*.] 1. Free from sin; pure; innocent. 2. Free from sin; innocent.
- SINLESS-NESS**, *n.* Freedom from sin and guilt.
- SINNER**, *n.* 1. One that has voluntarily violated the law; a moral agent who has voluntarily disobeyed the divine precept, or neglected any known duty. 2. One used in contradistinction to *saints*, to denote an unregenerate person. 3. An offender; a criminal.
- SINNER**, *v. i.* To act as a sinner; in ludicrous language.
- SIN-OF-FERING**, *n.* A sacrifice for sin; sometimes offered as an expiation for sin. *Ex. xxix.*
- SIN-O-PER**, *n.* [L. *sinopsis*; Gr. *synopsis*.] Reduplication.
- SIN-O-PLE**, *n.* [L. *sinops*.] A summary.
- SIN-TER**, *n.* In mineralogy, calcareous *sinter* is a kind of carbonate of lime.
- SINU-ATE**, *v. t.* [L. *sinuo*.] To wind; to turn; to curve in and out. *Woodward.*
- SINU-ATE**, *a.* In botany, a *sinuate* leaf is one that has large curved breaks in the margin, resembling *sinu*.
- SINU-ATION**, *n.* A winding or bending in and out.
- SINU-OSITY**, *n.* [L. *sinuosus*.] The quality of being sinuous or curving in and out; or a series of bends and curves, arches or other irregular figures.
- SINU-OUS**, *a.* [Fr. *sinueux*, from L. *sinus*.] Winding; crooked; bending in and out. *Milton.*
- SINUS**, *n.* [L.] 1. A bay of the sea; a recess in the coast, or an opening into the land.—2. In anatomy, a cavity of the bone or other part, wider at the bottom than at the top. 3. In surgery, a little cavity or sinus in the body, pus is collected; an abscess with only a small orifice. An opening; a hollow.
- SIP**, *v. t.* [Sax. *sipan*; D. *sippen*.] 1. To take a drink of the month in small quantities by the lips. 2. To drink or imbibe in small quantities. 3. To draw into the mouth to extract. 4. To drink out of.

- SIP, *v. i.* To drink a small quantity; to take a fluid with the lips. *Dryden.*
- SIP, *n.* The taking of a liquor with the lips; or a small draught taken with the lips. *Milton.*
- SIP, *v. i.* To ooze; to issue slowly. [*Local.*] *Grose.*
- SIPH-LIS, *n.* [*Gr. σιφος.*] The venereal disease.
- SIPH-LITIC, *a.* Pertaining to the venereal disease, or partaking of its nature.
- SIPHON, *n.* [*L. siphō; It. sifone; Fr. siphon.*] 1. A bent pipe or tube whose legs are of unequal length, used for drawing liquor out of a vessel by causing it to rise over the rim or top. 2. The pipe by which the chambers of a shell communicate.
- SIPHUNCULATED, *a.* [*L. siphunculus.*] Having a little siphon or spout, as a valve. *Say.*
- SIPPING, *n.* The act of oozing. *Granger.*
- SIPPED, *pp.* Drawn in with the lips.
- SIPPER, *n.* One that sips.
- †SIP PET, *n.* A small sop. *Milton.*
- SI QUIS. [*L. if any one.*] These words give name to a notification by a candidate for orders of his intention to inquire whether any impediment may be alleged against him.
- SIRE, *n.* [*Fr. sire, and sieur, in monsieur; Norm. sire, lord; Corn. sir.*] 1. A word of respect used in addresses to men, as *madam* is in addresses to women. 2. The title of a knight or baronet. 3. It is used by Shakespeare for *man*; [*obs.*] 4. In some American colleges, the title of a master of arts. 5. It is prefixed to *loin*, in *sirloin*; as, a *sirloin* of beef. 6. Formerly, the title of a priest.
- SIRE, *n. 1.* A father; used in poetry. 2. The male parent of a beast; particularly used of horses. 3. It is used in composition.
- SIRE, *v. t.* To beget; to procreate; used of beasts. *Shak.*
- SIRE, *pp.* Begotten.
- *SIREN, or SIREN, *n.* [*L.; Fr. sirène; It. sirena.*] 1. A mermaid.—In ancient mythology, a goddess who enticed men into her power by the charms of music, and devoured them. Hence, in modern use, an enticing woman. 2. A species of lizard in Carolina.
- *SIREN, or SIREN, *a.* Pertaining to a siren, or to the dangerous enticements of music; bewitching; fascinating.
- SIRENIZE, *v. i.* To practice the allurements of a siren.
- SIRIACA-SIS, *n.* [*Gr. σιριακίς.*] An inflammation of the brain, proceeding from the excessive heat of the sun; phrensy almost peculiar to children.
- SIRIUS, *n.* [*L.*] The large and bright star called the *dog-star*, in the mouth of the constellation *canis major*.
- SIRLOIN, *n.* A particular piece of beef so called. See *Sir*.
- SIRNAME is more correctly written *surname*.
- SIRO, *n.* A mite. *Encyc.*
- SIROCCO, *n.* [*It.; Sp. sirocco, or raloque.*] A pernicious wind that blows from the south-east in Italy, called the *Syrjan wind*.
- SIROP, *n.* The same as *sirup*.
- *SIRRAH, *n.* A word of reproach and contempt; used in addressing vile characters. *Shak.*
- SIRT, *n.* [*L. syrtis.*] A quicksand.
- *SIRUP, (*sur'up*) *n.* [*Oriental.*] The sweet juice of vegetables or fruits, or other juice sweetened; or sugar boiled with vegetable infusions.
- *SIRUPED, *a.* Moistened or tinged with sirup or sweet juice. *Drayton.*
- *SIRUP-Y, *a.* Like sirup, or partaking of its qualities.
- †SISE, *for assize.*
- SISKIN, *n.* A bird, the green-finch; another name of the *aberdavine*.
- SISS, *v. i.* [*D. sissen.*] To hiss. [*A word in popular use in New England.*]
- SISTER, *n.* [*Sax. sweoster; D. zuster; G. Schwester; Sw. systet; Dan. søster.*] 1. A female born of the same parents. 2. A woman of the same faith; a female fellow-Christian. 3. A female of the same kind. 4. One of the same kind, or of the same condition. 5. A female of the same society; as the nuns of a convent.
- SISTER, *v. t.* To resemble closely. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
- SISTER, *v. i.* To be akin; to be near to. [*L. u.*] *Shak.*
- SISTERHOOD, *n.* [*sister and hood.*] 1. Sisters collectively, or a society of sisters; or a society of females united in one faith or order. 2. The office or duty of a sister; [*l. u.*]
- SISTER-IN-LAW, *n.* A husband's or wife's sister. *Rath.*
- SISTERLY, *a.* Like a sister; becoming a sister; affectionate.
- SIT, *v. i.*; pret. sat; old *pp. sitten*. [*Goth. sitan; Sax. sitan, or sittan; D. zitten; G. sitzen; Sw. sitta; Dan. sidder; L. sedeo.*] 1. To rest upon the buttocks, as animals. 2. To perch; to rest on the feet; as fowls. 3. To occupy a seat or place in an official capacity. 4. To be in a state of rest or idleness. 5. To rest, lie or bear on, as a weight or burden. 6. To settle; to rest; to abide. 7. To incubate; to cover and warm eggs for hatching; as a fowl. 8. To be adjusted; to be, with respect to fitness or unfit-
- ness. 9. To be placed in order to be painted. 10. To be in any situation or condition. 11. To hold a session; to be officially engaged in public business; as judges, legislators or officers of any kind. 12. To exercise authority. 13. To be in any assembly or council as a member; to have a seat. 14. To be in a local position; as, the wind *sits fair*; [*unusual.*]—*To sit down.* 1. To place one's self on a chair or other seat. 2. To begin a siege. 3. To settle; to fix a permanent abode. 4. To rest; to cease as satisfied.—*To sit out*, to be without engagement. [*L. u.*]
- To sit up.* 1. To rise or be raised from a recumbent posture. 2. Not to go to bed.
- SIT, *v. t.* 1. To keep the seat upon; as, he *sits* a horse well. 2. To *sit me down*, to *sit him down*, to *sit them down*, equivalent to *I seated myself, &c.* 3. "The court *was sat*," an expression of *Addison*, is an impropriety.
- SITE, *n.* [*L. situs.*] 1. Situation; local position. 2. A seat or ground-plot. 3. The posture of a thing with respect to itself.
- †SIT'ED, *a.* Placed; situated. *Spenser.*
- SITFAST, *n.* A hard knob growing on a horse's back under the saddle. *Far. Diet.*
- †SITH, *adv.* [*Sax. sith, siththan.*] Since; in later times *Spenser.*
- †SITHE, *n.* Time. *Spenser.*
- SITHE. See *SYTHE*.
- †SITH'ENCE, *adv.* [*Sax. siththan.*] Since; in later times.
- †SITHE'S, } *Spenser.*
- SIT'ER, *n. 1.* One that sits. 2. A bird that incubates.
- SITTING, *pp.* 1. Resting on the buttocks, or on the feet, as fowls; incubating; brooding.—2. *a.* In botany, sessile.
- SIT'ING, *n. 1.* The posture of being on a seat. 2. The act of placing one's self on a seat. 3. The act or time of resting in a posture for a painter to take the likeness. 4. A session; the actual presence or meeting of any body of men. 5. An uninterrupted application to business or study for a time; course of study uninterrupted. 6. A time for which one sits, as at play, at work or on a visit. 7. Incubation; a resting on eggs for hatching; as fowls
- SITU-ATE, *a.* [*Fr. situer; It. situare, situato; Sp. situar.*] 1. Placed, with respect to any other object. 2. Placed; consisting.
- SITU-ATED, *a.* Seated, placed or standing with respect to any other object. 2. Placed or being in any state or condition with regard to men or things.
- SIT-U-ATION, *n.* [*Fr.; It. situazione.*] 1. Position; seat; location in respect to something else. 2. State; condition. 3. Circumstances; temporary state. 4. Place; office.
- SIVAN, *n.* The third month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, answering to part of our May and part of June.
- SIX, *a.* [*Fr. six; L. sex; It. sei; Sp. seis; D. zes; G. sechs; Dan., Sw. sex; Sax. siz.*] Twice three.
- SIX, *n.* The number of six or twice three.—*To be at six and seven*, or, as more generally used, *at sixes and sevens*, is to be in disorder. *Sciff.*
- SIXFOLD, *a.* [*six and fold; Sax. six and feald.*] Six times repeated; six double; six times as much.
- SIX'PENNY, *n. 1.* An English silver coin of the value of six pennies; half a shilling. 2. The value of six pennies.
- SIX-PEN-NY, *a.* Worth sixpence; as a *six-penny loaf*.
- SIX-PET-ALED, *a.* In botany, having six petals.
- SIXSCORE, *a.* [*six and score.*] Six times twenty; one hundred and twenty. *Sandys.*
- SIXTEEN, *a.* [*Sax. sittene, sixtyne.*] Six and ten; noting the sum of six and ten.
- SIXTEENTH, *a.* [*Sax. sixtoetha.*] The sixth after the tenth, the ordinal of sixteen.
- SIXTH, *a.* [*Sax. sizta.*] The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six.
- SIXTH, *n. 1.* The sixth part.—2. In music, a hexachord, an interval of two kinds.
- SIXTHLY, *adv.* In the sixth place. *Bacon.*
- SIXTIETH, *a.* [*Sax. sizteogotha.*] The ordinal of sixty.
- SIXTY, *a.* [*Sax. siztig.*] Ten times six.
- SIXTY, *n.* The number of six times ten.
- SIZ-A-BLE, *a. 1.* Of considerable bulk. *Hurd.* 2. Being of reasonable or suitable size; as, *sizable timber*.
- SIZE, *n.* [*contracted from assize, or from L. scisus.*] 1. Bulk; bigness; magnitude; extent of superficies. 2. A settled quantity or allowance, [*contracted from assize.*] 3. Figurative bulk; condition as to rank and character; [*little used.*]
- SIZE, *n.* [*W. syth; Sp. sisa.*] 1. A glutinous substance prepared from different materials; used in *manufactures*. 2. An instrument consisting of thin leaves fastened together at one end by a rivet.
- SIZE, *v. t. 1.* To adjust or arrange according to size or bulk. 2. To settle; to fix the standard; [*l. u.*] 3. To cover with size; to prepare with size. 4. To swell; to increase the bulk of.—5. Among *Cornish miners*, to separate the finer from the coarser parts of a metal by sifting them.
- SIZED, *pp. 1.* Adjusted according to size; prepared with size. 2. *a.* Having a particular magnitude. *Shak.*

- SIZEL**, *n.* In *coining*, the residue of bars of silver, after pieces are cut out for coins.
- SIZMER**, *n.* In the *university of Cambridge*, a student of the rank next below that of a pensioner.
- STIZI-NESS**, *n.* Glutinousness; viscousness.
- STIZY**, *a.* Glutinous; thick and viscous; ropy; having the adhesiveness of size. *Arbutnot.*
- † **SKAD/DLE**, *n.* [Sax. *scath, sceath.*] Hurt; damage.
- † **SKAD/DLE**, *a.* Hurtful; mischievous. *Ruy.*
- † **SKAD/DONS**, *n.* The embryos of bees. *Bailey.*
- SKÄIN**, *n.* [Fr. *escaigne.*] A knot of thread, yarn or silk, or a number of knots collected.
- SKÄIN/MATE**, *n.* A messmate; a companion.
- SKÅLD**, *n.* [qu. Sw. *scalla.*] An ancient Scandinavian poet or bard. Better scald.
- SKÄR**, { *a.* Wild; timid; shy. *Grose.*
- SKÄRE**, {
- SKATE**, *n.* [D. *schaats*; It. *scatto.*] A sort of shoe furnished with a smooth iron for sliding on ice.
- SKATE**, *v. i.* To slide or move on skates.
- SKATE**, *n.* [Sax. *sceadda*; L. *squatula, squatina.*] A fish of the ray kind, (*raia batia*;) called the *variegated ray-fish*.
- SKÄT/ER**, *n.* One who skates on ice. *Johnson.*
- † **SKEAN**, *n.* [Sax. *søgen.*] A short sword, or a knife.
- SKEED**. See **SKID**.
- SKEEL**, *n.* [G. *schale*; Eng. *shell.*] A shallow wooden vessel for holding milk or cream. [*Local.*] *Grose.*
- SKEER**, *v. t.* To mow lightly over. *Jennings.*
- SKEET**, *n.* A long scoop used to wet the sides of ships or the sails. *Mar. Dict.*
- SKEG**, *n.* A sort of wild plum. *Johnson.*
- SKEG/GER**, *n.* A little salmon. *Walton.*
- SKEL/E-TON**, *n.* [Fr. *squelette*; It. *scheletro*; Sp. *esqueleto.*] 1. The bones of an animal body, separated from the flesh and retained in their natural position or connections. 2. The compages, general structure or frame of any thing. 3. A very thin or lean person.
- † **SKEL/LUM**, *n.* [G. *schelem.*] A scoundrel.
- SKEL/LY**, *v. i.* To squirt. *Brockett.*
- SKELP**, *n.* [Icel. *skelfu.*] A blow; a smart stroke. *Brockett.*
- SKEN**, *v. i.* To squirt. *Craven dialect.*
- SKEP**, *n.* 1. A sort of basket.—2. In *Scotland*, the repository in which bees lay their honey. *Johnson.*
- SKEPTIC**. See **SCPTIC**.
- SKETCH**, *n.* [D. *schets*; G. *skizze*; Fr. *esquisse*; Sp. *esquicio.*] An outline or general delineation of any thing; a first rough or incomplete draught of a plan or any design.
- SKETCH**, *v. t.* 1. To draw the outline or general figure of a thing; to make a rough draught. 2. To plan by giving the principal points or ideas. *Dryden.*
- SKETCHED**, *pp.* Having the outline drawn.
- SKETCHING**, *ppr.* Drawing the outline.
- SKEW**, *adv.* [G. *schief*; Dan. *skjæv.*] Awry; obliquely.
- † **SKEW**, *v. t.* [Dan. *skjæver.*] 1. To look obliquely upon; to notice slightly. 2. To shape or form in an oblique way.
- SKEW**, *v. i.* To walk obliquely. [*Local.*]
- SKEWER**, *n.* A pin of wood or iron for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting.
- SKEWER**, *v. t.* To fasten with skewers.
- SKID**, *n.* 1. A curving timber to preserve a ship's side from injury by heavy bodies hoisted or lowered against it; a slider. 2. A chain used for fastening the wheel of a wagon.
- SKIFF**, *n.* [Fr. *esquif*; It. *schifo*; Sp. *esquifo*; G. *schiff.*] A small, light boat, resembling a yawl. *Mar. Dict.*
- SKIFF**, *v. t.* To pass over in a light boat.
- SKILL**, *n.* [Sax. *scylan*; Icel., Sw. *skiltia*; Dan. *skiller.*] 1. The familiar knowledge of any art or science, united with readiness and dexterity in the application to practical purposes. 2. Any particular art; [*obs.*]
- † **SKILL**, *v. t.* To know; to understand.
- † **SKILL**, *v. i.* 1. To be knowing in; to be dextrous in performance. 2. To differ; to make difference; to be of interest.
- SKILLED**, *a.* Having familiar knowledge united with readiness and dexterity in the application of it; familiarly acquainted with.
- † **SKIL/LESS**, *a.* Wanting skill; artless. *Shak.*
- † **SKIL/LET**, *n.* [qu. Fr. *ecuelle, ecuelle.*] A small vessel of metal, with a long handle; used for heating and boiling water.
- SKILLFUL**, *a.* 1. Knowing; well versed in any art; hence, dextrous; able in management; able to perform nicely any manual operation in the arts or professions. 2. Well versed in practice.
- SKILLFUL-LY**, *adv.* With skill; dextrously.
- SKILLFUL-NESS**, *n.* The quality of possessing skill; dextrousness; ability to perform well in any art or business.
- SKILLING**, *n.* An isle or bay of a barn; also, a slight addition to a cottage. [*Local.*]
- † **SKILT**, *n.* [See **SKILL**.] Difference. *Cleaveland.*
- SKIM**, *n.* [a different orthography of *scum*; Fr. *écume*; It. *schiuma*; G. *schaum*; D. *schium*; Dan., Sw. *skum*.] Scum; the thick matter that forms on the surface of a liquor. [*Little used.*]
- SKIM**, *v. t.* To take off the thick, gross matter which separates from any liquid substance and collects on the surface. 2. To take off by skimming. 3. To pass near the surface; to brush the surface slightly.
- SKIM**, *v. i.* 1. To pass lightly; to glide along in an even, smooth course, or without flapping. 2. To glide along near the surface; to pass lightly. 3. To hasten over superficially or with slight attention.
- SKIM/BLE-SCAMBLE**, *a.* [a duplication of *scamble*.] Wandering; disorderly. [*A low word.*] *Shak.*
- SKIMMING-TON**, *n.* A vulgar word from the Danish **SKIMPE-TRY**, { *skiemter*, to jest; used in the phrase, to ride skimmington, or skiemtry.
- SKIM-COULT-ER**, *n.* A coultter for paring off the surface of land.
- SKIMMED**, *pp.* Taken from the surface; having the thick matter taken from the surface; brushed along.
- SKIM/MER**, *n.* 1. A utensil in the form of a scoop, used for skimming liquors. 2. One that skims over a subject. [*l. u.*] 3. A sea-fowl, the cut-water.
- SKIM-MILK**, *n.* Milk from which the cream has been taken.
- SKIM/MINGS**, *n., plu.* Matter skimmed from the surface of liquors. *Edwards, W. Indies.*
- SKIN**, *n.* [Sax. *scin*; Sw. *skinn*; Dan. *skind.*] 1. The natural covering of animal bodies, consisting of the outside scarf-skin, the *rete mucosum*, and the cuts or hide. 2. A hide; a pelt; the skin of an animal separated from the body, whether green, dry or tanned. 3. The body of the person; in *ludicrous language*. 4. The bark or husk of a plant; the exterior coat of fruits and plants.
- SKIN**, *v. t.* 1. To strip off the skin or hide; to flay; to peel. 2. To cover with skin. 3. To cover superficially.
- SKIN**, *v. i.* To be covered with skin.
- SKIN/DEEP**, *a.* Superficial; not deep; slight.
- SKIN/FLINT**, *n.* A very hardy person.
- SKINK**, *n.* [Sax. *scenc.*] 1. Drink; pottage; [*obs.*] 2. [*l. scincus.*] A small lizard of Egypt.
- † **SKINK**, *v. t.* [Sax. *scencan*; G., D. *schenken*; Dan. *skienker.*] To serve drink.
- † **SKINK/ER**, *n.* One that serves liquors. *Shak.*
- SKIN/LESS**, *a.* [from *skin.*] Having a thin skin.
- SKINNED**, *pp.* 1. Stripped of the skin; flayed. 2. Covered with skin.
- SKIN/NER**, *n.* 1. One that skins. 2. One that drains skins, pelts or hides.
- SKIN/N-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being skinny.
- SKIN/NY**, *a.* Consisting of skin, or of skin only; wanting flesh. *Addison.*
- SKIP**, *v. i.* [Dan. *kipper*, to leap; Icel. *skopa.*] To leap; to bound; to spring; as a goat or lamb.
- SKIP**, *v. t.* To pass over or by; to omit; to miss.
- SKIP**, *n.* A leap; a bound; a spring. *Sidney.*
- SKIP-JACK**, *n.* An upstart. *L'Estrange.*
- SKIP-KEN-NEL**, *n.* A lackey; a footboy.
- SKIPPER**, *n.* [Dan. *skipper*; D. *schipper.*] 1. The master of a small trading vessel. 2. [from *skip.*] A dancer. 3. A youngling; a young, thoughtless person. 4. The horse-fish, so called. 5. The cheese-maggot.
- † **SKIPPET**, *n.* A small boat. *Spenser.*
- SKIPPING**, *ppr.* Leaping; bounding.
- SKIPPING-LY**, *adv.* By leaps.
- SKIRL**, *v. i.* To scream out. See **SHRILL**.
- SKIRM/ISH**, *n.* [Fr. *escarmouche*; It. *scaramuccia.*] 1. A slight fight in war; a light combat by armies at a great distance from each other, or between detachments and small parties. 2. A contest; a contention.
- SKIRM/ISH**, *v. t.* To fight slightly or in small parties.
- SKIRM/ISH-ER**, *n.* One that skirmishes.
- SKIRM/ISH-ING**, *ppr.* Fighting slightly.
- SKIRM/ISH-ING**, *n.* The act of fighting in a loose or slight encounter.
- † **SKIRR**, *v. t.* To scour; to ramble over in order to cheat.
- † **SKIRR**, *v. i.* To scour; to scud; to run hastily.
- SKIRRET**, *n.* A plant of the genus *sium*. *Morimer.*
- SKIRRHUS**. See **SCIRRHUS**.
- SKIRT**, (*skurt*) *n.* [Sw. *skjorta*; Dan. *skjort.*] 1. The lower and loose part of a coat or other garment; the part below the waist. 2. The edge of any part of dress. 3. The edge; margin; extreme part. 4. A woman's garment like a petticoat. 5. The diaphragm or midriff in animals.
- SKIRT**, *v. t.* To border; to form the border or edge of; to run along the edge.
- SKIRT**, *v. i.* To be on the border; to live near the extremity.
- SKIRTED**, *pp.* Bordered.
- SKIRTING**, *ppr.* Bordering; forming a border.
- † **SKIT**, *n.* A wanton girl; a reflection; a jibe; a whim.

- SKIT**, *v. t.* [Sax. *scitan.*] To cast reflections. [*Local.*]
Grose.
- SKITTYISH**, *a.* [qu. Fr. *ecouteuz.*] 1. Shy; easily frightened; shunning familiarity; timorous. 2. Wanton; volatile; hasty. 3. Changeable; fickle. *Shak.*
- SKITTYISH-LY**, *adv.* Shyly; wantonly; changeably.
- SKITTYISH-NESS**, *n.* 1. Shyness; aptness to fear approach; timidity. 2. Fickleness; wantonness.
- SKITTTLES**, *n.* Nine-pins. *Warton.*
- SKOLE-ZITE**, *n.* A mineral allied to Thomsonite.
- SKONCE**. See **SCONCE**.
- SKORVA-DITE**, *n.* [Gr. *σκορδων.*] A mineral.
- SKREED**, *n.* A border of cloth. *Craven dialect.*
- SKREEN**. See **SCREEN**.
- SKRINGE**. A vulgar corruption of *cringe*.
- SKRUNTY**, *a.* Low; stunted. *Craven dialect.*
- SKRÛE**. See **SKREW**.
- SKUG**, *v. t.* To hide. [*Local.*]
- SKULK**, *v. i.* To lurk; to withdraw into a corner or into a close place for concealment. See **SCULK**.
- SKULL**, *n.* [Sw. *skalle, skal*; Dan. *skal*; D. *scheel.*] 1. The bone that forms the exterior of the head, and incloses the brain; the brain-pan. 2. A person. 3. Skull, for *school* or *school*, of fish; [*obs.*]
- SKULL-CAP**, *n.* 1. A head-piece. 2. A plant of the genus *scutellaria*. *Encyc.*
- SKUNK**, *n.* In *America*, the popular name of a fetid animal of the weasel kind; the *viverra nephtis*.
- SKUNKCABBAGE**, *n.* A plant vulgarly so called, the *SKUNKWEED*, *i. e.* *tetodes fatidus*.
- SKURRY**, *n.* Haste; impetuosity. *Brockett.*
- SKUTE**, *n.* A boat. See **SCOW**.
- SKY**, *n.* [Sw. *sky*; Dan. *skye.*] 1. The aerial region which surrounds the earth; the apparent arch or vault of heaven. 2. The heavens. 3. The weather; the climate. 4. A cloud; a shadow; [*obs.*]
- SKY-COLOR**, *n.* The color of the sky; a particular species of blue color; azure. *Boyle.*
- SKY-COLORED**, *a.* Like the sky in color; blue; azure.
- SKY-DYED**, *a.* Colored like the sky. *Pope.*
- SKY'EY**, *a.* Like the sky; ethereal. *Shak.*
- SKY'ISH**, *a.* Like the sky, or approaching the sky.
- SKY-LARK**, *n.* A lark that mounts and sings as it flies.
- SKY-LIGHT**, *n.* A window placed in the top of a house or ceiling of a room for the admission of light.
- SKY-ROCKET**, *n.* A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies; a species of fire-works. *Addison.*
- † **SLAB**, *a.* Thick; viscous. *Shak.*
- SLAB**, *n.* [W. *llab, ysllab.*] 1. A plane or table of stone. 2. An outside piece taken from timber in sawing it into boards, planks, &c. 3. A puddle.
- * **SLABBER**, *v. i.* [D. *slabben*; G. *schlabben, schlabern.*] To let the saliva or other liquid fall from the mouth carelessly; to drivel.
- * **SLABBER**, *v. t.* 1. To sup up hastily, as liquid food. 2. To wet and foul by liquids suffered to fall carelessly from the mouth. 3. To shed; to spill.
- * **SLABBER-ER**, *n.* One that slabbers; an idiot.
- * **SLABBER-ING**, *ppr.* Driveling.
- SLABBY**, *a.* 1. Thick; viscous. [*Little used.*] 2. Wet.
- SLAB-LINE**, *n.* A line or small rope by which seamen truss up the main-sail or fore-sail. *Mar. Dict.*
- SLACK**, *a.* [Sax. *slac*; Sw. *slak.*] 1. Not tense; not hard drawn; not firmly extended. 2. Weak; remiss; not holding fast. 3. Remiss; backward; not using due diligence; not earnest or eager. 4. Not violent; not rapid; slow.
- SLACK**, *adv.* Partially; insufficiently; not intensely.
- SLACK**, *n.* The part of a rope that hangs loose, having no stress upon it. *Mar. Dict.*
- SLACK**, or **SLACK'EN**, *v. i.* [Sax. *slacian*; D. *slakken.*] 1. To become less tense, firm or rigid; to decrease in tension. 2. To be remiss or backward; to neglect. *Deut.* xxiii. 3. To lose cohesion or the quality of adhesion. 4. To abate; to become less violent. 5. To lose rapidity; to become more slow. 6. To languish; to fail; to flag.
- SLACK**, or **SLACK'EN**, *v. t.* 1. To lessen tension; to make less tense or tight. 2. To relax; to remit. 3. To mitigate; to diminish in severity. 4. To become more slow; to lessen rapidity. 5. To abate; to lower. 6. To relieve; to unbind; to remit. 7. To withhold; to use less liberally. 8. To deprive of cohesion; as, to slack lime. 9. To repress; to check. 10. To neglect. 11. To repress, or make less quick or active.
- SLACK**, *n.* Small coal; coal broken into small parts. *Eng.*
- SLACK**, *n.* A valley, or small, shallow dell. [*Local.*] *Grose.*
- SLACK'EN**, *n.* Among *miners*, a spongy, semi-vitrified substance which they mix with the ores of metals to prevent their fusion.
- SLACK-LY**, *adv.* 1. Not tightly; loosely. 2. Negligently; remissly.
- SLACK'NESS**, *n.* 1. Looseness; the state opposite to *tension*; not tightness or rigidity. 2. Remissness; negli-
- gence; inattention. 3. Slowness; tardiness; want of tendency. 4. Weakness; not intenseness.
- SLADE**, *n.* [Sax. *slad.*] A little dell or valley; also, a flat piece of low, moist ground. [*Local.*] *Drayton.*
- SLAG**, *n.* [Dan. *slagg.*] The dross or recrement of a metal; or vitrified cinders. *Boyle.*
- SLAIE**, (*sla*) *n.* [Sax. *slac.*] A weaver's reed.
- SLAIN**, *pp.* of *slay*; so written for *slayen*. Killed.
- SLAKE**, *v. t.* [Sw. *släcka*; Ice. *slacka.*] To quench; to extinguish; as, to *slake* thirst. *Spenser.*
- SLAKE**, *v. i.* 1. To go out; to become extinct. *Brown.* 2. To grow less tense; [a mistake for *slack*].
- SLAM**, *v. t.* [Ice. *lema*; Old Eng. *lam*; Sax. *hlemman.*] 1. To strike with force and noise; to shut with violence. 2. To beat; to cuff; [*local.*] *Grose.* 3. To strike down; to slaughter; [*local.*] 4. To win all the tricks in a hand; as we say, to take all at a stroke or dash.
- SLAM**, *n.* 1. A violent driving and dashing against; a violent shutting of a door. 2. Defeat at cards, or the winning of all the tricks. 3. The refuse of alum-works; [*local.*]
- SLAMKIN**, *n.* [G. *schlampe.*] A slut; a slatternly
- SLAMMER-KIN**, *n.* woman. [*Not used, or local.*]
- SLANDER**, *n.* [Norm. *esclawider*; Fr. *esclandre.*] 1. A false tale or report maliciously uttered, and tending to injure the reputation of another; defamation. 2. Disgrace; reproach; disreputation; ill name.
- SLANDER**, *v. t.* To defame; to injure by maliciously uttering a false report respecting one.
- SLANDERED**, *pp.* Defamed; injured in good name by false and malicious reports.
- SLANDER-ER**, *n.* A defamer; one who injures another by maliciously reporting something to his prejudice.
- SLANDER-ING**, *ppr.* Defaming.
- SLANDER-OUS**, *a.* 1. That utters defamatory words or tales. 2. Containing slander or defamation; calumnious. 3. Scandalous; reproachful.
- SLANDER-OUS-LY**, *adv.* With slander; calumniously; with false and malicious reproach.
- SLANDER-OUS-NESS**, *n.* The state or quality of being slanderous or defamatory.
- SLANG**, *old pret.* of *sling*. We now use *slung*.
- SLANG**, *n.* Low, vulgar, unmeaning language. [*Low.*]
- SLANG-WHANG-ER**, *n.* A noisy demagogue; a turbulent partisan. A cant word of recent origin in *America*, used only in familiar style, or works of humor. *Pick. Vocab.*
- SLANK**, *n.* A plant; [*algæ marina*]. *Jinsworth.*
- SLANT**, or **SLANT'ING**, *a.* [Sw. *slinta, slant.*] Sloping; oblique; inclined from a direct line, whether horizontal or perpendicular.
- SLANT**, *v. t.* To turn from a direct line; to give an oblique or sloping direction to. *Fuller.*
- SLANT**, *n.* 1. An oblique reflection or gibe; a sarcastic remark; [*vulgar.*] 2. A copper coin of Sweden.
- SLANT'ING-LY**, *adv.* With a slope or inclination; also, with an oblique hint or remark.
- SLANTLY**, *adv.* Obliquely; in an inclined direction.
- SLANTWISE**, *adv.* *Tusser.*
- SLAP**, *n.* [G. *schlappe*; W. *yslapiaw.*] A blow given with the open hand, or with something broad.
- SLAP**, *v. t.* To strike with the open hand, or with something broad.
- SLAP**, *adv.* With a sudden and violent blow. *Arbutnot.*
- SLAP-DASH**, *adv.* [*slap and dash.*] All at once. [*Low.*]
- SLAPE**, *a.* Slippery; smooth. [*Local.*] *Grose.*
- SLAPPER**, *n.* Very large. [*Vulgar.*]
- SLAPPING**, *a.* Very large. [*Vulgar.*]
- SLASH**, *v. t.* [Ice. *slasa.*] 1. To cut by striking violently and at random; to cut in long cuts. 2. To lash.
- SLASH**, *v. i.* To strike violently and at random with a sword, hanger or other edged instrument; to lay about one with blows.
- SLASH**, *n.* A long cut; a cut made at random.
- SLASHED**, *pp.* Cut at random.
- SLASH'ING**, *ppr.* Striking violently and cutting at random.
- SLAT**, *n.* [This is doubtless the *sloat* of the English dictionaries. See **SLOAT**.] A narrow piece of board or timber used to fasten together larger pieces.
- SLATCH**, *n.* 1. In *seamen's language*, the period of a transitory breeze. *Mar. Dict.* 2. An interval of fair weather. 3. Slack; see **SLACK**.
- SLATE**, *n.* [Fr. *eclater*; Sw. *slita.*] 1. An argillaceous stone which readily splits into plates; argillite; argillaceous schist. 2. A piece of smooth argillaceous stone, used for covering buildings. 3. A piece of smooth stone of the above species, used for writing on.
- SLATE**, *v. t.* To cover with slate or plates of stone.
- SLATE**, or **SLETE**, *v. t.* To set a dog loose at any thing. [*Local.*] *Ray.*
- SLATE-AXE**, *n.* A mattock with an axe-end; used in slating.
- SLATED**, *pp.* Covered with slate.
- SLATER**, *n.* One that lays slates, or whose occupation is to slate buildings.

- SLATING**, *ppr.* Covering with slates.
- SLATTER**, *v. i.* [*G. schlottern.*] 1. To be careless of dress, and dirty. 2. To be careless, negligent or awkward; to spill carelessly.
- SLATTERN**, *n.* A woman who is negligent of her dress; one who is not neat and nice.
- SLATTERN**, *v. t.* To slattern away, to consume carelessly or wastefully; to waste. [*Unusual.*]
- SLATTERN-LY**, *adv.* Negligently; awkwardly
- SLATY**, *a.* Resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate; as, a slaty color or texture.
- SLAUGHTER**, (*slaw'ter*) *n.* [*Sax. slage; D. slagting; G. schlachten.*] 1. In a general sense, a killing. Applied to men, slaughter usually denotes great destruction of life by violent means.—2. Applied to beasts, butchery; a killing of oxen or other beasts for market.
- SLAUGHTER**, (*saw'ter*) *v. t.* 1. To kill; to slay; to make great destruction of life. 2. To butcher; to kill for the market; as beasts.
- SLAUGHTERED**, (*slaw'terd*) *pp.* Slain; butchered.
- SLAUGHTER-ER**, (*slaw'ter-er*) *n.* One employed in killing.
- SLAUGHTER-HOUSE**, (*slaw'ter-house*) *n.* A house where beasts are butchered for the market.
- SLAUGHTER-ING**, (*slaw'ter-ing*) *ppr.* Killing; destroying human life; butchering.
- SLAUGHTER-MAN**, (*slaw'ter-man*) *n.* One employed in killing. *Shak.*
- SLAUGHTER-OUS**, *a.* Destructive; murderous.
- SLAVE**, *n.* [*D. slaaf; G. slave; Dan. slave, sclave; Sw. slaf; Fr. esclave; Sp. esclavo.*] 1. A person who is wholly subject to the will of another. 2. One who has lost the power of resistance; or one who surrenders himself to any power whatever. 3. A mean person; one in the lowest state of life. 4. A drudge; one who labors like a slave.
- SLAVE**, *v. i.* To drudge; to toil; to labor as a slave.
- SLAVE-BORN**, *a.* Born in slavery.
- SLAVE-LIKE**, *a.* Like or becoming a slave.
- SLAVER**, *n.* [the same as *slabber.*] Saliva driveling from the mouth. *Pope.*
- SLAVER**, *v. i.* 1. To suffer the spittle to issue from the mouth. 2. To be besmeared with saliva. *Shak.*
- SLAVER**, *v. t.* To smear with saliva issuing from the mouth; to defile with drivel.
- SLAVER**, *n.* A slave-ship, or a ship employed in the slave-trade.
- SLAVERED**, *pp.* Defiled with drivel.
- SLAVER-ER**, *n.* A driveler; an idiot.
- SLAVER-ING**, *ppr.* Letting fall saliva.
- SLAVER-Y**, *n.* 1. Bondage; the state of entire subjection of one person to the will of another. 2. The offices of a slave; drudgery.
- SLAVE-TRADE**, *n.* The barbarous and wicked business of purchasing men and women, transporting them to a distant country and selling them for slaves.
- SLAVISH**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to slaves; servile; mean; base; such as becomes a slave. 2. Servile; laborious; consisting in drudgery.
- SLAVISH-LY**, *adv.* 1. Servilely; meanly; basely. 2. In the manner of a slave or drudge.
- SLAVISH-NESS**, *n.* The state or quality of being slavish; servility; meanness.
- SLA-VON-IC**, *a.* Pertaining to the Slavons or ancient inhabitants of Russia.
- SLA-VON-IC**, *n.* The Slavonic language.
- SLAY**, *v. t.*; *pret. slew*; *pp. slain.* [*Sax. slagan, slagan; Goth. slahan; G. schlagen; D. slaan.*] 1. To kill; to put to death by a weapon or by violence. 2. To destroy.
- SLAYER**, *n.* One that slays; a killer; a murderer; an assassin; a destroyer of life.
- SLAYING**, *ppr.* Killing; destroying life.
- SLEAVE**, *n.* [*Ice. slefa.*] The knotted or entangled part of silk or thread; silk or thread untwisted.
- SLEAVE**, *v. t.* To separate threads; or to divide a collection of threads; to sley; a word used by weavers.
- SLEAVED**, *a.* Raw; not spun or wrought. *Holinshed.*
- SLEAZY**, *a.* Thin; flimsy; wanting firmness of texture
- SLEEZY**, *a.* or substance.
- SLED**, *n.* [*D. slede; Sw. släde; Dan. slæde.*] A carriage or vehicle moved on runners, much used in America for conveying heavy weights in winter.
- SLED**, *v. t.* To convey or transport on a sled.
- SLEDDED**, *pp.* 1. Conveyed on a sled. 2. Mounted on a sled.
- SLED-DING**, *ppr.* Conveying on a sled.
- SLED-DING**, *n.* 1. The act of transporting on a sled. 2. The means of conveying on sleds; snow sufficient for the running of sleds.
- SLEDGE**, *n.* [*Sax. sleoge, slege; D. sley; Dan. slegge; Sw. slägga.*] 1. A large, heavy hammer; used chiefly by iron-smiths.—2. In England, a sled; a vehicle moved on runners or on low wheels.
- SLEEK**, *a.* [*D. lekken.*] 1. Smooth; having an even smooth surface; whence, glossy. 2. Not rough or harsh. *Milton.*
- SLEEK**, *n.* That which makes smooth; varnish. [*L. n.*]
- SLEEK**, *v. t.* 1. To make even and smooth. *B. Jonson.* 2. To render smooth, soft and glossy. *Shak.*
- SLEEK**, *adv.* With ease and dexterity; with exactness [*Vulgar.*]
- SLEEK-LY**, *adv.* Smoothly; nicely.
- SLEEK-NESS**, *n.* Smoothness of surface. *Fellham.*
- SLEEK-STONE**, *n.* A smoothing stone. *Peuchan.*
- † **SLEEK-Y**, *a.* Of a sleek or smooth appearance.
- SLEEP**, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp. slept.* [*Sax. slepan, slepan; Goth. slepan.*] 1. To take rest by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the powers of the body and mind. 2. To rest; to be unemployed; to be inactive or motionless. 3. To rest; to lie or be still; not to be noticed or agitated. 4. To live thoughtlessly. 5. To be dead; to rest in the grave for a time. 1 *Thess.* iv. 6. To be careless, inactive or unconcerned; not to be vigilant. *Shak.*
- SLEEP**, *n.* That state of an animal in which the voluntary exertion of his mental and corporeal powers is suspended, and he rests unconscious of what passes around him.
- SLEEPER**, *n.* 1. A person that sleeps; also, a drone or lazy person. 2. That which lies dormant, as a law not executed; [*obs.*] 3. An animal that lies dormant in winter as the bear, the marmot, &c.—4. In building, the oblique rafter that lies in a gutter.—5. In New England, a first timber.—6. In ship-building, a thick piece of timber placed longitudinally in a ship's hold.—7. In the glass trade, a large iron bar crossing the smaller ones, hindering the passage of coals, but leaving room for the ashes. 8. A platform. 9. A fish; [*exocetus*]
- SLEEP-FUL**, *a.* Strongly inclined to sleep. [*Little used.*]
- SLEEP-FUL-NESS**, *n.* Strong inclination to sleep. [*L. n.*]
- SLEEP-I-LY**, *adv.* 1. Drowsily; with desire to sleep. 2. Dully; in a lazy manner; heavily. *Raleigh.* 3. Sleepily
- SLEEP-I-NESS**, *n.* Drowsiness; inclination to sleep.
- SLEEPING**, *ppr.* Resting; reposing in sleep.
- SLEEPING**, *n.* 1. The state of resting in sleep. 2. The state of being at rest, or not stirred or agitated.
- SLEEPLESS**, *a.* 1. Having no sleep; without sleep; wakeful. 2. Having no rest; perpetually agitated. *Byron.*
- SLEEP-LESS-NESS**, *n.* Want or destitution of sleep.
- SLEEPY**, *a.* 1. Drowsy; inclined to sleep. 2. Not awake. 3. Tending to induce sleep; soporiferous; somniferous. 4. Dull; lazy; heavy; sluggish.
- SLEET**, *n.* [*Dan. slud; Ice. sletta.*] 1. A fall of hail or snow and rain together, usually in fine particles.—2. In gunnery, the part of a mortar passing from the chamber to the trunnions for strengthening that part.
- SLEET**, *v. i.* To snow or hail with a mixture of rain.
- SLEET-Y**, *a.* 1. Bringing sleet. 2. Consisting of sleet.
- SLEEVE**, *n.* [*Sax. slef, sluf.*] 1. The part of a garment that is fitted to cover the arm. 2. The "raveled sleeves of care," in *Shakespeare*; [*see SLEAVE.*]—To laugh in the sleeve, to laugh privately or unperceived.—To hang in the sleeve, to be or make dependent on others.
- SLEEVE**, *v. t.* To furnish with sleeves; to put in sleeves.
- SLEEVE-BUT-TON**, *n.* A button to fasten the sleeve at wristband.
- SLEAVED**, *a.* Having sleeves.
- SLEEVELESS**, *a.* 1. Having no sleeves. 2. Wanting a cover, pretext or palliation; unreasonable; [*little used.*]
- SLEID**, *v. t.* To sley or prepare for use in the wearer's sleigh or sledge.
- SLEIGH**, (*slä*) *n.* [probably allied to *sleek.*] A vehicle moved on runners, and greatly used in America for transporting persons or goods on snow or ice. [This word the English write and pronounce *sledge*, and apply it to what we call a *sled.*]
- SLEIGHT**, (*slite*) *n.* [*G. schlich; Ir. slighteach.*] 1. An artful trick; sly artifice; a trick or feat so dextrously performed that the manner of performance escapes observation. 2. Dextrous practice; dexterity.
- SLEIGHT-FUL**, } *a.* Artful; cunningly dextrous.
- SLEIGHT-Y**, }
- SLENDER**, *a.* [*Old D. slinder.*] 1. Thin; small in circumference compared with the length; not thick. 2. Small in the waist; not thick or gross. 3. Not strong; unsightly. 4. Weak; feeble. 5. Small; inconsiderable. 6. Small; inadequate. 7. Not amply supplied. 8. Sparsely abstemious.
- SLENDER-LY**, *adv.* 1. Without bulk. 2. Slightly; sparingly. 3. Insufficiently.
- SLENDER-NESS**, *n.* 1. Thinness; smallness of diameter in proportion to the length. 2. Want of bulk or strength. 3. Weakness; slightness. 4. Weakness; feebleness. 5. Want of plenty. 6. Sparseness.
- † **SLENT**, *v. i.* To make an oblique remark. *See SLANT.*
- SLEPT**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sleep.*
- SLEW**, *pret.* of *slay.*
- SLEY**, *n.* [*Sax. slä.*] A weaver's reed. *See SLEAVE* and *SLEID.*

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

SLEY, *v. t.* To separate; to part threads and arrange them in a reed; as weavers.

SLICE, *v. t.* [*G. schleissen.*] 1. To cut into thin pieces, or to cut off a thin, broad piece. 2. To cut into parts. 3. To cut; to divide.

SLICE, *n.* 1. A thin, broad piece cut off. 2. A broad piece. 3. A peel; a spatula; an instrument consisting of a broad plate with a handle, used by apothecaries for spreading plasters, &c.—4. In *ship-building*, a tapering piece of plank to be driven between the timbers before planking.

SLICED, *pp.* Cut into broad, thin pieces.

SLICH, *n.* The ore of a metal when pounded and prepared for working. *Encyc.*

SLICING, *pp.* Cutting into broad, thin pieces.

SLIECK. The popular pronunciation of *sleek*, and so written by some authors.

SLICK'EN-SIDES, *n.* A name which workmen give to a variety of galena in Derbyshire. *Urr.*

SLID, *pret.* of *slide*.

SLID, *pp.* of *slide*.

SLID'DEN, *pp.* of *slide*.

SLID'DER, *v. i.* [*Sax. sliderian, slidrian.*] To slide with interruption.

SLID'DER, *v. i.* [*See SLIDE.*] Slippery. *Chaucer.*

SLID'DER-LY, *a.* [*See SLIDE.*] Slippery. *Chaucer.*

SLIDE, *v. t. i.* *pret.* *slid*; *pp.* *slid, slidden.* [*Sax. slidan.*] 1. To move along the surface of any body by slipping, or without bounding or rolling; to slip; to glide. 2. To move along the surface without stepping. 3. To pass inadvertently. 4. To pass smoothly along without jerks or agitation. 5. To pass in silent, unobserved progression. 6. To pass silently and gradually from one state to another. 7. To pass without difficulty or obstruction. 8. To practice sliding or moving on ice. 9. To slip; to fall. 10. To pass with an easy, smooth, uninterrupted course or flow.

SLIDE, *v. t. i.* To slip; to pass or put in imperceptibly. 2. To thrust along; or to thrust by slipping.

SLIDE, *n.* 1. A smooth and easy passage; also, a slider. 2. Flow; even course.

SLIDER, *n.* 1. One that slides. 2. The part of an instrument or machine that slides.

SLIDING, *pp.* Moving along the surface by slipping; gliding; passing smoothly, easily or imperceptibly.

SLIDING, *n.* Lapse; falling; used in *backsliding*.

SLIDING-RULE, *n.* A mathematical instrument used to determine measure or quantity without compasses, by sliding the parts one by another.

SLIGHT, *a.* [*D. slecht*; *G. schlecht.*] 1. Weak; inconsiderable; not forcible. 2. Not deep. 3. Not violent. 4. Trifling; of no great importance. 5. Not strong; not cogent. 6. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effort. 7. Not firm or strong; thin; of loose texture. 8. Foolish; silly; weak in intellect.

SLIGHT, *n.* 1. Neglect; disregard; a moderate degree of contempt manifested negatively by neglect. 2. Artifice; dexterity. *See SLIGHTLY.*

SLIGHT, *v. t. i.* To neglect; to disregard from the consideration that a thing is of little value and unworthy of notice. 2. To overthrow; to demolish; [*obs.*]—*To slight over*, to run over in haste.

SLIGHTED, *pp.* Neglected.

SLIGHT'EN, *v. t.* To slight or disregard. *Spenser.*

SLIGHT'ER, *n.* One who neglects.

SLIGHTING, *pp.* Neglecting; disregarding.

SLIGHTING-LY, *adv.* With neglect; without respect. *Boyle.*

SLIGHTLY, *adv.* 1. Weakly; superficially; with inconsiderable force or effect; in a small degree. 2. Negligently; without regard; with moderate contempt.

SLIGHTNESS, *n.* 1. Weakness; want of force or strength; superficialness. 2. Negligence; want of attention; want of vehemence.

SLIGHTY, *a.* 1. Superficial; slight. 2. Trifling; inconsiderable. *Echard.*

SLITLY, *adv.* [*from sly.*] With artful or dextrous secrecy.

SLIM, *a.* [*Ice.*] 1. Slender; of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the height. 2. Weak; slight; unsubstantial. 3. Worthless.

SLIME, *n.* [*Sax. slim*; *Sw. slim*; *D. slym*; *L. limus.*] Soft, moist earth having an adhesive quality; viscous mud.

SLIME-PIT, *n.* A pit of slime or adhesive mire.

SLIMINESS, *n.* The quality of slime; viscosity. *Floyer.*

SLIMNESS, *n.* State or quality of being slim.

SLIMY, *a.* 1. Abounding with slime; consisting of slime. 2. Overspread with slime. 3. Viscous; glutinous.

SLINESS, *n.* [*from sly.*] Dextrous artifice to conceal any thing; artful secrecy. *Addison.*

SLING, *n.* [*D. slinger.*] 1. An instrument for throwing stones, consisting of a strap and two strings. 2. A throw; a stroke. 3. A kind of hanging bandage put round the neck, in which a wounded limb is sustained. 4. A rope by which a cask or bale is suspended and swung in or out

of a ship. 5. A drink composed of equal parts of rum or spirit and water sweetened.

SLING, *v. t. i.* *pret.* and *pp.* *slung.* [*Sax. slingan*; *D. slingeren.*] 1. To throw with a sling. 2. To throw; to hurl. 3. To hang so as to swing. 4. To move or swing by a rope which suspends the thing.

SLINGER, *n.* One who slings or uses the sling.

SLING'ING, *pp.* Throwing with a sling; hanging so as to swing; moving by a sling.

SLINK, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *slunk.* [*Sax. slincan*; *G. schleichen.*] 1. To sneak; to creep away meanly; to steal away. 2. To miscarry, as a beast.

SLINK, *v. t.* To cast prematurely; to miscarry of; as the female of a beast.

SLINK, *a.* Produced prematurely, as the young of a beast

SLIP, *v. i.* [*Sax. slepan*; *D. sleppen*; *Sw. slippa.*] 1. To slide; to glide; to move along the surface of a thing without bounding, rolling or stepping. 2. To slide; not to tread firmly. 3. To move or fly out of place; usually with *out*. 4. To sneak; to slink; to depart or withdraw secretly. 5. To err; to fall into error or fault. 6. To glide; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly. 7. To enter by oversight. 8. To escape insensibly; to be lost.

SLIP, *v. t. i.* 1. To convey secretly. 2. To omit; to lose by negligence. 3. To part twigs from the branches or stem of a tree. 4. To escape from; to leave silly. 5. To let loose. 6. To throw off; to disengage one's self from. 7. To pass over or omit negligently. 8. To tear off. 9. To suffer abortion; to miscarry.—*To slip a cable*, to veer out and let go the end.—*To slip on*, to put on in haste or loosely.

SLIP, *n.* 1. A sliding; act of slipping. 2. An unintentional error or fault. *Dryden.* 3. A twig separated from the main stock. 4. A leash or string by which a dog is held; so called from its being so made as to slip or become loose by relaxation of the hand. 5. An escape; a secret or unexpected desertion. 6. A long, narrow piece. 7. A counterfeit piece of money, being brass covered with silver; [*obs.*] 8. Matter found in troughs of grindstones after the grinding of edge-tools; [*local.*] 9. A particular quantity of yarn; [*local.*] 10. An opening between wharves or in a dock. *N. York.* 11. A place having a gradual descent on the bank of a river or harbor, convenient for ship-building. *Mar. Dict.* 12. A long seat or narrow pew in churches. *United States.*

SLIP-BOARD, *n.* A board sliding in grooves.

SLIP-KNOT, *n.* A bow-knot; a knot which will not bear a strain, or which is easily untied. *Johnson.*

SLIP'PER, *n.* [*Sax.*] 1. A kind of shoe consisting of a sole and vamp without quarters, which may be slipped on with ease and worn in undress; a slip-shoe. 2. A kind of apron for children, to be slipped over their other clothes to keep them clean. 3. [*L. crepis.*] A plant. 4. A kind of iron slide or lock for the use of a heavy wagon.

SLIPPER, *a.* [*Sax. slipper.*] Slippery. *Spenser.*

SLIPPERED, *a.* Wearing slippers. *Warton.*

SLIPPER-LY, *adv.* In a slippery manner.

SLIPPER-I-NESS, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being slippery; lubricity; smoothness; glibness. 2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing. 3. Lubricity of character.

SLIPPER-Y, *a.* 1. Smooth; glib; having the quality opposite to adhesiveness. 2. Not affording firm footing or confidence. 3. Not easily held; liable or apt to slip away. 4. Not standing firm. 5. Unstable; changeable; mutable; uncertain. 6. Not certain in its effect. 7. Lubricous; wanton; unchaste.

SLIP'PY, *a.* [*Sax. slippig.*] Slippery.

SLIPSHOD, *a.* [*slip and shod.*] Wearing shoes like slippers, without pulling up the quarters. *Sieff.*

SLIP'SLOP, *n.* Bad liquor.

SLIP'STRING, *n.* [*slip and string.*] One that has shaken off restraint; a prodigal; called, also, *slipthrift.* [*L. n.*]

SLISH, *n.* A low word, formed by reduplicating *slash.* *Shak.*

SLIT, *v. t. i.* *pret.* *slit*; *pp.* *slit, slitted.* [*Sax. slitan*; *Sw. slita.*] 1. To cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips. 2. To cut or make a long fissure. 3. To cut, in general. 4. To rend; to split.

SLIT, *n.* 1. A long cut; or a narrow opening. 2. A cleft or crack in the breast of a cleft. *Encyc.*

SLIT'HER, *v. i.* To slide. *North of England*

SLIT'TER, *n.* One that slits.

SLIT'TING, *pp.* Cutting lengthwise.

SLIT'TING-MILL, *n.* A mill where iron bars are slit into nail-rods, &c.

SLIVE, *v. i.* To sneak. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SLIVER, *v. t.* [*Sax. slifan.*] To cut or divide into long, thin pieces, or into very small pieces; to cut or rend lengthwise.

SLIVER, *n.* A long piece cut or rent off, or a piece cut or rent lengthwise.

SLÖAT, *n.* [*D. sluiten*; *Sw. sluta*; *G. schleissen.*] A narrow piece of timber which holds together larger pieces; as, the *slöats* of a cart. [*In New England, this is called a slat.*]

- SLOBBER** and its derivatives are a different orthography of *slabber*, the original pronunciation of which was probably *slobber*. See **SLABBER** and **SLAVER**.
- † **SLOCK**, to quench, is a different orthography of *slake*.
- SLOE**, *n.* [Sax. *slag*, *sla*; G. *schlehe*; D. *see*.] A small wild plum, the fruit of the black thorn. *Mortimer*.
- SLOOM**, *n.* Slumber. [Not in use, or local.]
- SLOOMY**, *a.* Sluggish; slow. [Not in use, or local.]
- SLOOP**, *n.* [D. *sleep*, *sleepschip*; G. *schaluppe*; Dan. *sluppe*; Fr. *chaloupe*.] It is written, also, *shallop*. A vessel with one mast.—*Sloop of war*, a vessel of war rigged either as a ship, brig or schooner, and usually carrying from 10 to 18 guns.
- SLOP**, *v. t.* To drink greedily and grossly. [Little used.]
- SLOP**, *n.* 1. Water carelessly thrown about on a table or floor; a puddle; a soiled spot. 2. Mean liquor; mean liquid food.
- SLOP**, *n.* [qu. D. *sluif*.] Trowsers; a loose lower garment; drawers; hence, ready-made clothes. *Shak*.
- SLOPSEL-LEER**, *n.* One who sells ready-made clothes.
- SLOP SHOP**, *n.* A shop where ready-made clothes are sold.
- SLOPE**, *a.* Inclined or inclining from a horizontal direction; forming an angle with the plane of the horizon. [Little used.] *Milton*.
- SLOPE**, *n.* 1. An oblique direction; a line or direction inclining from a horizontal line; *properly*, a direction downwards. 2. A declivity; any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon.
- SLOPE**, *v. t.* To form with a slope; to form to declivity or obliquity; to direct obliquely; to incline.
- SLOPE**, *v. i.* To take an oblique direction; to be declivous or inclined.
- SLOPEINESS**, *n.* Declivity; obliquity. [L. u.] *Wotton*.
- SLOPEWISE**, *adv.* Obliquely. *Carew*.
- SLOPING**, *ppr.* 1. Taking an inclined direction. 2. *a.* Oblique; declivous; inclining or inclined from a horizontal or other right line.
- SLOPING-LY**, *adv.* Obliquely; with a slope.
- SLOPPINESS**, *n.* Wetness of the earth; muddiness.
- SLOPPY**, *a.* Wet, as the ground; muddy; plashy.
- SLOSH**, *n.* and *a.* These words are often used in the roads, when they are covered with snow and a thaw takes place; *ns.*, the roads are *shoshy*; it is very *shoshy* going. They are low, colloquial words, perhaps corrupted from *sludge*, or *sloppy*. *Pickering's Vocabulary*.
- SLOT**, *v. t.* [D. *sluten*; Dan. *slutter*; Sw. *sluta*.] To shut with violence; to slam, that is, to drive. [Little used.]
- SLOT**, *n.* A broad, flat, wooden bar.
- SLOT**, *n.* The track of a deer. *Drayton*.
- * **SLOTH**, *n.* [Sax. *slowth*.] 1. Slowness; tardiness. 2. Disinclination to action or labor; sluggishness; laziness; idleness. 3. An animal, so called from the remarkable slowness of his motions.
- * **SLOTH**, *v. t.* To be idle. *Gower*.
- * **SLOTHFUL**, *a.* Inactive; sluggish; lazy; indolent; idle.
- * **SLOTHFULLY**, *adv.* Lazily; sluggishly; idly.
- * **SLOTHFULNESS**, *n.* The indulgence of sloth; inactivity; the habit of idleness; laziness.
- † **SLOTTER-Y**, *a.* [G. *schlotterig*.] 1. Squalid; dirty; sluttish; untrimmed. 2. Foul; wet.
- SLOUCH**, *n.* 1. A hanging down; a depression of the head or of some other part of the body; an ungainly, clownish gait. 2. An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow.
- SLOUCH**, *v. i.* To hang down; to have a downcast, clownish look, gait or manner. *Chesterfield*.
- SLOUCH**, *v. t.* To depress; to cause to hang down.
- SLOUCHING**, *ppr.* 1. Causing to hang down.
- SLOUCH**, *v. i.* To hang down; to have a downcast, clownish look, gait or manner. *Chesterfield*.
- SLOUCHING**, *ppr.* 1. Causing to hang down.
- SLOUCH**, *v. t.* To depress; to cause to hang down.
- SLOUGH**, (*slow*) *n.* [Sax. *slug*.] 1. A place of deep mud or mire; a hole full of mire. 2. [pron. *sluff*.] The skin or cast skin of a serpent. 3. [pron. *sluff*.] The part that separates from a foul sore.
- SLOUGH**, (*sluff*) *v. i.* To separate from the sound flesh; to come off; as the matter formed over a sore.—To *slough off*, to separate from the living parts, as the dead part in mortification.
- SLOUGHY**, (*slow'y*) *a.* Full of sloughs; miry. *Swift*.
- SLOUM**. See **SLOOM**.
- SLOVEN**, *n.* [D. *slaf*, *slaffen*.] A man careless of his dress, or negligent of cleanliness; a man habitually negligent of neatness and order.
- SLOVENLI-NESS**, *n.* 1. Negligence of dress; habitual want of cleanliness. 2. Neglect of order and neatness.
- SLOVEN-LY**, *a.* 1. Negligent of dress or neatness. 2. Loose; disorderly; not neat.
- SLOVEN-LY**, *adv.* In a careless, inelegant manner.
- † **SLOVEN-RY**, *n.* Negligence of order or neatness; dirtiness.
- SLOW**, *a.* [Sax. *slaw*; Dan. *sløve*.] 1. Moving a small distance in a long time; not swift; not quick in motion; not rapid. 2. Late; not happening in a short time. 3. Not ready; not prompt or quick. 4. Dull; inactive; tardy. 5. Not hasty; not precipitate; acting with deliberation. 6. Dull; heavy in wit. 7. Behind in time; indicating a time later than the true time. 8. Not advancing, growing or improving rapidly.
- SLOW** is used in composition to modify other words.
- † **SLOW**, *as a verb*, to delay. *Shak*.
- † **SLOW**, *n.* [Sax. *slinc*.] A moth. *Chaucer*.
- SLOWBACK**, *n.* A lubber; an idle fellow; a loller.
- SLOWLY**, *adv.* 1. With moderate motion; not rapidly; not with velocity or celerity. 2. Not soon; not early; not in a little time; not with hasty advance. 3. Not hastily; not rashly; not with precipitation. 4. Not promptly; not readily. 5. Tardily; with slow progress.
- SLOWNESS**, *n.* 1. Moderate motion; want of speed or velocity. 2. Tardy advance; moderate progress. 3. Dullness to admit conviction or affection. 4. Want of readiness or promptness; dullness of intellect. 5. Dilation; coolness; caution in deciding. 6. Dilatoriness; tardiness.
- SLOW-WORM**, or **SLOE-WORM**, *n.* An insect found on the leaves of the sloe-tree, which often changes its skin and assumes different colors.
- SLOW-WORM**, *n.* [Sax. *slaw-worm*.] A kind of worm, the blind-worm, scarcely venomous.
- SLUBBER**, *v. t.* To do lazily, imperfectly or carelessly; to dawdle; to stain; to cover carelessly. [Little used.]
- SLUBBER-DE-GULLION**, *n.* A mean, dirty, wretched wretch. *Hudibras*.
- SLUBBER-ING-LY**, *adv.* In a slovenly manner. [Folger.]
- SLUDGE**, *n.* [Sax. *slug*.] Mud; mire; soft mud.
- SLUDGE**, *n.* Among miners, half roasted ore.
- SLUCE**, *v. t.* In seamen's language, to turn any thing oval or cylindrical, &c. about its axis without removing it to turn.
- SLUG**, *n.* [W. *hag*.] 1. A drone; a slow, heavy, big fellow. 2. A hinderance; obstruction. 3. A kind of snail. 4. [qu. Sax. *sluca*.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal, used for the charge of a gun.
- † **SLUG**, *v. i.* To move slowly; to lie idle. *Spenser*.
- † **SLUG**, *v. t.* To make sluggish. *Milton*.
- † **SLUGA-BED**, *n.* One who indulges in lying abed. *Shak*.
- SLUGGARD**, *n.* [slug and ard.] A person habitually idle and inactive; a drone. *Dryden*.
- SLUGGARD**, *a.* Sluggish; lazy. *Dryden*.
- SLUGGARD-IZE**, *v. t.* To make lazy. [Little used.] *Shak*.
- SLUGGISH**, *a.* 1. Habitually idle and lazy; slothful; dull; inactive. 2. Slow; having little motion. 3. Inactive; having no power to move itself.
- SLUGGISH-LY**, *adv.* Lazily; slothfully; drowsily; slowly. *Milton*.
- SLUGGISHNESS**, *n.* 1. Natural or habitual indolence or laziness; sloth; dullness; applied to persons. 2. Idleness; want of power to move. 3. Slowness.
- † **SLUGGY**, *a.* Sluggish. *Chaucer*.
- SLUICE**, *n.* [D. *sluis*; G. *schleuse*; Sw. *sluss*; Dan. *sluse*.] Fr. *cluso*.] 1. The stream of water issuing through a flood-gate; or the gate itself. 2. An opening, a source of supply; that through which any thing flows.
- SLUICE**, *v. t.* To emit by flood-gates. [Little used.] *Shak*.
- SLUICE**, *ton.*
- SLUICY**, *a.* Falling in streams as from a sluice. *Dryden*.
- SLUICY**, *den.*
- SLUMBER**, *v. i.* [Sax. *slumerian*; D. *sluimeren*.] 1. To sleep lightly; to doze. 2. To sleep. 3. To be in a state of negligence, sloth, sinpiness or inactivity.
- SLUMBER**, *v. t.* 1. To lay to sleep. 2. To stun; to stupefy; [little used.] *Spenser*. *Wotton*.
- SLUMBER**, *n.* 1. Light sleep; sleep not deep or sound. 2. Sleep; repose. *Dryden*.
- SLUMBER-ER**, *n.* One that slumbers.
- SLUMBER-ING**, *ppr.* Dozing; sleeping.
- SLUMBER-OUS**, *a.* 1. Inviting or causing sleep; soporific. 2. rifeous. 2. Sleepy; not waking.
- SLUMBER-Y**, *a.* [G. *schlump*; Dan. Sw. *slump*.] To fall or sink suddenly into water or mud, when walking on a hard surface, as on ice or frozen ground, not strong enough to bear the person. [This word is in common use in New England.]
- SLUNG**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sling*.
- SLUNK**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *slink*.
- SLUR**, *v. t.* [D. *slordig*.] 1. To soil; to sully; to contaminate; to disgrace. 2. To pass lightly; to conceal. 3. To cheat; to trick; [unusual].—4. In music, to sing or perform in a smooth, gliding style.
- SLUR**, *n.* 1. Properly, a black mark; hence, slight reproach or disgrace.—2. In music, a mark connecting notes.
- SLUSE**, a more correct orthography of *sluice*
- SLUSH**, *n.* Soft mud, or a soft mixture of filthy substances [This may be the Eng. *slutch*.]
- SLUT**, *n.* [D. *slut*, a slut, a rag; G. *schlotterig*, negligent, slovenly.] 1. A woman who is negligent of cleanliness and dress. 2. A name of slight contempt for a woman.
- SLUTTER-Y**, *n.* The qualities of a slut; more generally, the practice of a slut; dirtiness

- SLUTTISH**, *a.* 1. Not neat or cleanly; dirty; careless of dress and neatness; disorderly. 2. Disorderly; dirty. 3. Meretricious; [little used.]
- SLUTTISH-LY**, *adv.* In a sluttish manner; negligently; dirtily.
- SLUTTISH-NESS**, *n.* The qualities or practice of a slut; negligence of dress; dirtiness of dress, furniture, and in domestic affairs generally.
- SLY**, *a.* [G. *schlau*; Dan. *slue*.] 1. Artfully dextrous in performing things secretly and escaping observation or detection; usually implying some degree of meanness; artfully cunning. 2. Done with artful and dextrous secrecy. 3. Marked with artful secrecy. 4. Secret; concealed.
- SLY-BOOTS**, *n.* A sly, cunning or waggish person. [Low.]
- SLYLY**, **SLYNESS**. See **SLYLY**, **SLINESS**.
- SMACK**, *v. t.* [W. *ysmac*; Sax. *smaccan*; D. *smacken*.] 1. To kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to make a sound when they separate; to kiss with violence. 2. To make a noise by the separation of the lips after tasting any thing. 3. To have a taste; to be tinged with any particular taste. 4. To have a tincture or quality infused. **SMACK**, *v. t.* 1. To kiss with a sharp noise. 2. To make a sharp noise with the lips. 3. To make a sharp noise by striking; to crack.
- SMACK**, *n.* 1. A loud kiss. 2. A quick, sharp noise, as of the lips or of a whip. 3. Taste; savor; tincture. 4. Pleasing taste. 5. A quick, smart blow. 6. A small quantity; a taste. 7. [D. *smakship*.] A small vessel, used in the coasting and fishing trade.
- SMALL**, *a.* [Sax. *smel*, *smal*; G. *schmal*; D. *smal*; Dan. *smal*.] 1. Slender; thin; fine; of little diameter; hence, in general, little in size or quantity; not great. 2. Minute; slender; fine. 3. Little in degree. 4. Being of little moment, weight or importance. 5. Of little genius or ability; petty. 6. Short; containing little. 7. Little in amount. 8. Containing little of the principal quality, or little strength; weak. 9. Gentle; soft; not loud. 10. Mean; base; unworthy; [colloquial.]
- SMALL**, *n.* The small or slender part of a thing. *Sidney*.
- † **SMALL**, *v. t.* To make little or less.
- SMALL-AGE**, *n.* A plant, water-parsley.
- SMALL-BEER**, *n.* [small and beer.] A species of weak beer.
- SMALL-COAL**, *n.* Little wood coals used to light fires.
- SMALL-CRAFT**, *n.* A vessel, or vessels in general, of a small size, or below the size of ships and brigs.
- SMALLISH**, *a.* Somewhat small. *Chaucer*.
- SMALLNESS**, *n.* 1. Littleness of size or extent; littleness of quantity. 2. Littleness in degree. 3. Littleness in force or strength; weakness. 4. Fineness; softness; melodiousness. 5. Littleness in amount or value. 6. Littleness of importance; inconsiderableness.
- SMALL-POX**, *n.* [small and pox, pocks.] A very contagious disease, characterized by an eruption of pustules on the skin; the variolous disease.
- SMALLY**, (*smawly*) *adv.* In a little quantity or degree; with minuteness. [Little used.] *Ascham*.
- SMALT**, *n.* [D. *smelten*; Dan. *smalter*.] A beautiful blue glass of cobalt, flint and potash fused together.
- SMARAGD**, *n.* [Gr. *σμαραγδος*.] The emerald.
- SMA-RAG-DINE**, *a.* [L. *smaragdinus*.] Pertaining to emerald; consisting of emerald, or resembling it; of an emerald green.
- SMA-RAG-DITE**, *n.* A mineral. *Ure*.
- SMARIS**, *n.* A fish of a dark green color.
- SMART**, *n.* [D. *smert*; G. *schmerz*; Dan. *smerte*.] 1. Quick, pungent, lively pain; a pricking, local pain, as the pain from puncture by nettles. 2. Severe, pungent pain of mind; pungent grief.
- SMART**, *v. t.* [Sax. *smortan*; D. *smerten*.] 1. To feel a lively, pungent pain, particularly, a pungent local pain from some piercing or irritating application. 2. To feel a pungent pain of mind; to feel sharp pain. 3. To be punished; to bear penalties or the evil consequences of any thing.
- SMART**, *a.* 1. Pungent; pricking; causing a keen local pain. 2. Keen; severe; poignant. 3. Quick; vigorous; sharp; severe. 4. Brisk; fresh. 5. Acute and pertinent; witty. 6. Brisk; vivacious.
- SMART**, *n.* A cant word for a fellow that affects briskness and vivacity.
- † **SMARTEN**, *v. t.* To make smart.
- † **SMARTLE**, *v. t.* To waste away. *Ray*.
- SMARTLY**, *adv.* 1. With keen pain. 2. Briskly; sharply; wittily. 3. Vigorously; actively.
- SMARTNESS**, *n.* 1. The quality of being smart or pungent; poignancy. 2. Quickness; vigor. 3. Liveliness; briskness; vivacity; wittiness.
- SMART-WEED**, *n.* A name given to arsmart.
- SMASH**, *v. t.* [probably *mask*, with a prefix.] To break in pieces by violence; to dash to pieces; to crush. [Vulgar.] *Burke*.
- † **SMATCH**, *v. t.* To have a taste. *Banister*.
- SMATCH**, *n.* [corrupted from *smack*.] 1. Taste; tincture, [vulgar.] 2. A bird.
- SMATTEK**, *v. t.* [qu. Dan. *smatter*.] 1. To talk superficially or ignorantly. 2. To have a slight taste, or a slight, superficial knowledge.
- SMATTER**, *n.* Slight, superficial knowledge.
- SMATTER-ER**, *n.* One who has only a slight, superficial knowledge. *Swilz*.
- SMA'TTER-ING**, *n.* A slight, superficial knowledge.
- SMEAR**, *v. t.* [Sax. *smearian*, *smirian*; D. *smecren*; G. *schmieren*; Ir. *smearam*.] 1. To overspread with any thing unctuous, viscous or adhesive; to besmear; to daub. 2. To soil; to contaminate; to pollute.
- SMEAR**, *n.* A fat, oily substance; ointment [L. *n.*]
- SMEARED**, *pp.* Overspread with soft or oily matter soiled.
- SMEAKING**, *ppr.* Overspreading with any thing soft and oleaginous; soiling.
- SMEARY**, *a.* That smears or soils; adhesive. [L. *n.*]
- Rove*.
- SMEATH**, *n.* A sea fowl.
- SMEETITE**, *n.* An argillaceous earth.
- † **SMEETH**, *v. t.* To smoke.
- SMEETH**, *v. t.* To smooth. *North of England*.
- SMEG-MATIC**, *a.* [Gr. *σμημα*.] Being of the nature of soap; soapy; cleansing; detergives.
- SMELL**, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *smelled*, *smelt*. To perceive by the nose, or by the olfactory nerves; to have a sensation excited in certain organs of the nose by particular qualities of a body, which are transmitted in fine particles, often from a distance.—To smell out, is a low phrase signifying to find out by sagacity.—To smell a rat, is a low phrase signifying to suspect strongly.
- SMELL**, *v. i.* 1. To affect the olfactory nerves; to have an odor or particular scent. 2. To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality. 3. To practice smelling. 4. To exercise sagacity.
- SMELL**, *n.* 1. The sense or faculty by which certain qualities of bodies are perceived through the instrumentality of the olfactory nerves; or the faculty of perceiving by the organs of the nose; one of the five senses. 2. Scent; odor; the quality of bodies which affects the olfactory organs.
- SMEILLED**, or **SMELT**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *smell*.
- SMELLER**, *n.* One that smells.
- SMELLFEAST**, *n.* One that is apt to find and frequent good tables; an epicure; a parasite.
- SMELT**. See **SMEILLED**.
- SMELT**, *n.* [Sax.] A small fish that is very delicate food.
- SMELT**, *v. t.* [D. *smelten*; G. *schmelzen*; Dan. *smelter*.] To melt, as ore, for the purpose of separating the metal.
- SMELT'ED**, *pp.* Melted for the extraction of the metal.
- SMELT'ER**, *n.* One that melts ore.
- SMELT'ERY**, *n.* A house or place for smelting ores.
- SMELT'ING**, *ppr.* Melting, as ore.
- SMELT'ING**, *n.* The operation of melting ores for the purpose of extracting the metal.
- SMERK**, *v. i.* [Sax. *smercian*.] 1. To smile affectedly or wantonly. 2. To look affectedly soft or kind.
- SMERK**, *n.* An affected smile.
- SMERK**, *a.* Nice; smart; janty. *Spenser*.
- SMERKY**, *a.* Nice; smart; janty. *Spenser*.
- SMER-LIN**, *n.* A fish. *Ainsworth*.
- SMEW**, *n.* An aquatic fowl, the *mergus albellus*.
- SMICK'ER**, *v. i.* [Sw. *smickra*; Dan. *smiggrer*.] To smerk; to look amorously or wantonly.
- SMICK-ER-ING**, *ppr.* Smerking; smiling affectedly.
- SMICK'ER-ING**, *n.* An affected smile or amorous look.
- † **SMICK'ET**, *n.* Dim. of *smock*.
- † **SMID'DY**, *n.* [Sax. *smiththa*.] A smithery or smith's workshop.
- SMIGHT**, for *smite*, in *Spenser*, is a mistake.
- SMILE**, *v. i.* [Sw. *smila*; Dan. *smiler*.] 1. To contract the features of the face in such a manner as to express pleasure, moderate joy, or love and kindness. 2. To express slight contempt, by a smiling look, implying sarcasm or pity; to sneer. 3. To look gay and joyous; or to have an appearance to excite joy. 4. To be propitious or favorable; to favor; to countenance.
- SMILE**, *v. t.* To awe with a contemptuous smile.
- SMILE**, *n.* 1. A peculiar contraction of the features of the face, which naturally expresses pleasure, moderate joy, approbation or kindness. 2. Gay or joyous appearance. 3. Favor; countenance; propitiousness.
- SMILER**, *n.* One who smiles.
- SMILING**, *ppr.* Having a smile on the countenance; looking joyous or gay; looking propitious.
- SMILING-LY**, *adv.* With a look of pleasure.
- † **SMILT**, for *smelt*.
- SMIRCH**, *v. t.* [from *murk*, *murky*.] To cloud; to dusk; to soil. [Low.] *Shak*.
- SMIRK**, *v. i.* To look affectedly soft or kind. See **SMERK**.
- SMIT**, sometimes used for *smitten*. See **SMITE**.

- SMITE**, *v. t.*; pret. *smote*; pp. *smitten*, *smā*. [*Sax. smitan*; D. *smeyten*.] 1. To strike; to throw, drive or force against, as the fist or hand, a stone or a weapon. 2. To kill; to destroy the life of by beating or by weapons of any kind. 3. To blast; to destroy life; as by a stroke or by something sent. 4. To afflict; to chasten; to punish. 5. To strike or affect with passion.
- SMITE**, *v. i.* To strike; to collide.
- SMITE**, *n.* A blow. [*Local*.]
- SMIT'ER**, *n.* One who smites or strikes.
- SMITH**, *n.* [*Sax. smith*; Dan., Sw. *smed*; D. *smit*; G. *schmied*.] 1. Literally, the striker, the beater; hence, one who forges with the hammer; one who works in metals; as, an iron-smith, &c. 2. He that makes or effects any thing.
- † **SMITH**, *v. t.* [*Sax. smithian*.] To beat into shape; to forge. *Chaucer*.
- SMITH-CRAFT**, *n.* [*smith and craft*.] The art or occupation of a smith. [*Little used*.] *Raleigh*.
- SMITH'ER-Y**, *n.* 1. The workshop of a smith. 2. Work done by a smith. *Burke*.
- SMITH'ING**, *n.* The act or art of working a mass of iron into the intended shape. *Mozon*.
- † **SMITH'Y**, *n.* [*Sax. smiththa*.] The shop of a smith.
- SMITT**, *n.* The finest of the clayey ore made up into balls, used for marking sheep. *Woodward*.
- SMIT'TEN**, (*smit'u*) *pp.* of *smite*. 1. Struck; killed. 2. Affected with some passion; excited by beauty or something impressive.
- SMIT'PLE**, *v. t.* To infect. [*Local*.] *Grose*.
- SMIT'TLE**, } *a.* Infectious.
- SMIT'TISH**, }
- SMOCK**, *n.* [*Sax. smoc*.] 1. A shift; a chemise; a woman's under garment.—2. In composition, it is used for female, or what relates to women.
- SMOCK-FACED**, *a.* Pale-faced; maidenly; having a feminine countenance or complexion.
- SMOCK-FROCK**, *n.* [*smock and frock*.] A gaberine.
- SMOCK'LESS**, *a.* Wanting a smock. *Chaucer*.
- SMOKE**, *n.* [*Sax. smoca, smec, smic*; G. *schmauch*; D. *smook*.] 1. The exhalation, visible vapor or substance that escapes or is expelled in combustion from the substance burning. 2. Vapor; watery exhalations.
- SMOKE**, *v. i.* [*Sax. smocian, smecan, smican*; Dan. *smøger*; D. *smooken*.] 1. To emit smoke; to throw off volatile matter in the form of vapor or exhalation. 2. To burp; to be kindled; to rage; in *Scripture*. 3. To raise a dust or smoke by rapid motion. 4. To smell or hunt out; to suspect; [*l. u.*] 5. To use tobacco in a pipe or cigar. 6. To suffer; to be punished.
- SMOKE**, *v. t.* 1. To apply smoke to; to hang in smoke; to scent, medicate or dry by smoke. 2. To smell out; to find out; [*l. u.*] 3. To sneer at; to ridicule to the face.
- SMOKED**, *pp.* Cured, cleansed or dried in smoke.
- SMOKE'DRY**, *v. t.* To dry by smoke. *Mortimer*.
- SMOKE-JACK**, *n.* An engine for turning a spit.
- SMOKE'LESS**, *a.* Having no smoke. *Pope*.
- SMOK'ER**, *n.* 1. One that dries by smoke. 2. One that uses tobacco by burning it in a pipe or in the form of a cigar.
- SMOK'LY**, *adv.* So as to be full of smoke. *Sherwood*.
- SMOKING**, *ppr.* 1. Emitting smoke, as fuel, &c. 2. Applying smoke for cleansing, drying, &c. 3. Using tobacco in a pipe or cigar.
- SMOK'ING**, *n.* 1. The act of emitting smoke. 2. The act of applying smoke to. 3. The act or practice of using tobacco by burning it in a pipe or cigar.
- SMOK'Y**, *a.* 1. Emitting smoke; fumid. 2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke. 3. Filled with smoke, or with a vapor resembling it; thick. 4. Subject to be filled with smoke from the chimneys or fire-places. 5. Tarnished with smoke; noisome with smoke.
- SMOULDER-ING**. The more correct orthography of *smouldering*, which see.
- † **SMOOR**, or † **SMORE**, *v. t.* [*Sax. smoran*.] To suffocate or smother. *Morc*.
- SMOOTH**, *a.* [*Sax. smethe, smoth*; W. *smuwyth*.] 1. Having an even surface, or a surface so even that no roughness or points are perceptible to the touch; not rough. 2. Evenly spread; glossy. 3. Gently flowing; moving equably; not ruffled or undulating. 4. That is uttered without stops, obstruction or hesitation; voluble; even; not harsh. 5. Bland; mild; soothing; flattering.—6. In botany, glabrous; having a slippery surface void of roughness.
- SMOOTH**, *n.* That which is smooth; the smooth part of any thing; as, the smooth of the neck. *Gen. xxvii*.
- SMOOTH**, *v. t.* [*Sax. smethian*.] 1. To make smooth; to make even on the surface by any means. 2. To free from obstruction; to make easy. 3. To free from harshness; to make flowing. 5. To palliate; to soften. 6. To calm; to mollify; to allay. 7. To ease. 8. To flatter; to soften with blandishments.
- SMOOTHED**, *pp.* Made smooth.
- SMOOTH'EN**, for *smooth*, is used by mechanics, though not, I believe, in the United States.
- SMOOTH'ER**, *n.* One who smooths or frees from harshness. *Bp. Percy*.
- SMOOTH-FACED**, *a.* Having a mild, soft look.
- SMOOTH'LY**, *adv.* 1. Evenly; not roughly or harshly. 2. With even flow or motion. 3. Without obstruction or difficulty; readily; easily. 4. With soft, bland, insinuating language.
- SMOOTH'NESS**, *n.* 1. Evenness of surface; freedom from roughness or asperity. 2. Softness or mildness to the palate. 3. Softness and sweetness of numbers; easy flow of words. 4. Mildness or gentleness of speech; blandness of address.
- SMOTE**, *pret.* of *smite*.
- SMOT'HER**, *v. t.* [*allied, perhaps, to fr. smoid, smoke*.] To suffocate or extinguish life by causing smoke or dust to enter the lungs; to stifle. 2. To suffocate or extinguish by closely covering, and by the exclusion of air. 3. To suppress; to stifle.
- SMOT'HER**, *v. i.* 1. To be suffocated. 2. To be suppressed or concealed. 3. To smoke without vent.
- SMOT'HER**, *n.* 1. Smoke; thick dust. *Dryden*. 2. A case of suppression; *[obs.] Bacon*.
- † **SMOUCH**, *v. t.* To salute. *Stubbs*.
- SMOULDER-ING**, } *a.* Burning and smoking without vent
- SMOUL'DRY**, } *Dryden*.
- SMOUL'GE**, *n.* A suffocating smoke. *Grose. North of Ex*
- SMUG**, *a.* [*Dan. smæk*; G. *smuck*] Nice; neat; affectedly nice in dress. [*Not in use, or local*.]
- † **SMUG**, *v. t.* To make spruce; to dress with affectedness. *Chaucer*.
- SMUGGLE**, *v. t.* [*Sw. smygga*; D. *smoktelen*.] 1. To import or export secretly goods which are forbidden by the government to be imported or exported; or secretly to import or export dutiable goods without paying the duties imposed by law; to run. 2. To convey clandestinely.
- SMUG'GLED**, *pp.* Imported or exported clandestinely and contrary to law.
- SMUG'GLER**, *n.* 1. One that smuggles. 2. A vessel employed in running goods.
- SMUG'GLING**, *ppr.* Importing or exporting goods contrary to law.
- SMUG'GLING**, *n.* The offense of importing or exporting prohibited goods, or other goods without paying the duties.
- † **SMUG'LY**, *adv.* Neatly; sprucely. *Gay*.
- † **SMUG'NESS**, *n.* Neatness; spruceness without elegance.
- SMU'LY**, *a.* Looking smoothly; demure. *Camberton*.
- SMUT**, *n.* [*Dan. smuds*; Sax. *smitta*; D. *smet*.] 1. A gray made with soot or coal; or the foul matter itself. 2. A foul, black substance which forms on corn. 3. Obscene language.
- SMUT**, *v. t.* 1. To stain or mark with smut; to blacken with coal, soot or other dirty substance. 2. To taint with mildew. 3. To blacken; to tarnish.
- SMUT**, *v. i.* To gather smut; to be converted into smut.
- SMUTCH**, *v. t.* To blacken with smut, soot or coal.
- SMUT'TLY**, *adv.* 1. Blackly; smokily; foully. 2. With obscene language.
- SMUT'TI-NESS**, *n.* 1. Soil from smut, soot, coal or smut. 2. Obsceneness of language.
- SMUTTY**, *a.* 1. Soiled with smut, coal, soot or the like. 2. Tainted with mildew. 3. Obscene; not modest or pure.
- SNAEK**, *n.* 1. A share. 2. A slight, hasty repast.
- SNACKET**, or **SNECK'ET**, *n.* The hasp of a casknet. [*Local*.] *Sherwood*.
- SNAE'OT**, *n.* [*L. acus*.] A fish. *Ainsworth*.
- SNAFF'LE**, *n.* [*D. snab, snavel*.] A bridle consisting of a slender bithmouth without branches.
- SNAFF'LE**, *v. t.* To bridle; to manage with a bridle.
- SNAG**, *n.* 1. A short branch, or a sharp or rough branch; a shoot; a knot. *Dryden*. 2. A tooth, in contempt; or a tooth projecting beyond the rest.
- SNAG**, *v. t.* To hew roughly with an axe. *North of Eng.*
- SNAGGED**, } *a.* Full of snags; full of short, rough branches
- SNAGGY**, } or sharp points; abounding with knots.
- SNAIL**, *n.* [*Sax. snagel, snegel*; Sw. *snigel*; Dan. *snigel*.] 1. A slimy, slow-creeping animal, of the genus *Helix*. 2. A drone; a slow-moving person. *Shak*.
- SNAIL-CLA-VER**, or **SNAIL-TRE-FOIL**, *n.* A plant of the genus *medicago*.
- SNAIL-FLOWER**, *n.* A plant of the genus *penstemon*.
- SNAIL-LIKE**, *a.* Resembling a snail; moving very slowly.
- SNAIL-LIKE**, *adv.* In the manner of a snail; slowly.
- SNAKE**, *n.* [*Sax. snaca*; Dan. *snog*; G. *schnake*.] A serpent of the oviparous kind.
- SNAKE**, *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to wind a small rope round a large one spirally, the small rope lying in the spaces between the strands of the large one.
- SNAKE'ROOT**, *n.* [*snake and root*.] A plant.
- SNAKE'S-HEAD TRIS**, *n.* A plant. *Lee*.

SNAKEWEED, *n.* A plant, histort.
SNAKEWOOD, *n.* [*snake and wood.*] The smaller branches of a tree growing in the isle of Timor.
SNAKING, *ppr.* Winding small ropes spirally round a large one.
SNAK'Y, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a snake or to snakes; resembling a snake; serpentine; winding. 2. Sly; cunning; insinuating; deceitful. 3. Having serpents.
SNAP, *v. t.* [*D. snappen, snaeven; G. schnappen; Dan. snapper.*] 1. To break at once; to break short. 2. To strike with a sharp sound. 3. To bite or seize suddenly with the teeth. 4. To break upon suddenly with sharp, angry words. 5. To crack.—*To snap off.* 1. To break suddenly. 2. To bite off suddenly.—*To snap one up, to snap one up short,* to treat with sharp words.
SNAP, *v. i.* 1. To break short; to part asunder suddenly. 2. To make an effort to bite; to aim to seize with the teeth. 3. To utter sharp, harsh, angry words.
SNAP, *n.* 1. A sudden breaking or rupture of any substance. 2. A sudden, eager bite; a sudden seizing or effort to seize with the teeth. 3. A crack of a whip. 4. A greedy fe.ow. 5. A catch; a theft.
SNAP-DRAGON, *n.* 1. A plant, calf's-snout. 2. A play in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy and put into the mouth. 3. The thing eaten at snap-dragon.
SNAPE, *v. t.* Used in the North of England for *snape*.
SNAPHANCE, *n.* A kind of frelock. *Shelton.*
SNAPPED, *pp* Broken abruptly; seized or bitten suddenly; cracked, as a whip.
SNAPPER, *n.* One that snaps. *Shak.*
SNAPPISH, *a.* 1. Eager to bite; apt to snap. 2. Peevish; sharp in reply; apt to speak angrily or tartly.
SNAPPISH-LY, *adv.* Peevishly; angrily; tartly.
SNAPPISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being snappish; peevishness; tartness.
SNAPSACK, *n.* A knapsack. [*Vulgar.*]
SNAR, *v. i.* To snarl. *Spenser.*
SNARE, *n.* [*Dan. snare; Sw. snara; Dan. snore.*] 1. An instrument for catching animals, particularly fowls, by the leg. 2. Any thing by which one is entangled and brought into trouble. 1 *Cor.* vii.
SNARE, *v. t.* [*Dan. snarer.*] To catch with a snare; to ensnare; to entangle; to bring into unexpected evil.
SNARED, *pp.* Entangled; unexpectedly involved in difficulty.
SNARER, *n.* One who lays snares, or entangles.
SNARING, *ppr.* Entangling; ensnaring.
SNARL, *v. i.* [*G. schnarren; D. snar.*] 1. To growl, as an angry or surly dog; to gnarl; to utter grumbling sounds. 2. To speak roughly; to talk in rude, murmuring terms.
SNARL, *v. t.* 1. To entangle; to complicate; to involve in knots. 2. To embarrass.
SNARL, *n.* Entanglement; a knot or complication of hair, thread, &c., which it is difficult to disentangle.
SNARLER, *n.* One who snarls; a surly, growling animal; a grumbling, quarrelsome fellow. *Swift.*
SNARLING, *ppr.* 1. Growling; grumbling angrily. 2. Entangling.
SNARY, *a.* Entangling; insidious. *Dryden.*
SNAST, *n.* [*G. schnautze.*] The snuff of a candle.
SNATCH, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *snatched, or snatcht.* [*D. snakken.*] 1. To seize hastily or abruptly. 2. To seize without permission or ceremony. 3. To seize and transport away.
SNATCH, *v. i.* To catch at; to attempt to seize suddenly.
SNATCH, *n.* 1. A hasty catch or seizing. 2. A catching at or attempt to seize suddenly. 3. A short fit of vigorous action. 4. A broken or interrupted action; a short fit or turn. 5. A shuffling answer; [*l. u.*]
SNATCH-BLOCK, *n.* A particular kind of block used in ships, having an opening in one side to receive the bight of a rope.
SNATCHED, *pp.* Seized suddenly and violently.
SNATCHER, *n.* One that snatches or takes abruptly. *Shak.*
SNATCHING, *ppr.* Seizing hastily or abruptly; catching at.
SNATCHING-LY, *adv.* By snatching; hastily; abruptly.
SNATH, *n.* [*Sax. snad; Eng. snathe, sneath.*] The handle of a sythe. *Now England.*
SNATHE, *v. t.* [*Sax. snidan, snithan.*] To lop; to prune.
SNATPOCK, *n.* A chip; a slice. [*L. u.*] *Gayton.*
SNEAK, *v. i.* [*Sax. snican; Dan. sniger.*] 1. To creep or steal away privately; to withdraw meanly, as a person afraid or ashamed to be seen. 2. To behave with meanness and servility; to crouch; to truckle.
SNEAK, *v. t.* To hide. *Wake.*
SNEAK, *n.* A mean fellow.
SNÉAK-CUP. See **SNEAKUP**.
SNEAKER, *n.* A small vessel of drink. [*Local.*] *Spectator.*
SNEAKING, *ppr.* 1. Creeping away sily; stealing away. 2. *a.* Mean; servile; crouching. *Rowe.* 3. Meanly parsimonious; covetous; niggardly.

SNEAKING-LY, *adv.* In a sneaking manner; meanly. *Herbert.*
SNEAKING-NESS, *n.* Meanness; niggardliness. *Boyle.*
SNÉAKS-BY, *n.* A paltry fellow. *Barrow.*
SNÉAKUP, *n.* A sneaking, cowardly, insidious fellow.
SNÉAP, *v. t.* [*Dan. snbbe.*] 1. To check; to reprove; to rebuke; to reprimand. *Chaucer.* 2. To dip. *Shak.*
SNÉAP, *n.* A reprimand; a check. *Shak.*
SNEB, *v. t.* To check; to reprimand. [*The same as snéap.*]
SNEB. See **SNATH**.
SNEED, or **SNEAD**, *n.* A snath. See **SNATH**.
SNEEK, *n.* The latch of a door. [*Not in use, or local.*]
SNEER, *v. i.* 1. To show contempt by turning up the nose, or by a particular cast of countenance. 2. To insinuate contempt by covert expression. 3. To utter with grimace. 4. To show mirth awkwardly.
SNEER, *v. t.* To treat with a kind of contempt. *Thyer.*
SNEER, *n.* 1. A look of contempt, or a turning up of the nose to manifest contempt; a look of disdain, derision or ridicule. *Pope.* 2. An expression of ludicrous scorn. *Watts.*
SNEERER, *n.* One that sneers.
SNÉERF, [*L. a.*] Given to sneering. *Shenstone.*
SNEERING, *ppr.* Manifesting contempt or scorn by turning up the nose, or by some grimace or significant look.
SNEERING-LY, *adv.* With a look of contempt or scorn.
SNEEZE, *v. i.* [*Sax. niesen; D. niesen; G. niesen.*] To emit air through the nose audibly and violently, by a kind of involuntary convulsive force, occasioned by irritation of the inner membrane of the nose.
SNEEZE, *n.* A sudden and violent ejection of air through the nose with an audible sound. *Milton.*
SNEEZE-WORT, *n.* A plant, a species of *achillea*.
SNEEZING, *ppr.* Emitting air from the nose audibly.
SNEEZING, *n.* The act of ejecting air violently and audibly through the nose; sternutation.
SNELL, *a.* [*Sax. snel.*] Active; brisk; nimble.
SNÉT, *n.* The fat of a deer. [*Local among sportsmen.*]
SNEW, *old pret.* of *snow*. *Chaucer.*
SNEW, or **SNOE**, *v. i.* Used in the North of England for *sneer*.
SNIB, to nip or reprimand, is only a different spelling of *snob, snéap, Hubbert's Tale.*
SNICK, *n.* A small cut or mark; a latch.
SNICK AND SNEE. A combat with knives.
SNICKER, or **SNIGGER**, *v. i.* [*Sw. nigg.*] To laugh sily; or to laugh in one's sleeve.
SNIFF, *v. i.* To draw air audibly up the nose. *Swift.*
SNIFF, *v. t.* To draw in with the breath. *Todd.*
SNIFF, *n.* Perception by the nose. *Warton.*
SNIFT, *n.* A moment.
SNIFT, *v. i.* To snort.
SNIG, *n.* A kind of eel. [*Local.*] *Grose.*
SNIGGLE, *v. i.* To fish for eels, by thrusting the bait into their holes. [*Local.*] *Walton.*
SNIGGLE, *v. t.* To snare; to catch. *Beaumont.*
SNIP, *v. t.* [*D. snippen.*] To clip; to cut off the nip or neb, or to cut off at once with shears or scissors.
SNIP, *n.* 1. A clip; a single cut with shears or scissors. 2. A small shred. 3. Share; a snack; [*a low word.*]
SNIPÉ, *n.* [*D. snip.*] 1. A bird that frequents wet places. 2. A fool; a blockhead.
SNIPPER, *n.* One that snips or clips.
SNIPPET, *n.* A small part or share. *Hudibras.*
SNIP-SNAP, *n.* A cant word formed by repeating *snip* and signifying a tart dialogue with quick replies. *Pope.*
SNITE, *n.* [*Sax.*] A snipe. *Carew.*
SNITE, *v. t.* [*Sax. snytan.*] To blow the nose.—*In Scotland, snite the candle, snuff it.*
SNITHE, or **SNITHY**, *a.* Sharp; piercing; cutting; applied to the wind.
SNIVEL, (*snivl*) *n.* [*Sax. snofel.*] Snot; mucus running from the nose.
SNIVEL, *v. i.* 1. To run at the nose. 2. To cry as children, with snuffing or sniveling.
SNIVEL-ER, *n.* 1. One that cries with sniveling. 2. One that weeps for slight causes, or manifests weakness by weeping.
SNIVEL-Y, *a.* Running at the nose; pitiful; whining.
SNOD, *n.* [*Sax.*] A fillet. [*Not in use, or local.*]
SNOD, *a.* Trimmed; smooth. [*Local.*]
SNOOK, *v. i.* [*Sw. snoka.*] To lurk; to lie in ambush.
SNORÉ, *v. i.* [*Sax. snora; D. snorken.*] To breathe with a rough, hoarse noise in sleep. *Roscommon.*
SNORÉ, *n.* A breathing with a harsh noise in sleep.
SNORER, *n.* One that snores.
SNORING, *ppr.* Respiring with a harsh noise.
SNORT, *v. i.* [*G. schnarchen.*] 1. To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise, as high spirited horses in prancing and play. 2. To snore.
SNORT, *v. t.* To turn up in anger, scorn or derision.
SNORTER, *n.* One that snorts; a snorer.
SNORTING, *ppr.* Forcing the air violently through the nose